

The Southeastern Librarian

FALL, 1979

VOLUME XXIX

NUMBER 3

(ISSN 0038-3686)

Attention: Please note SELA Questionnaire and 1980 SELA membership renewal/application form. Return questionnaire at your earliest convenience. Pass the membership form along to a friend.



SELA QUESTIONNAIRE

SELA is facing a time of many decisions. Recent fiscal difficulties have caused us to take a new look at our central office structure and to develop one which we can finance. The thinking of each SELA member is needed. As a start, we are asking each of you to complete this brief questionnaire.

I. Objectives of SELA according to the Constitution, A-C; D — proposed by the Constitution and By-Laws Committee:

- A. To promote library interests and services;
- B. To cooperate with regional and national agencies with related interests;
- C. To stimulate research in library and related problems in the region;
- D. To encourage and support staff development so as to improve library and information services in the region.

Do you feel that SELA is meeting each of the above stated objectives?

	100%	75%	50%	Not at all
A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
B.	_____	_____	_____	_____
C.	_____	_____	_____	_____
D.	_____	_____	_____	_____

II. Please rank in order of preference the following, which might enable SELA to meet its objectives better (#1 = highest priority):

- A. A strong central office _____
- B. Workshops oriented to regional problems _____
- C. Greater stress on obtaining research grants _____
- D. Clearinghouse for regional projects _____
- E. Improved communication by inexpensive newsletter _____
- F. Closer coordination with state agencies and organizations _____
- G. More committee involvement _____
- H. Other (please explain) _____

III. Enabling actions will cost money. Please rank in order of preference the following (#1 = highest priority)

- A. Increasing dues _____
- B. Self-Sustaining Workshops _____
- C. Sale of publications (*Southeastern Librarian*, Handbook, etc.)
Exclusive of dues _____
- D. Other (please explain) _____

If you have further comments, please include on the back of this questionnaire.

Signature (optional) _____

If signed, indicate if you are willing to work and area of preference. _____

The Committee would appreciate your early response. Mail to:

Mary Louise Rhey, Chairman
 Committee on Objectives
 Cobb County Public Library
 30 Atlanta Street, SE
 Marietta, Georgia 30060

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Cup of Gold
Lost Legacy of Georgia's Golden Isles
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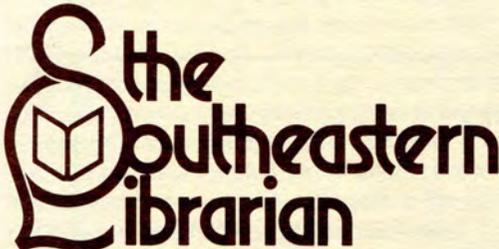
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VOLUME XXIX	FALL, 1979	NUMBER 3
Ellis E. Tucker	139	Editor's Page
Helen D. Lockhart	141	From the President's Desk
	143	Letters to the Editor
Donald J. Lehnus	145	AACR 2: A Cataloging Instructor's Viewpoint
Johnny J. Wheelbarger & R. Wilburn Clouse	152	Legal Ramifications of Computerized Library Networks and Their Implications for the Library Director
Harold N. Boyer	155	Academic Reference Service: Conservative or Liberal Application?
Mark Leggett	158	Employment Announcements in Business, Science, and Technology Periodicals — A Checklist
	161	Ideas, Concepts, and Practices
	165	SOLINET
J. B. Howell	166	View From the States
	167	Bibliochange
John David Marshall	171	Librarian's Bookshelf
	177	SELA CHRONICLE
	186	Index to Advertisers

COVER: The new Cabell County Public Library building, located in Huntington, West Virginia, is scheduled for completion late in 1979. The 50,000 square foot building will serve as resource center for the Western Counties Library System.

SELA BIENNIAL CONFERENCES

November 20-22, 1980
Hyatt House, Birmingham

November 10-13, 1982
Galt House, Louisville

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As I recently mowed, raked, fertilized, and watered the lawn, it occurred to me that I now have the opportunity to realize a dream of long ago. Thirty years ago this summer, when I was a barefoot farm-boy "with cheeks of tan" wielding a hoe to attempt to eradicate the same kind of grass that I only recently paid an exorbitant sum to have planted, I contended that there was another side to the coin. In the solitude that one can only find in a grassy cottonfield, I often dreamed that I would have the chance, poetically or otherwise, to ask if John Greenleaf Whittier ever tried to get a tan in the hot Mississippi sun. But I knew I had to wait. At last my dream is fulfilled. My waiting has paid off, because I have now asked, not poetically, but in print!



Or for another approach. Even though I was treated both as a gentleman and a scholar, both of which I probably was not, when I was in library school, I had ideas that I wanted to offer for consideration by the leaders of the profession, but it was understood that students did not rock the boat by questioning. They waited. With my graduation, that dream died, because my status changed, but for students of library and information science today, things are different. They no longer have to wait to be seen or heard. For instance, when the students of Drexel University recently addressed the Council of the American Library Association, they were heard, and the Council seriously considered their petition.

Neither do students have to wait to make other contributions to the profession. When I was in library school, I once spent a large number of hours typing a bibliography. Recently one of our students sat down at our computer terminal, spent a like number of hours and when finished was able to walk to another building and pick up a printout containing a twenty-eight-year cumulative index to *The Southeastern Librarian*. Another student became so involved in a class assignment that two commercially prepared, sound filmstrips resulted. The cotton-patch is light years behind us.

Next year SELA celebrates its sixtieth anniversary. It is hard for most of us to imagine the changes that have occurred during that time. As we prepare for the convention, let us of the older group endeavor to learn of the younger members of the profession because they have something to offer us. But they must not forget that we have been part of their heritage, and they must learn of us also.

— Ellis E. Tucker

DEADLINES FOR FUTURE ISSUES:

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It is with regret and a sense of disappointment that I announce that the Southern Solar Energy Center has decided that, due to budgetary constraints, the Solar Technology Transfer Program will not be continued. This decision was stated in a letter, dated June 21, from George H. Meier, Head, Information and Communications Services. Mr. Meier expressed appreciation to Johnnie Givens and Eileen Janas for their cooperation and understanding in developing the program. He thanked, also, the association for its support and participation in the STTP.



However, to borrow a thought from Paul the Apostle, I believe that it is time for us to "forget those things which are behind" and to look forward with great anticipation to present and future challenges.

First, we need to plan to take advantage of the momentum which the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Sciences should give librarians and libraries. Although I waver between extreme optimism and extreme pessimism about what will be accomplished, I still have high hopes that the results will be tremendous.

I hope that the WHCLIS will achieve at least two things. First, a more informed Citizenry. It has been evident on the state conference level that we have not always communicated effectively with our publics. I shall not quote chapter and verse, but from what I have read and experienced, librarians have learned that many lay delegates were unprepared for the role they were to play in planning for the conference. It has been evident that librarians and lay people have been operating on different wave lengths. We need, certainly, to change this state of affairs.

Secondly, we need to take advantage of this opportunity to focus on new directions for our profession. The White House Conference should be only the beginning. The Governmental Relations Committee with Charles Miller as chairman will be responsible for leading our association in post-WHCLIS activities.

Another area of importance and challenge is the work of Jim Ward and his membership committee. If we are to reach our goal of 6,000 in 1980, everyone must be a working member of the Membership Committee, therefore, please consider yourself appointed to the membership committee as of this date.

In a previous column, I listed those objectives from the Survey that are concerned with us as individual librarians. Although answering questionnaires was not spelled out specifically, your participation was. Mary Louise Rhey's Committee on Objectives (new title for Headquarters Evaluation Committee) has prepared a survey printed elsewhere in this issue. In one sense of the word, we are at a crossroad and we need your assistance in determining which route to follow. Your input is very important. Will you please take time to answer these three questions and return by November 1? Incidentally, David Estes is chairing a new committee, Headquarters Planning and Management Committee.

When you read the Executive Board meeting minutes, you will learn that the College and University, the Public Librarians, and the Children's and School sections are planning exciting and worthwhile events.

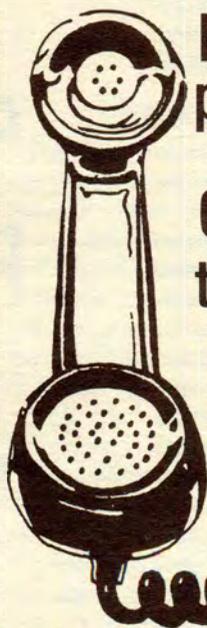
Please note, also, that our newest section, Junior Members Round Table, has taken its first steps and is well on the way to full maturity. I believe that the majority of ALA's first JMRT leaders and officers were from the Southeast, consequently, I am expecting JMRT to be a very strong section.

I believe our Association stands at that point where all signs are on "go" to surmount all obstacles, meet new challenges, and move forward with dispatch. It is my hope that every member will participate actively in the work of our regional association. Let's keep in touch.

— Helen D. Lockhart

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Our nation has numerous men and women of letters who have achieved fame and national recognition for their writings, and each state has many fine authors and poets whose books and writings describe the various facets of the state's social, cultural, political and economic life which often go unnoticed. These authors, writers, and poets are providing a rich literary heritage, and a wealth of information and research material.

Dixie Council of Authors and Journalists, Inc., a state-chartered, non-profit organization in Georgia, has been able to help focus public attention and appreciation on authors and poets and their contributions to their state and region. We have for a number of years celebrated Georgia Authors Week with various events, including an Authors of the Year Dinner featuring Georgia authors and poets and giving awards to them. Since writers need readers and readers need writers, we have also been able to establish Georgia Readers Week. Both weeks are celebrated simultaneously. They were started with a proclamation signed by the Governor, but now they have been permanently established by the Georgia legislature. Both weeks begin each year on the second Monday in October. Schools and libraries have found many innovative ways to honor local and regional authors and poets and to emphasize the state's cultural heritage.

It is hoped that other states will find it possible to focus public attention on the works of their authors and poets during this same week in October. What better place to start than in the libraries? It has been a step-by-step learning process for Dixie Council of Authors and Journalists, and we would be happy to help others by sharing ideas and methods with them.

— *Harold R. Random, Director
Dixie Council of Authors and
Journalists
1212 Lanier Blvd. N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30306*

The last letter to the editor (Summer, 1979) discussed the possibility of chapter status for state library associations within SELA's geographical area. That report pointed out that each member state association is now represented on the Executive Board. Let's now consider the makeup of the Executive Board and the possibility of structural changes.

We all know that much of the Association's work is conducted through committees and that the committees and their heads are appointees of the president and may be considered extensions of that office. Sections, however, are semi-autonomous and have their own elected officials. Several persons have suggested that section chairmen be members of the Executive Board and thus have an active voice in the governance of the Association. Thinking ideally, what possible criticism could come from such an arrangement?

The criticism stems from practicality. Presently, there are fifteen voting members and two non-voting members on the Executive Board. The addition of eight section heads would increase the Board membership to twenty-three. Should additional states join SELA or should additional sections be formed, the membership of the Board would be increased even more. The Executive Board could become quite large. How would size affect its performance?

The duties of the Executive Board include the business management of the Association. Discussion and free exchange of ideas on an informal basis are necessary for this body to function effectively in its executive capacity. We must ask ourselves, when does the size of this Board infringe on its capacity to perform its executive function? We must also ask if the Association can afford to pay the costs of

relatively frequent meetings of a large executive board. How much democracy is the membership willing to support through membership dues?

One suggested solution is for the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Past President (along with the Executive Director or Secretary in an ex officio capacity) to work together as an executive committee, which could meet frequently at relatively low cost, yet whose actions would be given retroactive approval by the full Board at its less frequent, more costly meetings. Certain actions, of course, would require prior approval of the full Board. These actions such as budget approval and conference site selection, could be spelled out in the Bylaws.

Once again the Constitution and Bylaws Committee seeks your suggestions and ideas on this and other matters concerning constitutional changes. Present your ideas to the committee representative from your state or to me directly. The members are: Mrs. Betty D. Beal, Library Media Services Director, Jefferson County Board

of Education, A-400 Courthouse Building, Birmingham, AL 36203; Miss Louise Bedford, Montgomery County High School, Media Center, Mt. Sterling, KY 40353; Miss Louise Boone, Box 68, Winton, NC 27986; Mr. John Depew, School of Library Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; Mr. Henry James, P.O. Drawer N, Sweet Briar, VA 24595; Mr. Robert Masters, Director, Fairmont State College Library, Fairmont, WV 26554; Mrs. Madel Morgan, Special Programs Consultant, P.O. Box 3260, Jackson, MS 39207; Mr. Martin R. Pautz, 226 Lake Fairfield Drive, Greenville, SC 29615; Mr. Alva Stewart, John Brister Library, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152.

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AACR 2: A Cataloging Instructor's Viewpoint

Donald J. Lehnus

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The long awaited second edition of the Anglo-American cataloging code has just been published, exactly twelve years after the appearance of the first edition.¹ At the same time that libraries were receiving their copies of AACR 2 they were also receiving the news that one of its authors has already begun to re-write some of the rules.² How can someone co-author a work and as soon as it is published reject what it authorized? One may assume that the appearance of a name as a co-author on a title page of a publication means that the contents were agreed upon, even if he did not actually write all portions of it. If the Library of Congress will not accept sections of a publication that it co-authored, then it is obvious that catalogers need to peruse the new code to see what it contains that is so objectionable.

Just prior to the publication of AACR 1 there were so many objections to some of the rules which were to be included that American libraries forced alterations and additions in the text in order to have a code that would not cause so many changes in the catalog entries already in use. This required the publication of two different versions: the North American text and the British text.³ The principal difference was the intercalation of Rule 99 in the North American text, plus a completely different rule for the names of local churches (Rule 98 in the North American text and Rule 97 in the British text). Rules 98 and 99 were hangovers of Cutter's Rule 40 published in 1876, which re-

quired the entry of certain corporate bodies under the name of the place in which they were located rather than directly under their names.⁴ This was quite different from Jewett's Rule 22 published some twenty years earlier indicating such entries as "University of Oxford."⁵ The British text followed Jewett's idea and even advocated that many governmental agencies be entered directly under their names rather than under the names of the governments of which they are a part (AACR 1, Rule 78). Evidently American librarians were not aware of all the implications of Rule 78, because just nine months after the publication of the North American text the Library of Congress distributed a revision of "type 1" of Rule 78.⁶ This was an attempt to hang on to the entries already established, rather than consider what would facilitate the use of the catalog for the library user. The excuse was that everything should be done to avoid having to change established entries. Also, the Library of Congress adopted a policy known as "superimposition" which meant that AACR 1 was only used in establishing new entries, and would be ignored for those entries already in the catalog. With the publication of the new code, LC had indicated that it would close the present catalog and begin anew with AACR 2, thus it would be possible to accept the new rules *in toto* without any conflicts from an old catalog. However, LC is not accepting the new code *in toto* for their new catalog, and it appears that history is repeating itself, except this time it is called "implementation."⁷ In this case Shakespeare would probably have said, "What's in a name? that

Dr. Lehnus is Associate Professor of Library and Information Science, The University of Mississippi.
(Editor's Note: This manuscript was refereed by a committee outside the Southeast.)

which we call a thorn, by any other name would be as prickly."

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

There are many changes in AACR 2 which are definite improvements, but there are a few which are pejorations. The overall organization is far superior to AACR 1. The new code is divided into two sections: Part I covers descriptive cataloging, and Part II deals with determining main and added entries and the form in which they should be written. It is indeed a very logical presentation.

The following paragraphs point out some of the major differences between the two editions of the Anglo-American cataloging rules and also comment on certain specific rules of AACR 2.

PART I. DESCRIPTION. (CHAPTERS 1-13)

Chapter 1 gives general rules for describing all kinds of library materials, and chapters 2-13 supply specific details for the various types of library materials, e.g., books, films, recordings, microforms, music, serials, etc. Most of the information here has few changes from the revised Chapter 6 that was published in 1974.⁸

It is interesting to note that AACR 1 used the term "collation" (Rule 142, p. 205) and it had several entries in the index, but the term was excluded from the glossary (p. 344). The revised Chapter 6 used the term "collation area" (Rule 141, p. 47); but in AACR 2 it is called the "physical description area" and no mention is made of "collation", thus implying that the term "collation" be dropped from cataloging vocabulary.

Chapter 13 gives guidelines for making analytical entries and it is surprising how much importance is placed on the height of the publication in which the part analyzed is found. This author does not feel that the height of a book is a very important aspect of the collation, excuse me, the "physical description area", but accepts it. However to imply that analytics must include the number of centimeters that the publication measures does seem fatuous.

PART II. HEADINGS, UNIFORM TITLES, AND REFERENCES (CHAPTERS 21-26)

Each chapter begins with general statements and then proceeds with detailed rules for specific instances.

The general to the specific approach facilitates the use of the code. It should be noted that an outstanding feature of AACR 2 is the integration

of examples using non-book materials as well as those for books. Perhaps the most serious drawback in Part II is that the authors continue in the same deficient manner of the first edition when they indicate which elements are the main and added entries. For some unknown reason they never want to commit themselves by giving complete examples of how an entry should appear. They keep repeating such vague phrases as "Main entry under the heading for the center" or "Added entry under the heading for the motion picture", instead of: "Main entry: Environmental Health Resources Center" or "Added entry: Hiroshima mon amour". If this had been done, these "real" examples would have greatly enhanced the comprehension of the rules. One should not think that those responsible for the contents of the code were unable to determine the correct form of the entry, but it does make one wonder.

CHAPTER 21. CHOICE OF ACCESS POINTS.

AACR 2 has eliminated any specific rule for determining the main entry for serials. Serials are now to be considered as publications which fall into one of the following categories; (1) works of personal authorship or corporate responsibility, (2) works recording the activities or collective thought of a corporate body, or (3) works produced under editorial direction. This is a rational approach and it appears that the authors of AACR 2 studied Rule 6 of AACR 1 and asked themselves Lubetzky's question, "Is this rule necessary?"⁹ and then decided that it was not.

A major change has taken place in the main entries for publications emanating from corporate bodies. Rule 21.1B2 gives five categories of types of publications which are to be entered under the name of the corporate body from which the publications emanate. These categories include those items that deal directly with administrative activities; regulations and laws; reports of committees and commissions; catalogs and inventories of the body's resources; and meetings of the members of the corporate body. Also included here with corporate bodies is a category for recordings and films of a performing group with a collective name; these are entered under the name of the group. Any publication that does not fall into one of five categories listed in this rule is entered under title with an added entry for the name of the corporate body. At this point attention should be called to the fact that Rule 21.1B2 *must* be consulted before ever attempting to apply any rule from Chapter

24, because so many publications emanating from corporate bodies are now being entered under title with an added entry for the name of the corporate body.

A complete turnabout in the main entries for publications containing reproductions of an artist's works has occurred due to Rules 21.1B2 and 21.17B. In AACR 1 the decision for the main entry was based on who produced the major portion of a publication, but now this has no bearing whatsoever. In AACR 2 if there is any text at all in a publication containing reproductions of an artist's works and the author of the text is represented as the author of the publication in the chief source of information, then regardless of the amount of text which that author wrote, the main entry is made under the author of the text. If the reproductions of an artist's works are the holdings of a museum or other corporate body, then the corporate body is given the main entry (Rule 21.1B2, type a) and the artist receives an added entry. Several examples of this are shown in Rule 21.4B.

Rule 21.1B2 is a strong indication that the difference between main and added entries is diminishing and there is strong reason to believe that one day all publications will be entered under title. This would greatly facilitate cataloging and would make for a much simpler cataloging code. Library users are not interested *and* it is of no importance which "access points" are main and which are secondary. If all items were entered under title and added entries made for the author, it would still be possible to locate and identify the works of any particular author in any library. AACR 2 points out more strongly than any previous cataloging code that the most important factor in cataloging is that the cataloger make the necessary "access points", and that it is completely inconsequential that some access points are main entries and that others are added entries.

Rule 21.28 deals with related works and simplifies greatly the equivalent rule in AACR 1 (Rule 19). It is no longer necessary to determine if an index or concordance is dependent on one particular edition in order to determine the main entry; the main entry is consistently under the person who indexed the work or made the concordance. This is indeed a much welcomed change.

CHAPTER 22. HEADINGS FOR PERSONS.

Several changes have taken place in the headings for pseudonymous works, none of which seems to meliorate or pejorate the entries —

they're just different. Probably the most outstanding change is that main entries are now permitted under initials, whereas in AACR 1 all was done to avoid the use of initials as main entries or with which to begin a main entry (Rules 2, 40, 62, 67). Now this is permissible and preferable. Works whose author statements only consist of initials have these initials as the main entry (Rule 22.10 and 22.16). Other instances showing this reversal are AACR 2 Rules 24.1, 24.2D and 24.12.

Another change has to do with pseudonyms which contain a forename and another word. These were previously entered in direct form (AACR 1, Rule 51), but now they are inverted, e.g., Jemima, Aunt; Richard, Poor (AACR 2, Rule 22.11).

Works whose title pages only contained such author information as, "By the Author of Early Impressions" were previously entered under title with an added entry under the inverted phrase, "Early impressions, Author of" (AACR 1, Rules 2-C and 33-J-3). The new code indicates that the author statement on the title page be used as the main entry, e.g. "Author of Early Impressions" (Rule 22.11D).

GEOGRAPHIC AND PLACE NAMES

Both Chapters 23 and 24 contain rules for place names. Chapter 23 is devoted exclusively to geographic names and Chapter 24 is dedicated to headings for corporate bodies, but also contains rules and examples for geographic names not found in Chapter 23. The most outstanding difference between the two codes for these names is the punctuation. AACR 2 brings into play a consistency in the use of punctuation for names and/or terms added to headings in order to distinguish between two or more places with the same name. Parentheses are always used whether the addition be a city, state, country or other geographic area, e.g. Adams County (Ill.); Dorset (England); (Rule 23.4C), and Loyola University (Chicago); (Rule 24.C4).

Rule 23.2A indicates that the name used for what has traditionally been called Russia will henceforth be called Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.). In AACR 1 it was recognized that this would be the correct form, but economic reasons dictated that a change could not be made (or so it was stated in footnote 17, p. 124.) Also, the name Great Britain has been replaced with the more proper and inclusive term, "United Kingdom" (U.K.), e.g., United Kingdom. Ministry of Defence (Rule 24.18). However it must

be called to the attention of all catalogers that the Library of Congress has already decided not to accept "United Kingdom" and will continue to use "Great Britain", because "... the major consequences of such a change, when there has been no apparent dissatisfaction with 'Great Britain', make such a change unwarranted."¹⁰ The next big question is whether L.C. will accept U.S.S.R.?? It is clear that we should be prepared for an American edition of AACR 2, but then this would be a misnomer and a better title would be LCCR 1 (Library of Congress Cataloging Code, 1st edition). Why is it necessary to play all these games and pretend to want to have an international code, when in reality it is L.C. who is *the* "de facto" Catalog Code Revision Committee?

CHAPTER 24. HEADINGS FOR CORPORATE BODIES.

The basic rule employed here is essentially the same as that of Rule 60 of the British text of AACR 1 and the revised Rule 60 of the North American text, i.e., a corporate body is entered directly under the name by which it is identified, except when the rules that follow provide for entering it under the name of a higher body or under the name of a government (Rule 24.1).

As mentioned earlier it is now possible to use initials of corporate bodies, or corporate names that begin with initials, as main entries when this is the most predominant form, e.g., AFL-CIO; M. Robert Gomberg Memorial Committee; Unesco (Rule 24).

Local churches continue to be entered directly under their names as was originally published in the British text of AACR 1 (Rule 97) and the revised Rule 98 of the North American text. Rules 24.3G and 24.10 contain thirty-one examples of names of local churches which should be representative, but not one single example is included with the name of a church that begins with a number, e.g., First United Methodist Church; Third Church of God. For such a large group of examples it is hardly an adequate one; examples to rules should cover as many different types as possible and not keep repeating the same type over and over.

Rule 24.7 covers conferences, congresses, symposiums, and other such meetings. There are two discrete changes in the form of the entry for such bodies; one is the punctuation, which is a successful attempt to create a consistency in the punctuation used in various types of headings, the other change is the order of the information

that follows the name of the meeting, e.g., Louisiana Cancer Conference (2nd: 1958: New Orleans). The next rule (24.8) is for exhibitions, fairs, and festivals. It appears that at this point the authors forgot all about Lubetzky's question, "Is this rule necessary?"¹¹ AACR 1 had no such rule, and in fact, this retrogresses to the ALA code of 1949.¹² Rules 136-138 of the ALA code were specifically for exhibitions, fairs, etc. In AACR 2 these are treated like conferences and other meetings and there is no need for a different rule for such similar types of corporate bodies whose entries could have been very easily covered by and incorporated into Rule 24.7. It is difficult to understand how the authors could eliminate all mention of serials in Part N, and then come up with a rule such as this. The space taken up by Rule 24.8 would have been better utilized by including an introductory note for conferences such as the one used in AACR 1 to introduce Rules 87-91 that appeared on page 133. Also, nothing is explained about conferences which may not have a distinctive name as was so excellently presented in footnote 21 on page 134 of AACR 1.

Rule 24.13 indicates the types of corporate bodies that should be entered subordinately. This rule presents no new material and the authors very judiciously reduced the number of "types" by incorporating "type 3" and "type 6" of Rule 69 of AACR 1. The explanation for applying each of the five "types" has been reduced and the wording is concise and clear.

Rules 24.17 and 24.18 which are comparable to the former Rule 78 have been completely rewritten. There are now ten "types" rather than seven, and the treatment of these ten types has been coordinated with those of Rule 24.13 in that if a government agency falls into one of the ten "types" it is entered subordinately. In AACR 1, Rule 78 stated that if an agency fell into one of the seven "types" then it was to be entered directly under its own name while Rule 69 was used in reverse, i.e., if a subordinate body fell into one of the six "types" then it was to be entered subordinately under the name of a higher body. This coordination of the application of the "types" of corporate bodies in AACR 2 must be lauded.

Types 1-2 and 5-10 of Rule 24.18 are very clearly written and furnish some examples. But, the examples given in 24.17 do not clearly illustrate what the authors intended. Type 2 states that committees and commissions should be entered subordinately while Rule 24.17 contains examples illustrating the opposite. No explanation is

given and one can only guess which are correct. Rule 78 of AACR 1 may have had its drawbacks and there was much controversy about the form of entry for governmental agencies, but the explanations and examples were comprehensible. There were differences between the British text and the North American text which caused many agencies cataloged according to the British text to be entered directly (which is more logical), while the same agencies cataloged under the North American text were entered subordinately.¹³ Rule 24.18 indicates that the American idea of entering the majority of governmental agencies subordinately must have prevailed in the meetings which decided how the rules for AACR 2 would be written.

Type 3 of Rule 24.18 appears to reflect the strong fixation that catalogers have had for entry under place that has been so predominant for corporate entries. The two examples given in this rule of the "Environmental Protection Agency" and the "Musée des beaux-arts" do not in any way explain why these corporate bodies should not be entered under their own names and have a word or phrase added to the name as so clearly indicated in Rule 24.4. The only logical entries for the first three examples listed in Rule 24.18, type 3, are: "Environmental Protection Agency (Ill.); "Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.); and "Musée des beaux-arts (Beziers)". Neither the word "agency" nor "musée" would permit these names to fall into any of the five types of Rule 24.13 or the ten types of Rule 24.18. Entry under place has always been confusing to the library user and the entries or access points should be based on the name with which library users are most likely to begin their search in a library catalog. If the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations" can be entered simply under "AFL-CIO" (Rule 24.2D), then there is no reason why the above examples for Rule 24.18, type 3, cannot be entered directly under their own names. This obsession with entry under place rather than a logical entry under name needs to be carefully reexamined and reconsidered.

The greatest flaw in the rules for governmental agencies is "type 4" which states, "An agency that is a ministry or similar major executive agency (i.e., one that has no other agency above it) as defined by official publications of the government in question" is to be entered subordinately. No definition is given for "similar major executive agency" and there are only two examples to illus-

trate this: "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" and "Information Canada". If one cannot determine which agencies are major and similar to ministries then this rule can never be uniformly applied, thus rendering "type 4" completely meaningless. To say that one enters an agency "... that has no other agency above it. ..." subordinately indicates that independent agencies cannot be entered directly, but that dependent ones can be entered directly unless they can be categorized into one of the other nine "types" of Rule 24.18 or one of the five "types" of Rule 24.13. NASA was used as an example of an agency which could be entered directly under its own name in AACR 1 in both the British text and the original North American text, but later the Library of Congress re-wrote "type 1" so that this agency and many others would be excluded from direct entry.¹⁴

This author perused the *US government manual* to attempt to determine which U.S. governmental agencies could be considered major executive agencies similar to ministries, but it was a futile attempt. The wording of "type 4" also implies that if they are *minor* executive agencies and do not fall into any of the other nine types of 24.18 or into any of the five "types" of 24.13 they are to be entered directly under their own names, but if they are *major* they may be entered subordinately.

CHAPTER 25. UNIFORM TITLES

There are no major changes in the treatment of uniform titles from Chapter 4 of AACR 1. But, it must be mentioned that in neither code do the authors explain that there are two basic types of uniform titles, viz., (1) those which are written in brackets and intercalated between the author line and the first line of the body of the entry, and (2) titles of anonymous classics which are used as though they were authors and written on the author line. The uniform titles written in brackets may be further classed into two types, viz., (1) generic terms such as Works, Selections, Plays, Novels, etc. and (2) titles by which works are commonly known, e.g., *Romeo and Juliet*, *Tom Sawyer*, *Don Quixote*. This could have been presented in an introductory paragraph and such an organized presentation would make this chapter on uniform titles much more intelligible. The way it is presented is confusing and does not show that the authors completely understand the various types of uniform titles, or at least did not care enough to present it in an organized fashion. They

seemed to have assumed that everyone who reads the code already knows this anyway; in such a work as a cataloging code one must not assume anything.

Intercalated uniform titles for literature and other subject areas (except music) where they could be useful have never been used by the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress uses "filing titles" that are typed in the upper right hand corner of its own cards, but it has never printed them intercalated on the cards sold to libraries, nor does it leave a space where they may be typed in. Because of this, libraries have been unable to take advantage of the rules for uniform titles in AACR 1 or AACR 2. It seems strange that uniform titles have been considered necessary and widely used for music for many years while the need for intercalated uniform titles for literary works is just as great, but the idea has never been fully implemented for the "belles lettres."

CHAPTER 26. REFERENCES

The section for references has been increased by fifty per cent; Chapter 5 of AACR 1 only covered 14 pages and in AACR 2 there are 21 pages. If one takes the time to peruse this chapter one will find many complete examples that are so woefully lacking in chapters 21 to 25. Under Rule 24.18 there is a lack of examples for many governmental agencies that would have been excellent illustrations for some of the "types", and two given here that could have been more useful under Rule 24.18 are: "India Office Library" and "British Railways Board". This chapter appears to be very complete and quite well organized.

APPENDICES.

AACR 1 had six appendices, viz., Glossary; Capitalization; Abbreviations; Numerals; Punctuation and diacritics; and Rules for entry and heading that differ in the British text. AACR 2 has only four: Capitalization, Abbreviations, Numerals, and Glossary.

The information given in the appendix for punctuation and diacritics of AACR 1 has now been incorporated into the text and is indexed to facilitate the location of this material.

The appendix for capitalization has been expanded from ten to thirty-seven pages. This is quite an improvement, and when one finds that the *Style manual* of the U.S. Government Printing Office only has twenty-eight pages in its "Guide to capitalization" there is no doubt of the complete-

ness of this appendix. By comparing the information in the two, one realizes the excellence of this appendix.

The list of abbreviations has been slightly increased; there are more Greek and Hebrew abbreviations, and in the list of months those for Belorussian have been added. The lists of place names given in AACR 1 have been combined into just one alphabetical list.

The information on numerals is essentially the same, but more examples are now included.

The number of entries in the glossary has almost tripled, in AACR 1 there were seventy entries and in AACR 2 there are now 207.

The last appendix in AACR 1 listed the rules for entry and heading that differed in the British and North American texts. Unfortunately, an appendix containing similar information will have to be appended very soon to AACR 2, because of all the changes being made by the Library of Congress.

INDEX.

The number of pages for the index has been increased from twenty-eight to forty-eight pages. An examination of the index will point out the use of the already obvious imposition on the American cataloger of British spelling. "Catalog" and "cataloging" have been used in American library literature since the 1880's and now as we near the 21st century we must retrogress to archaic spelling? The best example of the modernity of American spelling is well illustrated in the index where the words program, programs, and programmes are all listed. The American spelling is used for the entries dealing with automation and computers, while the British spelling is used for other types of programmes (rhymes with mummies?). Since it is already very clear that there will be an American edition of the cataloging code very soon and that it will be written by Americans, should not it contain Webster's preferred spellings?

CONCLUSION.

From the foregoing statements it can be seen that the new code is better than AACR 1, but that there are still many improvements which need to be made. From the recent announcements of the Library of Congress that it has rewritten some of the rules it becomes quite evident that this attempt at an international code has failed, even though it may have come a little closer than ever before. American libraries (and others in different parts of the world) are very dependent on our "national library" for their cataloging information.

Many libraries are so dependent that they accept all decisions made by the Library of Congress, even though they might be in complete disagreement with those decisions. It is very fortunate that LC is so generous with its cataloging information and it is a fact that many (most?) libraries could not survive, or at least function as well, without the fruits of LC's labors being made so available.

In view of these facts and the unequivocal failure at an attempt to achieve a truly international

code it is apparent that the Library of Congress should re-write AACR 2 so that there would be a code which could be followed faithfully. Revisions there always will be but it would no longer be necessary to pretend that cataloging procedures can be internationalized one hundred per cent. This author is eagerly awaiting the new Library of Congress Cataloging Code so that he can teach cataloging from a code that tells how it is really done and not how it ought to be done.

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Legal Ramifications of Computerized Library Networks and Their Implications for the Library Director

Johnny J. Wheelbarger and R. Wilburn Clouse

The recent development of computerized library networks is bringing a new dimension to the flow of ideas. The United States has had a tradition of intellectual freedom and a firm legal foundation to support that tradition. The computerized dimension introduces new possibilities for the use or misuse of this freedom.

The advent of library networks calls for a new look at intellectual freedom, related legal questions and the specific implications for the networks. As the United States economy shifts more from a manufacturing to an information base and as citizens demand control over information related to themselves, more questions will be raised. The answers to these questions will result either formally or informally in some national information policy concerning library networks.¹

One of the most significant statements concerning the intellectual freedom to be found in American literature was made by Chief Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes and bears repeating here:

Persecution for the expression of opinions seems to me perfectly logical. If you have doubt of your premises or your power and want a certain result with all your heart, you naturally express your wishes in law and sweep away all opposition. To allow opposition by speech seems to indicate that you think the speech impotent, as when a man says that he has squared the circle, or that you do not care wholeheartedly for the result, or that you doubt either your power or your premises. But when men have realized

that time has upset many fighting faiths, they may come to believe even more than they believe the very foundations of their own conduct that the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas — that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out. That, at any rate, is the theory of our Constitution. It is an experiment, as all life is an experiment. While that experiment is part of our system, I think we should be eternally vigilant against attempts to check the expression of opinions that we loathe and believe to be fraught with death, unless they so imminently threaten immediate interference with the lawful and pressing purposes of the law that an immediate check is required to save the country. . . . Only the emergency that makes it immediately dangerous to leave the correction of evil counsels to time warrants making any exception to the sweeping command, 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech.'²

Large data bases filled with the bibliographic information of vast numbers of materials greatly enhances the availability and preservation of information. This raises a number of interesting research questions such as: (1) Are the usual intellectual freedom principles applicable to the information contained in the data bases and/or to the larger volume of information represented by the respective entries? (2) Have library directors and/or network representative encountered legal problems in this area? (3) Has there been litigation relating specifically to computerized library

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networks? (4) If so, what are the implications of the litigation? In the absence of answers to the previous questions, knowledgeable people related to library networks were asked to give their professional opinions concerning basic legal applications. This study was designed to explore possible answers to some of these questions and to provide insight into the development of a national policy on the use of information related to computerized networks.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent to library directors, network representatives, and other persons in positions to be knowledgeable concerning the questions involved. There were thirty-three questionnaires mailed. Sixteen of the persons who responded returned completed questionnaires. Several persons responded without completing the questionnaires. Each of the latter indicated some reason for feeling that they were not qualified to state opinions. There was no litigation reported by any of the responses. The comments included with the questions were very limited and seemed to reflect some hesitancy.

The questionnaire was composed of the following questions:

1. Can the networks refuse the inclusion of titles that include obscenity or other inflammatory terminology (such as advocating the overthrow of the government) in the:
 - a) actual wording of the title?
 1. No
 2. Probably not
 3. No opinion
 4. Possible
 5. Yes
 - b) within the publication?
 1. No
 2. Probably not
 3. No opinion
 4. Possible
 5. Yes
2. Can the network refuse the inclusion of "insignificant" publications?
 1. No
 2. Probably not
 3. No opinion
 4. Possible
 5. Yes
3. Can an author (or publisher) demand the exclusion of his title from the data base?
 1. No
 2. Probably not
 3. No opinion
 4. Possible
 5. Yes
4. Do authors, publishers, library directors, library patrons, institutions (libraries and/or their parent organizations), regional networks, etc. have due process of rights in dealing with parent networks.
 1. No
 2. Probably not
 3. No opinion
 4. Possible
 5. Yes

5. Can a network refuse membership to a "qualified" institution?

1. No
2. Probably not
3. No opinion
4. Possible
5. Yes

There were no reports received concerning actual litigation in relation to any of the questions.

Question one drew the strongest response. The opinions checked leaned more toward "No" than on any other question. Also, there were more extensive comments made in relation to this question than to any other. The comments tended to substantiate the negative reactions expressed in the opinions section of the questionnaire. The sentiment seemed to be that networks cannot and/or should not refuse the inclusion of titles that include obscenity or other inflammatory terminology.

Reactions to question two included a wider range of opinions and fewer written comments. Some responses questioned the definition of "insignificant." This term was intentionally not defined with the hope that each respondent would furnish his/her own definition and respond accordingly. It appears that this was the basis used by most and, in general, it seems that the respondents were not so certain concerning their answer to this question.

Opinions and comments were not as strongly negative on question three as they were in question one, but there seemed to be a rather firm agreement that the author or publisher cannot demand the exclusion of his title from the data base.

Some of the respondents seemed to be unsure of the exact legal meaning of "due process" in question four. Those who reflected uncertainty usually expressed "no opinion". Those who seemed to reflect a satisfactory understanding of the legal concept tended to lean toward a strong "yes" response.

Responses to question five were scattered. There seemed to be recognition of legitimate technical or disciplinary reasons for denial of membership. In the balance of legitimate reasons, there seemed to be a questioning attitude as to whether a network can refuse membership to an institution if it chose to do so arbitrarily.

The specific questions dealt with in this study apparently have not yet been subject to litigation, however, there is some suggestion that litigation will be forthcoming in some of these areas.

Opinions reflected in the study suggest that: networks cannot refuse questionable titles, au-

thors or publishers cannot demand the exclusion of titles from the data base, the network probably cannot refuse "insignificant" titles, networks probably cannot refuse membership without legitimate reasons, and all parties probably have due process rights in dealing with parent networks.

This study did not raise all of the issues related to legal ramifications of computerized library net-

works, nor did it solve any major question. It did, however, raise some interesting issues and received some interesting remarks from the respondents. The major issues related to a national information policy on library networks remain unsolved. In the absence of a clear national policy on these matters, a major court case may be the mechanism that determines the national policy on library networks.

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Academic Reference Service: Conservative or Liberal Application?

Harold N. Boyer

It is common knowledge that much of the information contained within libraries today goes unused due to the problem of sheer size in terms of amount available, and also largely due to complexity of format. A third reason exists, namely, the inability of patrons to obtain information due to either the inability or unwillingness of librarians to provide access to this desired information. This problem calls into question the theory of reference service under which librarians conceptualize their rules in academic libraries today. One aspect of the theory is reference service to students and its philosophical background. The concept of conservative or liberal reference service was given labels first by James I. Wyer in 1930 and later, using different titles, by Samuel Rothstein in 1961.¹

The system breaks down reference service into three types, ranging from very little direct assistance to student (conservative) to complete and unlimited service (liberal). In between these two extremes lies the moderate type of service. Essentially, the conservative theory envisages educating patrons in order that they are able to use the resources of the library with a minimum of assistance from librarians. Answers to questions are not given except for quick, factual type questions.

The moderate theory emphasizes a combination of providing answers to questions posed and attempting to educate the patrons in self-help methods. This theory represents a compromise between the two extremes, but it leaves the librarian in an ambivalent situation, for decisions must be made concerning when questions are to be

answered and when to require them to help themselves.

Proponents of the liberal theory are not faced with this problem, for they strive to give the fullest attention to every question that passes through the threshold of the library. Ways and means are to be found to answer all questions, leaving no stone unturned in the effort to place the needed information into the hands of the patron.

Proponents of the conservative school of thought reach back to the turn of the century. Some felt that the librarian was only to "act as an intelligent guidepost" to the resources of the library,² or that reference work was simply a form of bibliographic instruction that was to complement lectures, courses, and tours.³ William W. Bishop felt that reference service was an aid to study but that the study itself was to be left to the patron.⁴ References to the conservative theory are present in literature up to the present day.

The liberal theory has had fewer supporters than the conservative. James I. Wyer, writing in 1930, stated that "the library wisely administered with a view to its continued support and well-founded public esteem, will instruct the reference librarian to be liberal in interpretation."⁵ Arnold K. Barden, speaking of undergraduate students, stated that they did not want to be treated "as so many automata in a system of efficiency" in their dealings with the library.⁶ Samuel Rothstein seems to be the most rigorous proponent of this theory, stating that information is of crucial concern to many people in all types of libraries and that librarians should give up their reservations about providing answers and information to ques-

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tions posed by patrons.⁷

The moderate theory is supported by librarians who either feel that patrons can not get desired information without some assistance from the reference staff or that upper-division undergraduate students deserve more attention by virtue of attendance in seminars and honors programs.⁸

Samuel Rothstein feels that the conservative theory is based on education and fear. He feels that while the library provides an educational experience through its attempt to impose self-help methods on its patrons, it is feared that there will not be sufficient manpower to provide adequate service, that patrons will eventually make exorbitant demands, and that there is the ever-present fear of making mistakes and giving wrong information. Conversely, he feels that the liberal theory is based upon faith and efficiency. Faith in the ability of the librarian to arrive at information better and more quickly than patrons, and efficiency in that information is crucial to all people; therefore, it is more important for patrons to have information than to know how to arrive at its source.⁹

J. Richard Madaus demolishes the complaints of budgetary and staff constraints for liberal reference service when he states that

"We feel this is a surface reason for lack of full public service in libraries. In fact, we feel it is a shifted priority which has not provided comprehensive library services, which in turn, has *generated* lean budgets and staff. This has spawned a library clientele that has little or no conception, on the average, of what services a library should offer."¹⁰

As an alternative to the conservative theory, Madaus outlines a reference service that was started at his library within the last year emphasizing a most liberal service theory. The main tenets of this theory are:

- (1) At the Reference Desk, no librarian may be seated for more than 10-15 minutes. After this time he/she is to roam the floors looking for patrons in need of assistance.
- (2) Acknowledge all who walk past the desk
- (3) Patrons are not to be directed to material — they are to be taken to it.
- (4) Librarians spend 20 hours at the desk. The remaining 20 hours unscheduled.
- (5) Within weekly unscheduled time each librarian is expected to visit faculty members for consultation.

This theory is a patron-centered service that has been designed around the needs of patrons, not the other way around.¹¹

In terms of differing classes of patrons served by academic libraries, how can a librarian justify using a conservative approach to reference service? It can be argued that undergraduates operate under a more restrictive system of reading and study that negates the need to consult reference librarians. It can also be argued that graduate students need guidance from the reference librarian for otherwise obscure sources. These arguments can be turned around by pointing out that undergraduates need more intensive guidance from reference librarians due to not having a familiarity with the literature. Similarly, graduate students can rely on their advisors for information in their respective fields. Whichever argument you prefer, the fact remains that there is a need for active support from the reference librarian and if this support is to be forthcoming, a conservative theory of reference should not be employed.

The justification used most to garner support for these conservative services — that there is an educational process going on to teach patrons to become self-sufficient — is inadequate. There is no educational process being accomplished by this brand of service unless it is carried on as part of an intensive library-use instruction program, which in effect, is a liberal interpretation of reference service.

Rothstein is justified in stating that there is an element of fear involved in the conservative service approach. The old idea of librarians being "custodians of books" still lingers in many academic libraries today. There is fear of becoming anything more (or less, for that matter) than a custodian. Mix this attitude with an element of intellectual snobbery and you have a classic case of conservative reference service.

The situation exists today whereby too many patrons are dissatisfied with the service that they are receiving in academic libraries. Coupled with this is the problem of rapidly expanding corpus of knowledge that defies most attempts at control and dissemination. The important point to keep in mind is that the information requested should receive priority, not the methods by which it is retrieved. To train librarians to become information specialists and then force them to labor under a theory that denies them the opportunity to engage their talents to the utmost is regrettable.

The patron uses the library to achieve definite information goals. If these goals are frustrated by faltering and ill-conceived attempts to train him to use specialized tools, then he has every right to complain and demand change.

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²Samuel Rothstein, *The Development of Reference Services Through Academic Traditions, Public Library Practice, and Special Librarianship*, ACRL Monograph #14, Chicago: Association of College & Reference Libraries, 1955, p. 42

³*Ibid.*

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 43

⁵James I. Wyer, *Reference Work: A Textbook for Students of Library Work and Librarians*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1930, p. 10.

⁶Arnold K. Borden, "Reference Work in a College Library," *Libraries* 35 (1930): 33.

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⁸Frederick Holler, "Toward a Reference Theory," *RQ* 14 (Summer 1975): 30; Everett T. Moore, "Reference Service in Academic & Research Libraries," *Library Trends* 12 (January 1964): 370.

⁹Samuel Rothstein, "Reference Service: The New Dimension in Librarianship," *College & Research Libraries* 22 (January 1961): 14.

¹⁰J. Richard Madaus, "Aggressive Reference Service" *Arkansas Libraries* 33 (1976): 16.

¹¹*Ibid.*, 10.

Nominations 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.

Employment Announcements in Business, Science, and Technology Periodicals — A Checklist

Mark Leggett

A frequent request in most libraries — academic, public, and special — is for employment-related information. Many libraries have responded to this need by collecting heavily in such areas as occupational training and requirements, résumé preparation, and the interview process. Information about position openings, however, has largely been viewed by librarians as beyond their scope; they have relied instead on other agencies, public and private, to furnish such data.

With some ten million skilled and unskilled people now unemployed, it behooves libraries and librarians to help marshal forces which provide information about specific jobs currently available. The classified sections of newspapers have long been sources at the library for employment opportunities. Yet another source, perhaps overlooked or at least not fully exploited, is the wealth of announcements to be found in business, science, and technology periodicals.

In the preparation of this checklist, periodicals indexed in certain widely-owned indexes, *Applied Science & Technology Index*, *Biological & Agricultural Index*, *Business Periodicals Index*, and *Funk and Scott Index of Corporations and Industries*, were searched for help-wanted advertisements. Only titles published domestically and issued less than quarterly were considered. Government-sponsored periodicals were excluded. Of the 610 publications checked, 205 titles were found to carry employment advertising in varying degrees. In order to gauge the amount of adver-

tising in the Journals, a key is provided for each title: A — over 21 listings per issue; B — 11-20 listings per issue; and C — 1-10 listings per issue. Such information may be useful for selection purposes. As libraries tend to acquire titles which are indexed, a high percentage of the periodicals should be found in the collections of most medium to large libraries.

ASHRAE Journal — A
Adhesives Age — C
Advertising Age — A
Agricultural Engineering — A
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrigeration News — A
Air Pollution Control Association Journal — C
American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin — C
American Ceramic Society Bulletin — A
American Ceramic Society Journal — A
American City and County — B
American Concrete Institute Journal — C
American Dairy Review — C
American Dietetic Association Journal — A
American Dyestuff Reporter — C
American Gas Association Monthly — C
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal — B
American Inkmaker — C
American Journal of Agricultural Economics — C
American Journal of Veterinary Research — C
American Machinist — C
American Metal Market — A
American Paint & Coatings Journal — A
American Veterinary Medical Association Journal — A
American Water Works Association Journal — B
Appliance — C
Architectural Record — C
Astronautics & Aeronautics — C
Automation — C
Automotive Engineering — A

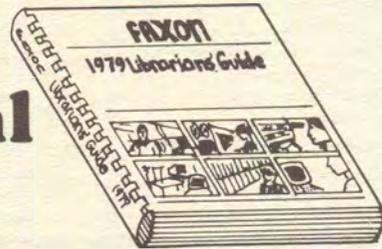
Mr. Leggett is Business & Industry Librarian, Knoxville-Knox County Public Library.

Automotive News — A
 Aviation Week & Space Technology — B
 Bakery Production & Marketing — B
 Beverage World — C
 BioScience — B
 Brick & Clay Record — C
 Broadcasting — A
 The CPA Journal — C
 Candy & Snack Industry — C
 Ceramic Age — C
 Ceramic Industry — C
 Chain Store Age Executive with Shopping Center Age — C
 Chemical & Engineering News — A
 Chemical Engineering — A
 Chemical Engineering Progress — A
 Chemical Marketing Reporter — C
 Chemical Week — C
 Civil Engineering — ASCE — A
 Coal Age — B
 Computer — C
 Computerworld — A
 Concrete Products — A
 Construction Methods and Equipment — C
 Daily News Record — A
 Dairy Herd Management — C
 Data Management — C
 Datamation — B
 Design News — A
 Drug Topics — C
 EDN — C
 Editor & Publisher — A
 Elastomerics — C
 Electrical World — A
 Electrochemical Society Journal — C
 Electronic Design — C
 Electronic News — A
 Electronics — A
 Engineering and Mining Journal — A
 Engineering News-Record — A
 Environmental Science & Technology — C
 Experimental Mechanics — C
 Fram Chemicals, Croplife and Ag Chem & Commercial Fertilizer — C
 Federation Proceedings (Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology) — C
 Feedstuffs — B
 Flooring — C
 Food & Drug Packaging — C
 Food Engineering — B
 Food Service Marketing — C
 Food Technology — A
 Forest Industries — C
 Foundry Management & Technology — A
 Geophysics — C
 Gleanings in Bee Culture — C
 Graphic Arts Monthly and the Printing Industry — B
 Hardware Age; the Hardlines Merchandising Magazine — B
 Highway & Heavy Construction — C
 Hog Farm Management — C
 Home Furnishings Daily — A
 Horticulture — C
 Hospital Financial Management — B
 Hotel & Motel Management — B
 House & Home; the Magazine on Housing — C
 Hydraulics & Pneumatics — C
 Hydrocarbon Processing — C
 IEEE Spectrum — A
 Implement & Tractor — C
 Industrial Design — A
 Industrial Engineering — A
 Infosystems — C
 Inland Printer/American Lithographer — C
 Institutions/Volume Feeding — C
 Instrumental Technology — C
 Iron Age — C
 The Journal of Accountancy — A
 Journal of Advertising Research — C
 Journal of Animal Science — C
 Journal of Dairy Science — C
 Journal of Environmental Health — C
 Journal of Environmental Systems — C
 Journal of Food Protection — C
 Journal of Forestry — B
 Journal of Marketing — C
 Journal of Metals — C
 Journal of Occupational Medicine — C
 Journal of Petroleum Technology — B
 The Journal of Taxation — C
 Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association — C
 Knitting Times — B
 Lighting Design & Application — C
 Linen Supply News — C
 Lubrication Engineering — C
 MBA/Masters in Business Administration — C
 Machine Design — A
 Manufacturing Engineering — C
 Marine Engineering/Log — C
 Material Handling Engineering — C
 Materials Evaluation — C
 Meat Processing — C
 Mechanical Engineering — A
 Medical World News — C
 Merchandising — C
 Metal Finishing — B
 Metal Progress — B
 Mini-Micro Systems — C
 Mining Engineering — A
 Modern Casting — A
 Modern Materials Handling — C
 Modern Packaging — C
 Modern Plastics — A
 Mortgage Banker — C
 Music Trades — C
 National Petroleum News — C
 National Provisioner — A
 The National Underwriter/Life & Health Insurance Edition — A
 The National Underwriter/Property & Casualty Insurance Edition — A
 Naval Engineers Journal — C
 Noise Control Engineering — C
 Nuclear News — C
 Nursing Homes — C
 Oil & Gas Journal — A
 Optical Engineering — B
 PE — Professional Engineer — C
 Package Engineering — C
 Paper Industry — C
 Paper Trade Journal — A
 Personnel Journal — C
 Pest Control — B
 Physics Today — A

Pit and Quarry — A
 Plant Engineering — C
 Plastics Engineering — A
 Plastics World — A
 Playthings — B
 Pollution Engineering — C
 Poultry Digest — C
 Power — A
 Power Engineering — C
 Production Engineering — C
 Professional Builder & Apartment Business — C
 Public Relations Journal — C
 Public Utilities Fortnightly — C
 Public Works — A
 Publishers Weekly — A
 Pulp & Paper — B
 Purchasing — C
 Quality Progress — C
 Quick Frozen Foods — C
 Railway Age — C
 Restaurant Business — C
 Rock Products — B
 Rubber World — C
 Sales & Marketing Management — C

Science — A
 Security Management — C
 Security World — C
 Soap/Cosmetics/Chemical Specialties — C
 Solid State Technology — C
 Solid Wastes Management/Refuse Removal Journal — C
 Sound and Vibration — C
 Special Libraries — C
 Stores — C
 Tappi — B
 Technology Review — C
 Telephony — A
 Textile Industries — B
 Textile World — C
 Training and Development Journal — C
 Transportation Engineering — C
 Vending Times — C
 Veterinary Medicine & Small Animal Clinician — C
 Wall Street Journal — A
 Water & Sewage Works — C
 Water and Wastes Engineering — C
 Water Pollution Control Federation Journal — B
 Wire Journal — C
 World Oil — C

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Ideas, Concepts, and Practices

ADVICE TO A NOVICE EDITOR: THE CHALLENGE OF EDITING AN ACADEMIC LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

Ebba Kraar

You're an editor! From your accustomed niche you've suddenly been propelled into the hurly-burly world of publishing. You are now an image maker. This happened to me a few years ago, and I would like to share with you some ideas on organizing and publishing an effective newsletter, which provides your audience with a coherent and lively presentation of information about your library's resources and activities.

Your first move, after appointment, is GET HELP. Some newsletters rely primarily on an editor and a typist with the bulk of the publication's stories being written by different authors for each issue. Following such a policy leads to frustration as you endeavour to establish some sort of continuity in style and quality. In my experience, it has been better to select a staff which will be responsible on a regular basis for news articles, regular columns, interviews, historical pieces and special features.

Before we discuss staffing the publication, let me explain the role of the PUBLISHER. Just as editors of commercial publications are responsible to higher authority, so are you. In most cases, because public relations is a management function, your publisher will be your director. Two reasons why it is important that either your director or a member of the administrative staff be actively involved with your newsletter are that he is both a news source and an originator of library policy. First, the director is an important news source, not only for major developments, but also for routine happenings such as new staff, retirements, interesting acquisitions and so forth. Sec-

ondly, the director sets overall policy for the newsletter. If you are lucky, the director is an active contributor who, with encouragement, will write major policy stories. Do not be afraid to edit your director's copy; he will appreciate a newsletter that is not a bureaucratic document. A style appropriate for reports to professional colleagues is not necessarily the most effective way to present new information to a lay audience. In order to make a director's report newsier, you may want to add a snappy lead, simplify some sentence structure or rearrange some of the paragraphs. Also, you will want to spell out and explain library jargon and buzz words. Finally, the director's involvement is important because the newsletter is the library's official publication, and as such it reflects the direction in which the library is developing. An editor who is out of touch with administrative policies and goals is in trouble. If your director is too busy to participate, explain that because the newsletter is an image maker and prime source of information about the library, someone from the administration must be involved to ensure the newsletter's accuracy and timeliness.

Selecting an editorial board or staff is not difficult. Many librarians and paraprofessionals possess writing skills — think how many of us are English majors! Your internal staff newsletter is the first place to look for writing talent. Discreet inquiries to supervisors will yield more names. Writing ability is, of course, a prime requisite. Another is ambition. Prospective staff will quickly understand and welcome the benefits of the professional payoff they receive from their bylines.

Ms. Kraar is Business and Social Sciences Librarian, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University.

Other important qualities to look for are reliability, consistent performance, and above all, enthusiasm.

Regular editorial staff meetings are important for cohesion and consistency in your publication. At the first meeting you will want to formulate a statement of purposes and goals for your newsletter. The first step is to define and analyze your audience. Most academic libraries have a tripartite audience: the campus, the local academic community — which includes trustees, donors, and other friends of the library — and professional colleagues in the region.

What are the information needs of these readers? First, the campus needs to know about new developments in the library's services and resources. Whenever a new service, such as online bibliographic retrieval is introduced, or an old service altered and enhanced, such as automation of the circulation system, it should be described and explained in clear precise language. Important acquisitions or collections can be featured in short articles. People are news, too. In each issue include an article which focuses on a member of your professional or your paraprofessional staff and his activities.

The academic community, which of course, includes the campus, is interested in articles informing it of major policy developments and decisions, such as opening a branch library or closing the catalogue. Also of interest are stories which describe the functions of various department (such as archives) which are not familiar to the average user. The library's budget is itself a major story, and the annual report can itself generate story ideas. Profiles of library officials and staff will be of interest to this segment of your readership. Most important of all, the library newsletter describes and explains the changes that automation is bringing to the library. Your audience needs to be reassured that the introduction of computers will not result in a deterioration of service and efficiency. Automation in the library should be fully explained in terms a lay person can understand. Remember, your readers are not interested in the details of desuperimposition, but they do want to know how to find information in the card catalogue.

The third portion of your audience is other librarians. Of course, they too, are interested in your library's development. Feature articles describing implementation of changes can be more technical than general articles describing the changes themselves. Also of interest to other

librarians are personnel changes and professional activities of your library's professional staff. Assign one or more of your staff the task of gathering news about publications, awards and attendance at meetings and workshops. Profiles of new library staff will introduce them not only to the readers in the local community, but also to their professional colleagues in the region.

A written policy statement of goals wherein you describe your audience and their information needs will ensure continuity for your newsletter when you are no longer editor. Remember that neither you nor your staff will serve on the editorial board in perpetuity. Staff appointments should be for an announced finite term, or else the editing and publishing of a newsletter will cease to be a challenging experience and become a boring chore.

The key to an effective and lively publication is planning. Too many libraries publish an "occasional newsletter" which seemingly indicates that informing the public is a low priority activity. If your library newsletter has been on an "occasional" basis, one of the first actions you should undertake is to establish a regular schedule of publication. Assess the amount of news and feature articles your library generates. The size of your library and the number of changes that can be expected over the next few years will help you decide whether you want to publish monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly.

No matter how often you publish, try to keep the number of pages small; six to eight pages is a reasonable size. Remember your audience is primarily passive; reading a library newsletter does not have high priority in their time budgets. A brief, but attractive format, will ensure a wider readership.

An attractive format which entices your reader's attention is not difficult to produce. First, look at your heading, title and logo. Usually the heading will include the name of your institution in conjunction with a title such as *Newsletter* or *Focus*. If you are embarking on major changes in your publication, you may want to change the title of your newsletter to something more lively and contemporary than *Library Newsletter*. Even if you keep the old title (as a librarian you are correct in hesitating before you change a title) examine the logo. Does it convey a sense of the library as it is today, or does it reflect an outdated, outmoded image of the library as an academic monument and warehouse? For your logo you may have a contest or else go to a professional graphics art-

ist, as we did when the staff and I failed to come up with an attractive and contemporary logo. We took our problem — how to present a static image in a dynamic manner — to an artist who agreed this was a difficult task. We had to explain our library (he was puzzled about what computers were doing in a library) and after several attempts came up with a unique logo: on the left of the title is a clay tablet and on the right is a computer terminal.

Having set up your regular format, you face the problem of filling the pages with print and illustrations. Your newsletter will be printed either by a mimeograph machine or by a printer using offset machinery. In either case, it is most likely that your newsletter production is prepared mostly by a typist. By using an electric typewriter with interchangeable heads, you can vary the type, using elite for the body of the story and a larger type, such as gothic or orator, for the headline. The lynchpin in the smooth production of your newsletter is the typist. Recognize the importance of your typist's contribution to the publication by giving him the title Editorial Assistant, thus recognizing his contribution importance to your publication.

As editor, you are responsible for the illustrations. If you are lucky, you will have an artist and/or photographer on your staff. Even so, you may want additional illustrations. Copyright law limits you, but you can find copyright-free illustrations in old books or in such collections as *The Picture Reference File*. Also a variety of borders and line illustrations are available in press-on type at your bookstore or educational supply house.

Don't clutter your newsletter with too many illustrations; one or two per page is enough for a two-column format. For offset or mimeograph the two-column format is the most flexible. Although a one column format limits the use of illustrations and variety in page make-up, it is gaining in popularity. To give your newsletter a contemporary look, leave off indenting the first sentence in a paragraph and use a space between paragraphs.

Now that we have looked at staffing and formatting, let's talk about the copy itself. Remind your staff of the five 'w's of journalism: who, what, when, where and why. The first four should be included in the first, or lead paragraph. Sometimes, however, for variety, you will want to start a story with a quote. Tell your staff to keep their

writing simple, using active verbs and short sentences. Long complex sentences, or run-on paragraphs quickly kill the casual reader's interest.

The length of the story itself is determined by its importance. Your staff writers may need some direction and suggestions, but it is best to leave them to their own devices. Usually you will receive well-written stories because your writers do not want their bylines appearing over shoddy writing. But if the story does not meet your expectations, do not hesitate to rewrite or ask the writer for another draft. This is difficult to do, because when we write, we lay our egos on the line. You should remember, however, that as editor, it is your duty to ensure the high quality of the writing which appears in your library newsletter.

Perhaps the most frustrating aspect of editing is proofreading the copy for grammar, spelling and typographical errors. We have devised a system whereby the staff does the proofreading in teams of two. The first draft is proofed by two people, one after the other, making notations on separate sheets of paper. This draft is then corrected, re-typed and passed on for final proofreading to two other staff members.

And then, it's off to the printer! While your copy is at the printer you will have an opportunity to update or expand your mailing list. In looking at your circulation policy, remember the tri-partite division of your audience: campus, community; other librarians. Keep your circulation list up-to-date, deleting names of deceased recipients, changing names where new faces have replaced familiar friends, and adding new ones who may be interested in the library.

The publication of a newsletter — from the setting of goals to the proof-reading of each issue — can be a challenge to the novice. Two articles on newsletters appearing in library literature are more descriptive than informative.^{1,2} Two publications which I found helpful are *How to Publish an Organization Newsletter*³ and *A Practical Guide to Newsletter Editing and Design*.⁴ Chapter 6 in *The Publicity Process*⁵ is helpful also.

Reading is no substitute for the experience of editing a newsletter. You will find that each issue presents new challenges and that it is a gratifying experience because you will eventually hold the printed result in your hand. And with each issue off the press you have another opportunity to learn and surpass your earlier efforts.

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- ¹Ann Prentice. "Grapevine + Hard Data + Duplicator = Staff Association Newsletter." *RQ* 9 (Summer 1970): 310-316.
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- ³Linda Nanpia. *How to Publish an Organization Newsletter*. Sacramento, CA: Creative Book Company, 1976.
- ⁴La Rae H. Wales. *A Practical Guide to Newsletter Editing and Design*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1976.
- ⁵David L. Lendt, ed. *The Publicity Process*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1975, pp. 49-60.

SELA 60th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE November 20-22, 1980 Birmingham Hyatt House

Speakers:

Mr. William Welsh, Deputy Librarian of the Library of Congress, Thursday morning opening session, November 20, 1980

Mr. Edwin Newman, television commentator, Thursday evening dinner session honoring the past presidents of the SELA and the 60th anniversary of the association

Dr. Patricia Senn Breivik, Dean of Library Services at Sangamon State University, Saturday morning session on alternative funding for libraries hosted by the Public Libraries Section

Preconferences:

Preconferences will be held Wednesday, November 19, 1980.

Programs and Meetings:

The 1980 SELA Program Committee is currently planning the schedule of events for the convention. Standing SELA committees have already been contacted regarding business and program meeting time-slots. In previous years there have been groups which regularly meet at the SELA convention, but which are neither section nor committee members of SELA. It will be necessary for those groups to contact Virginia Jackson, 1980 SELA Convention Program Chairman, about arrangements for those meetings. The deadline for requests is December 30, 1979. The address is M. Virginia Jackson, Mervyn H. Sterne Library, University Station, UAB, University, AL 35294 (205-934-6364).



The following resolution was passed unanimously by the membership at the Annual Meeting of SOLINET. It says, as well as words can possibly say, that which all of us feel regarding the loss of this outstanding library leader.

Whereas, The Southeastern Library Network, Inc. has lost a distinguished leader and friend in the passing of Charles H. Stevens on April 1, 1979; and

Whereas, Charles Stevens provided strong, positive direction to the Network in its earliest days when so much was at venture and the need for ability and vision was so great; and

Whereas, He developed all phases of the Network with courage when we were reticent, vigor when we lagged, good cheer when we were discouraged, kindness when we faltered, and praise when we succeeded; and

Whereas, We regret his untimely passing from us during these crucial thimes when the goals we sought together lie just before us; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Southeastern Library Network, Inc., its members, its staff, and its friends and associates make public expression of our profound sadness wrought by the passing of Charles H. Stevens; and

Resolved, That the Southeastern Library Network, Inc. Technical Center be recognized as the Charles H. Stevens Technical Center in token of our esteem, affection and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Southeastern Library Network, Inc. transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of Charles H. Stevens.

The Board of Directors met in special session on April 4th and appointed Mr. Lee T. Handley as acting executive director. A Search Committee has been formed to find a permanent executive director. In the meantime, the SOLINET operation is alive, active, and moving ahead. And this dynamic state of continuance is the finest testimony that can be written to the success of the late Charles Stevens.

Frank P. Grisham, Chairman
Board of Directors

View from the States

J. B. Howell

"Some Fourth Estate Aspirants to Authorship," a breakfast talk by J. Mitchell Reames at the 1978 convention of the South Carolina Library Association, inspired the compilation of an impressive bibliography, which is unquestionably of regional interest. Entitled "The Southern Journalist as Author," this selective bibliography includes the works of thirty-four Southern-born newspapermen — from Henry Grady to Willie Morris — who have excelled in other forms of literature. Titles range from those of the definitive biographies by Douglas Southall Freeman to *Red Hills and Cotton*, the classic Upcountry chronicle of Ben Robertson. Compiled by Minna H. McIver and Margy H. Nowack of the Acquisitions Department of the Clemson University Library, this bibliography appears in the Spring, 1979, issue of *The South Carolina Librarian*.

Admittedly, library security systems as such are modern measures to deter book theft, but a recent study by Imogene Simpson in the Spring, 1979, issue of the *Kentucky Library Association Bulletin* reminds us that monastic and other medieval libraries employed an effective means of protecting book collections. This soundly documented study, which she calls "Chained Libraries," covers library security for approximately five hundred years — from the time that books were first shifted from chests and cupboards and chained to desks or shelves in libraries of the early 13th century until the chain was removed from the last book in the library of Magdalen College at Oxford in 1799.

As the problem of the preservation of library materials is not restricted to North Carolina, perhaps the attention of librarians throughout the region and elsewhere should be called to a practical article by Paul S. Koda of the Rare Book Department of UNC at Chapel Hill in the Spring,

1979, issue of *North Carolina Libraries*. According to Koda, who cites the devastating flood in Florence and the disastrous fire at the Jewish Theological Center as highly publicized examples of relatively recent emergencies, "The Most Important First Step in a Conservation Program. . ." unquestionably is "a good disaster plan!" Along with conservation literature and a thorough knowledge of the existing physical facilities, Koda stresses prevention of, preparation for, and prompt action as major goals in formulating an effective disaster plan.

Statistics show that we remember 10% of what we read, 25% of what we hear, 30% of what we see, but 90% of what we see and do. Based on this premise, the new Instructional Resource Center at Delta State University has been developed to encourage the use of all five senses in early childhood and elementary education.

The purpose of the Center, according to "IRC Spells Learning," an article by Margaret H. Gunn in the Summer, 1979, issue of *Mississippi Libraries*, is to provide curriculum-planning and enrichment materials to support the teacher education program at DSU. The Instructional Resource Center is octagon-shaped with glass walls, and it is surrounded by open classrooms. This distinctive design provides visibility and easy access to a facility which houses a variety of heavily-used instructional materials.

In observance of the diamond anniversary of the Alabama Library Association, the March/April, 1979 issue of *The Alabama Librarian* included several 75th birthday features. Among these are a picture of the birthplace of the Association, the Carnegie Library of Montgomery, which appears on the cover, and a facsimile of the four-page program for the organizational meeting, held on November 21-22, 1904.

Bibliochange

Observant readers of this journal have perhaps noticed the absence of "Bibliochange" from the past few issues of *The Southeastern Librarian*. Up until this issue I did not feel I had enough bibliographies to make up even a very short column. This meant that a couple of the bibliographies listed here have been held for several months. For this I apologize.

The purpose of this column as originally stated was to serve as a vehicle for librarians wishing to share those in-house bibliographies which they felt would be useful to colleagues. This column is comprised solely of material submitted by you, the reader. Without that material this column cannot continue. If you have found this column helpful either as an avenue for publicizing your own work or as a source of useful bibliographies, please help us by submitting material for the next column.

A copy of your bibliography along with a citation (author, title, date, pagination, ordering information) should be sent to Celia Wall, Librarian, *The News and Observer*, 215 South McDowell, Raleigh, NC 27602.

Emory University, Robert W. Woodruff Library for Advanced Studies, Atlanta, GA 30322.

Donovan, Jerry J. "Grants Through Emory," May 1978. 10p. \$2.00. (Send check payable to Emory University to Donovan, Social Sciences and Humanities Reference Department.)

Windham, Diane E. "A Guide to Manuscript Sources in the Special Collections Department for Atlanta, Georgia," May 29, 1978. 40p.

Presbyterian College, James H. Thomas Library, Clinton, SC 29325. (Single copies are free from Jane Presseau, Student Services Librarian.)

"The Forces of Mass Media: A Selective Bibliography of Recent Studies Available in the James H. Thomason Library," February 1979. 29p.

University of Mississippi, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University, MS 38677.

Schoenly, Steven B., Vida Kiger, and Ed Payne. "Periodicals and Selected Reference Works Related to Library and Information Science in the Ole Miss Library." 34p. \$2.50. (Checks payable to the University of Mississippi.)

University of North Carolina at Asheville, D. Hiden Ramsey Library, University Heights, Asheville, NC 28804.

Devine, Marie E. "Women: Books in the Ramsey Library," (Ramsey Library Resources Series) 1978. 39p. \$1.50 (Checks payable to the University of North Carolina at Asheville.)

(Editor's Note: If you wish to order information about the two filmstrips mentioned in editor's column, write to Llewellyn Enterprises, P.O. Box 87, Madison, MS, 39110. One filmstrip is about W. C. Handy, and the other is about Tchaikovsky.)

Librarian's Bookshelf

Edited by John David Marshall

Books and People in 19th-Century America. By Madeleine B. Stern, New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1978. 341pp. \$25.00.

This is the tenth book since 1942 by Madeleine Bettina Stern, the prolific chronicler of some of lesser known byways of 19th-century American books and authors. In addition to these she is co-author with Leona Rostenberg, her long-time friend and partner in the rare book business, of two books on similar subjects. She is also the editor of five books, three of which are editions of previously unknown writings by Louisa May Alcott, discovered by Ms. Stern and Dr. Rostenberg in their bibliographical researches.

The books written by Ms. Stern have been consistently well reviewed, five of them were published by university presses, and most of them are currently in print. Her writings reflect a strong feminist interest, including one volume on 19th-century American career women, and biographies of Louisa May Alcott, Margaret Fuller, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and Dr. Isabel Barrows.

By confining her intensive researches largely to the literary figures, booksellers, printers, and publishers of 19th-century America, especially in the northeastern states, Ms. Stern has become thoroughly familiar with the libraries and archives rich in the original source materials of her subject. These she has astutely mined not only for her books, but for a steady stream of articles as well. The present volume is a collection of twenty-three of her essays most of which were previously published in some fifteen more or less scholarly periodicals. They have been divided into seven chapters to give the book some sort of pattern, but

the effect remains, as she describes it, of "isolated, seemingly disparate, and little known facts." (Introd. p. ix) As many of the essays are by-products of her books, they often appear to be extended footnotes, as it were, to her major writings.

Four of the essays are reprints or abridgements from her books; three from her *Imprints on History* (1956), and one from *We the Women* (1975). Two others are reprints of old documents; one a catalogue of Elizabeth Peabody's "Foreign Library," and the other an extended quotation from a book by the phrenologist, Nelson Sizer, detailing the qualities required by various practitioners of the book arts. Two more of the articles are listed by the publisher as "written especially for this book." (p. iv) However each merely condenses materials covered in her previous books. "Behind the Mask of Louisa May Alcott" tells once again of the "thrillers" she wrote anonymously or under an assumed name for the popular press when she desperately needed money. All of this is in Ms. Stern's life of Alcott and in her introductions to the two volumes of these melodramatic tales which she edited. Similarly "Mind and Body; the Fowler Family" is directly based on the author's book *Heads and Headlines; The Phrenological Fowlers* (1971).

The remaining fifteen essays range from brief vignettes without notes from such publications as *American Notes and Queries* or the *AB Bookman's Weekly Yearbook*, to a seventy-page, richly-documented paper on Joseph Nancrede, a French-American bookseller and publisher of the early 19th century, originally published in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*.

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, TN 37130. Publishers should send review copies to this address.

The articles date from as early as 1943, but the greatest number from any one decade is in the 1970s (10); the remaining are about evenly divided among the '40s, '50s, and '60s.

Ms. Stern writes in an eminently readable style. She does not see 19th-century American publishing as a dull sequence of facts about long-forgotten businesses, but as a rather gossipy domestic drama — there is even a wonderfully lurid murder in the book. Her approach is through the people who made the books rather than bibliographical details. Indeed she has done much to popularize her subject.

No one can write about the history of American publishing without mention of John Tebbel's monumental history of the subject now in its third volume, and which Ms. Stern rightly refers to as the "definitive" work on the subject. Tebbel in turn refers to Ms. Stern's books in his notes, so that, in so far as the present book repeats material in the author's major works, this information is apt to be in Tebbel. But most of the histories in this book are not in Tebbel, as, for instance, the excellent accounts of early up-state New York publishers reprinted from *New York History*. Therefore this book does supplement Tebbel, albeit for the most part in very minor ways.

Surely it is commendable for a rare book dealer to become a scholar in the field; and, certainly after over thirty years of research and publication on the topic, Ms. Stern must be one of the best informed in the business. By sharing her findings with a wide public through her writings, she has rescued from obscurity many a curious old tome and pointed out its value to the rare book collector.

For all its nostalgic charm the present volume is not first-rate Stern. Libraries which found her previous volumes popular may find this one less so. In-depth collections in library science, journalism, Americana, and American literature and history may welcome it, but more general collections will probably find it somewhat specialized. — *Budd Gambee, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Children's Services of Public Libraries. Edited by Selma K. Richardson. (Allerton Park Institute Papers No. 23) Urbana-Champaign, Illinois: University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1978. 178 pp. \$9.00.

The Allerton Park Institute in the Fall of 1977 turned its attention to the status of children's services in public libraries. Opinions on the value of this service run from zero to the idea that children's services are the tap root of the public library. This volume is a collection of the speeches made at the Institute and poses questions as to "What are we doing? Why? For whom? How?"

Peggy Sullivan led off with the topic "Goals of Public Library Services for Children". Her concern centered on her opinion that the goals that brought children's service into existence have not been reviewed or revised. She made a strong case for developing goals and measuring progress toward them if children's services in public libraries are to thrive — or even survive.

The second section is entitled "The Child" and utilized the expertise of two educators in the field of early childhood education and in teaching reading. The first speaker paralleled curriculum development along with the development of the child. The expert on reading espoused a philosophy all children's librarians should memorize:

"Since many parents have assigned to schools the total responsibility for teaching their children how to read, perhaps librarians can share more directly and consciously in the experience of helping children to discover the value and joy of reading."

The third section introduced a panel of librarians who viewed the children's librarian from different vantage points within the field. Although the person who emerged from the sum total of their remarks would need to be super human, there was general agreement that the children's librarian must like and understand children as well as know the materials.

The fourth section on "The Services" discussed children's services in the small, medium, and large public library, as well as service to preschoolers and adults and ethnic and racial minority groups. I agreed with one of the evaluators that the library falling between medium and large was totally ignored. There was a jump from the public library serving 100,000 to one serving millions.

Three short sections on facilities, materials and research were followed by a longer one entitled "The Evaluations of the Institute Program". The evaluations were voiced by a recent library school graduate, a retired leader (Mildred Batchelder), a school librarian, and a public library administrator. Herbert Goldhor summarized the proceedings

within the framework of nine generalizations. Space prevents listing all nine but at least three need to be included.

"First, it is clear the children's work in public libraries has had a long and distinguished history, has attracted many outstanding people, and has made many important contributions. . . Grand and glorious as the past has been, children's librarians cannot expect to be allowed to rest on their laurels.

"Fourth, . . . children's library service today is in need of goals, objectives, planning and evaluation — in short, it is in need of a guiding theory.

"The ninth and final generalization is that children's librarians are first of all public librarians and are not special or different when compared to other professional librarians in public libraries."

The book is an excellent overview of the "state of the art" of children's services in public libraries. I believe all public librarians will find it of interest and for those working in children's services it is of prime importance. — *Mary Louise Rheay, Cobb County Public Library System, Marietta, GA.*

The History of a Hoax: Edmund Lester Pearson, John Cotton Dana, and The Old Librarian's Almanack. By Wayne A. Wiegand. (Beta Phi Mu Chapbook Number 13) Pittsburgh, Beta Phi Mu, 1979. 79 pp. \$4.00.

The long-awaited Beta Phi Mu chapbook has arrived; I ordered my copy in January and received it on June 25th! In some ways it is great, but in other ways it is not so great.

Every generation of American librarians should become acquainted with *The Old Librarian's Almanack* (as well as the *The Philobiblon* of Richard de Bury) and we have to thank Beta Phi Mu for this re-issue, and the added material relating the background story of how it came into being. The work has not been available since 1962, when G. K. Hall issued a very nice paperbound edition as a Christmas keepsake. This was the second printing of the *Almanack* to be done by the Elm Tree Press.

Wayne Wiegand, of the University of Kentucky College of Library Science, has done a good job of rummaging through the primary, and secondary, source materials concerning the Dana-Pearson collaboration with their *Old Librarian's Almanack* hoax. The true story evolves and the roles the perpetrators played in gulling the public, and the library profession, is laid bare. Wiegand had access to the Dana Papers and a scrapbook

kept by Pearson, and this is the first time the story has been researched in these primacy sources. Previous writers about the *Almanack* and the hoax, derived their information from the published reviews and comments. It is a good tale which Wiegand recounts in sprightly fashion while carefully documenting his facts. The additional hoaxing laid on by the revered Helen Haines is also mentioned.

In general the proof-reading of Wiegand's text was carefully done, but a few things slipped by; e.g. p. 12 "geneological" for "genealogical", p. 21 "case" for "ease", and p. 23 "expatriot" for "expatriate". These slips should no doubt be blamed on Titivillus.

In the Foreword of the book D. B. (Dee Brown) makes this statement:

"Long-time collectors of Beta Phi Mu chapbooks may recall that one of the original purposes of publishing this series was to encourage the art of book design. Therefore it is also fitting that the *thirteenth* chapbook has been designed by an *bete noire* of librarians. For reasons best known to himself, herself, or themselves, the designer entry for *The History of a Hoax* must be Anon."

This reviewer thus feels constrained to criticize the design and production aspects of the physical book.

The first thing to hit you is the binding where one finds the backstrip to be too narrow for the binding, and the boards to be a bit heavy for the thickness of the book. However, the dark brown cloth is attractive and the gold stamped cover and spine titles have been executed in craftsmanlike fashion.

The portraits would have been better placed if they had been integrated with the text, rather than sort of dumped in as a dual frontispiece. Even as frontispiece it might have been better to have reversed positions so that the portraits faced the gutter and thus the two men would have appeared to be looking at each other. The portrait of Pearson is sort of a "mug shot" profile view which looks as if it had been lifted from a tiny newspaper photo and blown up considerably. The screening is very coarse. The photos do not bear any credit lines, or dates, so we don't know if this is how the men looked at the time of their hoaxing caper, or if it is how they looked before, or after, the event. Finally, it wasn't really necessary to state the obvious with the caption "Portrait of. . ."

The title page receives barely adequate treatment and for the topic of the book might better

have been treated flamboyantly; perhaps as a simulated old almanac title page.

The CIP information on the verso of the title page is overwhelming, and could have been set in a six point sans serif type to be less obtrusive.

The contents page is treated with bare adequacy.

The first page of the preface is printed on a verso page, and would have been better if printed on the recto page. The preface to the *Almanack* in the appendix also begins on a verso page. This awkward placement is not due to a copy-fitting problem since there are two blank leaves at the end of the book.

The plates for the preface to the *Almanack* were fuzzily photographed and over-inked in printing, so that the "color" of these pages is much darker than it should have been. The re-printing of the *Almanack* itself seems to be properly done; although page 41 of the chapbook bears proof-reader's marks which should have been removed prior to printing.

On the plus side the selection of Baskerville for text type was an appropriate choice.

These remarks are intended as constructive criticism, rather than to merely nit-pick. Perhaps the Beta Phi Mu Publications Committee will commission a competent book designer to execute Chapbook *Number Fourteen*, rather than depending on "an *bete noire* of the librarians." — Frank J. Anderson, *The Sandor Teszler Library, Wofford College, Spartanburg, SC.*

The Information Society: Issues and Answers.

Edited by E. J. Josey. Phoenix, Arizona: Oryx Press, 1978. 133 pp. \$11.95.

Stimulating, exasperating, insightful, shallow, and pertinent — all of these adjectives describe portions of this collection of essays. Originally presented as papers at the 1977 annual conference of the American Library Association, the three main essays examine the impact of technological, social, and economic change on libraries. Additional essays focus on the role of the librarian in a technological society and public access to information in a post-industrial setting. Five literature reviews supplement the major presentations.

In the first of many salvos against the stereotype of the hidebound, myopic librarian, Norman Isaacs of Columbia University flays librarians for ineffective communications and lack of a user

orientation. According to Isaacs, "nothing in life is more important than that the flow of information remain uncontaminated." Indecision, improper training, and lack of ethical standards contribute to contaminated information in the professions. Frederick G. Kilgour traces the history of library technology and concludes that real benefits relating to patron access and operational economy will be realized in the next decade.

Major Owens, a New York State Senator, severely criticizes the library profession for its inadequate response to the "monstrous dimensions of social change within our society." His litany of professional failures is a lengthy one: unclarified goals; failure of administrative imagination; insufficient replication of models and experiments; lackluster performance of intellectual freedom responsibilities; and minimal mastery of the public policy-making process. Alternatively shrill and perceptive, Owens has delivered a controversial assessment. Owens is certainly right that we could do better in all of these areas, but his rather encompassing indictment lacks the documentation which is clearly warranted. Have librarians posted such an abysmal record compared to other professions? One witness has testified, but the jury is still out. A solid literature review on libraries and social change by Leigh Estabrook and Thomas Blumenthal will assist readers who wish to explore the topic further.

The impact of economic change on libraries is deftly treated by Thomas R. Buckman. Following a discussion of library resources as public or private goods, Buckman analyzes the complex host of economic factors which impinge upon library development. He is pessimistic about the short run. Labor-intensive manual systems, complex organizations, and increasing social needs will drain budgets and retard the implementation of necessary services. Libraries will face critical choices as the information society of the future unfolds. A helpful review essay by William W. Sannwald on economic change is appended.

In a brief essay Gerald R. Shields challenges librarians to become anticipators and shapers of technological change and user-oriented services. The approaching nirvana of the post-industrial society is questioned by Fay M. Blake in her paper on public access to information. She contends that librarians have not committed themselves to serving all segments of the population and that information packaging has been skewed in favor of the elite. Miriam Braverman's bibliographical essay on problems of access is excellent. A distil-

lation of reactions to the papers by conference participants round out the volume.

Editor Josey deserves our appreciation for bringing these papers before a wider audience. Don't sit on the sidelines. Read and react. — Arthur P. Young, *University of Alabama Library, University, AL.*

The Library As a Learning Service Center. By Patrick R. Penland and Aleyamma Mathai. New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1978. 237 pp. \$22.50.

The appearance of another how-to-do-it book from Penland's pen is a welcome addition for librarians grappling with the expanding role of counseling. As libraries have outreached into ghettos, jails, nursing homes, and the streets, librarians have begun to accept the fact that they can cite legal and medical works. They find that listening and advice are as much a part of the job as information dissemination. And my guess is that they find the role of counseling is most enjoyable and satisfying because those librarians have become "hooked" on specific outreach programs and stick with them long after normal expectations.

The role of the *Library as a Learning Service Center* seems to be an extension or follow-up to Penland's *The Librarian as Learning Consultant*, which this reviewer has not seen. The *Library* volume is number 24 of the University of Pittsburgh series of "Books in Library and Information Science," Allen Kent, editor.

A "learning consultant" is depicted as a counseling professional beyond that of reference librarian engaged in a reference interview and/or that of reader's advisory guidance. While aimed particularly at librarians, the authors contend that a counseling role or helping relationship is common among many behavioral modification disciplines. Therefore, the skills advocated may be useful to many other professions; e.g., ministers, social workers, adult educators, and teachers.

People have a wide variety of problems and needs; therefore, they have found it necessary to turn to a wide range of private and public agencies to seek help or information. Penland and Mathai devote about half of their book reminding one that people are helped by a variety of professional resources. The other half proposes methods and techniques for better coordination of the range of

resources available into a "shopping center" environment. This approach includes means of relating the services of various agencies via creation or recognition of the Library as a community clearing-house. Printed in a block is a statement setting forth this concept:

"Library service to the community exhibits all of the characteristics of a coordinating structure that is so desperately needed for planned social and individual change.

Through community study and the identification of scarcely verbalized needs and interests as well as community resources, the library can lay the basis for discharging its responsibility as a community clearinghouse.

"The library is in a better position than any other agency or organization to program in the areas of controversial issues. Librarians have begun to organize the groups and to promote experimentation in terms of community objectives and goals."

Penland quotes his *Individual Self Planned Learning in America* (1977) to the effect that independent adult learners total in the millions. Therefore, *The Library as a Learning Service Center* challenges the librarian and others to assume roles of learning consultant and information broker which many profess but few perform. The public librarian, particularly, is suggested as being responsible to and for the entire community, consequently the public library by virtue of its broad mandate and comprehensive collection is the most convenient "nuclei" for the "shopping center" concept to function. The *Library* is found to be the logical center for hot lines, community clinics, correctional institutions, youth development houses, etc. Some Libraries have attempted to create a humanly helpful environment for the busy citizen who cannot shop around for the particular "learning experience" or information they need. One is tempted to cluck "what else is new?"

Penland readily admits, however, that the helping relationship is an uncomfortable or trapping situation for some librarians. Not the least of these concerns is the fear that a client will return for advice constantly.

The second half of the book is aimed at staff development and inter-agency modeling to make the personnel and resources more accessible to people who would use them if they knew about them. The training for role of consultant advances one from a subject-structured question-answer technique to helping clients make individual judgments and decisions.

Academic jargon begins to creep into the technical discussion of innovative helping system, diagnostic helping system, and system development training; but much of it is recognizable as a little more sophisticated version of reader's advisory techniques and formats. Much of the approach reminds this reviewer of Ruth Rockwood's reader assistance course and Louis Shores' 1954 edition of *Basic Reference Sources*. Neither they nor Penland could anticipate the "busy-ness" of libraries today complicated by budgeted staff shortages.

The chapter on "Training Learning Consultants" deals with listening — paraphrasing, transactional analysis, and behavioral response analysis — all of which impact on the interview — interaction — helping relationship. "Systems Development Training" enables the consultant to deal with a client in setting of priorities, alternative solutions problem solving, and learning management. The latter attempts to develop a rationale for behavior change which should be written into a statement of educational objectives or vocational needs. Generally the assumption is made that people learn, formally or informally, if they understand the reasons.

The authors' hope is that a change in the professional competencies of librarians may result in the consideration of information as a process rather than a product. Since people everywhere are looking for alternatives to the formal programs of post-secondary education they have turned to the Library and its information networks as the major resource for learning materials. They also enjoy the "nonjudgmental" attitude of librarians. The final chapter simulates a model by which an urban county establishes a Counseling Information and Referral Center.

Not to be overlooked is an extensive bibliography on nontraditional studies, counseling, neighborhood information centers, and adult education. Noticeably missing were the ALA — PLA *Strategy for Public Library Change* (ALA, 1972) and the Commission on Nontraditional Study, *Diversity by Design* (Jossey-Bass, 1973). The index does not include a citation for LIBRARY, PUBLIC or PUBLIC LIBRARY though the book applauds the efforts and potential of public libraries throughout. — William L. Whitesides, Fairfax County Public Library, Springfield, VA.

The Library Assistant's Manual. By F. John Chirgwin and Phyllis Oldfield. Hamden, Con-

necticut: Linnet Books/Shoe String Press, Inc., 1978. 118 pp. \$9.00.

Intended for the "non-professional staff of libraries" and "those considering a career in librarianship" this manual appears to be a collection of textbook type tidbits. Its purpose is to provide an introduction to library principles and routines in a "straight-forward, non-technical" way.

Library technical assistants have been largely ignored in the literature and in library education. Rightly or wrongly, U.S. library education assumes that librarians enter the field at a higher level. The authors' assumption is that librarians will come from the ranks of library assistants. Both authors began their career as library assistants and are now teaching prospective library assistants.

Two textbook aids are found at the end of each chapter. The "For Further Reading" section lists primarily British works with few if any references to U.S. publications. The work or thought questions, found in the "Assignments" section, are from the City Guilds of London Institute test questions for their Library Assistant's Certificate. A "General Reading List" and index is provided at the end of the book. Many abbreviations used in the text are not listed in the "Abbreviations" section in the front.

"User needs," organization and administration, acquisition and stock records, classification and cataloguing, storage of non-book materials, lending procedures, reference enquiries, and office practices are some of the topics discussed.

The first three chapters are of a general background nature with brief references to historical enabling legislation, etc. Chapters four and onward are most applicable to library assistants. However, clear delineation between professional and assistant level tasks is not always obvious. The advantages and disadvantages of classification are briefly discussed. The section on non-book materials contained several innovative procedures. Useful procedures for clarifying and negotiating a reference enquiry are briefly described. Allusion to an "Automated Library System" that could "read" book labels on the inside back cover of the book through the cover without opening it was most intriguing. Another indication of its currency is the mentioning of the BBC's Ceefax and the British Post Office's Viewdata two-way video communication system.

It is non-technical as promised. Its general applicability as a training manual in the U.S. might

be of some concern. It may be too heavily steeped in British library culture to be a major text for orienting U.S. library assistants. In addition to library routines and procedures the reader must become familiar with terms not common to libraries in this country, i.e. "wallets" of slides, a "trolley" of books and "sheaf" catalogues. To learn a new skill through illustrations that are not locally applicable may be expecting a lot for a new library assistant. However, this very feature also makes this work of interest to the eclectic librarian and library assistant seeking to broaden his or her background. — *David C. Genaway, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY.*

Library Staff Development and Continuing Education: Principles and Practices. By Barbara Conroy. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1978. 296 pp. \$17.50 U.S. & Canada; \$21.00 elsewhere.

Barbara Conroy, whose name is synonymous with continuing education, has written this manual "... to articulate. . . common sense in such a way that inexperienced people can become skillful producers of learning opportunities." In a three-part format with fifteen general guidelines, she discusses planning, implementing, and evaluating a learning program. An appendix citing three case study models which represent public and state libraries and a regional library association — all of which implement the suggested guidelines — follows. Also included are bibliographies of primarily print and non-library literature consisting of books, documents, periodicals, and indexing and abstracting services; a glossary of terms, and detailed index.

Aided by the logical arrangement of parts and guidelines, the program planner in Part I learns about the collection and analysis of "needs information"; the development of written behaviorally-stated goals and objectives; the identification of resources, including people, funds, facilities and equipment; and the mechanics of program design, including components and types of programs such as case studies, class, course, field trip, tour, role playing, coaching, and others — depending on the stated objective. Sample flow charts, checklists, questionnaires, time-tables, calendars, and needs assessment schedules are included. The importance of long-range planning for the evolution of both staff development and

continuing education programs which interface with stated institutional goals and objectives is stressed. Additionally, suggestions are given for library staff in non-supportive environments to begin grass roots movements toward educational opportunities.

In Part II, the program implementor is informed of identifying administrative responsibilities such as tasks, skills, competencies, and structures; locating and selecting the appropriate educational staff by considering role, skills, criteria, sources, problems, and procedures; ways of providing facilities, equipment, and materials; and implementing the learning activity. Throughout this part, the involvement of the learner in the implementation is stressed. An abundance of charts and checklists — for meeting sites, rooms, equipment, supplies, and planning — as well as a comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of media provide added assistance. Sample action plans for a learning activity round out Part II.

Part III, dealing with evaluation, stresses the need to plan program evaluation in the program planning stage. Reflecting that philosophy, the purposes of evaluation are considered and selected. An integrated evaluation plan is created. Categories, criteria, techniques, problems, procedures, and concerns in evaluation collection and analysis are discussed. Finally, presentation, dissemination, and use of evaluation results — including analysis of different presentation styles and formats — are suggested for the use of the evaluator.

Although not a book designed to entice the casual curl-up-and-read reader, Conroy's book addresses a need in the realm of staff development and continuing education. It is not specific to type or size of library and is written with a refreshingly impersonal and matter-of-fact style. If it is a resource to be pawed over by administrators and practitioners alike, the durability of the binding might be a problem. The most important contribution made by this book, however, is its applicability to a wide audience. Staff development and continuing education personnel and/or devotees will certainly benefit from the attention to minute detail; but so will those who plan any educational program. That it may be viewed as wordy and, perhaps, not editorially as tight a document as would be nice, the thorough way Conroy has handled her topic far outweighs this frustration. Program planners who use this in conjunction with Ruth Warncke's *Planning Library Work-*

shops and Institutes (Chicago: ALA, 1976) should produce "dynamite" programs — an exciting possibility. — Pamela J. Cravey, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA.

New Guide To Popular Government Publications for Libraries and Home Reference. By Walter L. Newsome. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 1978. 492 pp. \$18.50 U.S. & Canada. \$22.00 elsewhere.

A completely revised edition of *A Guide to Popular Government Publications* (1972) by Linda Pohle, *New Guide* describes in new annotations some 2,500 titles (compared to 1,900 in Pohle) selected because of currency or long-term popular interest. Newsome is Public Documents Librarian, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

While the emphasis is primarily on post-1970 publications, this work includes more than one hundred titles originally published in the 1950s and 1960s. Many of the latter have been reprinted and this fact is duly noted in the entries. Titles are arranged under 52 categories, frequently subdivided: "Accidents, Accident Prevention, Safety, and First Aid," "Aging and the Problems of the Elderly," "Careers and Occupations," "Consumer Information and Protection," "Energy and Related Natural Resources," "Environmental Quality and Protection," "Health and Health Care," "Minorities, Minority Treatment, and Ethnicity," "Recreation and Leisure Activities," "Women and Women's Studies," etc. Numerous see and see also references aid in alerting readers to related entries.

Each entry provides full bibliographic information — title, subtitle, personal authorship if any, date, pagination, the Superintendent of Documents classification number, GPO sales stock number (or coded information of availability through the issuing agency or the Consumer Information Center, Pueblo, Colorado), price as of June 1978 — and a brief but cogent descriptive annotation.

This revised edition has added certain new features to improve its usefulness. In a section on acquiring government publications are hints on ordering from GPO, and brief comments on the Consumer Information Center and distribution of government publications by members of Congress. Next, there is an explanation of the deposi-

tory library system, which offers citizens free access to government publications. Four appendices provide information on government audiovisual resources, agency publication catalogs, popular government publications available as commercial reprints, and a directory of agencies distributing listed publications not sold by GPO. A subject index (16 pp.) containing both general and specific entries and a title index (28 pp.) conclude the volume.

Newsome invites comparison in scope and arrangement with W. Philip Leidy's *Popular Guide to Government Publications* (4th ed.; New York: Columbia University Press, 1976; 440 pp.). Leidy has some 1,800 titles (compared to Newsome's 2,500), most of which were issued between 1967 and 1975, and an index approximately one-half the size of Newsome's.

In summary, *New Guide to Popular Government Publications* is a superior, current compilation of some 2,500 titles, suitably described, for both librarians and lay persons. — Wiley J. Williams, School of Library Science, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, TN.

Non-Book Materials in Libraries: A Practical Guide. By Richard Fothergill and Ian Butchart. Hamden, Connecticut: Linnet Books/Shoe String Press, Inc., 1978. 256 pp. \$17.50.

The purpose of this book is "to guide the student or practicing librarian . . . to the use and potential of non-book materials" (referred to thereafter in the book as "NBM"). It was simultaneously published in 1978 in London by Clive Bingley Limited and in Hamden, Connecticut by Linnet Books/Shoe String Press.

Both authors are professionally involved with non-book materials in Great Britain. Fothergill is head of Petras (the educational development unit), at Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, and Butchart is a lecturer in the Department of Librarianship at the same college. Much of the terminology and most of the acronyms (as well as the spelling) are British.

Nearly all of the tools and guides cited are British, as well as the publishers "catalogues". The authors intended the book as a textbook and a "simple manual of practice" combined. The arrangement of the text is in five major chapters, as follows:

1. Background — including definitions of ter-

minology, a brief "historical development" section arranged chronologically, and the applications and economics of "NBM" in libraries.

2. The user — covering needs and requirements, and the archival nature of "NBM".

3. The materials — covering formats and the equipment to go with the materials (including principles of operation, care, and maintenance). This chapter concludes with a manual of practice for each piece of equipment.

4. The user and the materials — covering acquisitions, cataloguing, classification and indexing. The manual of practice includes samples of "proforma" for the cataloguer to use. Only one brief mention of AACR2 is made. This chapter concludes with a section on storage and retrieval of "NBM" and a discussion of copyright. This discussion centers on the United Kingdom Copyright Act of 1956 and the Performer's Protection Acts of 1958 and 1963. There is only one paragraph on Public Law 94-553, the United States Copyright Revision Act of 1976.

The section on cataloguing is limited to description and access points. Classification is noticeably absent though there is a brief mention of PRECIS and subject indexing in general. It would be better to give it either fuller treatment or merely mention it as an area to be considered in some other sources.

5. Management — limited to the "extra problems introduced by the presence of NBM". Covers "physical environment, staffing requirements, financial implications and problems of control."

As a textbook to be used in the United Kingdom, this guide would prove very useful. For comparative information, the book has value. In the United States, Chapter 3 on the materials formats and the equipment with its "manual of practice" would be the most useful section. It is an expensive purchase for most U.S. libraries for a textbook with limited utility. — *Mary Alice Hunt, School of Library Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL.*

What You Always Wanted To Know About the Card Catalog and Were Afraid To Ask! By

Sherry Sherrod DuPree. Gainesville, Florida: Displays for Schools, Inc., 1978. 48 pp. \$4.85. (Available from Displays for Schools, Inc., P.O. Box 163, Gainesville, Florida 32602)

Unfortunately, Sherry DuPree offers no comprehensive guide to the card catalog as her borrowed title indicates. This leaflet type of book is neither "what you always wanted to know" nor what everyone needs to know.

In the preface, DuPree states that "activities are based on concepts developed and tested on fourth through twelfth grade students." Though the understanding and misunderstanding of certain concepts may be common among students from grades four through twelve, method of presentation must vary for such a wide audience. The author, in her attempt to master such a task, has stumbled into a trap for which there is no escape: a plausible format with appeal to all ages. The large print and cartoon like sketches belittle any junior or senior high school student, while the often incomplete and occasionally cluttered examples confuse most fourth graders.

Designed for either individual or classroom use, this forty-eight page booklet is divided into six parts. Part one (a pretest) is brief, but does render a quick indication of competency in the area of the basic skills (e.g. the identification of the three types of catalog cards, call numbers, and pertinent information located on the card). Parts two, three, and four (instructional activities) provide very limited explanation and little opportunity for practical application. Part five (a post test) does supply a fair sampling of related activities, but a thorough evaluation must include a demonstration of skills performed in the library or media center. The author offers no guidance or suggestions for such activities. Part six (an answer key) is somewhat jumbled, therefore making independent use difficult.

The idea of a workbook or study guide on card catalog skills is no doubt appealing to both teachers and media specialists, but DuPree offers no new approaches to this traditionally boring subject. — *Pat Scales, Greenville Middle School Library, Greenville, SC.*

- 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

THIS SECTION CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION ABOUT LIBRARIANS, LIBRARIES, AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN THE 10-STATE AREA OF THE 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 June 26, 1979

The Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association met in Room N214, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, Texas on June 26, 1979. Officers present were: Helen Lockhart, President; Paul Spence, Vice President and President-Elect; John Scott, Treasurer; Mary Griffin, Secretary; and J. B. Howell, Immediate Past President. State Representatives were: Lorraine Schaeffer, Florida; David Estes, Georgia; Jane White, Kentucky; Rush Miller, Mississippi; Mae Tucker, North Carolina; Gerda Belknap, South Carolina; Anne Thurmond, Tennessee; Roberta Miller, Virginia; and Judy Rule, West Virginia. Section Chairmen were: David Warren, Public Librarians; Pat Scales, School and Children's Librarians; Aileen Ellis, Special Libraries; Ralph Russell, University and College; and Blanche Wysor, Junior Members Round Table. Committee Chairmen were: Jerry Stephens, Exhibits Chairman for the Birmingham Conference; William O'Shea, Conference Site Selection Committee; Hubert Whitlow, Jr., Constitution and By-Laws; Mary Louise Rhey, Headquarters Evaluation; Pamela Cravey, Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction; James Ward, Membership; Paul Cousins, Ad Hoc Computerization of Membership Records. Also present were Ellis Tucker, Editor, *The Southeastern Librarian*; and Johnnie Givens.

President Lockhart called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. The minutes of the April 6th and 7th meetings were approved as submitted with the following corrections: Page 3, Paragraph 4 of the April 6th meeting should show that the Executive Board took action on the motion made by Rush Miller. Therefore, the statement should read: Rush Miller moved that the Executive Board continue negotiations on the Solar Technology Project contract, that the staff time furnished to this project be separate from SELA funds, and that the President do the negotiating or designate a person for this. The motion was seconded by Anne Thurmond, and it carried. In the April 7th meeting, Ellis Tucker's name should be deleted from the minutes.

Jerry Stephens, Exhibits Chairman for the 1980 Convention, distributed copies of the Convention Budget, explained the Budget and commented on plans for the Convention. The Convention dates are Wednesday, November 19th to Saturday, November 22nd. The Pre-Conferences will be scheduled for Wednesday, November 19th. The Hyatt Hotel in Birmingham, Alabama will be the Convention Headquarters. Shuttle bus service will be provided to other hotels used to host the Convention. Edwin Newman and William Welsh will be Convention speakers. Roberta Miller moved to approve the budget as presented by the Convention Committee with permission to adjust the booth rental. Anne Thurmond seconded the motion and it carried.

President Lockhart read a letter of thanks from Dr. Leland Park, Editor of *The Southeastern Librarian* 1976-78, in response to the letter of commendation which the Executive Board authorized the President to write to him for obtaining for *The Southeastern Librarian* the H. W. Wilson Company Library Periodical Award. Dr. Park praised the Southeastern Library Association and thanked the members of the Association for the support rendered to him during his tenure as editor of the journal.

Also, President Lockhart stated that Johnnie Givens forwarded information to her which showed that the two SELA publications received good reviews. J. B. Howell stated that the best review of the *Special Collections Compendium* is in the current issue of *College and Research Libraries*.

John Scott distributed copies of Receipts and Expenditures from the SELA Headquarters and copies of the Treasurer's Report listing receipts and expenditures from April 16 to June 15, 1979. Since there were bills remaining to be paid, the Board requested the Treasurer to mail copies of the receipts and expenditures to Board members as early after June 30, 1979, as possible.

The Treasurer presented the auditor's report as of April 16 which listed a cash balance of \$2,503.01. This figure shows a difference of \$7.42 from the SELA Headquarters figure. John Scott stated that he will see if the auditor can rectify the \$7.42.

Also, the Treasurer stated that the Association is running into problems with the Federal Government on the tax exempt Schedule A Form. President Lockhart advised John Scott to complete the Schedule A Form.

The President presented Blanche Wysor, Acting Chairman of the Junior Members Round Table, the newest section in SELA. Blanche Wysor stated that contacts are being made for membership in the Round Table. By-Laws are being drawn up to comply with SELA. The JMRT is interested in providing service to SELA in any way possible. The following requests were made:

1. Suggestions for projects.
2. Funds on which to operate for a 1980 Convention program.
3. A complete Membership roster or mailing labels.

President Lockhart stated there is a cushion for some late requests for Convention funds. Paul Spence stated that a questionnaire is being mailed concerning program requests.

Each state representative was asked to furnish Blanche Wysor a JMRT Membership List.

Suggested projects were: 1) A Cumulative Index for *The Southeastern Librarian*; 2) Identify some of the older members of SELA. Porter Kellum may be contacted to assist with this project.

David Warren, Chairman of the Public Librarians Section, reported that Dr. Patricia Breivik has agreed to be the featured speaker at the General Session Meeting on November 22, 1980, Birmingham Convention. The topic will be, "Alternative Sources for Library Funding."

The Public Librarians Section has proposed that each state in SELA sponsor a workshop before the Birmingham Conference on the topic, "Fund Raising for Libraries — Alternate Sources." Packets have been prepared for the workshops and offered to all Southeastern State Libraries. Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama have requested packets.

If no interest is expressed by other state libraries, the Committee will communicate the Public Library Sections of the State Associations and encourage sponsorship by those groups.

Other activities include the preparation of a written history of the section and a rewriting of the By-Laws to incorporate the election of a Vice President/President-Elect.

William O'Shea, Chairman of the Conference Site Selection Committee, presented the following question for consideration by the Executive Board: In view of the shortage in money and gas, should total travel be considered in determining the 1984 convention site? Charleston, West Virginia, and Atlanta, Georgia, were discussed as possible locations. Anne Thurmond moved that the Committee investigate Atlanta with the understanding that in another two years perhaps the Association will know the travel situation. Roberta Miller seconded the motion and it carried.

The University and College Section report was made by Chairman Ralph Russell. He stated that the Section plans to offer tutorials in four locations: Richmond, Charlotte, Birmingham, and Tampa. These tutorials will be given on Fridays beginning at 10:30 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Two people will teach the tutorials, Christina Landreth, Georgia State University, and Charlotte Folk, University of Georgia. The topic will be: "AACR2 for the Non-Cataloging Librarian." President Lockhart will offer assistance to Ralph Russell on contacting the Membership concerning the tutorials.

Pat Scales, Chairman of the School and Children's Section made a progress report on Convention plans. The State Librarian and the State Supervisors of School Libraries in ten southeastern states have been contacted to identify outstanding programs which will be reviewed by a committee appointed by the Chairman. The programs selected for special recognition will be compiled in a booklet which will be distributed to Section Members at the meeting in Birmingham.

Other activities of the Section include the appointment of Dan Barron, Professor in the College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina, to be the legislative representative from SELA to the American Association of School Librarians Legislative Network. Shirley Aaron, Professor of Library Science at Florida State University, has been appointed Chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee to prepare these materials for vote by Membership at the Birmingham Convention.

The Special Libraries report was made by Aileen Ellis, Chairman. She reported that plans are being made for a pre-conference workshop on the topic: "On-Line Searching." The Chairmen will be Ed Parr, University of Central Florida, and Luther Lee, Air University.

Hubert Whitlow reported on the progress of the new SELA Constitution. Copies of this constitution will be mailed to Executive Board Members for comments and/or suggestions.

Paul Cousins reviewed the actions taken by the Board at the February meeting on the computerization of Membership records. He stated that \$3,500.00 had been approved for this work. He presented the idea of using a word processor machine for the computerization since this machine would have more than one job application. Roberta Miller moved that the Committee proceed immediately with leasing a word processor machine on a six months trial period. Paul Spence seconded the motion, and it carried. The Committee will work with David Estes and Jo Anne Treadwell.

Copies of the Membership Committee's Report were distributed by James Ward, Chairman. As of June 4, 1979 there were 1919 Members of SELA:

- 1781 — personal members, 299 of this figure were new and 1482 renewals.
- 94 — institutional Members.
- 14 — contributing or sustaining Members.
- 1 — commercial organization.

The Membership Committee established membership goals in each state which projected a total of 6,000 Members by next year. The Committee plans the following:

1. Hold a Membership Drive in the fall of 1979.
2. To provide green streamers for use at fall state conventions.
3. Print new SELA brochure to distribute in the fall.
4. Make a special plaque for institutional Members.

President Lockhart stated that a budget report was not needed at this time. The Treasurer's Report will be received after June 30th.

A question arose whether to maintain the post box since the new office has a mail slot in the door. Judy Rule moved that both addresses be given and the post office box maintained. Gerda Belknap seconded the motion and it carried.

The headquarters Organization and Planning Committee's report was presented by the Chairman, David Estes. He stated that Claudia Medori and Jo Anne Treadwell have agreed to stay in their present positions until September 1, 1979. However, they wanted directions from the Executive Board concerning contractual agreement and insurance plans. Roberta Miller moved that Claudia Medori be asked to remain in her current position and paid on her current basis until September 1, 1979, after which the Executive Secretary's position be established as a part-time position with benefits of sick and annual leave, the time schedule be established for twenty (20) hours per week, and the employee be given a choice of what hours the employee will be in the office. The hours will be made available to the Executive Board and other persons upon request. The motion was seconded by David Estes, and it carried.

Then the position of Office Manager was discussed by the Board. Roberta Miller moved that the Executive Board continue the Office Manager on the current salary for two months, after which time the hours will be changed to 37½ hours per week. The Board

will look at the position in comparison to the budget with an annual salary up to approximately \$8,500.00. J. B. Howell seconded the motion and it carried.

David Estes further stated that the Board does not need to advertise the Secretary's job.

Anne Thurmond moved that if there are any additional decisions that have to be made in regard to Headquarters Staff before another regularly scheduled Executive Board Meeting that the Executive Committee may be authorized to make such decisions that need to be made. Mae Tucker seconded the motion, and it carried.

Mary Louis Rheay, Chairman of the Headquarters Evaluation Committee, requested that the name of this Committee be changed to the Committee On Objectives or New Directions Committee. Paul Spence stated that this is an ad hoc Committee, and the President decides the name of the Committee.

Helen Lockhart read a letter from the Southern Solar Energy Center stating that the Solar Technology Project would not be continued after July 30.

President Lockhart read a letter from Ray Rowland, former President of the Georgia Library Association, on his reaction to the National Endowment for the Humanities Project. He suggested that the President contact the Georgia Library Association Executive Board and Dr. Anne Belle Jenkins from Georgia Tech and start anew with the NEH project after the submission of the Planning Grant report. It seems that Dr. Jenkins should negotiate with SELA or GLA to participate in the preparation and implementation of the proposal. Paul Spence suggested the President Lockhart contact Dr. Jenkins and Mrs. Cade.

Ellis Tucker reported that the United States Post Office cannot locate the non-profit permit; therefore, the Association is being billed for back postage for the amount of \$96.62. Rush Miller moved that if a press is made that the amount of back postage be paid. Judy Rule seconded the motion, and it carried.

President Lockhart stated that she had received a petition from four people that SELA form a Round Table for a section on the Blind and Physically Handicapped. After a brief discussion, President Lockhart stated that she would check the Constitution on the number of Members required for a Round Table and report to the proper people.

Since the Executive Director's signature will be removed from the bank signature cards after June 30, Paul Spence moved that signature access to the account be continued for the president, Treasurer, and that the signature of the Executive Secretary (or person in charge of the Headquarters office) be added. Anne Thurmond seconded the motion, and it carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:00 p.m.

— Mary Frances Griffin, Secretary

REPORT FROM JOHNNIE GIVENS

The Executive Board, during the biennial planning workshop on February 15, voted "to eliminate the position of the Executive Director as of July 1, 1979." The decision was made during the Executive Board's consideration of the proposed 1979-80 budget.

During 1976 the Association entered into a contract by letters of intent with the Tennessee Valley Authority for a four-year demonstration to be ended in 1980. The letter to the then SELA President, Mrs. Betty Martin, from Mr. Lynn Seeber stated that "the Tennessee Valley Authority will fund the office of Executive Director, SELA, as a demonstration project in regional library cooperation and development for the purpose of raising the levels of library service to all people in the Southeastern States". (*The Southeastern Librarian*, v. 26, p. 195-6.)

The contract was based upon a proposal which was presented by the Association to the TVA and was supported by a budget document which committed the Association to an *annual expenditure* of no less than \$94,055 during the demonstration. This budget covered no expenditures for regular, on-going unit programs of the Association's sections and committees, but did include the following membership services which were a part of the Association's traditional services: Executive Secretary — @ .5 time; temporary (extra) clerical, auditing, and bonding services; office services (rent), office supplies, communications, and printing; plus the Association's contribution of FICA for the Executive Secretary. The total expenditure of the Association for these items during 1975 and 1976 appears from the 1975-76 CPA's Certification report to be approximately \$21,000 for the biennium. Of the total \$188,000 the Association committed itself to TVA to expend each biennium through 1980 for the project in regional library cooperation and development, approximately 11.2% of the amount at that time was being spent from the Association's receipts.

To further understand the fiscal impact of the commitment the Association made to TVA, an examination of receipts and expenditures over the two preceding bienniums for all of the Association's activities brings into focus the goal the Association set for itself in increasing income.

	Receipts	Expenditures	Income from sources other than SELA's regular dues, conf., adv., & subscr.
1973-74	\$108,355.10	\$138,681.45	\$35,000 — special account for Survey of S. E. Libraries
1975-76	\$ 96,506.93	\$120,969.67	\$19,995 for Southeastern Library Cooperative Lib. Survey & Rothrock bequest

At the time the Association biennially was receiving income in the amounts of \$73,355 (1973-74) and \$76,512 (1975-76) from regular Association sources, and expending for regular Association activities, exclusively of outside Association funds, \$103,493 (1973-74) and \$92,906 (1975-76), the contract was made with TVA to spend in new Association activities approximately \$166,944 in the 1977-78 biennium and no less than that for the 1979-80 biennium. Of this amount, TVA would contribute \$40,000 during FY 1977, \$30,000 during FY 1978, \$20,000 during FY 1979, and \$10,000 during FY 1980.

When the Budget Committee met during the 1977 biennial planning workshop, they were unprepared to meet the commitment to TVA for an Association's total biennial budget of \$270,437 (\$103,493 + \$166,944) based on the 1973-74 Association expenditures or \$259,850 (\$92,906 + \$166,944) based upon the Association's 1975-76 expenditures. Those were the budget-projection figures of the Association under which recruiting was conducted for the first full-time Executive Director. A compromise was reached by the Budget Committee, and the amount approved by the Executive Board for the 1977-78 biennium set total expected receipts from all sources at \$169,600 and expenditures to balance the total. Of this amount, \$70,000 would be income from the TVA contract. This left

a projected receipts total of \$99,600 from Association regular sources. Of the total \$188,168 shown as Treasurer's receipts, \$93,900 was the amount of revenue from sources outside the Association's regular income. This included \$80,000 from TVA. The balance of \$94,258 was from regular Association sources. The expenditures of the Association totaled \$183,492 for the 1977-78 biennium.

Near the end of 1978, I began projecting that the Association would need to generate approximately \$100,000 in new revenues during the 1979-80 biennium in order to compensate for the monies received under the TVA contract. I presented a written proposal to the Chairman of the Budget Committee for a plan which to me seemed possible. I can not answer for the Executive Board as to why they made the decision they moved and voted on February 15, 1979. I have been assured verbally that the reasons were fiscal and the Executive Board did not think that librarians in the Southeast could bring together the capabilities of generating between \$50,000-\$100,000. I regret not being allowed the opportunity to finish a demonstration. Never before have I left a project unfinished. I hope the Association will work toward continuing it somehow. I wish the Association well in this endeavor. I am grateful for the support the membership has given to the full-time staffing of the Headquarters Office. Thanks to each of you.

SOUTHERN BOOKS COMPETITION AWARDS

Forty publishers located in the southern United States entered more than 100 books in the 1978 Southern Books Competition. Out of these entries 16 books were chosen for Southern Books awards.

The jury was chaired by Parker and Lillian Worley who coordinated the work of the five distinguished jurors. Parker Worley is the Librarian of Rutgers University at Camden, a trustee of the American Printing History Association, and co-proprietor of The Maledictions Press. His wife, Lillian, has been librarian in public, school and children's libraries and is co-proprietor of The Maledictions Press. The judging was done at their press. The other members of the jury were:

Catherine T. Brody, Acting Library Director and Department Chairman, NYC Community College (City University of New York), President of the American Printing History Association, Secretary-Treasurer of The Typophiles.

Richard W. Ellis, dean of American typographic artists and scholarly printers, has designed and produced some 150 special editions for various publishers, The Limited Editions Club, and private clients. He established his renowned The Georgian Press in New York and Westport, Ct. (1925-1935) and later continued his fine bookmaking with The Haddon Craftsmen and other presses.

Emil Klumpp, former Director of Foundry Type Design, American Type Founders, former President of Bauer Alphabets and type designer of Murrury Hill and Murray Hill Bold.

Stephen O. Saxe, book designer for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, trustee of The American Printing History Association, private press proprietor.

Thomas M. Whitehead, head of Special Collections, Temple University Library, private press proprietor.

Jury comments include:

"The selection of the best among so many diverse books produced with so many intents and purposes was achieved with difficulty. Compensating for the problems of the diversity of the books was the diversity of the committee, composed of two book designers, one type designer and four librarians. Even so, the jury was unanimous in many instances, suggesting a consistency in criteria and standards."

"The sixteen winning books show a diversity almost as great as the 102 entrants. Although it was not the jury's intent to select a cross-section of the entries, to a certain degree this was the result."

"In general, books were selected for fine composition and presswork, compatibility of type faces, readability and harmony of text and design. Books were eliminated for awkward machine composition, too florid titles, dullness, the use of excessively long line, and other major flaws. Some books criticized in detail, however, were included as winning selections because of the total fitness of the book's design and production."

Twelve publishers submitted the 16 books selected for awards. The publishers and the 1978 Southern Books Award winners are:

DWIGHT AGNER of Baton Rouge for *Lament for the Nineteenth Century*. Poems by Richard Holcombe Kolbourne, Jr. THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRESS for *Canyon de Chelly. Its People and Rock Art* by Campbell Grant. THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION for *Charles Bridges and William Dering. Two Virginia Painters, 1735-1750* by Graham Hood. THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA PRESS for *Laurence Sterne and the Origins of the Musical Novel* by William Freedman.

KONGLOMERATI PRESS of Gulfport, Florida entered two award winners *Spirit Hand* by Robert Stern, and *The Stop Book* by David Shevin. UNIVERSITY PRESS OF MISSISSIPPI for *A Calhoun County, Alabama, Boy in the 1860s* by Glover Moore. THE MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ARIZONA PRESS for *Hoptutuwutsi Hopi Tales* by Ekkehart Malotki. THOMAS NELSON INC. for *Promised Land* with text by Abba Eban and paintings by Gordan Wetmore. UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO PRESS for *A Potter's Mexico* by Irwin & Emily Whitaker.

The work of NORTHLAND PRESS of Flagstaff, Arizona was recognized as outstanding since the jurors chose three of their books for awards. *Grand Canyon; An Anthology* compiled by Bruce Babbitt was selected unanimously as the finest entry in the competition. In addition *Bettina. Portraying Life in Art* by Don Hedgpeth, and *Speak Softly to the Echoes* by Art Gore were chosen. OXMOOR HOUSE, INC. won an award with *Pillows. Designs, Patterns, Projects* by Mary Elizabeth Johnson. THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION PRESS had two winners with *Close Observation: Selected Oil Sketches by Frederic E. Church* by Theodore E. Stebbins, Jr. and *Galileo Galilei. Operations of the Geometric and Military Compass, 1606* translated with an introduction by Stillman Drake.

A handlist of these Southern Books award winners for 1978 will be published and will include information of designers and technical details about materials and production. The books will go on traveling exhibit late in 1979 and continue to be displayed by various libraries into 1980; culminating with an exhibit at the biennial meetings of the Southeastern Library Association (the sponsor of the competition) in Birmingham in the fall of 1980.

For additional information about the competition and the traveling exhibits contact Frank J. Anderson, Librarian, The Sandor Teszler Library, Wofford College, Spartanburg, SC.

REGIONAL NEWS

ALABAMA

The Mobile Public Library was the recipient of a special award in the 34th annual John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Awards Contest for its slide and sound presentation featuring an overview of services available from the library.

FLORIDA

The Broward County Library, Fort Lauderdale, was the recipient of a special award in the 34th annual John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Awards Contest for its efforts to gain financial support for expansion of the library system. The Florida Library Association received a similar award for the efforts of its volunteers who planned and organized a public relations project to develop public awareness of the Florida Governor's Conference on Libraries.

GEORGIA

Mrs. Hallie Beachem Brooks was elected president, and Dr. Nicholas E. Davies was elected chairman, of the Friends of the Atlanta Public Library at the fifth annual meeting of the organization. Mrs. Mary Lu Mitchell, chairman of the board of the Friends, has been appointed to the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Public Library.

Winners of the 1979 Georgia Children's Book Awards were Betsy Byars, author of *The Pinballs*, and Bill Peet, author and illustrator of *Big Bad Bruce*. The awards were presented during the eleventh annual Conference on Children's Literature in Athens, Georgia.

KENTUCKY

Boyd Childress, periodicals librarian, Western Kentucky University, has received a Council on Library Resources Fellowship for the 1979-80 academic year. The purpose of the fellowship is to allow him to study the history and development of the libraries of the eight state universities in the South from 1860 to 1880 in order to determine their relationship to their parent institutions.

MISSISSIPPI

Volunteers working with the Mississippi Library Commission Service for the Handicapped were among a number who received the Governor's Distinguished Service Award for their efforts as volunteers in supplying library service to the blind and physically handicapped. Award recipients included the Capital Life Member Club of the Telephone Pioneers of America and Claude Miller, a member of the group who received individual recognition for his volunteer work.

Governor Cliff Finch has appointed two new members to the Mississippi Library Commission. New board members are Mrs. Charles O. (Patricia) Jacobs of Brookhaven and Miss Betty Kemp of Tupelo.

NORTH CAROLINA

The Cora Paul Bomar Annual Lecture program, established by the University of North Carolina at Greensboro Library Science/Educational Technology Alumni Association, was formally announced at the annual luncheon meeting of the Association in April, at which time Professor Bomar was honored by the alumni, faculty, University administration, and friends. Professor Bomar was cited for her contribution to the development of the Master of Library Science program at the University, and for her many contributions to education and librarianship in the State, region, and nation.

North Carolina Central University has announced a pre-baccalaureate program in librarianship for minority students from developing institutions that have a predominantly Black enrollment. The Office of Education provided Title II-B funds for the program. For additional information, contact Annette Phinazee, Dean, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, NC.

Gifts and donations are being encouraged this year by the D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina

State University in order to meet the Chancellor's challenge to attain one million volumes by 1980. The one million volumes will eventually be available to users through an online catalog which is being developed by the library systems staff.

SOUTH CAROLINA

On October 10-12, The College of Charleston will sponsor the "Southeastern Workshop on the Preservation and Conservation of Library Materials." Conducted by Mr. George Cunha, Director Emeritus of the New England Document Conservation Center, the workshop will feature lectures, discussions, and demonstrations covering the topics of: the history of paper and papermaking; enemies of library materials and their control; and repair and restoration practices. Librarians, archivists, and book dealers are invited to attend. For further information, contact: Dr. Ralph Melnick, Archivist; the Robert Scott Small Library, The College of Charleston, Charleston, S.C. 29401. Participation is limited to 100 guests.

Following the Preservation Workshop, The College of Charleston Library Associates will host the "First Southeastern Antiquarian Book Fair," October 12-14, featuring exhibitors from throughout the United States and England. Rare books, maps, prints and manuscripts will be available for purchase. Librarians participating in the South Carolina Library Association Convention are invited to attend.

TENNESSEE

"Interaction: The Child, the Book and Its Creator" was the theme of a conference in May sponsored by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. The conference was held to commemorate the International Year of the Child, and included presentations by noted authors, editors, and educators concerned with children's literature.

VIRGINIA

Five public libraries in the Tidewater area of Virginia have been awarded a grant from the State Library to study the possibility of cooperative automated library service. The group is investigating establishment of a multi-type library network to share resources and increase library staff productivity for the region. Results of this study will be incorporated into ongoing considerations of a statewide network for Virginia.

Ground was broken May 2 for the University of Virginia's Harry Clemons Library, to be constructed adjacent to the Alderman Library. Named in honor of the University's tenth librarian, the 78,200-square-foot building will house a 100,000-volume core collection of books which circulate most often among students and faculty. It will also include study space for 1,700 readers, reading rooms for the blind, and music listening rooms. Construction funds for the \$4.4 million four-story library were provided by a state bond referendum in 1977.

In April, the Virginia State Library Board adopted the final revision of *Children's Services Guidelines*. The work of producing these voluntary guidelines began with the Virginia Library Association's Library Development Committee, who in 1977, made a survey of children's services in public libraries in the state. Using the survey results, the committee developed a set of standards for public library service to children. According to Jean Heath, State Library Children's Specialist, the standards include such matters as staff, materials, access, planning and management, use of state consultants, and cooperation with other libraries and agencies.

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Program Planning Committee of the Public Library Section of SELA is developing a series of workshops on fund raising for libraries as its major activity during this biennium. Tentatively titled "Fund Raising for Libraries — Alternative Sources," the workshops are to be sponsored by each State Library or State Library Association with the cooperation of the Southeastern Library Association's Public Library Section. The committee, under the guidance of Section Chairman, C. David Warren, is at present preparing a workshop packet to be sent to State Libraries and Library Associations in the Southeast. The packet will outline a suggested program with recommended workshop leaders and an annotated bibliography.

The committee feels that the continuing inflation spiral and the resulting tightening of budget demands that library boards, administrators, and those who are concerned with the adequate financing of library programs look carefully at al-

ternative sources of funding. The workshops will focus on the sources, skills, and techniques which can be utilized to implement effective fund raising programs. Further information is available from C. David Warren, Cumberland County Public Library, P.O. Box 1720, Fayetteville, NC 28302.

The national Grassroots Grants program, established by Baker & Taylor and the ALA Junior Members Round Table in 1978, has been highly successful and will be continued on an annual basis, it was announced by Carole Cushmore, Baker & Taylor vice president, during the JMRT membership meeting at the ALA conference in Dallas. The program awards \$100 stipends to two library science students in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia to enable 102 students to attend state library or regional conferences. Recipients must be graduate or undergraduate library science majors who belong to their state or regional library association — and its JMRT affiliate, if there is one. The grants are coordinated by the ALA/JMRT Affiliates Council and are administered by State JMRT chapters, or state library association representatives without a JMRT unit.

The National Librarians Association is looking for "News Correspondents" in each state to provide input into *National Librarian: The NLA Newsletter*. The News Correspondent need not be a member of NLA. For additional information, contact: Patricia H. Foley, News Editor/*National Librarian*, Business Librarian, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NB 68182.

Educators from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee will participate in a workshop to be held in Atlanta on November 2-4 sponsored by the Academic Freedom Group of the American Library Association. For additional information, contact the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom.

SOLINET member institutions sent 193 persons to the 1979 Annual Membership Meeting in May in Atlanta. In addition to committee and staff reports concerning SOLINET services and plans for the future, action was taken on proposed in-

creases in dues and fees and changes in the SOLINET Bylaws. A resolution honoring the late Charles H. Stevens was also adopted.

CONTINUING EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

The College and University Section will offer a tutorial this Fall on AACR2 for the non-cataloging librarian. The focus of the tutorial will be on the nuts and bolts of the Rules and their implications for all of us who use the catalogs. In deference to shortages of gasoline as well as travel funds, the tutorial will be offered in four different locations in the Southeast:

Birmingham — October 5 — University of Alabama at Birmingham Conference Center

Richmond — October 12 — Downtown Holiday Inn

Tampa — October 19 — Fowler Travelodge
Charlotte — November 16 — Holiday Inn, I-85 North

Registration Fee: SELA Members \$15.00, Non-Members \$25.00

Christina Landram and Charlotte Folk will teach the tutorials, which will be held on Fridays, 10:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. For more information, contact Ralph Russell, Georgia State University (404) 658-2172. Make your plans to attend the tutorial closest to you. Registration will be limited to 100 persons per session, so do not delay in registering.

The Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE) has been awarded a grant under Title IIB of the Higher Education Act for a year-long institute entitled "Statewide Systems of Continuing Education: New Directions." For additional information about the institute, which will extend until June 30, 1980, contact Dr. Elizabeth Stone, Executive Director, CLENE, 620 Michigan Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20064.

The 25th Allerton Institute for Librarians will be held November 11-14, 1979 at the University of Illinois Conference Center near Monticello. Topics to be discussed include development programs, volunteer and annual giving activities, and work with foundations and consultants. For addi-

tional information, contact Professor Edward C. Kalb, Conference Coordinator, 116 Illini Hall, 725 South Wright Street, Champaign, IL 61820.

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North Carolina: (919) 733-6410

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

Virginia: (804) 355-0384.

DATES TO REMEMBER

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| Oct. 8-14 | Georgia Authors/Readers Week |
| Oct. 10-12 | Mississippi Library Association Conference, Ramada Inn, Jackson |
| Oct. 11-13 | South Carolina Library Association Conference, Francis Marion Hotel, Charleston |
| 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. 31-Nov. 2 | FLA-FAME Joint Conference, Sheraton Twin Towers, Orlando |
| Nov. 8-10 | Kentucky Library Association Conference, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Lexington |
| Nov. 8-10 | Virginia Library Association Conference, The Homestead, Hot Springs |
| Nov. 12-18 | Children's Book Week |
| Nov. 15-19 | White House Conference on Library and Information Services, Washington, D.C. |

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|------------|---|
| Jan. 20-26 | ALA Mid-Winter Meeting, Chicago |
| Feb. 14-17 | AALS, Sheraton-Crest Hotel, Austin, Texas |
| Apr. 16-18 | Alabama Library Association Conference, Hyatt House, Birmingham |
| Apr. 24-26 | Tennessee Library Association Conference, Gatlinburg Sheraton Hotel |
| Nov. 20-22 | Southeastern Library Association Biennial Conference, Hyatt House, Birmingham |

1981

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

PERSONALS

APPOINTMENTS

Susan W. ARTIGLIA, Assistant Librarian for Public Services, Felix G. Woodward Library, Austin Peay State University

Christopher BARR-LINDSEY, Children's Librarian, Henderson County Public Library, North Carolina

R. Paul BARTOLIN, Director, Knoxville-Knox Chouty Public Library

Sharon H. BYRD, Assistant Cataloguer, Library of Davidson College, North Carolina

Richard B. EGGLETON, Assistant Director, Atkins Library, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Carol FENICHEL, Assistant Professor, University of Kentucky College of Library Science

Barbar HEMPLEMAN, Director, Warren Wilson College Library, North Carolina

Carolyn HURT, Undergraduate Reference Librarian, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill

Sheryle R. JONES, Reference Librarian, Memphis State University Libraries

Larry B. KESSEEE, Head Librarian, High Point College, North Carolina

Anne C. MAY, Assistant Librarian for Public Services, Felix G. Woodward Library, Austin Peay State University

Terrence MECH, Instructional/Public Services Librarian, Tusculum College Library, Greenville, Tennessee

Mark PALKOVIC, Humanities/Music Cataloger, Auburn University Libraries

Pamela PALMER, Head, Engineering Library, Memphis State University Libraries

Loren PINKERMAN, Head of Microforms and Government Documents Department, Auburn University Libraries

Frank J. POZO, Reference Librarian, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

Jane QUALLS, Assistant Head, Periodicals Department, Memphis State University Libraries

John M. ROBSON, Assistant Professor and Head of Technical Services, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington

Ellie SMITH, Assistant Cataloger, Georgia Southern College Library, Statesboro

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John F. VANDERMOLLEN, Science and Technology Department Head, Auburn University Libraries

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Emily Phillips SCOTT, Head Catalog Librarian, Georgia Southern College Library, Statesboro

Patrick WREATH, Head of Bibliography, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	<i>Page</i>
Baker & Taylor	Inside Back Cover
Bert W. Bierer	140
Bound to Stay Bound	138
EBSCO Subscription Services	142
Elizabeth City State University	140
F. W. Faxon	160
Larlin Corporation	Inside Front Cover
McGregor Magazine Agency	140
Albert J. Phiebig, Inc.	138
Reprint Company	138
Joseph Ruzicka	144
Howard Stith	140

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