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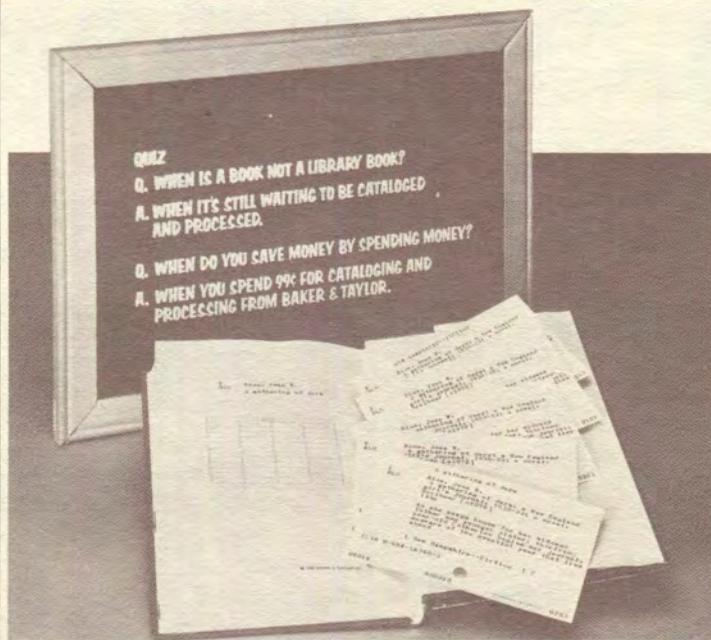
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The Book Professionals

By the time you read this, the greatest year so far of my life will be coming to an end.

This was the year that I ceased repeating thirty-nine and decided that even though I only look forty-nine that I would celebrate my fiftieth birthday. This was the year that Kim, my four-year old niece, was joined by a brother, Scott. (Already, if he only knew it, he has a winsome smile that could take car keys and/or money from me at will!) This was the year that the University sought to add a bit of dignity to my being by making me a full professor. This was the year that our master's degree program received accreditation. And, this was the year I resigned as editor. (Because my resignation was not accepted, my neighbors will have to wait another year to see flowering plants in my yard!)



As I look forward to 1982, I am glad Jeanne Dixon leaves the library world alone. I covet for myself the excitement and challenge of each day of the near year. And besides, there's enough to be done without the additional burden of testing an outsider's prophetic hypotheses of "gloom, despair, and agony on me."

Someone has observed that librarians are literate but not numeric. I disagree. We have been pharisaically numeric as we have reported to our boards that circulation has increased and when we have asked for additional monies. What we oftentimes have not been is realistic. Blithely assuming that bigger is better and that because a certain approach has worked for the past thirty years it therefore needs no evaluation, we have existed.

It is time for us to look to the future. We must concern ourselves not only about diminishing funds but also about our sacred cows. More may not necessarily be better; there's no guarantee that a certain percent of increase in funding automatically increases use or the quality of service. The cutting of a few early hours when the staff visits with one another or a few lonely friends who always drop by at that time may not be wrong. The elimination of a bookmobile that provides coffee klatsches for a few people along the route may encourage those people to seek friends and/or counseling elsewhere and books from another branch of their public library. I doubt that we should continue attempts to get children to come play with expensive toy collections assuming that somehow we can palm off books on them. It is even likely that the number of reference questions answered is not indicative of the quality of service provided. If indeed we accept that "libraries are forums for information and ideas," perhaps we shall no longer attempt to be the panacea for all community ills.

I expect the new year to be neither filled with an abundance of funds nor days of poverty. I predict that public funds will not cease in 1982 or in any other year if we allow other service agencies to pursue the goals that we often attempt to duplicate and if we accept the responsibility of providing books and other library resources "for the interest, information, and enlightenment of all people of the community the library serves."

— Ellis E. Tucker

DEADLINES FOR FUTURE ISSUES:

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|------------------|--------------------|
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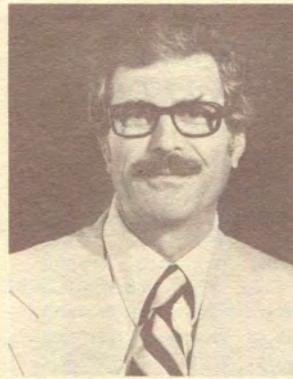
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The presidents and vice-presidents of the state library associations in the states of the Southeast met in Atlanta on August 20-21 for the SELA State Presidents' Workshop. All the states but one were represented. The first afternoon discussion was led by Barrett Wilkins, considered the relationship of SELA to the state associations, and explored possible areas of cooperation and mutual support. The session on Friday was devoted to reports from each state.



The similarity of the problems confronting each of the state associations was astonishing. Most state associations are having financial difficulties to some degree, and it was interesting to compare the methods being tried in various states to alleviate these. Most states are reassessing their publications programs. All states were concerned about the new wave of challenges to intellectual freedom. And all states are concerned about maintaining a broad base of membership representing all types of libraries.

This was the first time that both the presidents and vice-presidents had been invited to attend the Workshop. Previously, either one or the other attended, depending on the state associations' preference. It was agreed that having both present had distinct advantages. Presidents who were nearing the end of their term were able to speak from their experiences and offer worthwhile advice, while the vice-presidents were able to profit from these experiences and apply them to future planning. It was agreed that future workshops should include both officers.

One of the benefits noted was the opportunity this provides for these officers to meet their counterparts in the other associations. So little opportunity is provided for us to know our peers in other states.

It was suggested that SELA could provide a real service to the state associations by bringing together other officers. Particularly mentioned were treasurers, editors of state journals, and perhaps chairmen of intellectual freedom committees. It was recommended that spring might be a more appropriate time to meet. Therefore, it is our hope to expand the workshop to include other officers and to meet next year, perhaps in May, after the spring state meetings and elections.

The Joint North Carolina/South Carolina Library Convention in Charlotte on October 7-10 was an excellent meeting, and I was pleased to be able to bring greetings from SELA. Unfortunately, the Kentucky Library Association had its convention in Louisville at the same time, and I was able only to send greetings to them. As your representative, I also visited both the Mississippi librarians in Jackson and the Georgia librarians in Atlanta during the latter part of October and the Virginia and West Virginia Associations in November.

— Paul H. Spence

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Home Delivery Information Systems: One Example

Steven B. Schoenly

Many librarians are becoming proficient in on-line bibliographic information retrieval by using commercial services like BRS, DIALOG, and ORBIT. A recent, related development complicates matters for librarians interested in keeping abreast of the latest advances in computer-based information systems. The introduction of systems designed for or potentially usable for direct home and/or office information delivery presents still another challenge for librarians in this information age.

Home and office delivery of information via on-line computer-based systems is a wide open field. There is no standardized terminology. "Videotext" is sometimes used as the most general term to refer to computer-based information systems which can deliver information to homes or offices via television, radio, and/or telephone communication channels. "Viewdata" is a more specific term, referring to videotext systems which allow interaction between the user and the system's computer or computers. "Teletext" is another term more specific than videotext, referring to non-interactive systems which provide one-way transmission of information selectively received by the otherwise passive user. There are many other important distinctions with regard to transmission and reception techniques, equipment, types of user interface, and types of information services provided to the end users. The three terms, "videotext," "viewdata," and "teletext" represent only a sample from another new world of terminology and acronyms.¹

The names of some of the home and office delivery systems may be familiar through occasional references in library literature. Systems are located in Great Britain (the pioneer in this type of computer-based information system), France, Japan, Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. Some are teletext systems (e.g., the British Ceefax and Oracle systems). Others are viewdata systems (e.g., the British Prestel system). Some have characteristics of both teletext and viewdata (e.g., Antiope, in France). Some are fully operational (e.g., in the United States, CompuServe and The Source). Some are operational, but only in limited experimental environments (e.g., Qube, Channel 2000, and the Canadian Telidon system). Some are apparently still in the development stage (e.g., the Japanese Captains system). Some videotext systems are offered free of charge to the user, relying entirely on advertising revenues, but most charge for access to their services. Some require the acquisition of specialized equipment for transmission and/or reception of data.

It would be difficult enough just to keep these names straight, but the situation is complicated by the circumstance that the various systems are constantly, relentlessly changing. Objective, non-advertising information about the current status of this or that home delivery information system must usually be synthesized from scattered, sometimes conflicting sources, and then almost simultaneously there may come a news release which indicates that the system has added a new array of services, or merged with another system, or changed its name. Another bewildering development is the adaptation or modification of one videotext system for export to another country or for marketing by another company.

One thing is clear. Videotext systems are for the most part designed for mass markets, for homes and offices equipped to receive information services directly, without intermediary agents or agencies. None of them are designed to require sophisticated professional interface services from librarians or information specialists. In attempting to establish secure financial bases and in dealing with legal entanglements amongst the various corporate giants and national governments involved in promoting and distributing these services, it is unlikely that any of them will be overly concerned with whether they

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should compete, conflict, or cooperate with the services provided by libraries. In short, the challenge posed by the development of videotext systems is whether or not they will lead to a lessening of demand for conventional (or even unconventional) library services. Will librarians, after all their efforts to adjust to the realities of automation in this information age, find themselves bypassed by "electronic library" services which can be channelled directly to patrons' homes and offices?

For this and other reasons, videotext services appear to be either a threat to libraries and librarians or yet another opportunity for them to introduce innovative services for their patrons.² One way of beginning to understand the possibilities is to take a look at one of the videotext services to see what kinds of information services are currently offered. An introductory description of one of the currently available home delivery information systems, the CompuServe system, may be a good way to begin the process of developing a realistic view of the potentialities of videotext for libraries. No attempt will be made to compare the characteristics of the CompuServe system with the characteristics of any other system, to offer detailed comparative analysis concerning the techniques of information storage and retrieval employed in videotext systems, or to offer definitive judgments about the utility or possible fate of videotext systems in general or the CompuServe system in particular. Rather, let us just try to introduce ourselves to this technological innovation by making a brief examination of one representative system.³

Where does one begin? A few minutes spent looking at advertisements in recent issues of one of the home and personal computing magazines results in the discovery of an ad for the CompuServe Information Service.⁴ The documentation received by answering the advertisement includes an "index of services" which seems to cover a very broad range of available services. Line printer graphics are available for purchase and delivery through the mail. An on-line gossip column concerning "life, love and trivia" called "Aunt Nettie" is available. A dozen or more computer games are accessible, including ongoing tournaments and contests amongst interested CompuServe customers. Customers can utilize ready-made mathematical and statistical programs and services for special applications, or they can use any of a long list of programming languages to write computer programs for individualized applications. Reference is made to terminal codes, changing passwords, executive programs, and file transfer capabilities. There are details of a financial information service concerning stocks, bonds, and options called "Microquote." Most impressive of all is a "subject index" to these and other CompuServe information services containing well over a hundred different entries, so many that it would be very difficult to investigate every one of them and impossible to discuss or even list them here.

The information concerning CompuServe customer charges, telephone access arrangements, and the customer service agreement is most important, however, for the immediate goal of gaining access to the CompuServe system. The latter must be filled out and returned to the Columbus, Ohio, home of CompuServe, Incorporated, in order to obtain an account/identification number, a password, and detailed documentation concerning use of the system. The financial commitment which is required appears by an informal reckoning of cost-benefits with regard to the value of becoming familiar with new technological developments to be modest. Before filling out the service agreement, however, we need to ponder the question of what kind of equipment we need in order to be able to make use of CompuServe's information services.

Some background information allows us to proceed with some confidence. Almost any microcomputer equipped for telecommunications capabilities, the transmission and reception of data usually over an ordinary telephone line, will be acceptable for access to the CompuServe computer system. Close study of the CompuServe documentation also reveals that almost any kind of print or CRT computer terminal can be used to obtain access to the system as long as the telecommunications capability is available. For librarians already engaged in database searching via one or more of the commercial bibliographic information systems, this means that additional hardware probably would not be needed in order to expand patron services with access to CompuServe. This means that one could, like this author, obtain access to the CompuServe system using even a very small microcomputer, a compatible modem, and an appropriate "dumb terminal program" — all of which can be purchased for a minimum total price of well under \$1000.

The CompuServe Information Service involves two-way communication of information, via telephone lines, between the customer's computer terminal or microcomputer system, and a computer system located in Columbus, Ohio. While some videotext systems allow or require users to hook a

"black box" to an ordinary television (and a telephone) in order to begin transmitting and receiving data, the CompuServe system is primarily designed to attract customers who already own or have access to a computer terminal or personal/small business microcomputer system.

After receiving the appropriate documentation and identifying information from CompuServe, the log on process may be accomplished with no difficulty. After completing the routine procedures, the CompuServe computer provides us with our first surprise: a list of "What's New" items which may include several new on-line newspapers, a notice that the subject index to the numerous information services has been recently updated, as well as several other developments. After a message which explains how to view more detailed displays concerning these recent changes in the CompuServe system, the computer displays its user prompt and awaits our first response or command.

A simple command initiates entry into the "information services area" of this complex, multi-faceted information system. The computer's response is a display of textual information which looks like Figure 1, rolling onto the screen of our display equipment in the manner which is typical for line-by-line textual displays.⁵

```
PAGE CIS-1
COMPUERVE INFORMATION SERVICE

1  NEWSPAPERS
2  FINANCE
3  ENTERTAINMENT
4  COMMUNICATIONS
5  COMPUERVE USER INFORMATION
6  SPECIAL SERVICES
7  HOME INFORMATION
8  EDUCATION
9  MICRONET PERSONAL COMPUTING

ENTER YOUR SELECTION NUMBER
OR H FOR MORE INFORMATION.
```

Figure 1

When the display of the information shown in Figure 1 is completed, the computer again displays its user prompt and awaits our response. Limiting our response to the choices displayed in Figure 1, we enter "4" in response to the user prompt. This provides us, without delay, a series of "pages" of messages and instructions concerning the CompuServe electronic mail and national bulletin board services. This service means we can, if we wish, send messages via the CompuServe system which can be subsequently viewed by other CompuServe customers, post notices for review by all interested customers, or send feedback of any kind to the CompuServe staff in Columbus, Ohio.

To learn how to use the "topical" information services which are available, one types "H" for help, and this provides us with instructions about how to get around in the various information services and acquaints us with several crucial features of this kind of information service. First, an index of options like the one shown in Figure 1 is referred to as a "menu." Menus are located throughout the CompuServe information services area, and finding our way from one menu to another is one of the keys to finding information in which we may be interested.

For example, the nine-item index of the CompuServe information services, shown in Figure 1, is referred to in one of the informational displays available elsewhere in the system as the "main menu" for the CompuServe database. The nine broad categories of available information resources and services are the topmost options in a hierarchical, branching tree structure which determines where information is located in the system and allows the computer to retrieve and display relevant information in response to instructions from the user.

While the CompuServe staff is intimately aware of the precise characteristics of the hierarchical tree structure of the CompuServe database, there is apparently no way for the user to determine in advance of actual experience how long any given branch may be, how many options are available at any given

location along a branch, where a given branch may come to a dead end, or how much or exactly what kinds of information may be found along a given branch. Until we have obtained some experience in making choices from the many menus which are available, we have no clear idea of the destination to which any set of choices made from a series of menus may lead. In contrast to this situation, when using the yellow pages of a telephone directory, for example, we can continually sense whether we have a hundred, a dozen, or just one or two pages more to skim to find a desired entry. Except for the printed subject index to the CompuServe information services, this kind of overview of the contents of the CompuServe database is not readily available or transparent to the user.

The hierarchical database structure for the organization of information is common for viewdata systems used for the home delivery of information services although it occurs in many variations. As a classificatory tool, it may seem cumbersome and unsophisticated to librarians when compared to the intricacies of library classification schemes or the simple logic of Boolean search capabilities available in the commercial bibliographic information retrieval systems. One writer has suggested, in a similar context referring to home delivery information systems, "that this generation of systems will be limited to rather trivial information retrieval."⁶

This judgment seems to be too harsh. The information which is available in the CompuServe system, for example, does not consist of a homogeneous collection of data directly analogous to books, bibliographic records, or cataloging data. The architecture of this kind of computer-based system for the storage and retrieval of information need not be compared, favorably or unfavorably, with the more familiar techniques for the organization of bibliographic entities with which librarians are familiar. The menu form of access to a hierarchically organized database structure is convenient for the provision of some access to an extensive body of information which is far more diverse (if not larger in quantity) than the bibliographic databases with which many librarians are now familiar.

Furthermore, the hierarchical structure provides a means of access to information which has the attraction of being easy for any customer to use without prior knowledge of the system itself, classification codes, location indicators, or search protocols. Analogous to the common practice of browsing shelves of documents in libraries, the writer quoted earlier has suggested that the main problem in using videotext systems is the process of learning "navigation . . . in the database tree."⁷ Just as the library patron, innocent of the details of the Dewey Decimal system, can learn where books are located on the shelves, we can learn how to find our way to menus in a system like the CompuServe Information System which lead (or at least seem likely to lead) to the information in which we are interested.

Several examples of interlocked menus which lead ultimately to displays of various kinds of information resources may help to illustrate how the process of finding information in the CompuServe system actually works. Let us choose item 1 on the main menu (Figure 1) in order to see what newspaper information is available. The next menu, displayed on the screen of our terminal, looks like Figure 2.

| |
|----------------------------------|
| PAGE CIS-71 |
| 1 COLUMBUS DISPATCH |
| 2 NEW YORK TIMES |
| 3 VIRGINIA-PILOT AND LEDGER-STAR |
| 4 WASHINGTON POST |
| 5 SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE |
| 6 SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER |
| 7 LOS ANGELES TIMES |
| 8 MINNEAPOLIS STAR AND TRIBUNE |

Figure 2

Note that we cannot take a subject approach to information from the menu shown in Figure 2. For example, we cannot specify at this point that we want all newspaper information (in any newspaper included in this system) indexed under, or retrievable as relevant to, a specific subject like grain

production in the Middle East. We are presented here only with the eight options of different newspapers. After we enter "2" to restrict our attention to the *New York Times*, for example, we see a display which consists of a copyright notice concerning the contents of that newspaper, then a display which looks like Figure 3.

```
PAGE NYT-11

1 NEWS OF THE DAY
2 BUSINESS NEWS
3 EDITORIALS/COMMENTARY/ANALYSIS
4 BACKGROUND OF THE NEWS
5 ARTS AND LEISURE
6 LIVING AND HOME
7 SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
8 SPORTS
```

Figure 3

Obviously, the choices presented to us by the menu shown in Figure 3 correspond at least roughly to the "sections" of a typical newspaper. We cannot indicate that we wish to look at a certain column and page from a certain issue of this newspaper. However, instead of needing to ask, over the breakfast table, to have the science section of the morning paper passed across the table to us, we need only enter "7" to view a display which looks like Figure 4.

```
PAGE NYT-2606

1 PRENATAL VITAMINS SAVE BABY
2 COMPUTERS LEARN ENGLISH
3 THE COMPUTER AND THE CLASSROOM
4 SCIENCE Q AND A
5 SCIENCE WATCH
6 SEEKING BLACK MEDICAL STUDENTS
7 MITES THREATEN HONEYBEES
8 PREGNANCY LAB REPORTS SUCCESS
9 STUDY OF ART REVEALS DISEASE
0 JAMES BRADY'S RECOVERY
```

Figure 4

Another option presented at this point (not shown in Figure 4) is to see yet another menu which lists another ten choices. That is, we have come to a branch in the hierarchical structure of the CompuServe database which contains no fewer than twenty different options. Now the options look rather like headlines in a newspaper, and entering "0" to find information about the medical condition of the President's press secretary leads directly to a series of displays which is the actual text of a copyrighted article concerning Brady's prognosis.

The text of the article is displayed on the screen of the computer terminal or microcomputer system, one screenful at a time. The text does not, of course, appear as microform or any other photographic image of the printed newspaper itself, but as an ordinary, typical display of machine-readable text, formatted in the manner which is suitable for the CompuServe database and compatible with the characteristics of our computer terminal or microcomputer system. This circumstance offers some confirmation for the likelihood (implied in various ways in the printed documentation concerning the CompuServe system) that much of the information in the CompuServe database consists of machine-readable texts which originate as major by-products of computer-assisted publication of printed works by the copyright-holding organizations which have chosen to participate, for whatever reasons, in the development of on-line home and office delivery of the "intellectual content" of portions of their

publications. Hence, for example, we may be able to read tonight, via the CompuServe system, the text of the newspaper article which will be printed in paper form tomorrow morning.

In any event, we can study each "page" or screenful of the text of the article concerning Brady as long as we wish; we can go back to the preceding page or back to the top of the article and start over again; we can skim quickly through the text of the article. For anyone who is familiar with reading text as it can be displayed on a CRT screen, there is not much difference between reading the article here and reading it in the black and white which is typical for hardcopy, paper newsprint.⁸

When we finish reading the article, or when we have read enough to satisfy our interest in this subject, we can return to our navigation of the hierarchical database structure. Simple commands allow us to return to the last menu which was displayed on the screen or to jump all the way back to the "main menu" (Figure 1). Let us do the latter in order to traverse a different set of menus.

Option 2 on the main menu (Figure 1) takes us to a menu which looks like Figure 5. Choosing option 4 of this menu concerning CompuServe's financial services provides a series of displays concerning the unexpected availability of quite a different kind of information resource, namely, electronic banking services offered via the CompuServe system. After learning how it would be possible for some CompuServe customers to make use of these experimental service, we can return to the main menu (Figure 1).

```
PAGE CIS-21
FINANCIAL SERVICES

1 MICROQUOTE
2 CNS FINANCIAL/COMMODITY NEWS
3 RAYLUX REPORTS
4 ELECTRONIC BANKING
```

Figure 5

Option 7 on the main menu (Figure 1) does not obviously refer to any particular publication or type of information resource. Although the first impulse of the librarian might be to try to anticipate abstractly or on the basis of prior experience the subset of information resources which could or should appear here in this information system, the only way to find out what is actually available is to explore this branch of the hierarchical database. Entering "7" in response to the prompt which follows the main menu (and every other menu, of course) presents us with a menu which looks like Figure 6.

```
PAGE CIS-143

1 BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS MAGAZINE
2 U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
```

Figure 6

Unlike the set of available newspapers, these unexpected, unanticipatable options are clearly heterogeneous categories. They seem a rather odd pair to appear on the same menu, until we accept the circumstance that menus — points in the hierarchical database structure where options branch off in different directions toward different information resources — do not necessarily conform to logical or philosophical subdivisions of the universe of information resources. Menus can be ad hoc branches in the database determined by the particular information resources which happen to be available in the system at a given time in its development and expansion.

Option 2 of the menu shown in Figure 6 leads to a menu of topics concerning government publications which looks like Figure 7. Option 4 of the menu shown in Figure 7 results in a display, which looks like Figure 8; option 1 of the menu shown in Figure 8, leads to a display which looks like Figure 9. Again we have traversed a series of branches in the CompuServe database by making choices from the menus displayed on the screen in order to arrive at a point in the database where we can expect to begin to read the actual text of this government publication about firewood and fireplaces.

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| PAGE CIS-144 | |
| 1 | FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE |
| 2 | AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS |
| 3 | HEALTH AND FITNESS |
| 4 | ENERGY CONSERVATION |
| 5 | PARENT AND CHILD |
| 6 | HOME BUDGETING |

Figure 7

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| PAGE GPE-1 | |
| 1 | FIREWOOD FOR YOUR FIREPLACE |
| 2 | LOW COST-NO COST ENERGY SAVERS |

Figure 8

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| PAGE GPE-24 | |
| "FIREWOOD FOR YOUR FIREPLACE" | |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION |
| 2 | USING WOOD IN YOUR FIREPLACE |
| 3 | WHERE TO GET FIREWOOD |
| 4 | HOW TO BUY FIREWOOD |
| 5 | BEST WOOD FOR BURNING |
| 6 | HOW TO BUILD A BETTER FIRE |
| 7 | HOW TO BUILD A SAFE FIRE |

Figure 9

For example, option 3 of the menu shown in Figure 9 leads to the actual text of this government publication, where a series of "page" displays explains various ways of gathering or cutting firewood. The other options of this menu would similarly result in displays of the text of sections of this document. Like the example of newspaper articles traced earlier, this path through the CompuServe database has led to direct document delivery. Clearly only a very small subset of the total class of government publications is available, however, and we apparently could not have determined in advance of our actual use of the system whether or not a given government publication of interest to us is in fact available in the CompuServe system.

Option 1 on the menu labelled "page CIS-143" (Figure 6) is also worthy of a brief examination because it shows that actual document delivery is not always provided at the ends of branches in the hierarchical database structure. Information concerning the *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine is organized, first, into a menu divided by issue number; we can look at information concerning this magazine only one issue at a time. Within each issue, the menu choice which must be made is between "food" and "garden" information. In the former category, we obtain single-line descriptions and page references to recipes and cooking information which must be retrieved from the printed publication itself. Although mere page citations may seem rather disappointing after the earlier displays of actual texts, even this form of information retrieval can have implications for library services. Patrons who have access to information services like CompuServe may be in positions to make highly specific demands on library resources and may be dissatisfied if the librarian offered some other information resource or reaches for the magazine indexes.

These brief though not necessarily representative examples illustrate the manner in which we can move around in the hierarchical database structure in the CompuServe system. There are so many trunks and branches and twigs in this hierarchical tree structure, leading to such diverse kinds of

information resources, that it would be impossible to describe or discuss all of them here, even if the entire database structure were not growing, from one day to next as the CompuServe system is expanded.

One more aspect of the process of navigating the database should be mentioned. Each of the menus and texts is labelled with a unique "page" code. Familiarity with the page code for a menu or page of textual information to which we need or want to obtain access facilitates the process of getting around in the CompuServe database. That is, in addition to the hierarchical access which involves tracing series of menus, we can obtain direct access to any page for which we can specify the code by entering one simple command which results in the immediate display of the specified page of information. For example, we can view the menu which lists available newspapers (illustrated in Figure 2) by entering at any time the command, "GO CIS-71." We could jump to the list of available government publications containing home information by entering the command, "GO CIS-144." After obtaining direct access to a given page in the database, we can and usually would want to begin to navigate the hierarchical structure from that point, viewing menus and texts above or below the point in the hierarchical structure to which we have gone. Direct access via page codes does allow us quickly to jump around in the database, but it may also allow us to confuse ourselves about where in the structure we are, where we have recently been, and where we ought to go to continue a search for information in which we may be interested.

For example, if we have discovered that the first menu for access to the *Tandy Newsletter* is located on page TRS-1, we can go straight to that menu, without bothering with the intermediary menus which lead there through the hierarchical structure of the CompuServe database. It turns out that this menu is located on a branch leading from the "Special Services" option on the main menu (Figure 1), and can subsequently lead to both the texts of a set of issues of the newsletter, procedures for sending electronic "letters to the editor" of that newsletter, and displays of Tandy Corporation product availability and special information about Radio Shack microcomputers.

In addition to trial and error experience in finding relevant page codes, the printed subject index provided by CompuServe and the current, updated version of that index which we can view on-line, while connected to the CompuServe computer, provide access to a large number of page codes which we can use without any familiarity with the hierarchical structure of the database. Although there appears to be no way to obtain truly detailed subject access to the CompuServe database (for example, to find everything in the database concerning James Brady's medical condition), the subject index, and the familiarity which we could develop in navigating the many branches of the hierarchical database structure, would allow forms of information retrieval which could satisfy many ordinary and extraordinary information needs concerning a large number of topics or general areas of knowledge.

It must be noted again that no attempt has been made to compare the CompuServe Information Service with any other actual or possible home and office information delivery system. Comparative and analytical studies of the characteristics of the present generation of videotext systems can be anticipated in the years to come and may help to establish criteria for organization and performance which will lead to the enhanced utility and flexibility of home delivery information systems. Speculations about the impact which services like CompuServe may have on libraries and librarians in the near future, when large numbers of homes and offices may be equipped to receive and utilize this form of information retrieval, are so easy to come by that it must be left at present to each librarian to ponder realistically the implications relevant to particular library situations. There appears to be nothing which could stop entirely this sort of technological advance, which can provide wide, indiscriminating, and rapid dissemination of relatively immense quantities of many different kinds of textual (and, soon enough, graphic) information. Will there be persons with the distinctive talents and values of librarians who will help to influence and guide its development?

REFERENCES

¹See, for example, Efreim Sigel, ed., *Videotext: The Coming Revolution in Home/Office Information Retrieval* (White Plains, New York: Knowledge Industry Publications, 1979). Another commonly used term is "videotex."

²For an optimistic view of the possible impact of home delivery information systems on libraries, see Kathleen Criner and Martha Johnson-Hall, "Videotex: Threat or Opportunity," *Special Libraries* 71, 9 (Sept. 1980): 379-385.

³All information concerning the CompuServe Information Service which is presented here was current at the time this paper was originally written in May 1981.

⁴For example, see *Creative Computing* 7, 2 (Feb. 1981):38-39.

⁵Figures 1-12 are representations of the contents of actual "pages" from the CompuServe database. In the interest of brevity here, some lines of text (e.g. user prompts) have not been reproduced. The figures illustrate the textual information as seen on the particular display equipment used by the author, which is, for example, limited to upper-case only textual displays. More sophisticated display equipment could provide formatting, etc. different from that illustrated here.

⁶Ball, A. J. S., "Videotex: Chimera or Dream Machine," *Canadian Library Journal* 38, 1 (Feb. 1981):13. Ball, who primarily discusses the Canadian Telidon system, qualifies in various ways the negative assessment of videotext systems which is quoted here.

⁷*Ibid.*, 12

⁸Of course, if one were using a print terminal, a hardcopy transcription of the article would be immediately produced.

(Editor's Note: Dr. Schoenly's paper was submitted to the same panel of readers who evaluate other manuscripts. The panel felt that the topic was one which should be covered by the journal and that this article did it in an acceptable manner.)

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Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science: Their Enduring Appeal

Lee W. Finks

1981 marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of a remarkable book, S. R. Ranganathan's *Five Laws of Library Science*.¹ I won't try to guess what percentage of you are familiar with it, but for a number of us, the *Five Laws* was among the few intellectual high spots we encountered in our trek through library school. In the midst of that ordeal so familiar to all of us, just as we were nearly choking with practical details, suddenly there appeared this man of mysticism and passion who claimed, through some arcane Eastern way of knowing, to present to us the kernel, the essence, the distillation of our professional mission. It was almost irresistible.

These laws of his (see box) had an immediate intuitive appeal to that part of us which craved some philosophical framework for all of the complicated, unconnected notions about librarianship that were beginning to clutter up our minds. We wanted inspiration, as well as something that would raise us a little bit above the banality of mere technique. And when we found them, they seemed just right — simply stated, obviously wise, somehow romantic and charming in an exotic sort of way, and with a gentle modesty and humility that belied their grandiose claim to "law-dom."

The stature and character of the author himself also contributed to the appeal of the *Five Laws*. We discovered that Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan (1892-1972) was originally a professor of mathematics who was pressed into library service at Madras University in the 1920's. He went abroad to study librarianship at the University College of London, working under the renowned W. C. Berwick-Sayers, and returned to India as a man possessed. He lived and breathed librarianship for the rest of his long and remarkable career.²

THE FIVE LAWS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

1. Books are for use.
2. Every person his or her book.
3. Every book its reader.
4. Save the time of the reader.
5. A library is a growing organism.

(This version is from the first edition. Other versions are slightly different, e.g., in the 1957 edition, the Second Law is expressed: Every reader his book.)

He was known as the Father of Indian Librarianship for his work in organizing professional associations, developing his country's regional and national plans, and organizing schools of library science at three major Indian universities. He was a prolific writer, turning out a prodigious stream of books and articles on all aspects of the field. And he developed what is almost certainly the most elegant and ingenious library classification system to date: the Colon Classification, an "analytico-synthetic" scheme of facets, isolates and fundamental categories that is still the delight of classification students.

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He was also a devout Hindu and a mystic, and his writings are filled with a sense of *dharma*, as it is called, the cosmic law that binds together all things in their mutual destiny.³ In the *Five Laws* he speaks of "the spirit of the library," a vital force that persists through time and reality, through books, ideas, and man's thirst for knowledge, to create, eternally, the climate in which a library will live and flourish.

He even goes on to quote, in Sanskrit, from the *Bhagavad Gita*, comparing "the spirit of the library" to the "inner man" of Krishna

वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय
नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि ।
तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णा-
न्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ॥

नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः ।
न चैनं क्लेदयन्त्यापो न शोषयति मारुतः ॥

अच्छेद्योऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्लेद्योऽशोष्य एव च ।
नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः ॥

which is translated, in part:

He is eternal, all-pervading,
steadfast and immovable;
he is the same for ever.⁴

This mysticism and subjectivity were evident too in Ranganathan's passionate commitment to a highly personal approach in reference service. Almost sublimely he expresses his faith here at the end of a discussion of the need for close intellectual contact between librarians and our patrons. We must never abandon them to our non-human tools, he says, but rather should whisper to them as they come among us:

"Take my hand,
for I have passed this way
And know the truth."⁵

As for the *Five Laws* themselves, we can see that they might be better called precepts, or canons — not providing scientifically proven explanations or descriptions, but rather holding up to us how a library *ought* to be, how books and readers *ought* to be conceived of, what we librarians *ought* to believe and do. He himself sometimes refers to them as normative principles, and once even as mantras.

He tells us that the *Five Laws* suggested themselves to him as he was agonizing over the tremendous diversity and complexity he had encountered in his visits to hundreds of libraries in Britain during his professional education there. "Cannot all these empirical aggregates of information and practices be reduced to a handful of basic principles?" he cried. "Such questions began to simmer in my mind . . . The pressure of . . . compulsory tasks was pushing the Normative Principles into deeper and deeper layers of the mind. But it was a congenial and helpful pressure . . . This went on for three years. . . .

"The acute stage of emergence was reached late in 1928. It was late one evening . . . All other tasks had to be kept aside. The travail was unbearable. At about dusk, Professor Edward B. Ross made his usual daily call on me . . . He sensed my state of distress. I shared my struggle with him. He was about to get on his motorcycle. His eyes gleamed . . . and he said, 'You mean, "Books are for Use"; you mean that is your first law!' He went away without waiting to see my reaction; this was quite like him. But this stroke of intuition of his landed me in perfect relief. The enunciation of the other laws was automatic. About three more hours were spent in filling up five sheets of paper with deductions from the five laws."⁶

In his book, Ranganathan uses the Five Laws as springboards to discuss ideal library practice and attitudes and even to provide a certain amount of hard information on the worldwide state of the library art at that time. The Laws continue to lend themselves to such uses, and a number of library educators still put them up on blackboards or screens to provide a mnemonic framework to get across their own principles and ideals.⁷

Books are for Use

Ranganathan used this Law to try to overcome the strong orientation toward a protective, preserving role for libraries that flourished in India (and many other countries) at that time. Among his attempts at persuasion was this fairly typical anecdote that supposedly occurred at the Bodleian Library of Oxford in 1806.

Finding the library closed, a scholar, angry with disappointment, affixed to the door of the library a scrap of paper containing words which the Muse of Greece supplied him for the relief of his feelings: "Woe unto you who have taken the key of knowledge! Ye enter not yourself and hinder those who come."⁸

In sportive dialogs between the "First Law," the "Rule of Least Cost," and the "Rule of Least Space," he railed against those who, by the design and arrangement of stacks and furniture, made the library difficult for the public to use. He also spoke with his offbeat eloquence about the crucial importance of service:

It must be a rule that the moment a Reader enters the library, whatever is in hand must be stopped instantly, and the impression given to the Reader should be one of welcome and attention.

Krishna-like, the librarian should now and again be by the side of every reader . . . ever accessible to them.

The reader must be "sized up" and humored . . . Does he growl? It is the librarian's job to handle every type of reader, not merely just those that are pliant.⁹

Ranganathan had great respect for scholarship and for humanity's never-ending efforts to understand the truth — to understand Brahm. Books are for use, and ideas are for communicating. Libraries are in the center of this noble effort to create an edifice of learning that all can turn to for enlightenment. We must never forget this responsibility to our culture and our potential as a species.¹⁰

Every Person His or Her Book

What a volume of ideas rests in a potential state in these six words of but seven syllables! How exacting will be the task of carrying out these ideas! What a variety of vested interest is arrayed in opposition!¹¹

Beginning with Aristotle, Ranganathan reviews society's attempts to make learning a privilege of the chosen few and dismisses them all with scorn. He attacks discrimination against women, racial groups, and the economically deprived and speaks for universal literacy and library outreach. He makes it clear that, if libraries are to be true to such an ideal, an entire civilization's prejudices against those who *do not have* must be altered.

Indeed, every person is *entitled* to his or her book. The potential reader and the reader's claim must stay in the center of all of our concern and planning. We must somehow understand our readers' needs well enough to guide them through our system and satisfy them. The reader, each reader, is an individual; and we, individuals ourselves, must always approach them that way. And the reader is also part of a mass, a mass that is often discouraged from and ill prepared for the benefits we wish to share.

Every Book Its Reader

Ranganathan uses the Third Law to encourage the application of intelligence and creativity to our cataloging and bibliography, and our overall organization and service. Open access, classified shelf arrangement, cross-references and guides in the catalog, simplicity and common sense in description are among the devices he endorses to assure that books actually do reach their intended audience. What good is a book if no one reads it? How many readers are frustrated because they never know the book even exists?

We must select our books for a reason; we must understand them and their uses; we must describe them so that they are recognizable for what they are; and we must make our system intelligible and practical for our users. Ultimately, we must know the books that we have and be able to connect them with those readers who will profit from them. This means an understanding of *ideas*, simple and

complex, obvious and obscure, wise and foolish, lofty and trivial, and the ability to interpret them, from author to reader, from reader to author.

Save the Time of the Reader

Here too Ranganathan urges a reasonable and intelligent concern for effective library practice and then puts the reader at the center of it. Any notion of saving the time of the librarian is scorned and dismissed, reminding us of Charles A. Cutter's admirable cataloging rule: "the convenience of the public is always to be set before the ease of the cataloger."¹² He calls to our attention the need for library instruction, helpful signs and guides, specialized local indexes and bibliographies, and simply understood, easy-to-use systems of control.

Be efficient, we hear him say. Be competent. Do your work with a minimum of pretense and red tape. Develop your tools. The search for knowledge or even a stray piece of information is seldom easy. We must make use of all of our skills and all of our technical resources to keep this ever-more-complicated process moving as fast and smoothly as possible.

The Library is a Growing Organism

In the second edition of the *Five Laws*, this law was inscribed on an introductory page as "Library is a Growing Organism," and it is often quoted that way. To eliminate the article before Library is to personify our institution in a rather charming, whimsical way. For a similar example, some of us might refer to a tree that we know well, not as a tree, or *the* tree, but as "Tree." "Hello, Tree," we might say, "you're looking nice and shady today," if we were in a certain mood. "Hello, Library," we might also say, "you're looking full of goodies today," or some such thing, showing that we viewed it as a special friend.

Ranganathan felt that our friend Library *should* grow, especially in richness, and that this potential should be accounted for in all of our systems and all of our planning. And Library should grow well — to be strong and useful — to the extent that we attend well to the first four laws. In the larger scheme of things, the eternal *dharma*, our collections of books, along with all of our edifices, will crumble and return to dust. But so long as we are responsible, so long as Library *is* our special friend, we must care for it and nurture it to its proper growth.

When Ranganathan died in 1972, many tributes flowed forth from around the world. Among them were these graffiti that appeared mysteriously on blackboards and walls in the library school at Emory University:

RANGANATHAN LIVES!

I would like to think that his spirit does. His two great commitments, to truth and to service, are still needed by us all.

FOOTNOTES

¹S. R. Ranganathan, *The Five Laws of Library Science*, 1st ed. (Madras, Madras Library Association, 1931)

²Biographical information is from M. A. Gopinath's article on Ranganathan in the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* (New York, Marcel Dekker, 1968-) and from Girja Kumar's "Ranganathan the Man" *Indian Library Association Bulletin*, vol. 10, nos. 3-4 (July-December, 1974) pp. 53-62, reprinted in *Library Lit. 7 - The Best of 1976* (Metuchen, Scarecrow, 1977) pp. 47-59.

³For insights into Ranganathan's philosophy, please refer to Marcia H. Chappell's excellent article, "The Place of Reference Service in Ranganathan's Theory of Librarianship," *Library Quarterly* 46 (October, 1976) 378-396.

⁴Ranganathan, *op. cit.*, p. 416.

⁵Ranganathan, *Reference Service* (London, Asia Publishing House, 1961) p. 74.

⁶Ranganathan, "Genesis" in *The Five Laws of Library Science*, 2nd ed. (Madras, Madras Library Association, 1957) pp. 19-22.

⁷Pauline Atherton is the best example of this kind of "discipleship," and professed in her *Putting Knowledge to Work: An American View of Ranganathan's Five Laws of Library Science* (Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, 1973)

⁸Ranganathan, *Five Laws*. . . , 1st ed, p. 17.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 63-64.

¹⁰*Caveat lector*: As stated above, library educators sometimes use the Laws as a framework to express their own deductions from them. Here and in the following sections, I myself take the summary paragraph for such a purpose.

¹¹Ranganathan, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

¹²Cutter's rules are quoted and discussed in Paul Dunkin's *Cataloging USA* (Chicago, A.L.A., 1969) pp. 5-8 and *passim*.



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SELA HISTORY

The Southeastern Library Association: Its History and Its Honorary Members, 1920-1980, edited by Ellis Eugene Tucker (Tucker, GA: SELA, 1980), has been published. The booklet contains a history of the Southeastern Library Association, written by J. B. Howell, including a reproduction of an early SELA Conference Program, and biographical sketches and photographs of all SELA Honorary Members, prepared by John David Marshall. Available from the SELA Headquarters Office. \$5.00. 48 pages.

The Public Library in South Carolina 1698-1980

Estellene P. Walker

Few states can boast a library history as interesting as that of South Carolina. Beginning in 1698 with the establishment in Charles Towne of the first public library in America and coming down to the present day when county and regional libraries serve all forty-six counties, libraries in the state have had an adventurous and exciting existence. Growing up with the state they have shared the vicissitudes of its changing fortunes. They have suffered the natural disasters of earthquake, hurricane and flood; they have been the object of enemy attack, have been invaded, captured and carried off into captivity. They have been supported by silver teas, waffle suppers, contributions, donations, local taxes, state and federal aid. They have fostered friendships and sometimes have contributed to romance. But always, wherever they have existed, they have been used and loved by South Carolinians.

Today South Carolina has public library service in each of its forty-six counties, either as county or as regional libraries. The libraries are legally established, in charge of legally appointed boards and are largely supported from local tax funds. State and federal aid, in supplementing local funds, have done much to enrich local library programs. Wherever you are or whoever you are, you are never far from public library service in South Carolina. Service is available for the visually and physically handicapped, for the disadvantaged and for the non-English speaking. It is a total program to serve a total state and owes its success to the dedicated service of librarians, library board members and library staff throughout the state.

The first publicly supported library in the nation was established in Charles Town (South Carolina) in 1698. This library, founded just 28 years after the first permanent settlement, owed its organization to the zeal and enthusiasm of the Reverend Dr. Thomas Bray, an Episcopal clergyman of that period. The General Assembly of South Carolina confirmed the establishment of the library by official act in 1700 but even before that date had appropriated funds for the purchase of books for the new "Publick Library." The Journals of the Common House of Assembly of South Carolina for 1698 carry numerous references to the public library, among them the appropriation of fifty-three pounds to be paid in London for "Bookes Belonging to ye Library of Charles Towne in Carolina."

In November, 1698, Jonathan Amory was ordered to "lay out in Drest Skins to ye fallue of Seaventy Pounds Currant Money . . . for ye paymenty of fifty three Pounds . . . Due (on) a Publick Library" and to spend the surplus for such books for the "Publick Library" as were not already mentioned in the library catalogue.

The South Carolina Assembly expressed their gratitude for the library. A committee of the House was ordered to write a letter to the Lords Proprietors, containing among other things, the "Thankes of This House for y^r Generous p^rsent of Soe Considerable Part of our Public Library." The General Assembly expressed their gratitude to Dr. Thomas Bray on November 25, 1698, by declaring: "We can not but now think it our Duty, to make it our Endeavors to encourage Religion and Learning amongst us, according to the best of our Ability, seeing that your self (though a Stranger) have been so kind and generous, as to set the first example towards the promotion of so Good and Necessary a Work."

From the beginning, the colonial government felt an obligation to maintain and protect the library. It was placed in charge of the incumbent of the church in Charles Town, and he was made accountable for the books. Seven copies of a catalog of all of the books in the library were required of him and on the

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5th of November of each year an inventory had to be completed. The rules for the library were carefully worked out and they were stringent. Heavy penalties were exacted for loss or damage to the books.

Although this library did not long survive in the eighteenth century, the state may take pride in the manner in which this ambitious early library scheme was handled by the provincial government. A substantial amount of public funds was laid out to promote and foster the good work and to assure its continuance as a provincial responsibility.

The next step in the development of library service in South Carolina was taken in 1748 when seventeen young gentlemen joined together with the objective of raising a small fund to purchase pamphlets, magazines and books. Their purpose was to keep in touch with a mature civilization, the history and progress of the world, and new publications. This group was organized as the Charles Town Library Society, an organization which 232 years later is still a flourishing institution with one of America's fine rare book collections.

The library society or subscription library was a pattern which became popular throughout South Carolina. Libraries of this type were organized in Beaufort and in Georgetown by the Winyah Indigo Society. By 1860 there were "library society" libraries in operation in many of the counties of the state.

Only the libraries in Charleston and Georgetown survived the War Between the States. Beaufort's library had been confiscated and burned. The Beaufort Library was confiscated as Rebel property and sent to the Port of New York to be sold at public auction. The editors of New York newspapers protested the seizure and sale so vigorously that Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, rescinded the order for the sale and directed that the books be stored in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington until the war was over. Unfortunately a fire broke out in January of 1865 and all of the books were destroyed. In 1950, with the aid of Senator Burnett Maybank, the South Carolina State Library Board was able to secure some restitution to Beaufort for the loss of this fine early library. In Cheraw, Sherman's troops ransacked the library before burning the building and carried away the books, scattering them along their march towards Fayetteville. Although there were sporadic efforts to revive libraries in several of the counties, none were successful because of lack of money for books. It was not until the turn of the century, with the organization of women's clubs and the establishment of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs that progress was made. Establishing community libraries became a major objective of most of the women's clubs, and their efforts were given strong support by the Federation. Although the libraries established had small collections of books and were poorly housed and staffed by volunteers from among the club members themselves, from these small beginnings grew many of the state's excellent public libraries.

One of the influential leaders in the development of public library service was Judge Charles A. Woods. Through his leadership, the Marion Public Library was established in 1898 and, with financial support from the Town of Marion, became the first public library in the state. Judge Woods was influential in the establishment of public libraries in many areas of the state, notably in Darlington, Florence, and Greenville.

During the early 1900's, the general interest in the development of public library service was evident in the number of club programs devoted to the topic and the number of projects undertaken to establish new libraries or to improve those already established. Mr. R. M. Kennedy, then librarian of the University of South Carolina, was active in promoting a public library program. In 1914, in a paper read before the Kershaw County Teachers Institute, he recommended a city/county library system and the establishment of a State Library Commission. On October 27, 1915, he and Miss Elizabeth D. English, then assistant librarian at the University, called together a group of librarians and other interested persons for a discussion of the problems of library development in the state. The group organized itself into the South Carolina Library Association with 24 persons enrolled as charter members. This association gave active support to all measures and programs affecting the development of library service.

The present public library program in the state began in the 1920's and is largely the result of the interest, energy, and determination of Mary E. Frayser who spared no effort to establish a library program and to bring books and reading to the people of the state. Miss Frayser, a rural sociologist engaged in the agricultural extension program at Winthrop, left no stone unturned until the state had a good public library law and had authorized the establishment of a state library extension agency. Miss Frayser was ably assisted by Lucy Hampton Bostick of the Richland County Library and Charlotte

Templeton of the Greenville Public Library. In 1929 legislation was enacted permitting counties, townships, and municipal corporations to establish public libraries by a majority vote and to levy a tax of up to two mills for their support. A State Library extension agency was authorized but not funded. In 1934 the public library law was extended to permit the establishment of regional library systems.

Although no funds were appropriated by the legislature to activate the State Library extension agency which it had authorized, a board was appointed which had the right to accept gifts and endowments. A grant from the Rosenwald Foundation matched by contributions from members of the South Carolina Library Association provided \$5,000 a year for a period of three years to allow the State Library Board to employ a field agent, rent office space, and provide travel funds. The mission of the field agent was the development of public libraries in the state, and in furthering this objective, she traveled throughout the state, held conferences and institutes to discuss library topics, produced booklists to guide in book selection, and supplied publicity to newspapers to create an understanding of the benefits of public library service to the general public. The first field agent was Miss Parmelee Cheves who served from 1929 to 1932. Miss Cheves kept the idea of public library service on a county-wide basis alive even though most of her work was of necessity done with municipal and township libraries.

As early as 1698, Dr. Thomas Bray, in an essay supporting a plan for the establishment of libraries in the colonies, had set the pattern for the development of South Carolina's present county library program. In Dr. Bray's essay he said, "Standing libraries will signifie little in the Country, where Persons must ride some miles to look into a Book; such journeys being too expensive of Time and Money, but Lending Libraries which come home to 'em without Charge, may tolerably well supply the Vacancies in their own Studies. . ."

Three important steps in the development of statewide library service took place during the 1930's. Soon after the enactment of legislation allowing the establishment of county library systems two of South Carolina's counties, Richland and Charleston, were chosen by the Rosewald Foundation for county library demonstrations. In 1930 the Charleston County Library received \$80,000 and the Richland County Library \$75,000 for five-year demonstrations of county-wide service. The success of these demonstrations emphasized the feasibility of the county as a unit of service and influenced the development of the public library program in the entire state.

On January 4-5, 1934, a landmark citizens' conference on the library needs of South Carolina was held at Clemson College. The meeting was called by the President of Clemson in cooperation with the State Library Board and the State Library Association. It brought together leaders from throughout the state to plan and adopt a program for public library development. Serving as the basis of discussion was a bulletin, which had just been published by Clemson College on the Libraries of South Carolina, by Mary E. Frayser of the Agricultural Extension Staff. Following this conference, the South Carolina Citizens' Library Association was organized in 1938 with E. R. Jeter of Rock Hill as President. The Citizens' Association was able to secure funds with which it brought into the state Dr. Helen Gordon Stewart, an internationally known authority on public library extension, to organize a campaign for State Aid and win support for an active State Library agency. Dr Stewart began her work in 1939 and traveled throughout the state developing citizen interest in behalf of library development and State Aid. Her work came to an end when the legislature failed to provide funds for the proposed new program. In the midst of the Great Depression, funds were simply not available to fund the program.

In 1935 when a statewide library project under the WPA was initiated in South Carolina, the state had no active library extension agency to plan the program, and for that reason the project was planned and operated by the WPA itself with the objective of providing in each county of the state some measure of area-wide public library service. When the WPA project was initiated, there were only three counties in the state with county-wide library service. There were eighteen local libraries with incomes of at least \$1,000 and twelve others receiving at least "some" support from public funds. There were twenty-one counties without a tax-supported library in their borders.

Mrs. Margaret D. Davies was in charge of women's programs under the WPA, and her interest in libraries and in finding employment for women resulted in the state WPA library project. Mrs. Davies sought the aid of Miss Fanny Taber, then president of the South Carolina Library Association, in locating and employing a librarian who could plan, organize and get the project started. Miss Taber chose Miss Ida Bell Entreen (now Mrs. Ambrose Wiley). In six weeks Miss Entreen managed to

establish an office, plan a program, make the necessary local contacts, and she had the show on the road by the first of January 1936. It was a phenomenal job, and the excellence of the planning still benefits the statewide library program to this day. From the beginning, the basic objective of the WPA library program was to extend library service to the entire state with the hope that this service would be continued with local support at the close of the demonstration.

The State Library Supervisor served somewhat in the capacity of a State Library extension agency in planning, supervising, and stimulating library development. Carrying out the program were district and area supervisors and supervisors of individual units. It was a streamlined organization with direct channels of authority. The training program provided by the project to prepare employees for library work was successful not only in providing this training but also in instilling real pride in the work being done. This pride in the program and its achievements carried over into library development long after the WPA library program had come to an end.

The WPA library program in South Carolina spread the benefits of federal library aid to all the counties of the state. Bookmobiles were purchased and put into operation in twenty-three counties formerly without rural service. Libraries were established or strengthened in many of the counties in the state, and public library service in some form was made available in every county. In 1943 when the WPA project closed, many of the public libraries established under the project were continued on local tax support. Of great benefit to the continuing library program in the state were library employees who had been trained under the WPA and were able to take over and operate successfully the new library programs.

In 1943, when the statewide WPA library program came to an end, the State Library Board was able to secure an appropriation of \$3,000 to establish a State Library Board office and fund a program for the last third of that fiscal year.

The legislature appropriated \$15,000 to fund the program for the next fiscal year, 1943-44. Nancy Blair who had been State Director of the WPA library program became the first Executive Secretary of the South Carolina State Library Board and served in that capacity until 1946. An office was established with a part-time secretary. Transportation was provided by a station wagon inherited from the WPA and converted into a bookmobile. The bookstock was composed of 25,888 books transferred from the WPA library project.

At the time of the establishment of the State Library Board's first office, there were twelve county libraries with professional librarians, fourteen county libraries and one regional library established under the WPA program. There were 879,794 people in South Carolina without public library service. The per capita ownership of books among public libraries was .3 per capita. The total expenditure for public library service was 14¢ per capita.

The State Library Board initiated its program with emphasis on State Aid to public libraries. Of its total appropriation of \$15,000, \$8,100 was expended for State Aid to county libraries in which twenty-seven counties participated. By this move on the part of the State Library Board, the precedent of state aid to libraries was firmly established in the State. Initially the requirement for participation in State Aid was that the service given by the library be county-wide. The State Aid grant was spent for books alone. In the ensuing years State Aid requirements were developed to ensure the development of sound public library service on a county-wide basis and the best use of both State Aid and local funds in accomplishing this objective. State Aid requirements, rather than the funds themselves, were of the greater importance in the development of a strong statewide public library program. For years State Aid remained at a minimum level, rising from \$300 per county to \$1,500 per county in ten years, then from 50¢ per capita to 75¢ per capita in 1981. The State Aid program put a premium on local initiative and responsibility and resulted in public library systems which were locally controlled and drew the major portion of their financial support from local sources. High standards of book selection resulted in collections of carefully chosen books designed to meet the reading needs of a growing reading public. Substandard, out-of-date, and worn out books were eliminated and in their place were purchased authoritative recent books. State Aid legal requirements the county libraries met provided for a system of county and regional libraries with appointed boards. The requirements ensured well-selected book collections, the provision of reference service, and a staff with the training and experience required to administer and provide library service of a good level.

During the first twelve years of the State Library Board's program, emphasis was placed on the extension of public library service and on its legal establishment. The objective was to create a strong legal basis for public library service in the state, to emphasize local initiative and local support, and to create an understanding of the benefits of public library service and an acceptance of the cost of that service. By 1956, when the Library Services Act was passed, a sound legal basis and a strong foundation for the development of a statewide program had been achieved. County-wide library service had been established in thirty-eight counties, five of which were members of regional library systems. The State Library Board was better housed than it had been in 1943, occupying space in a State office building, and the staff had been increased by the addition of a Field Service Librarian and a Cataloger.

With the enactment of the Library Services Act, the State Library Board was charged by Governor Timmerman with the responsibility of administering the program in South Carolina. In the ensuing years the State Library Board, now the South Carolina State Library, made remarkable progress in developing state-wide library service. Basic to this successful program was a master plan for library development which aided in the establishment of county and regional libraries which now serve all of the state's forty-six counties. The development of these county library systems eliminated the expensive duplication of more than one public library supported from tax funds in a single county.

One of the problems which the State Library Board had to solve was that of professional staff for the public and institutional libraries of the state. In 1943 there were only twenty-six professional trained librarians in all of the public libraries and none in institutional libraries. By 1979 there were 150 professional librarians in the state's thirty-nine public library systems, and the institutional libraries are in the charge of qualified staff. This dramatic improvement is directly due to the State Library's statewide recruiting program, library intern program, scholarship programs and grants.

Library housing was another problem that had to be solved since in 1943 most public libraries were accommodated in makeshift quarters inadequate to provide anything but minimum service. In the ensuing thirty-six years every county in the state renovated or constructed new public library housing. These buildings have included headquarters buildings as well as branch buildings in major county communities.

When the State Library Board's program was initiated, per capita ownership of books in the state was very low — .3 per capita. The total bookstock in all public libraries was 620,550. Today that figure is 3,791,964 and the per capita bookstock has risen to 1.46 per capita, an impressive gain.

In 1969 the State Library Board became the S.C. State Library. During Governor Strom Thurmond's administration, a Reorganization Commission was appointed which recommended and prepared legislation to consolidate the South Carolina State Library Board and the old State Library into a new and modern State Library agency. The legislation was ready for introduction in the 1951 session of the General Assembly but the Governor left office in January of that year, and the legislation was never introduced. It was not until 1955 that another attempt to effect the reorganization was attempted. Again the effort failed, but in 1969 during Governor Robert McNair's administration legislation to establish the South Carolina State Library by consolidation of the State Library Board and the old State Library was enacted. The new South Carolina State Library was given all the powers and duties of a general state library.

Anticipating that the third attempt at the establishment of a modern state library would be successful, the State Library Board had planned the building which had been authorized for it and which was then under construction to house a state library program. Immediately upon establishment, the new South Carolina State Library occupied the handsome state library building which was dedicated on February 18, 1970.

Since its establishment the South Carolina State Library has served as the center for interlibrary loan service to the public and institutional libraries in the state. Financial assistance has been provided to county libraries in developing reference service through special projects, including the Carolina Materials Project which supplied one library in each Congressional district with either the original or reprints of 150 essential books for the study of South Carolina history. Special grants have also been made to libraries serving metropolitan areas to assist them in building up a strong central reference collection for the use of the people in the service area.

With funds under the Library Services and Construction Act, it has been possible since 1966 to establish and improve libraries in State-supported institutions. Today all State institutions have well developed programs tailored to meet the needs of their particular clientele.

When the State Library Board was established there was no service for the blind and physically handicapped beyond that available from the Library of Congress in Washington. Through persistent efforts, funds were secured in 1961 to provide this service through a regional library with North Carolina. In 1973 South Carolina was able to establish its own central library for the blind and physically handicapped. This library now serves the entire state with almost 7,000 registered borrowers.

Home Rule Legislation enacted in 1975 mandated the reorganization of county government. Under Article VIII of the Constitution, local legislation relating to county government could no longer be enacted by the legislature. All but one of the county libraries had been established under separate local acts of the legislature; therefore, the question immediately arose as to the security of the existing county public libraries and of their continuation under the new county council forms of government. The State Library with the assistance of the Public Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association drafted legislation to replace local library laws. The legislation was enacted in 1978 providing for the establishing by the county councils of county library systems, providing for the powers and responsibilities of county libraries and the library's governing body on a uniform basis. The establishment of county public libraries was made mandatory by this legislation.

The South Carolina State Library provides all the services of a general state library. In its fifty years of service to the State, great improvements have been made in all branches of library service. The extent of its service is excellent; its need is greater depth — larger book collections and more staff to serve the public.

THE SOUTHEASTERN BIBLIOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION DIRECTORY: ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

The *Southeastern Bibliographic Instruction Directory: Academic Libraries* has been published by the Southeastern Library Association. Compiled under the supervision of the SELA Library Orientation and Bibliographic Instruction Committee, it includes information regarding bibliographic instruction programs in 349 academic libraries in the Southeast. The 368-page directory, which is in looseleaf format without binder, may be purchased for \$1.25 from the Southeastern Library Association, Post Office Box 987, Tucker, Georgia 30084. Checks should be made payable to SELA. Payment must accompany order.

Southeastern Library Association
P.O. Box 987
Tucker, GA 30084

Please send me ____ copies of the *Southeastern Bibliographic Instruction Directory: Academic Libraries*, 1978, at \$1.25 each, including postage. \$_____ is enclosed as payment in full.

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Port Gibson's Irwin Russell

J. B. Howell

Nestled peacefully in a curve of the Bayou Pierre is Port Gibson, one of the oldest and perhaps the most picturesque of Mississippi's river towns. Even General Grant is credited with saying, on his destructive drive toward Vicksburg in 1863, "Port Gibson is too beautiful to burn."

The area, which was to become Claiborne County, was originally settled as veterans of the American Revolution began to move their families further south and west. Port Gibson's real growth, however, followed the Choctaw Treaty of 1801, which officially opened the Natchez Trace to wagon traffic.

The unique loess soil proved surprisingly fertile, and, in a relative short time, the fields in this area were yielding bumper crops of cotton and other staples. With the expansion of cultivation, there was a corresponding increase in slave labor, and slaves immediately began to make a substantial contribution to plantation life and subsequently to its literature.

Ready access to the Mississippi River, particularly after the steamboat permitted plying upstream as well as down, provided easy transportation between Port Gibson and New Orleans.

In little more than a generation, Port Gibson developed into a center of considerable wealth and culture, competing in many respects with the more affluent Natchez. In addition to the Mississippi Literary and Library Company of Port Gibson, which was incorporated by the State Legislature in 1818, the seat of Claiborne County early boasted of a number of stately mansions, five fine churches, two excellent academies, a weekly newspaper, and an active theatre guild.

It was this Port Gibson which attracted a talented young artist and teacher from New York. In the decade before the Civil War, Elizabeth Allen joined the faculty of the Port Gibson Female College. And, it was in the academy's front parlor in the summer of 1851 that she married the town's promising young physician, Dr. William M. Russell.

The Russell's only son, Irwin, born in Port Gibson on June 3, 1853, was destined both for fame and misfortune.

A true prodigy, Irwin read well at four, discussed Milton's classical poetry at six, graduated with honors from the University of St. Louis at sixteen, and, at nineteen, was admitted to the Mississippi Bar by a special act of the legislature. After only a few months of practice, however, he left the legal profession to devote his time to writing poetry — first for the local newspaper and later for national magazines.

While visiting a friend on a nearby plantation during the holiday season of 1878, Irwin Russell composed his now famous "Christmas Night in the Quarters." The publication of this poem in *Scribner's Magazine* immediately projected him into national prominence. Through his command of the Negro dialect, he was hailed as the master of a new idiom in American literature.

Despite his undisputed genius, however, he became a hopeless victim of alcoholism. At age twenty-six, his life came to its tragic end two days before Christmas in 1879. Though he died in New Orleans and was buried in St. Louis, Irwin Russell's literary identity and his memory remain in Mississippi.

To a remarkable degree, Port Gibson has retained its antebellum charm and the scenes which inspired its youthful poet. Although a century has passed since Russell's death, his presence still seems to linger there. The Irwin Russell Memorial Building, once the Port Gibson Female College in which his parents were married, now houses both the City Hall and the Harriet Persons Memorial Library. Here Russell memorabilia, including family photographs, letters, drawings by his mother, and first editions of his works are on permanent display. Portraits of his parents, his intended bride, and of Russell himself hang in the library. A marble fireplace, graceful chandeliers, high ceilings with elaborate molding, and tall, arched windows reflect the glory of the building which was erected in 1839.

Stately oaks still shade the wide verandas of well-proportioned white frame houses. The forefinger of the carved hand on the steeple of the Presbyterian Church continues to point heaven-ward, and Church Street remains one of the loveliest thoroughfares in the South. The Episcopal rectory in which Irwin Russell was born still stands intact, though it is now commercial property. And, when the December winds and rains foretell the coming of another holiday season, it is almost possible to believe that somewhere nearby an inspired young man is rapidly committing to paper the cheerful sounds and greetings he heard one Christmas night in the quarters.

Librarian's Bookshelf

Edited by John David Marshall

An Author Index to Library of Congress Classification: Class P, Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ—General Literature, English and American Literature, Fiction in English, [and] Juvenile Belles Lettres. By Alan M. Greenberg. Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1981. 80 pp. \$14.75.

In this slender volume Alan M. Greenberg (identified on the title page with the Robert Scott Small Library, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, and on the back cover as monographs cataloger at the Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina) provides a single name index to the Library of Congress PN, PR, PS, and PZ classification schedules. Entries, the author notes in his preface, "are based upon the forms of name in the classification schedule, which in most instances are identical to the forms of names used in the Library of Congress card catalogs. Cross references and titles of anonymous works incorporated in the schedule are included here. Pseudonyms are enclosed within quotation marks. Entries are arranged in accordance with the *ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards* (second edition)." Classifiers — especially beginners and/or those without a background in literary history — should find Mr. Greenberg's work particularly helpful as they search for information on American and English authors.—*John David Marshall, Middle Tennessee State University Library, Murfreesboro, TN*

Immroth's guide to the Library of Congress Classification. By Lois Mai Chan. Third Edition. Libraries Unlimited, Inc. 1980. 402 pp. \$22.50cl US/\$27.00cl elsewhere; \$14.50 pa US/\$17.50 pa elsewhere.

Since the publication of the second edition of this work in 1971, many announcements of Library of Congress practice have been made through its *Cataloging Service* and *Cataloging Service Bulletin*. These alone call for a new edition, and they are all included.

The first four chapters have been rewritten with many new examples; those retained have been checked for their validity. A check of the bibliographies shows that a few items from previous editions have been omitted while both old and new references have been added. The index is improved with more cross-references added.

A new chapter, "Classification of Special Types of Library Materials," has been added. This chapter deals with such things as serial publications, collected sets and collected works, abstracts, indexes, material catalogued under corporate headings, etc. This addition should prove to be quite useful.

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, Todd Library, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132. Publishers are requested to send review copies to the Book Review Editor at his home address: 802 East Main Street, Riviera Apts. No. 38, Murfreesboro, TN 37130.

Another good addition is found in Appendix C — tables from individual classes that have undergone considerable revising or change since the publication of the latest editions of those classes.

One might question the location of some tables. Why is the translation table that has general application placed in the text with the discussion on translations while the biography table, also for general application, is found in the appendix? Since an understanding of Library of Congress practices plays an important part in the understanding of the system, it would be helpful to have more information on past practices.

As stated in the preface, "this book is intended to be an introduction to the Library of Congress Classification." It gives a "basic understanding of the characteristics of the classification, the arrangement within the classes, the format of the schedules and tables, and special problems of use and notation." This it does well, and it will continue to be the "standard" introduction to the system. Those who have found earlier editions useful will find enough new information to warrant purchase.—*J. Marion Kimbrough, Department of Library Science, George Peabody College for Teachers/Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

Publishers for Mass Entertainment in Nineteenth Century America. Edited by Madeleine B. Stern. Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1980. 358 pp. \$25.00.

This is an authoritative reference book giving in alphabetical order brief sketches of some forty-five American publishers known in the nineteenth century for issuing inexpensive, popular, recreational reading matter. The editor, Madeleine B. Stern, of the rare book firm of Leona Rostenberg, is an indefatigable chronicler of this subject, as is evidenced by her many previous books in this area. G. K. Hall has printed this 358-page hardback in a minimal "typescript" format with unjustified lines, underlined titles, and the general appearance of a series of term papers. Though unlisted, there are about thirty-five black-and-white illustrations of fair quality interspersed throughout the text. Most have been supplied by Edward T. LeBlanc, publisher of the *Dime Novel Round-Up*, and show the lurid covers of the paperback books and serials of the period.

The twenty-five authors of these articles are for the most part well-known in bibliographic circles and represent a variety of expertise including librarians, publishers, rare book dealers, and academics. The entries average a little under six pages in their generously-spaced typescript format. They appear to have been especially written, or at least revised, for this publication as they adhere to the same outline consisting of a short introductory paragraph indicating the nature of the publishing house, followed by a listing of major authors, titles, and series, and then a more detailed history of the company. The reference value of the book is further enhanced by a so-called "author-title index" which lists each publication mentioned once, either by author or by title if it is anonymous or a periodical.

The brief bibliographies of these sketches reveal an understandably high dependency on certain secondary sources, notably Ms. Stern's own *Imprints on History* (1956), cited in fifteen of the articles, followed closely by Raymond Shove's *Cheap Book Production in the United States, 1870 to 1891* (1937), and the indispensable *Publishers Weekly*. A collector's periodical, the *Dime Novel Round-Up*, is credited in six of the entries, occasionally as the only source mentioned. Other writers on popular American publishing including Noel, Comparato, Mott, Pearson, and Schick are also listed but far less frequently. More general chroniclers such as Tebbel, Lehmann-Haupt, and Madison are rarely credited. Only seven authors mention where collections of the manuscripts or the books of the publishers may be found. In her acknowledgements the editor points out that most of the authors also used, though rarely cited, the scrapbooks of Adolf Growell at the Melcher Library in the Bowker Company and the notes of Rollo Silver at the Grolier Club Library.

The story of cheap popular literature in the United States has been told in many books. The principal excuse for this retelling lies in its convenient encyclopedic arrangement. Interest in the subject ranges from the university where courses on popular culture abound to the hobbyists who avidly seek out these "collectibles". At a cost of twenty-five dollars for this modest volume, larger libraries which already have good collections in American publishing may want to think twice about adding this admittedly useful handbook. The book may be of greater value to smaller, popular collections which do not have the previous writings from which to answer questions on this topic.—*Budd Gambee, School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC*

Special Librarianship: A New Reader. Edited by Eugene B. Jackson. Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1980. 759 pp. \$27.50.

Despite the fact that we have a large number of "readers" in the professional literature of librarianship, the role and function of the reader has never been clearly defined. Two assumptions about readers have usually predominated. The first is that it brings together in one place the "classics" of the field. The second assumption is that a reader should give a broad overview of the field or some sub-topic in the field. Some readers attempt only one of these roles while others strive to accomplish both objectives.

This reader in special librarianship attempts to meet both of these objectives (as well as some new and unclear ones) but manages only a moderate degree of success at either. The stated objective of the volume is to replace H. S. Sharp's *Readings in Special Librarianship* (Scarecrow Press, 1963) but also has the additional purpose of presenting original, specially written chapters on a wide variety of topics in special librarianship. The result is a rather vague and amorphous mass of new and old material, and it is extremely difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The volume has 70 different chapters (with 76 separate articles) which range over a wide variety of topics, problems, trends, and issues within special librarianship, education, management, functions within special libraries, public relations, services, information science, women's issues, and the future of special libraries. Authors represent a wide variety of types of special library work and include both European and American viewpoints of the field. Recent trends such as networking, on-line reference, machine-readable data files, records management, and evaluation of services are also covered, though with varying degrees of success. Most chapters include adequate notes or bibliographies, and the editor has appended a useful list of additional readings. Indexes by subject and author are also included. Approximately 47% of the articles are reprints from other sources, and 53% were written specifically for this volume.

The central problem with the volume is that the chapters have a good deal of variation in quality, consistency, and appropriateness for a reader in the field. Some of the chapters are extremely short, providing one with only a slight hint of the issue or problem being discussed. Others are much too long for the topic and contain inappropriate information for this type of work. Two examples will suffice: several articles contain extensive references to salary figures for special librarians that were out of date five years ago; other articles contain lists of data bases, on-line services and procedures, and operational information about bibliographic utilities that have long since been superceded or replaced. The editor failed to do a judicious editing job of both old and new materials. Again, there is no clear conception of what objectives this reader attempts to meet. This effort to include something on everything in the field leaves one with only a vague impression of the important issues in the field. Better editing and more careful selection of topics would have solved this problem and left room for some important topics that are ignored, such as the history of special libraries and research in special librarianship.

Despite these problems, the volume should be a useful reference source and beginning point to the literature for students and practitioners in the field. It is *not* suitable for a textbook but is recommended for library science collections and university and special libraries.—Robert V. Williams, *College of Librarianship, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC*

Women View Librarianship: Nine Perspectives. By Kathryn Renfro Lundy. (ACRL Publications in Librarianship, No. 41) American Library Association, 1980. 99 pp. \$7.00

Applying the techniques of oral history, Kathryn Lundy posed timely questions to nine outstanding women library administrators (five Deans of library schools and four Directors of major university libraries) between February and June of 1978. Those profiled include Virginia Lacy Jones (Atlanta University), Connie R. Dunlap (Duke University), Annette L. Phinazee (North Carolina Central University), Martha Boaz (University of Southern California), Page Ackerman (University of California at Los Angeles), Helen Welch Tuttle (Princeton University), Patricia Battin (Columbia University), the late

Sarah Rebecca Reed (Emporia State University, Kansas), and Margaret Knox Goggin (University of Denver). Ackerman, Boaz, Goggin, and Reed have all lived and worked in the Southeast.

The resulting vignettes, although necessarily brief, reveal shared concerns: (1) the need for management training for current and future library administrators; (2) the impact of technology on library service and library education; (3) the needed resiliency of librarians to cope with both the human and the economic aspects of change. Because the interviews are informally presented, the reader is easily captivated by the enthusiasm of these women for their profession and its advancement. Creativity and self-discipline helped each become leaders in their respective fields and brought shape to their ideas in the form of innovative programs in library education and library service.

While the question of discrimination against women in library administration was a pertinent one in this study, most of the participants expressed the view that, although such discrimination does exist, it is not as evident now as it once was — due to the impact of affirmative action and the recognized competency of many women librarians — and they did not feel it was evident in their careers. For an in-depth study of this question one might consult *The Role of Women in Librarianship, 1876-1976* published by Oryx Press in 1979.

Reading this small volume provides added insights into recent library trends, curriculum changes in library education, needs for future research, and the importance of *participation* in professional associations at all levels. Occasionally the questions posed in the interviews were more involved than a study of this type could hope to answer. However, the book's lack of depth does not detract from its essential message that there are highly qualified, creative, and innovative women in library administration. These might serve as role models for others in the profession — of either sex.—*Bobbye L. McCarter, Burroughs Learning Center, Bethel College, McKenzie, TN*

You Can Do It: A PR Skills Manual for Librarians. By Rita Kohn and Krysta Tepper. Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1981. 232 pp. \$12.50.

This practical manual dealing with library public relations provides a basic, easy-to-follow, how-to-do-it approach for novices in this area. As is so much of the literature in library PR, it covers public libraries only. As such, this book would be most useful for librarians in smaller public libraries without training in public relations techniques.

On the plus side, *You Can Do It* provides careful, step-by-step directions which should be helpful to those using the book. An especially good feature of the manual is the section dealing with feedback, that so often neglected phase of two-way communication in PR. In spite of its public library bias, some parts of the manual could be used by academic, school and special librarians for acquiring specific skills, such as setting up exhibits and working with mass media representatives.

Unfortunately, the limitations of the book outweigh its positive features. The section dealing with evaluation of PR programs in libraries is decidedly skimpy, and the bibliography is extremely limited. The reader is not given a firm idea of the need for continuing program development, maintenance and evaluation in library PR, which is essential for any library program. In the end analysis, this reviewer found some of the pieces of the manual very good, but the overall development is lacking. Emphasis throughout the book is on doing various PR tasks, rather than considering the necessity for thinking out a planned program for library PR.

Public librarians who need a technique manual for library publicity would be better off purchasing Marian Edsall's *Library Promotion Handbook* (Oryx Press, 1980. 244 pp. \$12.50) which has a better conceptual approach and is certainly more attractive physically. In fairness to the authors, the introduction suggests their intention of providing a workbook for practical use. However, even workbooks need more concepts than is provided here. The important questions of: Who does library PR? Why do library PR? How does an overall PR program work? just never really get answered in a satisfactory manner.—*Cosette N. Kies, Department of Library and Information Science, Peabody College/Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN*

Young Adult Literature: Background and Criticism. Compiled by Millicent Lenz and Ramona M. Mahood. American Library Association, 1980. 516 pp. \$30.00.

The publication of three highly significant works made 1980 as memorable for young adult specialists/librarians as a young adult's discovery of the novels of Cormier, Kerr, and Peck. *Literature for Today's Young Adults, Books and the Teenage Reader* (2nd rev. ed.), and *Young Adult Literature: Background and Criticism* can be treated as companion volumes which complement one another without duplicating content.

Compilers Lenz and Mahood (Memphis State University) have skillfully assembled this collection of fifty-seven articles by specialists in the fields of library science, education, medicine, and psychology and have grouped the readings into eleven unique categories, with a perceptive introduction to each part. The essays have appeared in such journals as *English Journal*, *Journal of Reading*, *Media and Methods*, *School Library Journal*, and *Top of the News*.

Part one is an introduction to the reading needs and tastes of young adults; cults, the occult, and mysticism are considered in part two; family, the life cycle, and the human condition are examined in the third section. Other categories cover male and female sexuality, liberation from stereotypes, living in a multicultural world, other media, poetry power, alternate worlds and a multiplicity of futures, censorship, and turning young adults on to books.

A brief note about each contributor is included; among the contributors are Mary S. Calderone, Kenneth Donelson, Nat Hentoff, Isabelle Holland, Nancy Larick, and Pamela Pollack.

It is the hope of the editors that this "multidimensional perspective on young adult literature will stimulate and enliven interdisciplinary dialogue concerning it."

This timely volume updates its predecessors, *Readings about Adolescent Literature* (1970) and *Young Adult Literature in the Seventies* (1978), and merits the careful scrutiny of young adult specialists and librarians.—Hardy B. McElwain, *Elizabeth Jones Library, Grenada, MS*

This issue completes three years of service by Mrs. Kay Reeder Yates as Advertising Manager. For once, I find it impossible to find words that are adequate and sufficient to express my sincerest appreciation for the many hours she has contributed in the pursuit of oftentime elusive ads for the journal, for meeting all twelve deadlines with no prodding, for being a loyal staff member, and for being a friend.

Best wishes Kay — and THANKS.

Ellis E. Tucker

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE
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SELA Chronicle

Minutes and Reports

Executive Board Meeting March 4, 1981

The Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association met on March 4, 1981, at the Capitol Inn in Atlanta, Georgia at 8:00 PM. Those present were Paul Spence, President; Barrett Wilkins, Vice President/President-Elect; Joe Boykin, Secretary; Annette Phinazee, Treasurer; Ann Morton, Executive Secretary; Helen Lockhart, Past President; Ellis Tucker, *Southeastern Librarian*; Gerald McCabe, College and University Section; Barbara Cooper, Trustees and Friends Section; Bill Whitesides, Public Library Section; Barry Baker, Resources and Technical Services Section; Glenda Neely, Reference and Adult Services Section; Luther Lee, Alabama; Bernadette Storck, Florida; David Estes, Georgia; Rush Miller, Mississippi; Mae Tucker, North Carolina; Ken Toombs, South Carolina; Dorothy Baird, Tennessee; Ken Jensen, Virginia.

President Spence noted that he had heard from Carlton Thaxton of Georgia that they would be holding an election to fill the vacancy of the Georgia representative caused by Graham Roberts resignation. In the meantime, David Estes will represent the Georgia Library Association.

The minutes of the February 2, 1981, meeting were approved with Luther Lee requesting that, in the future, the terms "Chair" and "Chairperson" not be used and the more appropriate term "Chairman" be used.

Annette Phinazee gave the Treasurer's report which had been prepared by the Executive Secretary. She reported on the period of January 1 through February 26, 1981, indicating that the beginning bank balance was \$2,661.73, income of \$18,616.58, expenditures of \$16,817.59, leaving an ending bank balance of \$4,460.72.

Ann Morton distributed the Executive Secretary's Report (copy attached) and indicated that she would be happy to respond to any questions after the members had an opportunity to read it. Barbara Cooper asked about the interest rates on the Association's Certificates of Deposit, noting they were between 7 and 7½ percent, and she felt they should be close to 15 percent. Helen Lockhart, chairman of the Budget Committee indicated they were going to examine that situation

and make a recommendation on that at the next Board meeting.

Library Education Section was not represented. Therefore no report was forthcoming.

Bill Whitesides, chairman of the Public Library Section had no report.

The School and Children's Section did not have a representative present. President Spence stated, however, that the section officers had indicated they preferred to meet in North Carolina since they were all from that state. President Spence said that it concerned him that no one was present at the workshop from that section when we were planning the program for the next biennial conference. He said it also concerned him that the section had indicated it did not plan to have a program at the next conference. He indicated they were upset because they wanted to pay an honorarium and the Board had ruled against paying honoraria to librarians in the Southeast.

Glenda Neely asked about the petition for an On-line Users Group, indicating that the Reference and Adult Services Section would like to have a program on on-line bibliographic searching at the biennial conference. President Spence explained the current situation and noted that he would prefer committees and roundtables work with sections to offer program meetings.

Barry Baker of the Resources and Technical Services Section did not have a report but did want to know if it was permissible for a section to have an off-year workshop rather than waiting until the biennial conference to have a program. President Spence indicated that the workshop scheduled for the next day, March 5, 1981, would deal with the guidelines for workshops.

No one was present from the Special Library Section, thus no report.

Barbara Cooper reported for the Trustees and Friends Section that all three officers were present. She wanted to know if the proposed bylaws of the Trustees and Friends Section had been approved. Helen Lockhart indicated that she assumed they had been taken care of, but she would check to be sure.

Jerry McCabe of the College and University Section reported that one additional officer was present. He also reported that the Section had agreed at its meeting in Birmingham to appoint a Program Committee. He had a number of compliments on the pre-conference on junior colleges. They have appointed Marsha Meyers "Chair" of the Program Committee. He requested some instruction on having a pre-conference on junior or

community colleges in addition to a section program on same kind of services.

There not being any old business, President Spence moved to new business. The first item concerned a possible board meeting in San Francisco. About half of the Board indicated they would be in San Francisco. Because of low attendance and insufficient agenda items, President Spence decided not to have a meeting in San Francisco, but he may have a wine and cheese reception.

President Spence then discussed the association's records and their disposition. He asked the Board how it felt about the association asking libraries to make proposals for housing the records. Ken Toombs indicated that we should give preference to a library in the Atlanta area. President Spence said he would write to the major libraries, especially those with library schools, asking if they wished to make a proposal.

President Spence indicated that the Budget Committee will be making proposals concerning the Southern Books Competition.

President Spence then reviewed the agenda for the Leadership Workshop beginning the next day, March 5, 1981.

With no further business, President Spence adjourned the meeting.

— Joseph F. Boykin, Jr.
Secretary

Executive Secretary's Report March 4, 1981

Following the last meeting of the SELA Executive Board on February 2, 1981, at which time a report from the Executive Secretary was presented, activities at SELA Headquarters have focused primarily on three areas: Membership renewal/enlistment; 1981 Leadership Workshop preparation; and Fiscal organization.

Membership Renewal/Enlistment: The renewal notices for 1980 members which were mailed to the membership in late January have received a moderate response. During February, renewal notices to non-current 1977-79 personal members were mailed. As of February 28, the 1981 membership statistics are as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Personals | 910 |
| (Annual-559; Biennial-351) | |
| Sustaining | 10 |
| Contributing | 3 |
| (Annual-2; Biennial-1) | |

The general acceptance of the biennial membership can be evaluated when more renewals have been received. As of February 28, 351 biennial memberships have been paid.

1981 Leadership Workshop: President Spence identified the SELA leadership who would be invited as participants in the 1981 Leadership Workshop, and invitations were sent to 88 individuals on February 10. Final physical arrangements were made and assistance provided to officers in content planning. The Lanier Word Processor has been an asset to the Headquarters Staff in the preparation of materials for the workshop invitation/registration packets.

Fiscal Organization: As reported on February 2, the fiscal responsibilities previously assigned to the office of SELA Treasurer were transferred to SELA Headquarters in mid-January. With the assistance of a temporary, part-time bookkeeper, the accounting system for 1981 has been established. However, the 1981 ledger contains tentative account headings pending approval of the 1981 budget. The bookkeeper has been responsible for the accounting of receipts and expenditures during the month of February. These temporary services have required 71½ hours covering the period January 22-February 26. The temporary bookkeeping services have provided for an orderly and prompt accounting of funds during this period. The Executive Secretary has requested that this temporary part-time bookkeeping service be continued and appropriate requests have been directed to the budget committee.

In addition to the three activities described above, the routine operation of the Headquarters have continued without interruption. Some physical adjustments in the SELA office space have been made to comply with the DeKalb County-Georgia Fire Code.

During the month of February, conferences have been held between David Estes, Headquarters Liaison Officer, and the Headquarters Staff. These planning and evaluation sessions have proven to be helpful and productive.

— Ann W. Morton
Secretary

Executive Board Meeting March 6, 1981

The Executive Board of the Southeastern Library Association convened on March 6, 1981, at the Capitol Inn in Atlanta, Georgia, at 9:35 AM.

Those present were Paul Spence, President; Barrett Wilkins, Vice President/President-Elect; Joe Boykin, Secretary; Annette Phinazee, Treasurer; Helen Lockhart, Past President; Ann Morton, Executive Secretary; Ellis Tucker, *Southeastern Librarian*; Gerald McCabe, College and Universities; Glenda Neely, Reference and Adult Services; Barry Baker, Resources and Technical Services; Barbara Cooper, Trustees and Friends; Bill Whitesides, Public Libraries, Luther Lee, Alabama; Bernadette Storck, Florida; David Estes, Georgia; Rush Miller, Mississippi; Mae Tucker, North Carolina; Ken Toombs, South Carolina; Dorothy Baird, Tennessee; Ken Jensen, Virginia; Judy Rule, West Virginia; Jon Scheer, JMRT; Janet Fisher, Special Libraries; Ann Prentice, Library Education; Lorraine Schaffer, Budget Committee; H. K. Griggs, Sr., Trustees; Steve Loflin.

President Spence called on Steve Loflin to report on the activities of securing a petition to organize a Library Instruction Roundtable. He reported having seventy-eight names on the petition, and they would like Board approval so they could get started before the Louisville meeting. Judy Rule moved and Bernadette Storck seconded a motion to accept the petition to form a Library Instruction Roundtable. The motion passed. David Estes noted that final approval would have to be made by the membership in Louisville.

President Spence noted that the Guidelines for Continuing Education Programs state that the Executive Board or its designate shall review and approve applications for continuing education programs. President Spence suggested that the Continuing Education Committee be named the Board's designate for such review and approval. Luther Lee moved President Spence's suggestion, the motion was seconded by Helen Lockhart, and the motion passed.

President Spence reported that Roberta Miller had offered to do a workshop under the sponsorship of the Continuing Education Committee and, if successful, to do others on the basis of a 50-50 split of any profits. Because this needed Board approval, Gerald McCabe moved and Bill Whitesides seconded a motion to agree to such an arrangement with Roberta Miller working under the sponsorship and guidance of the Continuing Education Committee. The motion passed. Bill Whitesides offered the Public Libraries Section as an area in which the workshop could be held.

Helen Lockhart, Chairman of the Budget Committee, gave the Committee's report. In their re-

port the committee recommended that at the maturity date of the Atlanta Federal Savings and Loan Thousandaire Certificate of Deposit, August 1, 1981, the funds be reinvested at the higher current rates and that at maturity the First Magnolia Federal and Savings Loan Certificate of Deposit, #2521, March 31, 1982, be reinvested at a higher current rate. The Committee further recommended that it be given authority to investigate the penalty for early withdrawal of the First Magnolia CD to determine if it would be to the Association's advantage to withdraw the funds, with penalty, from the low interest rate CD and reinvest in a higher rate CD. The Board discussion led to a motion by Bernadette Storck, seconded by Barrett Wilkins, that the Budget Committee be authorized to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of withdrawing funds from both Certificates of Deposit and to act accordingly in the best interests of the Association. The motion passed.

Helen Lockhart, Chairman of the Budget Committee, continued her review of the proposed budget, noting that it was incomplete. Discussion followed, initially concentrating on the budget for *The Southeastern Librarian*. After a good deal of discussion in which the concept of switching from the current format to a newsletter format was introduced, Luther Lee moved and Barrett Wilkins seconded a motion that an ad hoc committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the situation of *The Southeastern Librarian* and to report back to the Executive Board with recommendations that would be considered by the Executive Board as soon as possible thereafter. A good deal of discussion on the motion followed over the concept of being sure the members had an opportunity to respond to a survey. The question was called and the motion passed. President Spence said he would appoint the ad hoc committee the next week and ask them to work very rapidly.

Discussion then resumed on the remainder of the budget proposal. Lockhart reported that SELA does not receive dues from the state associations. The Budget Committee recommended that the state representatives go back to their state associations and urge them to contribute a minimum of \$25.00 per year.

After a discussion of types of membership and membership dues, Luther Lee moved that the Association eliminate annual memberships and accept only biennial memberships. The motion died for lack of a second.

Discussion then centered on how to handle the

disposition of the proposed incomplete budget. Luther Lee moved and Mae Tucker seconded a motion that the budget proposal be accepted as a working budget and the Budget Committee continue working on it. During the discussion of the motion which followed, Ken Toombs said that the reason many associations find themselves in trouble is because they plan on hopes and not reality. He said if we proceed with a working budget, we need a fall back position in the event revenue does not meet our projections. President Spence and others indicated that the fall back position was the disposition of the processing machine. The question was called and the motion passed.

The question arose as to whether the Executive Secretary should be employed for twenty hours, as is the case currently, or ten hours as proposed in the budget previously passed. Bill Whitesides moved, seconded by Luther Lee, that the Executive Secretary be maintained at twenty hours, including a five percent increase in pay. The motion passed.

Barrett Wilkins asked why the Vice President/President-Elect was not the chairman of the Budget Committee as specified in the *Handbook*. President Spence said he had recommended the change because he felt as though he went into that job without adequate preparation and that the Chairman of the Budget Committee needed to be experienced in the Association's activities. Helen Lockhart said that the Committee on Committees recommended this to the Executive Board during the biennium. J. B. Howell was President and it had been in effect since then. Barrett Wilkins indicated he would like to be a member of the committee.

Luther Lee moved that the fee for our Constituent Chapters be set at \$100.00 and the Chapters be so notified. Rush Miller seconded the motion and asked who would enforce the requirement that the Chapters be required to pay that amount. Helen Lockhart said the Executive Board could instruct the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to tighten up the Constitution to allow for that enforcement. Gerald McCabe urged defeat of the motion, indicating that the Executive Board was already telling the Budget Committee to review present fees and possibly look for others to recommend. The motion failed.

Barrett Wilkins asked for a report from the Site Selection Committee on the 1984 conference. Rush Miller indicated that everything was booked except for the week of Thanksgiving and late in

December. Barrett Wilkins indicated he did not feel he had to meet in Atlanta. Rush Miller indicated that the Site Selection Committee would be completing arrangements in the near future.

With no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

— Joseph F. Boykin, Jr.
Secretary

Southern Books Competition

Fifteen titles have been chosen by the 1980 Southern Books Competition Jury as outstanding books published in the South in 1980. The fifteen titles were chosen from one hundred thirteen submitted for the competition which recognizes the book publishing and printing arts.

The fifteen books which were chosen by the jury are the following:

Author/Title/Publisher

Yates, Peter/*The Garden Prospect (Selected Poems)*/The Jargon Society

Salzmann, Jerome/*Catnip Pie/Konglomerati Press*

Ohrn, Karen Becker/*Dorothea Lange and The Documentary Tradition*/Louisiana State Univ. Pr.

Swigart, Lynn/*Olson's Gloucester*/Louisiana State Univ. Pr.

Bradley, Matt/*Arkansas, Its Land and People*/The Museum of Science and History

Middleton, Sallie and Sibley, Clestine/*The Magical Realm of Sallie Middleton*/Oxmoor House, Inc.

Crume, Marion/Ed./*The World of Paul Crume*/Southern Methodist Univ. Pr.

Mudd, Harvey/*Stations*/The Stinehour Press

Harris, Mark/*Saul Bellow, Drumlin Woodchuck*/Univ. of Georgia Press

Martof, Bernard S., et. al./*Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia*/Univ. of North Carolina—Chapel Hill

Smith, Sam B. and Owsley, Harriet Chappell/Edtrs./*The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Vol. 1*/Univ. of Tennessee Pr.—Knoxville

Allender, Michael and Tennant, Alan/*The Guadalupe Mountains of Texas*/Univ. of Texas Press

Holquist, Michael, Ed./*The Dialogic Imagination—Four Essays* by M. M. Bakhtin/Univ. of Texas Press

Ridgely, J. V./*Nineteenth-Century Southern Literature*/The Univ. Press of Kentucky/Lexington

Dobie, J. Frank/*Wild and Wily*/Northland Press
The jury was Tom Higgins, Charlotte, NC; Roy Zucca, New York City; and Joyce Kachurgis, Bynum, NC.

These books will be prepared for display and a tour through the Southeast. The schedule for the touring exhibit will be coordinated by Stewart Lillard, librarian of Everett Library, Queens College, Charlotte, NC. The exhibit will travel with handbills for distribution.

Trustees and Friends of the Library Section

The following report was submitted by Barbara Cooper, Chair of the Trustees and Friends of the Library Section of the SELA. It includes material which may be used in an ALTA brochure in the future.

For Trustees and Friends: Citizen Advocacy for Public Libraries

When citizens formed the early libraries of this country, they undertook the responsibility for providing its collection of books with pride and generosity. Later, boards of trustees were created; and these citizens were legally responsible for the public and private financing which enabled the libraries to grow. Today, funding of modern public libraries is a complicated picture, often embracing town or city and county tax revenues and state and federal grants, along with private sources. Competition for tax revenues has greatly increased because of inflated costs and demands for basic services.

Advocacy. Advocacy has been defined as "active support, as of a cause" (American Heritage Dictionary). The increasing size of modern governmental units means that their delivery of services is more impersonal, unless citizens intercede to influence public policies which govern delivery of such services. It is essential for trustees to present policy-makers with a factual and educational explanation of the role of the library, its constituency, and the effect of funding limitations on meeting the needs of people who desire library services. If trustees do not come forward, decisions may not be made on complete information. Elected officials today have greater

pressures and more complex legal requirements placed upon them than ever before. Thus it is imperative that trustees work with them in presenting facts, setting forth reasonable budgetary requirements, and cooperating toward the success of the budgetary process.

Friends of the Library. Boards of trustees have some constraints on their actions, resulting from the election or appointment process and legal restrictions. Often a Friends of the Library can be formed to give additional broad-based community support to the goals and projects of the library. While the board is limited in number, the Friends may have an unlimited membership. Their public activities to promote and raise funds for the library offer hundreds, and even thousands, of citizens an opportunity to show their interest. The activities of Friends not only involve a new segment of the community, but they create public awareness of the previously unacknowledged strength of library users. Close communication between the Friends and the director and library board are essential to understanding the appropriate roles for each.

While there are restrictions on the lobbying activities of Friends, the Tax Reform Act of 1976 provides that a limited percentage of time and funds may be spent without threat to their tax-exempt status. Today's non-profit organizations recognize that citizen input into public policy is an essential part of the working of the democratic process and are not reluctant to promote their causes.

Coalitions. Often when a library bond issue has been proposed or the local library has had a history of failing to thrive because of inadequate budgets, library supporters need help from other groups to prove their case to the voters or responsible officials. The trustees may take a position of leadership, but their strength can be enhanced significantly by involving organizations who traditionally have supported civic progress, libraries and literacy, and other social needs. To comply with regulations, a special committee may be formed to focus support from these organizations and secure donations to finance the type of public relations campaign which can make a difference between success or failure. A one-time effort for a limited period of time can link together many people who will work on behalf of the many who stand to benefit for years to come from a successful campaign. Business, educational, philanthropic, civic and service organizations are often willing to join in such an effort, as are the users of special

library services. A library which offers high quality reference services to business, the professions, and industry can count on their support.

State Aid Grants. Both Federal funds and state aid to libraries are channeled through state agencies. Trustees can be a vital part of the state legislative effort which seeks to explain local needs to legislators responsible for appropriations at the state level. Some library associations have strong legislative networks with knowledgeable trustees ready to contact their legislators when bills or appropriations are being taken up. Often a library board has a member who is particularly aware of the political process and can express the view of the board. In many states special days have been proclaimed by the governor to note the contributions of libraries, with citizens and librarians coming from every part of the state to observe the legislative process and visit with their local representatives.

A Year-Round Project. While special events are inspiring and often lead to progress, legislative efforts by trustees and Friends of the Library should proceed throughout the year. Personal calls of an informative nature are more effective if made regularly and not when an emergency exists. Contacts with candidates before and during election campaigns, requesting support for libraries, should be made along with those of other groups who are also demanding commitment from the person seeking elective office. Following elections, personal contacts with elected officials should be developed throughout their political careers, which often lead from local to state and possibly national office.

Unity. In years when inflation and competition for the tax dollar were not as crucial in budgetary decisions, the growth needs for libraries were met in proportion with other community and state needs. However, major problems such as crime and social equity must be dealt with now as emergency situations. Therefore, library trustees and their allies must organize and speak with one voice for the needs they have agreed are reasonable and credible. To go before a legislative body with a divided agenda is to invite postponement and confusion. Trustees and librarians are challenged as never before to develop specific plans with carefully justified cost estimates, not only for today but extending into the foreseeable future.

The history of library trusteeship has been one of successfully adapting to change throughout several centuries. Today the challenge is to be aware of competitive demands for public funds for

a variety of desirable and needed services and to respond with strong and defensible library programs which are supported by a demonstrably interested and active group of citizens who believe in those programs.

— Barbara Cooper
Chair, Trustees and Friends of
the Library Section

REGIONAL NEWS

The Southeastern Library Association's Library Marketing Workshop, originally scheduled for September 21, 1981, has been postponed until March 1, 1982. It will be a workshop for librarians and directed toward administrators conducted by Peter Tolos, Executive Director of the Educational Cooperative in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The workshop will be in Atlanta, Georgia, time and location to be announced later. The cost per person is \$85.00, which will include all materials, lunch and coffee break. Attendance will be limited to 40 in order to allow time for personal consultation and critique of individual publications or plans.

Mr. Tolos holds the B.S. from Tufts University. He completed his graduate work at Stanford University and at the University of California at Los Angeles where he was awarded the Master of Science in Information Science and the MBA in Marketing/Information Services. The Educational Cooperative was founded to foster a better understanding of marketing and management techniques and Mr. Tolos will tailor the SELA workshop to specialized marketing procedures for libraries as non-profit public agencies.

For further information or to make reservations, contact Barbara Loar, DeKalb Library System, 3560 Kensington Road, Decatur, GA, 30032, 404-294-6641 or Ann Morton, P.O. Box 833, Tucker, GA, 30084, 404-934-7118.

"Reference Online: a two-track workshop featuring start-up information and special applications" will be jointly sponsored by the Reference & Adult Service Section and the Special Libraries Section of the SELA. It will be held on Wednesday, November 10, 1982 from 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. at the Galt House, Louisville, Kentucky, as a pre-conference workshop before the SELA Biennial Conference.

Track I is for beginning users and will include introductory information regarding budgeting, equipment selection, vendor selection, communications, limitations and clientele. The instructor is Elizabeth St. Pierre of OCLC's Affiliated Online Services.

Track II, the concurrent session for experienced users, will feature the creation of private databases, electronic mail, and the use of intelligent terminals in the library. Library vendors will provide the three Track II session speakers.

Our joint luncheon speaker is Loene Trubkin, President of Data Courier, Inc., who will discuss the future of online services from a database producer's viewpoint.

CEUs will be offered for both Track I and Track II. Watch for additional information.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Department of Archives & History is now publishing a quarterly *State Publications List* of publications placed with its State Documents Division. The list consists of Alabama state government publications as well as those published by state schools, colleges and universities.

The publication is free. To be put on the mailing list just contact Emily S. Adams or Rickie Louise Brunner at the Alabama Department of Archives and History, 624 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Alabama 36130.

FLORIDA

Bibliographic Instruction South presents "BI — It's Not Just For Freshmen Anymore!" to be held at the University of Florida, Gainesville, April 1 and 2, 1982. For more information contact: Carol A. Drum, 216 Leigh Hall, Chemistry Library, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, 904/392-0573.

The 13th Annual Arbutnot Honor Lecture has been awarded to the state of Florida, and will be held in conjunction with the Florida Library Association annual convention, May 5-9, 1982, at the Hyatt Hotel, Orlando. The lecture will be given by Dorothy Butler of Auckland, New Zealand, author of *Chushla and Her Books* (Horn Books, 1980) and *Babies Need Books* (Atheneum, 1980), and recipient of the 1980 Eleanor Farjeon Award.

Established in 1969 by The Association for Library Service to Children and supported by an annual grant from Scott, Foresman and Company, the Lecture program honors May Hill Arbutnot for her many years of service to children and promotion of excellence in children's literature.

GEORGIA

The works of the Georgian whose songs topped the Hit Parade a record 14 times and were honored with 18 academy award nominations — winning the Oscar on four occasions — have returned to his native state. From the time he left Savannah in the early '30s until his death in 1976 at age 66, Johnny Mercer wrote the lyrics for hundreds of songs, like "The Atchinson, Topeka and the Santa Fe," "Moon River" and "The Days of Wine and Roses."

The "Johnny Mercer Collection," including the original scores for some 1,500 published songs, hundreds of pictures and awards as well as the autobiography the lyricist was working on at the time of his death, have been donated to Georgia State University by his wife, Ginger. The collection is to be housed in a special section of the rare books collection of the University library awaiting completion of a "Johnny Mercer Room" that will be part of a planned library expansion in a new academic building.

NORTH CAROLINA

The second Charlemae Rollins Memorial Colloquium will be held on April 2 and 3, 1982 at North Carolina Central University School of Library Science in Durham. Participants include: Augusta Baker, Storyteller-in-Residence at the School of Librarianship, University of South Carolina in Columbia; Ashley Bryon, Art Director at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire; Barbara Rollock, Children's Coordinator of New York Public Library; and Spencer Shaw, Professor of Library Science at the University of Washington in Seattle. Pre-registration is \$10.00, plus the cost of a luncheon. For further information contact: Registrar, Rollins Colloquium, School of Library Science, North Carolina Central University, Durham, North Carolina 27707.

Mr. E. H. Little, former President and Chairman of the Board of the Colgate Palmolive Co., has left

the Davidson College library a \$1 million endowment in his will. The library building, completed in 1974, was named in his honor following an earlier gift of \$1 million which he made toward its construction. The funds left by Mr. Little in his will will be used for the upkeep of the library, according to Dr. Leland M. Park, director.

North Carolina Libraries, published by the North Carolina Library Association, is the winner of the H. W. Wilson Library Periodical Award for 1981. Editor Jonathan A. Lindsey of the Carlyle Campbell Library, Meredith College, Raleigh, N.C., accepted the award during the Inaugural Banquet at the ALA Annual Conference in San Francisco. *North Carolina Libraries* has been published since 1942 and is the official journal of the NCLA. According to Lindsey, the journal's purpose is "to speak to the professional interests and concerns of librarians and the library community in North Carolina, and to provide information to the members of NCLA so that they can maintain a continuous awareness of the functioning of their organization."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Metrics Research Corporation of Atlanta recently completed a feasibility study for a statewide library network in South Carolina. Their report will be the subject of numerous meetings with various library groups during upcoming months in order to reach a consensus regarding the form and functions of a statewide network; state authorization and funding will be sought before design studies are undertaken.

Public libraries in Charleston, Richland, and Spartanburg Counties have been awarded LSCA Title I grants to install telecommunication devices for the deaf in their reference departments.

The South Carolina State Library is extending its interlibrary loan services to universities, colleges, and technical colleges in the state. The expanded service, begun in September, will be offered on a one-year trial basis while use, benefits, and costs are studied.

VIRGINIA

The Jean Outland Chrysler Library of the Chrysler Museum is a little-known special library located in Norfolk, Virginia. The Library contains approximately 100,000 volumes of material on art and art history, and has special strengths in auction and exhibition catalogues. In 1977 the library of the London art dealer, Knoedler's, Inc. was purchased, giving the Library a depth it did not have previously. Included in the Knoedler collection were British and Continental catalogues dating back to the 18th century, as well as monographs on major Western European painters and sculptors. The Library is particularly strong in material on glass, which is also one of the major collections in the Museum. The Library is open by appointment only to serious researchers and art historians.

DATES TO REMEMBER

1982

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|-------------|--|
| Jan. 22-24 | Association of American Library Schools, Denver |
| Jan. 22-29 | American Library Association (midwinter mtg), Denver |
| Jan. 28-31 | Special Libraries Association (winter mtg), Louisville |
| March 26-28 | Children's Literature Association Ninth Annual Conference, Gainesville, FL |
| Apr. 22-24 | Tennessee Library Association, Nashville |
| Apr. 28-30 | Alabama Library Association, Huntsville |
| May 5-8 | Florida Library Association, Orlando |
| June 5-10 | Special Libraries Association, Detroit |
| June 13-16 | American Society for Information Science, (mid-yr), Knoxville |
| July 10-17 | ALA Annual Conference, Philadelphia |
| Oct. 7-9 | South Carolina Library Association, Columbia |
| Oct. 14-17 | Virginia Library Association, Virginia Beach |
| Oct. 20-22 | Mississippi Library Association, Biloxi |
| Oct. 21-24 | ALA/American Association of School Librarians, Houston |
| Nov. 10-13 | Southeastern Library Association, Kentucky Library Association, (joint conference), Louisville |

1983

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|----------------|---|
| Jan. 7-9 | Association of American Library Schools, San Antonio |
| Jan. 8-13 | American Library Association (midwinter mtg), San Antonio |
| Jan. 26-28 | Special Libraries Association (winter mtg), Newport Beach, CA |
| Apr. 13-15 | Alabama Library Association, Montgomery |
| Apr. 28-30 | Tennessee Library Association, Gatlinburg |
| May 5-6 | Association of Research Libraries, Banff, Alberta |
| June 4-6 | Special Libraries Association, New Orleans |
| June 26-July 1 | American Library Association, Los Angeles |
| Oct. 4-8 | North Carolina Library Association, Winston-Salem |
| Oct. 16-20 | American Society for Information Science, Dallas |
| Oct. 26-29 | Georgia Library Association, Jekyll Island |
| Nov. 17-19 | Virginia Library Association, Hot Springs |

PERSONALS

APPOINTMENTS

Linda ALLMAN, Chief of Technical Services, Richland County (SC) Public Library

Laura BACHER, Children's Librarian, Beaufort County (SC) Library

Adria C. BECKHAM, Reference Librarian, University of Alabama Library

David BLOCK, III, Social Science/History Bibliographer, Collection Development Department, University of Alabama Library

Jan BUVINGER, Director, Charleston County (SC) Library

Lin CARTER, Librarian, Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College, Cheraw, SC

Susan D. CASBON, Reference Librarian, Furman University, SC

Amy Navratil CICCONE, Librarian, Jean Outland Chrysler Library, Norfolk, Virginia

John S. COLEMAN, Assistant Professor and Director of the Audio-Visual Center, Washington and Lee University Library

Margaret COLLAR, Circulation Librarian, Florence County (SC) Library

Carmen M. CUMMINGS, Librarian, University of South Carolina at Union

Priscilla CUTHBERT, Librarian, Sullivan's Island Elementary School, Charleston, SC

Bob DAVIDSON, Community Services Librarian, Florence County (SC) Library

Julia Speakes FOLK, Serials Librarian, Medical Center Library, Vanderbilt University

Lauralynn C. GENTRY, Irmo Branch Librarian, Lexington County (SC) Circulating Library

Barbara GILBERT, Children's Librarian, Richland County (SC) Public Library

Alexander MacGregor GILCHRIST, Head, Reference Department, University of South Carolina Library

Tom GILSON, Director, Oconee (SC) County Library

Eleanor K. GUENTHER, Acquisition/Serials Librarian, Furman University, SC

Larry L. HARBIN, Reference Librarian, University of Alabama Library

Marcella HENRY, Instructor/Reference Librarian, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library

Walter HIGH, Head, Monographic Cataloging Department, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

Scott KANTOR, Director, Aiken County (SC) Library

Sue LLEWELLYAN, Children's Services Librarian, Anderson County (SC) Library

Jane MASON, Director, Marlboro County (SC) Library

Lee "Lisa" McDAVID, Special Collections Projects Assistant, Tusculum College, Greeneville, TN

Margaret MILLER, Children's Librarian, Orangeburg County (SC) Library

Elizabeth MULLIGAN, Assistant Director of the Library Processing Center for USC Two- and Four-Year Campuses, Columbia, SC

Richard W. ORAM, Assistant Professor and Special Collections Librarian, Washington and Lee University Library

Susan PONSARD, West Ashley Branch Librarian, Charleston, SC

Eleanor POWE, Branch Supervisor, Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library, Aiken, SC

William O. PRINCE, Head, Reference Services, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library

John C. PRITCHETT, Head of Public Services, Duke Library, Furman University, SC

Sherman E. PYATT, Reference Librarian, The Citadel, Charleston, SC

Helen Ann RAWLINSON, Senior Adult Services Librarian, Richland County (SC) Public Library

Rochelle A. REED, Head of Technical Services, Charleston County (SC) Library

Patricia A. RENN-SCANLAN, Reference Librarian, University of Alabama Library

Michael SHEALY, Media Technician, Newberry College, SC

Ronelle THOMPSON, Director of Medford Library, University of South Carolina at Lancaster

Dorothy A. TROUTMAN, Reader Services Librarian, Horry County (SC) Memorial Library

Charles H. TUNSTALL, Instructional/Public Services Librarian, Tusculum College, Greeneville, TN

Winston A. WALDEN, Director, F. G. Woodward Library, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN

Anita WHITE-CARTER, Reference Librarian and ILL Coordinator at Dacus Library, Winthrop College, SC

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Martha GUNDAKER, Head, Reference Services, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Library

Floy JOHNSON, Branch Librarian, Greenville County (SC) Library

Margaret MOSIMANN, Director, Charleston County (SC) Library

Elizabeth PLEXICO, Reference Librarian and ILL Coordinator, Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, SC

NECROLOGY

Virginia McJENKIN, SELA Honorary Life Member, October 13, 1981

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