

The Southeastern Librarian



**Researching Collections of Public
Officials: Problems and Solutions**

Dennis S. Taylor

**An Introduction to Online Systems
Development and Strategy**

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**The Cordell Hull Law Library of
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President's Page

As I am in the midst of preparations for a short vacation, my every day's "theme song" seems to be "tying up loose ends or bits and pieces," and I suspect my comments to you in this issue can certainly be categorized in the same vein. SELA's membership continues to slowly climb upward, improving not only the association's financial stability but also its ability to meet its primary mission of informing our librarians in the Southeast of the many changes that continually impact our profession — technology, publishing, networking, and lobbying just to name a few!



In the last message, I mentioned that I would explain more fully the recently approved pension plan for SELA's Office Manager, Joanne Treadwell. Beginning January 1, 1987, and continuing until Mrs. Treadwell shall leave the association's employment, our treasury will pay \$500.00 quarterly into an annuity for her retirement. The quarterly payments or capital will never be expended but will through interest provide (based on current projections) an annual income of nearly \$12,000.00 per year for Mrs. Treadwell when she becomes eligible for retirement in approximately 20 years. Should Mrs. Treadwell leave the employ of SELA prior to her retirement for any reason then she will receive a lump sum benefit based on a percentage of 25, 50, 75 and 100, respectively, (computed on five year increments) of the interest earned from the quarterly payments. If SELA's "financial picture" continues to improve the association may increase these payments to \$750 per quarter, thereby improving her annual retirement benefit to an estimated \$17,000 per annum. Of course any contributions Joanne would personally make into this pension plan plus that interest would revert to her in a lump sum should she leave SELA's employ, or upon her demise, to her estate. If you have any questions that I have failed to answer concerning this plan, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Program plans for the 1988 Virginia Library Association and Southeastern Library Association Joint Conference to be held in Norfolk, Virginia, October 25th through the 29th are progressing very nicely. The conference theme will be "The Creative Spirit: Writers, Words and Readers" with the "sub-theme," "Those Who Don't Read Are No Better-Off Than Those Who Can't Read." The first day and a half of the meeting will be set aside for a variety of pre-conferences, and the opening general session will be held at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday October 26, 1987. Most of the programs and social events will be held on Thursday and Friday as will the division, section, and roundtable business meetings. The general business meetings for both associations (VLA and SELA) are planned for Saturday so do make your travel arrangements so that you can stay over in Norfolk that night and experience some of the local color as well as save on your airfare. One major conference speaker, Rita Mae Brown, author of *High Hearts*, a Civil War novel, has already accepted our invitation to speak.

For your information, the Conference Planning Committee members for the 1988 Joint VLA/SELA Meeting and their primary responsibilities will be as follows:

Pat Paine and Harriett Henderson — Co-Chairs

John Tyson — Pre-Conferences

Sue Hegarty and Paulette Thomas — Publicity and Special Projects

Mary Mayer-Hennelly — Local Arrangements

Mary Kay Chelton and Pat Thomas — Liaison with Programming Groups

Theresa and Tim McHale and Debbie Trocchi (VLA's Executive Secretary) — Exhibits and Exhibitors

Pat Paine and Charles Beard — Speakers and Speaker Arrangements

Ardie Kelly, Harriett Henderson, Thersa and Tim McHale and Bob Costa — Tours and Special (Social) Events

Harriett Henderson, Bob Costa and Debbie Trocchi — Budget

Please do not hesitate to contact the appropriate person(s) if you have questions or suggestions about our upcoming conference.

By the time you receive this issue of *The Southeastern Librarian* I will have hopefully communicated with each SELA committee, roundtable and section chair, about their group's progress and will report to you "all that's going on" in SELA in my next message. Till then I hope you continue to have a most successful year personally and professionally and that you are already making plans to join us in Norfolk for the best SELA conference ever!

Charles E. Beard

Editor's Musings

To say the least, it's been a hectic summer! Since last Spring your peripatetic editor has vacated the sedate halls of academe and joined the ranks of the light infantry brigade (i.e., public librarians). After 16 years of swatting gnats in South Georgia, I've returned to my hometown of Gainesville, Georgia, and become Director of the Chestatee Regional Library, which is nestled on the shores of Lake Lanier and sits at the foothills of the North Georgia mountains. Between mid-June and mid-August we packed up 14 years worth of accumulated belongings, sold our house, bought another, and somehow managed to meet the August 15th deadline for reporting to work. I managed to get the summer issues of *The Georgia Librarian* and *The Southeastern Librarian* to the printer with only a few minor delays. I also received the news that I had been elected President of the Georgia Library Association. (The only professional "downer" in the package came when I found that my new insurance policy would not cover sex change operations!)



And yet the euphoria of changing jobs and moving home has been tempered by a note of sadness. Less than a week after I accepted the job in Gainesville, my best friend, Bob Simpson, died.

For fourteen years Bob had taught psychology at ECJC, and before that had worked in the Circulation Department at the West Georgia College Library. Anyone who ever came in contact with Bob knew that he was a special person. He had an infectious laugh, a keen sense of humor and a seemingly endless reservoir of human kindness. He was the kind of person that each of us needs — someone who will listen to our problems, share our disappointments as well as our happy times, and above all, just be there when you need a friend.

I can't begin to count the times that Bob patiently listened to me let off steam about some personal problem or professional irritation. I always came away feeling better, even if the problem remained. He was like a second grandfather to our children, always coming to their birthday parties and playing Santa on Christmas Eve.

Bob came from the old school. He believed in hard work and would bend over backwards to help you if he could. Unlike so many of us in the "me" generation, Bob could always find some good in everyone he met. He genuinely loved people, was a good father and husband, and tried to make a friend of everyone he met.

Not long after we moved into our new house, I was looking out the back through the trees at the calm, still waters of Lake Lanier. There was a little nip in the August night, and you could begin to feel that fall was in the air. I had wanted to come home for fifteen years, and now we *were* here. And yet there was a nagging emptiness in my stomach because Bob wasn't here to share the joy of the moment. But at least I had known him for fourteen years, and was certainly the better for it.

Thanks for the memories.

James Dorsey

COPY DEADLINES

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Researching Collections of Public Officials Problems and Solutions

Dennis S. Taylor

This paper will identify problems and offer solutions to problems that researchers encounter in using collections of public officials. In order to accomplish these objectives, however, one must first answer three questions: Who are public officials? What are collections? Who is the researcher? Although no consensus of opinion exists, for the purposes of this paper "public officials" are those who hold elected or appointed office at the national, state, and local levels of government; "collections" refers to administrative, staff, and personal files, notes, diaries, minutes, and photographs; and "researcher" refers to the historian.¹

Confronting the historian are two general types of problems: access and use. Of these types the major hindrance to historical research is access to original sources.² Problems of access include location of sources and their availability and unavailability due to donor restrictions or clearance to materials; fees — neither widespread nor exceeding actual costs of photocopy and research, but objected to by some researchers on the grounds that delivery of documents is impeded; and government regulation, such as, ironically enough, the Freedom of Information Act (hereinafter cited as FOIA) and the amendment to the FOIA, the Privacy Act.³ Although under the provisions of the FOIA the researcher does not have to specify by title the information he wants, merely "reasonably describe" the information, he nevertheless encounters problems when using certain parts of collections.⁴

The second type of problem in research — using materials — relates to the size of collection and the process of judging the value of information contained within the collection. For example, unless the researcher knows and is able to identify specifically what he wants, the librarian or archivist may search several hundred cubic feet of records, an extremely time consuming task. Such protracted searches have led to the perception among users that librarians and archivists resented searching the collection. Or, as one researcher of Roosevelt materials said, "I had a feeling that there was more material there than I was shown."⁵ This perception, which has produced "a mutual distrust between archivists and historians," is difficult to alter, for scholars will "uncritically accept stories about librarians'

or archivists' wrongdoing, stupidity, error, or incompetence in a way that they would never accept other kinds of evidence."⁶

A closer look at some research idiosyncrasies of specific collections of public officials on national and state levels will give the reader a clearer understanding of how these problems influence research situations. The obvious example, the President of the United States, presents now (and has in times past) special problems of location for the historian, because the President's personal papers — his diaries, journals, and notes — went with him when he left office. The papers of Thomas Jefferson to this day illustrate the problem of location; they are located in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Missouri, Connecticut, Virginia, and in Washington, D.C.⁷ Richard Nixon and his Watergate tapes, on the other hand, illustrate the recent past. Although all the tapes were housed in the White House, no one could use them, and the courts were slow to release the tapes to the public.⁸

In response to the problems that Watergate brought to light, Congress passed the Presidential Records Act (PRA) of 1978, which declared all papers of the President and Vice-president public property.⁹ While the implications of this act have yet to be felt (Ronald Reagan's papers will be the first to be governed by this act), the potential for troublesome areas does exist. For example, the President may still dispose of those records he judges to have no further administrative, historical, informational, or evidentiary value provided he: (1) obtains prior concurrence of the Archivist; and (2) publishes in the *Federal Register* sixty days in advance his intent to dispose of the records.¹⁰ Also, strictly personal papers are exempted for these guidelines, and the President can restrict access to information sensitive to the nation's security for up to twelve years after leaving office.¹¹ At the end of the period of restrictions the archivist has the duty to make the records available as rapidly and as completely as possible.¹²

Within the executive branch cabinet officials have collections that pose problems for the researcher, although the literature gives little attention to the disposition of these papers. The papers of Henry Kissinger, for example, now in the Library of Congress, will not be opened until after Kissinger's death or in 25

Mr. Taylor is University Archivist, Clemson University.

years, whichever is later. Any papers classified at the end of the restriction period will remain so, and access will be given only to researchers who obtain security clearance and Kissinger's permission.¹³

Within the legislative branch of government, fewer restrictions on collections exist, but the papers of Congressmen, specifically Senators (the House has tried to draft legislation, but so far, has not), present problems of size and location. Since Congressmen are under no obligation to house their records in a central location, they are deposited at various locations all over the country. In recent years research of senatorial collections has declined, due not so much to remoteness of locations, but because the collections are too large to use.¹⁴ The collections consist of administrative, legislative, press, project, personal, assistants', political casework, newsclipping, photography, and request files, and form five to twelve thousand pieces of mail per year. Papers accrue at 50 to 100 cubic feet per year.¹⁵ Constituent mail presents the most pressing problems in bulk and in confidentiality, for writers often mention personal topics in their letters.¹⁶ Although eighty to ninety percent of a senatorial collection is of marginal research value, the user must oftentimes peruse all the material to locate the document he wants because adequate finding aids do not exist.¹⁷

Since neither the FOIA nor the Privacy Act applies to Congressional records (only executive branch records), certain kinds of records are restricted indefinitely: papers marked confidential, minutes of executive sessions, and papers relating to investigations of persons or organizations.¹⁸ In the Senate, SR 474, passed in 1980, placed in a 20 year restriction on all Senate committee records, but in the House of Representatives the Clerk is authorized to allow only the use of records that are 50 years or older (and not detrimental to the public interest) and those already made public.¹⁹

In comparison with legislative and executive collections, judiciary collections pose the greatest number of problems. Because the Supreme Court has had a tradition of secrecy (begun by John Marshall, who discouraged public disclosure of dissent and desired to protect judicial deliberations by having the Court speak with unanimity), justices, when they vacated office, removed all their papers or destroyed them.²⁰ And those justices who gave their papers to the National Archives placed restrictions on use. For example, Hugo Black completely restricted his papers (now at the Library of Congress) until the retirement or death of each justice who served at the time Black decided his last case.²¹ In addition to restrictions the lack of indexes and catalogs, and the bulk of records further hamper the use of Supreme Court papers.²² Among lower courts the

papers of retiring judges are sent to the judge's family who then assumes the responsibility for their disposition.²³

At the state and local levels of government, collections of officials are discussed little in library and archival literature. For governors, some states like North Carolina required as early as 1782 the governor to make his records (which may or may not have included his personal papers) public and ready for use upon the completion of his term.²⁴ Similarly Michigan required (and still does) its governor to deposit his papers in a state or university archives and in the event of conflict over which papers were public and which private, the courts made the decision.²⁵ For legislators, too, few states provided in law or statute for the disposition and use of papers because states considered (and still do) the papers to be disposed of as their creators saw fit.²⁶ Nowadays at this level of government one finds an enormous volume of records and a high legislator turnover rate, with most legislators serving fewer than 10 years.²⁷ For mayoral papers two cities, Baltimore (Maryland) and Bridgeport (Connecticut), after losing a body of papers to outgoing officials, enacted legislation to prevent a recurrence of the problem. As a result, the Bridgeport Public Library instituted a policy of accepting the mayor's papers, and Baltimore allowed its Records Management Division to screen papers before making them public.²⁸ However, the question with state records (and all others for that matter) "To what extent does the screening eliminate valuable documents?" remains unchallenged and unanswered.

Nevertheless, having looked at specific problems posed by collections on the national and state levels, one has a point from which to formulate a way to solve the problems. Several methods are possible.

One method, and the traditional way to solve the problems of use and access, relies on legislation. On the national level several pieces of legislation have attempted to deal with these problems. For presidential papers the earliest piece of legislation, the 1955 Presidential Libraries Act, was passed partly as a reaction to fear of having all presidential papers in a central location during wartime, and partly because President Roosevelt had wanted a permanent record of his presidential career.²⁹ This act broke the tradition of the private disposition of papers in effect since the time of George Washington.³⁰ The law intended to insure the preservation of presidential papers and their proper care and maintenance by having the president or his supporters pay for the library structure and then allowing the taxpayer to assume the responsibility of upkeep.³¹ A modification in the 1955 act in 1957 began the microfilming of papers and the creation of an index to the microfilm.³²

Currently the director of each presidential library makes the final decision as to who uses unrestricted materials, although permission is usually granted to "... persons whose study has a serious or useful purpose."³³ For those materials that are restricted, various libraries handle the restrictions in various ways, depending upon staff and budget limitations. Researchers at the Truman Library, for example, faced the problem of acquiring documents on foreign affairs and the first fifty-six years of Truman's life, so archivists responded to the problems by instituting oral history interviews to fill the gaps created by the restricted, classified, or missing documents.³⁴ Other libraries have similar programs.

Another major piece of legislation, the FOIA, which supposedly opened records to the public, has had the opposite effect for some papers of presidential collections. Because the FOIA excluded "donated papers," one wanting access to papers bearing that designation could not access the information under the provisions of the FOIA. To date if a researcher attempts to use certain donated papers of Gerald Ford, claiming access under the FOIA, he will be denied; but if he simply requests to use the materials, he will be granted his request.³⁵ Presently the FOIA applies to all records not subject to presidential restrictions, and to those restricted, after a twelve year period, the Archives governs release generally.³⁶ Archivists advise researchers of presidential materials to first correspond with the library to ascertain the extent of the collection they wish to use, and secondly, to read the archival journal, *Prologue*, which publishes the most recent accessions of the Library of Congress and the National Archives.³⁷

In spite of the Presidential Libraries Act and the FOIA, Presidents continued to dispose of their personal papers as they wished until Jimmy Carter signed into law the 1978 Presidential Records Act (PRA) mentioned earlier. A notable change made in the PRA occurred when President Reagan's Executive Order 12356 of April 1982 required that documents be classified when "disclosure reasonably could be expected to cause damage to national security," which has meant "When in doubt, classify."³⁸ It appears that if the researcher wants to use certain presidential materials, he must wait for declassification, or hope archivists will implement oral history projects.

In contrast to the executive branch of government, the legislative branch, and especially the Senate, has drawn up a more comprehensive records plan for its records, a plan which yields significant benefits for the researcher. The Senate Historical Office, established in 1975, works with senators to dispose of their papers, and spells out guidelines for maintenance of files and automated records.³⁹ To aid the researcher the Senate Historical Office has published *A Guide to Research*

Collections of Former U.S. Senators, 1789-1982.⁴⁰ (A similar guide is being prepared for the House.)

Similarly, an independent group of archivists, the Congressional Papers Project (CPP), is in the process of drawing up more complete collection and depository standards. Guided by the idea that "if researchers perceive a collection **as a whole** to be overwhelming, then the whole of that collection is likely to remain unused," the CPP has recommended sampling constituent mail to reduce the volume of collections.⁴¹ Although most archivists believe a 20 percent sample is representative of the majority of congressional files, critics argue that sampling will skew later perceptions.⁴²

Other archivists propose other ways to solve problems. Some believe that since many Congressmen serve on the same committees, a regional depository could document fully one or more routine activities of particular Congressmen and other depositories within the region could discard duplicates of similar records and letters.⁴³ This cooperative acquisition would mean that one depository might collect a legislator's papers on veteran's affairs, while another depository would collect papers on social security. Of course, Senators oppose this idea because they want their careers well documented and in one place; others believe that because their collections are so large, out of the way places would readily accept their papers.⁴⁴

Other solutions for handling Senatorial collections include the senatorial library. A fine example of a senatorial library is the Dirksen Center for Congressional Studies. Using Senator Dirksen's unspent campaign funds, as well as contributions of foundations, corporations, and individuals to build and maintain the facility, this library offers programs, exhibits, and seminars for the training of statesmen and legislators.⁴⁵ Users pay fees only for photocopying.

For the researcher of judiciary materials no provision for changes is likely to occur anytime soon. Nevertheless, the user need not despair, for although papers of justices have been lost or destroyed, not all are. For example, when Frederick M. Vinson, Chief Justice, died in 1953 his records were stored in the basement of the Supreme Court Building, where they stayed for 20 years.⁴⁶ At that time Justice Vinson's family was told to remove the papers and only then did they receive proper care.⁴⁷ Today papers of judges stand a better chance of being preserved than ever before, although an inequity in treatment still exists between the judicial and executive branches. One solution to this inequity, advocated by the National Study Commission Minority Report, would be to legislate equality of treatment for all branches of government. That is to say, a President's records must be treated as a Supreme Court Justice's, and the two of them like a Congressman's records or

those of a cabinet member. "If one branch of government is singled out for special treatment, the basic concept of our government is weakened," said the minority committee.⁴⁸ At the present time the inequities have not been widely addressed in the literature, nor the problems that might result if the inequities were corrected.

On the problems and solutions of researching state and local collections little has been written. But researchers long ago realized, and have debated for decades, the need for having local records in a central depository.⁴⁹ Toward that end the National Association of State Archives and Records Administrators has attempted over the years to improve the care and administration of state government records; little mention is made of personal papers.⁵⁰

Solutions, other than legislation, are possible, and archivists might do well to consider looking to depositories outside the United States. In Britain, for example, researchers work with large numbers of records, and archival agencies there have begun computerizing and centralizing records.⁵¹ In addition, the British have begun on a national level selective preservation of records whereby the Public Records Office preserves and makes certain records available for public inspection.⁵² Canada, too, has dealt with problems of access and use by allowing ministerial papers to remain the private property of cabinet ministers and the prime minister. Opening government secrets to the public would reduce the incentives to create records, say the Canadians.⁵³ (American historians frequently voice this belief, but there are no definitive figures available to prove or disprove the contention.)⁵⁴ Since there is no guarantee that an official will deposit his papers in the archives, Canadian archivists encourage ministers to deposit their files by offering security storage as a bonus.⁵⁵

The Soviets, (as an example of what not to do), have handled research problems in their unique, albeit ghastly, way. The Soviet "State Archival Fond," (SAF) provided for in Lenin's Decree of 1918, calls for state appropriation of all manuscripts and archival records regardless of their institutional origin. Separated from these records, which are declared open to every Soviet citizen from Moscow to Vladivostok, are the papers of Lenin and Stalin and political records in the Central Party Archive.⁵⁶ To use any of the papers the researcher must first convince the archivist (by special application) of the relevance of the topic, which must accord with the State-approved university research plan, and then the researcher must use only those documents which "correspond" to the approved topic.⁵⁷ If a researcher does not comply with archival policies, he faces the revocation of his state library card (which means he

cannot use any material) and probably worse consequences.⁵⁸

By contrast researchers in the United States possess a greater degree of freedom than do their Soviet counterparts. But unless historians, archivists and librarians, and legislators proceed with caution they may unknowingly bring about in the United States the adoption of the Soviet plan. For example, just as a scholar in an outlying Soviet republic must travel to Moscow to use the SAF, in the United States those who live in rural areas have less frequent access to papers than do others who live nearby. (In fact "Library of Congress Syndrome" is said to afflict those Washington, D.C. area students who frequent the Library of Congress rather than their own campus libraries.)⁵⁹ The Soviets solved (for a certain clique of the Communist party, that is) these travel and research problems, through grants and reimbursements. The United States government, similarly, through the National Endowment for the Humanities and other such programs, subsidizes scholarship in topics which the government (or a number of bureaucratic scholars) has deemed appropriate to the public interest. Even if one does not view subsidization as a state approved research plan, one must nevertheless ask whether those topics which are not subsidized are less valuable or beneficial.

By virtue of various legislative reforms, selected records of the government are now accessible at the National Archives, a fact generally acknowledged as democratic and progressive. But by establishing government (or a servant of government, the archivist) custody of the physical paper "solely on the basis of information rights," the government is not "equipped with a tool for controlling historical scholarship."⁶⁰ These reforms, moreover, have inundated the historian with a "sea" of primary sources calling for perpetual maintenance at phenomenal costs.⁶¹ With these enormous collections now open to everyone, archivists must, whether they want to or not, require the researcher to specify his topic and his reason for research — merely so the archivist will know which set of voluminous records to search. At this time, no approved university research plan such as the Soviet's exists, but if the growth of records continues, and perforce, laws to regulate their use, an approved plan becomes an eventuality. Until that time, though, archivists are placing restrictions on materials when given the authority to do so because they are attempting to balance private and political interests.⁶²

What, then, are the answers? Three areas hold promise.

Selective preservation, random sampling, and weeding of duplicates are short term solutions for dealing with problems of size. But to permit the researcher the use of

large numbers of records, technology holds the answer. Just as technology, in the form of the jet plane and the telephone, has decreased the written materials of major historical significance, so technology, in the form of telefacsimile transmission would afford the historian in California the same frequency of access to sources as the student in the District of Columbia. While little has been written about the use of technology in the archives, discussion and planning are taking place. The Society of Georgia Archivists, for example, at their fall 1985 meeting, began to look at the problem of automation and the archives.

While technological solutions to the problems of volume, disposition, and use are possible, they are at present impracticable because most libraries have no funds to implement the new technology. And, of course, there is the question as to who will finance the technology, for if the taxpayer is given a choice of paying more for the upkeep and creation of records, or holding onto his pocketbook and foregoing access to the records, he will choose the latter. This reaction is only natural; men cannot be asked to tax themselves for a service for which they see no need, although the service may be entirely beneficial. Until people see that they need to have access to information, and until alternative ways of government financing are implemented, only confiscatory taxation will provide the revenue for the creation and upkeep of records.

Since few taxpayers want to pay additional taxes, librarians and archivists will continue their efforts, unsuccessfully, to handle these problems unless a change in thinking prevails. Therefore, one long range solution, and one which will require some degree of philosophical reflection, would ask that an individual think through or rethink his conception of government. Such reflection would happen if questions like these were posed: What is the relationship between the growth of government, the records produced by government, and costs to the taxpayer? Can the role of government be reduced and the functions undertaken by the private sector such as in, for example, the information field through networks of libraries and information centers? Until those in the library, archival, and historical professions ask these questions and reach a middle ground on economic and political fundamentals, the problems of record volume, disposition, and use will continue to accelerate.

The solution must be approached from yet another perspective. Not only must the taxpayer ask, "At what point does the yield from the collections justify the costs in creating and maintaining them?" historians must ask the same questions *and* rethink their conception of history — the modern, scientific idea that history assumes a discernible pattern and direction in human

affairs only, when the *entire record* is collected and scanned.⁶³ A "new" conception of historiography need not call for more complete documentation from government sources. In fact historians in times past have enlightened our knowledge of the past, not because new sources were found, but because new methodologies were applied to old primary sources.⁶⁴ For example, the papers of the First Ladies will afford the historian with an important primary source, yet these papers are seldom mentioned in archival literature.⁶⁵ Also, census records, passenger lists, and case files, previously thought to be of value only to genealogists, will increase in importance as historians use more frequently those records of operational levels of government and less frequently those records of public policy makers at higher levels.⁶⁶

If historians, librarians, and archivists default on their responsibilities in these matters, someone less qualified will make the decisions. Those in library and information professions must see to it that the questions are asked — relentlessly, if necessary — so that solutions will be found.

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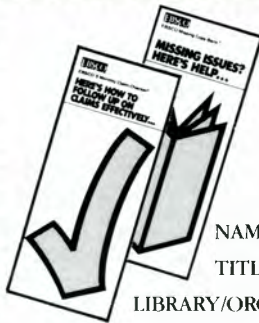
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An Introduction to Online Systems Development and Strategies

Cheryl E. Smith

The major advances in computer systems made in the past few decades are having an increasing effect on all members of our society. Librarians and librarianship are no exception. The number of databases available for searching by librarians is increasing almost daily. By 1981 there were already nearly 200 online bibliographic databases available. A database is simply a collection of records that are accessed through a computer system. On those databases, the number of records is also increasing. In 1968 there were fewer than one-quarter million records available, by 1972 the number had grown to 3 million. In 1976 there were 24 million, and by 1981 the number had increased to 40 million.¹ Studies have shown that librarians already have the essential skills necessary for successful searches of databases and that it is easier to teach online techniques to librarians than to teach librarianship skills to online technicians.²

There are many advantages of online searching. There is easy access to a wide range of information not locally available, and the associated advantage of purchasing information only when it is needed. The user is an active participant in the search, making it possible to revise the strategy or completely re-search the concepts as the search progresses. The output can be in any form the user requires, thus reducing note-taking, typing, photocopying, etc. Databases provide many more access points to information than with traditional printed indexes and are more up-to-date. By using online searching librarians remain in closer contact with users. The speed with which a search can be completed and the exhaustive nature of the search are also tremendous advantages. For these reasons it is essential for librarians to become familiar with how databases are developed and the basic techniques employed in a successful search. This paper will address these two fundamental issues.

The majority of databases available to librarians follow the same path to reach the library. There is a database PRODUCER who creates the database and adds to the information available on the database. VENDORS purchase the database from the producers. A single vendor will purchase many databases and make them all

available on a single system to the SEARCHER. The searcher can be at an information center, public, academic or special library or an information-on-demand center. The USER is the patron or client who has a need for information. Each producer will charge a different fee for use of the database. The differences in fee are partially based on the complexity of the programming required to create the files on the databases.

Vendors offer different services and the differences should be evaluated when deciding which vendor to utilize. At a minimum, the vendor should offer user aids: manuals, thesauri, classification schemes, word frequency lists, command charts and source document lists. The manual has multiple functions. It introduces the searcher to the vendor's system, describes messages that might be sent by the vendor computer, explains the basic commands, shows how to correct typos, offers sample searches, and lists the various services offered by the vendor. Some vendors have newsletters that describe system changes and database availability. There are also training programs available for most vendor services. These can be initial or advanced training, system updates, and some vendors offer database specific workshops.

DIALOG is the largest online system in the world. It began in 1969 with one database and by 1982 it was the vendor for over 100 different databases. It references 60,000 journals in over 40 languages along with technical reports, dissertations, patents, conference proceedings, books, bibliographies, pamphlets, newspapers and legislative documents. DIALOG is available 22 hours every working day in more than 50 countries.

Searching a database is defined as "The formal process of translating an information need into the command language of a vendor system and the controlled keyword vocabulary of a specific database."³ There are two major problems associated with any search, identifying the contents of the documents on the database — and determining whether the documents obtained are relevant to a particular request. The two types of information contained on any record — descriptive data and information on the content — are the producers' means of identifying the contents and determining relevance.

There are personality attributes that are common to

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all good search analysts. They are people with a wide range of interests; they have good communication skills, flexibility of thinking, patience, a willingness to learn, and a sense of humor. There are also essential thought processes that are common: an analytic mind that clarifies the problem, analyzes it thoroughly and translates it into the language of the database.

Prior to sitting down at a terminal, the searcher must prepare the search. This is often the most time-consuming element. The first decision that must be made is whether the search is best handled online or manually. There are many information needs that, even in this computer age, are best met by a manual search. A request for single items of data, usually considered "ready reference" questions, are often best answered with the usual "ready reference" sources. If the decision is made to search online, the next step is to examine the query thoroughly. The component parts of the question must first be isolated, with concept terms, synonyms, proper or corporate names, or other clues from the requestor noted. Any search must be conducted in the language of the databases, all of which are different. Some databases use free text, but all contain a controlled vocabulary. Databases will have an accompanying thesaurus that must be utilized, and they contain an online dictionary to check for spelling variations. The searcher must remember at all times that words are only substitutes for ideas that have been filtered from the author through the indexer and abstractor, with which the searcher is attempting to discover the ideas contained in the database.

After the query has been analyzed, the searcher must determine which of the available databases should be searched. In evaluating a database, the following factors should be considered: subject coverage, including dates of coverage; type of source documents and their availability to the user; delivery time of printout if offline; the language and number of access points in that language; currency and cost. Each database has its own characteristics that determine the retrieval capabilities of the system. Any information that is not there, or is there but cannot be identified, cannot be retrieved.

Vendors provide indexes to their systems that can be used to help determine which database to search. SDC has Data Base Index, which is an online file of all words in SDC databases that appear three or more times. A list can be obtained of those databases that contain a particular word, and that list is ranked by frequency of occurrence of the word. DIALOG has DIALINDEX, an index giving the number of postings for individual terms and expressions. It includes indexes of most DIALOG databases, and the searcher can select individual files, categories of files or a combination of files. DIALOG has 25 file categories from which to choose. BRS has CROS, a

system that simultaneously searches many databases. It can show the frequency of a term in all the databases on BRS, selected databases, or database groups (life sciences, physical sciences, business, or social sciences).

When the query has been analyzed and the potential databases selected, the search is run on the terminal. Getting the results is not necessarily the end of the operation, however. All results should be evaluated to see if they are satisfactory to the user and if they suggest different ways to develop the search. Three criteria are used for the evaluation: Recall: the ratio of relevant citations retrieved to the total number of relevant citations in the database; Precision: the number of relevant citations retrieved to the total number of citations retrieved; and Pertinence: the total number of citations judged pertinent by the user.

The questions at this point are "How is the search actually conducted?" and "what do I, the searcher, actually do at the terminal?" To fully understand the search process, the searcher must understand how the files are set up in the database being searched. Each producer has some individuality in their database, but the basics are the same across all databases.

The basic index of a database is the INVERTED FILE, and most of the time spent in searching is in this file. The composition of the inverted file is the most important factor influencing the rules of the language and therefore the search.⁴ The producer determines the composition of the file when data is added to the system. At the very minimum a record consists of the author, title, publication data and content identifiers of an article. Records are stored with all the details in the BIBLIOGRAPHIC FILE in sequential order of their receipt. As records are added to the bibliographic file, they receive an accession number. This number becomes the record address. To create the inverted file from the bibliographic file, the record is first broken down into "fields." The author information is in the author field, with the title information and added terms or abstracts in the subject field. There are fields for publication data, corporate names, and any other aspect of the record the producer believes is a possible way to access the record. An entry of the accession number is then made in the inverted file for each important word of the subject field. The searcher is asking for the addresses of the records that contain the words that are in their query.

When an entry is made at each word of a field, it is called FULL TEXT INVERSION. The producer decides which fields will be full text inverted and which will be added intact. These decisions are the main determinants of the extent to which the database can be searched. The more fields that are full text inverted, the more access points there are to the record.

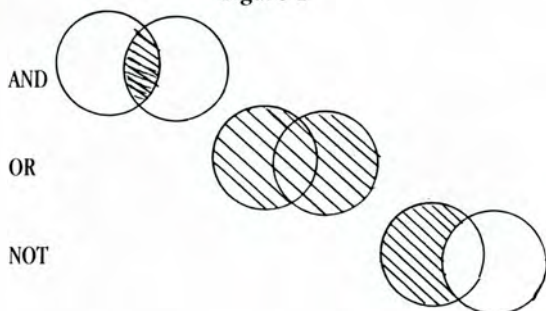
There is one other file in a database, the DICTIONARY

FILE. It contains the total number of records that contain that term. The type of dictionary in a system is unique to each system. Some have a separate dictionary for each field, while others merge all search terms, regardless of the field, into a single dictionary with a "flag" to indicate in which field the term is located.

Phrases that would logically be searched for as a phrase pose a special problem. They can be preserved as a phrase when the system is loaded. This process is an intermediate step between full text inversion and an intact insertion of a field. If a phrase is retained, it can then be searched as if it were a single term.

Searching consists of asking the system the addresses to the words that define the ideas being looked for. In many searches there are multiple words or combinations of words that define the idea. Database systems very logically and easily handle these situations by using **BOOLEAN OPERATORS**. There are three Boolean operators: **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT**. **AND** is used to link **DIFFERENT** concepts of a search. If it is used, the system will retrieve only those records that contain both Word A **AND** Word B. To link **RELATED** concepts of a search, **OR** is used. The system will retrieve all records which contain Word A **OR** Word B. **NOT** will **EXCLUDE** concepts from a search. All records that contain Word A that do **NOT** include Word B will be retrieved.

Figure 1



Boolean logic imposes some limitations on indexing. It encourages a small, controlled vocabulary in which the query must be precisely stated. There is no allowance for open-ended queries, and it is an "all or nothing" approach, with no allowance for partial matching. No order of preference is provided as to likely relevance to the query. It is difficult to vary the depth of a search to vary the quantity of information required, and it is not suited for doubtful classes.⁵

Database systems offer other search facilities along with Boolean searching. The easiest is single term searching. For example: **CAT**. The system will consult the dictionary and give the number of records that contain the word **CAT**. Terms can be **TRUNCATED**. For example:

CAT* will find any four-letter word that starts with the three characters **CAT**. This is an example of single character truncation. There is also unlimited truncation available. For example: **CAT#** will find any word of any length beginning with **CAT**. Truncation is using **OR** logic, and it will eliminate any word that is duplicated from the final list of records. Some systems have left and right hand truncation, while others offer internal truncation that would find alternative spellings of a term.

Word sequences can be searched using **PROXIMITY OPERATORS**. In this facility, the searcher specifies the number of words possible between the search terms. The terms might be adjacent, within a certain number of words from each other, in the same sentence or in the same field.

STRING SEARCHING is used to locate a string of characters even if they are imbedded in a larger term. This facility is used after a set of items is retrieved, and this subset is then searched for the string of characters. In this way it is possible to find records that are not found using the inverted file.

Searches can also be limited to any specific field desired. This is often used to search only the "update" field, those items that have recently been added to the database.

Search strategies are generally divided into three categories. A **CITATION PEARL GROWING** search begins with a known relevant citation. That citation is retrieved, the index terms are examined and then a search is run for those terms. A **SUCCESSIVE FRACTIONS** strategy will run a general search with a large number of hits. This set is then intersected with other sets using Boolean logic until the results are narrow enough to retrieve. The third strategy is the **BUILDING BLOCK** strategy. Each concept is formulated and searched separately with the results combined for a final result.

The strategies presented here, combined with the explanation of the development of a database, and the logic and facilities of database systems, will hopefully provide librarians with enough information to be comfortable with the idea of online searching.

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The Cordell Hull Law Library of Samford University

Carolyn Havens

Among libraries in the southeastern United States, the Cordell Hull Law Library has a remarkable history. It has been located in two states, has been affiliated with three religious denominations, and has been part of two institutions of higher education.

Both institutions with which the library and the law school have been associated have extraordinary histories themselves which bear mentioning. The rich heritage of the first, Cumberland University, began in 1842 with its establishment by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lebanon, Tennessee. Lebanon was part of the territory in Tennessee and Kentucky known at that time as the Cumberland Country. Interestingly, a Cumberland College had been founded in Kentucky in 1826 with the intention of moving to Lebanon, but the move did not occur.¹ That Cumberland College remains today as a private four-year college in Williamsburg, Kentucky.

Five years after Cumberland University was established in Lebanon, its department of law was founded on February 22, 1847. The law school opened on October 1, 1847, with seven students in attendance. The first professor of law was the distinguished Judge Abraham Caruthers, author of the books *American Law* and *History of a Law Suit* (1866). By the end of the year the enrollment had increased to 25,² and by the 1857-58 term, the Cumberland School of Law was the largest law school in the United States, with an enrollment of 181, and was also "the most effective in the country," according to author and Southern historian Laura Virginia Hale in the February 1935 issue of *Southern Magazine*. She also favorably compared the school with the law schools at Transylvania (in Lexington, Kentucky) and the prestigious University of Virginia.³

Unfortunately, however, when the Civil War broke out in 1861, the law school temporarily closed, and the university followed in 1862. Most sadly, all of the physical facilities and their contents, including the libraries, were burned, with blame attributed to both armies. During the war, the university's second president, Dr. Thomas C. Anderson, who served from 1844 to 1866, taught in a private school. With the help of one professor, Dr. Richard Beard, he courageously

reopened the university in rented facilities in the autumn of 1865, less than six months after the war had ended. The law school reopened in 1866. Financially solvent before the war, the university was bankrupt and heavily in debt when it reorganized. The land from the campus was sold to pay the university's debts, and over the next few years, a new campus and beautiful new buildings were acquired largely through gifts and donations.⁴ The Latin motto *E cineribus resurgo* ("Out of the ashes, I will arise again"), part of the emblem of the university and the law school, eloquently attests to their resurgence after the war and their continuous commitment to upward striving.⁵

After its valiant rebirth, Cumberland University went through many more changes as it moved into the twentieth century. It became coeducational in 1897.⁶ Its sponsorship changed from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. to the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and in 1951 it became an independent private school. It had acquired a seminary which operated from 1854 to 1909, and it also briefly sponsored a medical school between 1871 and 1873.⁷ All remaining departments except for the law school were discontinued in 1951. Despite this last change, the school retained the traditional name of Cumberland University,⁸ and the law school remained "regularly staffed with many brilliant legal scholars." Among its distinguished graduates was Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State from 1933 to 1944, recipient of the 1945 Nobel Peace Prize, and recognized as "Father of the United Nations."⁹

On June 9, 1955, Cumberland's board of trustees hired the university's fourteenth president, Dr. Charles B. Havens, a Vanderbilt University graduate, to open a junior college at the university and to promote the already fully accredited law school. At thirty-two years of age when he assumed his presidential duties, Dr. Havens was believed to be the youngest college president in the United States at that time. He energetically launched a massive recruitment campaign for both the law school and the junior college, and in September 1956 the university opened its doors to 64 freshmen. Sophomore courses were added the following year, making Cumberland a full-scale junior college as planned. At that time, the Cordell Hull Law Library had a collection of 21,000 volumes and subscriptions to fifty

Ms. Havens is Science and Technology Serials Cataloger, Auburn University Libraries.

legal periodicals. The law librarian, Sara Hardison, maintained what was considered to be a quality law collection, which included all published opinions of the courts of last resort of all the states, the reports of all federal courts and the intermediate appellate courts of the state of New York, federal and state codes, statutory materials, treatises, textbooks, the National Reporter and Digest Systems, *Corpus Juris*, *Corpus Juris Secundum*, *Ruling Case Law*, *American Jurisprudence*, *American Law Reports*, *American Decisions*, *American State Reports*, *English Ruling Cases*, *British Ruling Cases*, the *English Reprint* and later cases as published, *The Statutes Revised* to date, and other standard law books.¹⁰

Meanwhile, the Baptists of Alabama had founded Howard College in 1841. It opened in Marion, Alabama, with nine students in 1842, the same year in which Cumberland University also opened. Howard College's first president, Samuel Sterling Sherman, was only 26 years old. Unlike Cumberland University, Howard College remained open during the Civil War, after having previously survived two fires. In 1887 it relocated from Marion to Birmingham, where it remains today as Samford University, the largest fully accredited co-educational private university in Alabama.

In 1961, Howard College purchased the Cumberland School of Law and its law library from the Cumberland University Board of Trustees.¹¹ A strong point in favor of the purchase was the quality of the Cordell Hull collection. The collection was physically packed and moved from Lebanon to Birmingham. The library retained its name, and the Cumberland School of Law also retained the name which it had proudly borne for over a century.

The move was mutually beneficial, as the American Bar Association wants university sponsorship for its accredited law schools.¹² Because of its acquisition of the law school and other graduate programs, Howard College became Samford University in 1965, named after Frank P. Samford, the College's primary benefactor and chairman of its trustees since 1939.¹³ A university in Washington, D.C. already bore the name of Howard University. Cumberland University changed its name to Cumberland College of Tennessee, to differentiate from the other Cumberland College in Kentucky. It remained a junior college until 1984, when it again became a four-year college. Today it continues to offer some two-year programs, and it has taken back its old name of Cumberland University.

Today Cumberland School of Law has an enrollment of 700 and a faculty of 28. The law library has a collection of 187,108 volumes, including microfiche.¹⁴ Its location in the center of the law school building signifies the importance of the library in legal education.

The collection includes all reported cases from federal and state courts of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, all federal and state codes and administrative materials, current loose-leaf services, treatises, and over 800 legal periodical subscriptions. It also includes an extensive microform collection and a videotape library with viewing facilities, and it subscribes to the OCLC and Westlaw databases. It is housed in a carpeted, aesthetically decorated facility. It now has four librarians, seven support staff and fifteen student assistants. The head librarian is Laurel R. "Becky" Clapp.

Graduates of the Cumberland School of Law are eligible to take the bar examination in any state in the United States.¹⁵ In their new location on Samford University's lovely campus, the law school and its Cordell Hull Law Library continue to follow their proud traditions, which were established in the Cumberland Country a hundred and forty years ago. *E cineribus resurgo.*

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Acknowledgement

The author makes grateful acknowledgement to Charles B. Havens, fourteenth president of Cumberland University, for the information he provided for this paper.

AMIGOS/SOLINET Meeting

More than 425 librarians from throughout the Southeast and Southwest attended "Managing Resource Sharing: A New Look at Old Beliefs," a joint conference of the AMIGOS and SOLINET library networks, held here May 14-15. The conference was the first to be jointly hosted by two regional library networks.

Members of both networks, as well as representatives from libraries and library vendors nationwide, met at the Sheraton New Orleans Hotel and Towers to discuss many aspects of resource sharing.

In the program, Henriette D. Avram, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Library of Congress, presented a review of developments in national, regional and local networking over the last 20 years. She stressed the importance of the Network Advisory Committee and the need for national standards in resource sharing.

Other speakers included Susan Martin, Johns Hopkins University; D. Kaye Gapen, University of Wisconsin; Kathleen Imhoff, Broward County Library (FL); and Ronald Miller, Executive Director of CLASS.

BI Workshop Planned

Eckerd College again will host the Earlham College-Eckerd College Bibliographic Instruction Workshop this next year. The dates for this two-day workshop are February 4 and 5, 1988. The workshop will be conducted by Evan Farber, Head Librarian at Earlham College, and classroom faculty from that institution. This year, in addition to discussions of traditional methods of bibliographic instruction, increased emphasis is planned on the role of collection development and use of CD-ROM technology in bibliographic instruction.

For additional information and to be placed on the mailing list for the final workshop brochure, interested persons should write: Dr. Larry Hardesty, Director of Library Services, Eckerd College Library, Eckerd College, 4200 South 54th Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida 33711.

Alabama to Offer Doctorate

A proposal to offer a Ph.D. in librarianship by the Graduate School of Library Service at the University of Alabama was approved by the Alabama Commission on Higher Education, meeting in Montgomery, May 15, 1987. This approval culminated an intensive review process common to all new degree program proposals in Alabama.

The library school will use the 1987/88 academic year to develop detailed policies and procedures related to the

implementation of the program. It expects to admit students for courses beginning with the fall semester, 1988. Specializations are planned in five areas: (1) Historical and Conservation Studies, (2) Information Studies, (3) Library Management, (4) Library/Media Studies, and (5) Youth Studies. All five specializations may not necessarily be implemented simultaneously.

ARLIS/SE Announces Publishing Awards

ARLIS/SE established in 1985 its annual Publication Awards to acknowledge excellence in the content and design of art publications issued in the southeastern region. The 1986 Publication Awards Committee consisted of Bill Clayton (chair), Lynell Morr, Yvonne Morse, and Allen Novak. Eighty-four items published during 1985 calendar year were submitted for consideration by thirty publishers. The committee faced a difficult choice in selecting the following four titles to receive a 1986 Mary Ellen LoPresti Award for Excellence in Publishing: *Arts Quarterly* (1985 issues) New Orleans Museum of Art, New Orleans, LA; *An American Renaissance: Painting and Sculpture Since 1940* Museum of Art, Fort Lauderdale, FL; *Barbara Neijma: Site Walk* Museum of Art, Fort Lauderdale, FL; "Festival '85" (Poster) Creative Arts Guild, Dalton, GA.

Public Library Survey Completed

Participation in workshops, courses, or seminars was rated as the most valuable type of activity in the professional development of public library administrative staff members. Dr. John McCrossan, Professor in the School of Library and Information Science at the University of South Florida, sent questionnaires to a random sample of the 520 Florida public librarians identified as holding administrative positions — directors, assistant directors, department heads, etc.

Respondents in this exploratory study were asked to rate, on a scale of 1 to 5, the value of different types of activities in their own professional development. As noted, participation in some type of educational program (library or non-library) was rated most highly by a large majority. The activity rated second highest was reading professional library publications. Two other activities receiving high ratings (but not nearly as high as the two noted above), were working with other librarians to learn a skill, and attending meetings of professional library associations.

A full report of the study will be published in the near future. Those wanting copies of a preliminary report may write: Dr. John A. McCrossan, Professor, School of Library and Information Science, HMS 301, University of

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South Florida, Tampa, FL 33610.

In-house Materials Survey

In 1984/85, the University of Illinois Library Research Center conducted a study of in-house use of materials in six U.S. public libraries. The study was conducted for the Coalition for Public Library Research and was supported by a grant of \$5,000 from the Council on Library Resources.

The published report of this study is *Inhouse Use of Materials in Public Libraries* by Richard Rubin (Monograph no. 18; University of Illinois Graduate School of Library and Information Science, 1986, 213 p.), \$15.00, ISBN 0-87845-074-2.

Summers Elected to AIA Post

Dr. F. William Summers, Dean of the School of Library and Information Studies, Florida State University, has been elected Vice President Elect of ALA for 1987-1988. He polled 3,916 votes to Ken Dowlin's 3,144 and petition candidate Linda Ann Dougherty's 2,097.

Joint Conference Planned

A joint conference among the Georgia Library Association (GLA), the Georgia Library/Media Department (GLMD), the Georgia Association for Instructional Technology (GAIT), and the Georgia Association for Media Representatives (GAMR) is being planned for March 17-19, 1988 at Jekyll Island, Georgia. The conference theme will be "Cooperative Ventures." This will be the first conference of this magnitude in the Southeast region of the United States. It will have the potential of drawing national attention for its uniqueness.



NATIONAL JOBLINES

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



Birmingham Voters Support Library

Birmingham voters have overwhelmingly approved a special ad valorem tax for the support of the Birmingham Public Library. On May 12 a special referendum was held in which 72% of the votes were cast in favor of the supplemental ad valorem tax. Although the supplemental tax is limited to one-half mill by State law, Birmingham's tax base will provide in excess of \$6,000,000.00 during the next ten years. The Library Board has indicated that the majority of the supplemental funding will be used to strengthen the Library's book collection.

SLA Hears Marion Paris

The Alabama Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held a breakfast meeting on April 3, 1987. Dr. Marion Paris of the Graduate School of Library Service at the University of Alabama spoke on the topic, "The Making of an Information Manager: Special Libraries Speak Out." Her research indicated that the core curriculum identified by a survey of special libraries differed from the academic and public libraries surveyed.

Health Libraries to Meet

The Alabama Health Libraries Association will meet September 9-11. The theme will be "Health Science Libraries: Strategies in an Era of Change." For more information, contact: Lisa Rains Russell, Health Sciences Library, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487. (205-348-1360).

Troy State Automates

The Reference Department of Troy State University Library in cooperation with the Sorrell College of Business, has been working on a project to automate the government documents shelflist. The project originated in response to the GPO inspector's recommendation that TSU begin a shelflist. After a year of research, the decision was made to develop an in-house automated system using dBase III and an IBM XT. The Reference Department and the Data Processing Unit planned to write the program, however, due to workload constraints, an alternative plan was sought. (*Alabama Librarian*)

Japan Foundation Grant

A collection of materials relating to Japanese life and culture will be available to students this fall at UAH

Library.

The Japan Foundation is funding the purchase through a \$3,000 grant, announced UAH Library Director Dr. Delmus Williams. The grant, part of the foundation's Library Support Program, is designed to place in the library a core collection of materials in the humanities and social sciences relating to Japanese life and culture. A total of 150 volumes of English language materials in Japanese history, language, literature and general reference will be purchased. (*Alabama Librarian*)



Award of Excellence

The Stone Mountain Regional Library System and the Uncle Remus Library System were recently awarded the Georgia State Board of Education Recognition in Education by State Superintendent of Schools Dr. Werner Rogers. In a ceremony on May 14th during the regular meeting of the State Board of Education, Barbara Loar (Stone Mountain) and Steve Schaefer (Uncle Remus) accepted the awards for their respective systems. Both systems were recognized for their superior leadership and innovative approaches to library service.

Pictured below are (L-R): Richard Hall, Public Library Service Construction Coordinator; Barbara Loar, Director of the Stone Mountain System; Steve Schaefer, Director of the Uncle Remus System; and Joe Forsee, Director of the Division of Public Library Services.



DeKalb Library Notes

The DeKalb Public Library received over \$29 million from the sale of the bonds approved in the November 1986 election. This \$29M is in designated funds to be

used to acquire, construct and equip library facilities in DeKalb County. This includes the construction of 16 new library facilities, the renovation of the Maud M. Burrus Library in downtown Decatur and the expansion/renovation of 3 existing branches with approximately \$4M being earmarked exclusively for books.

In conjunction with President Reagan's fight against illiteracy and in keeping with his designation of 1987 as The Year of the Reader, DeKalb Public Library has recently purchased new GED materials and a Life School curriculum to place in the DeKalb Jail Reading Library.

A study has found approximately 75% of the inmates of Georgia's prisons are functionally illiterate. To combat this problem the library staff at DeKalb County Jail has developed a Life School program for the inmates using GED and other materials. The program was originally designed and written by California teachers who have extensive experience working with the illiterate and has been tested in similar programs across the country. In the classes all computation, reading and writing lessons are related to life tasks such as figuring change, completing job applications and reading instructional brochures. Best of all, the Life School program was written especially for the adult learner focusing on the skills and information that are vital to his life today.

Willingham Charged

Robert Willingham, former Acting Head of the University of Georgia's Special Collections Department, has been officially charged with stealing a number of rare publications from the University's holdings. He was freed on a \$100,000 property bond. One of the indictments involves the apparent theft of an eight-volume set of 487 prints by Pierre Joseph Redoute. No trial date has been set.



Long Range Library Planning

Long-range planning as the key to improved public library services in Kentucky is the major theme emerging from a special statewide program on library development. The program was initiated in 1985 by the State Advisory Council on Libraries and the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives and has been devoted to examining major library issues and proposing measures that will enhance service delivery on the local level.

At the core of the undertaking were eight grass roots issues committees, composed of 60 individuals, most of whom were public librarians representing libraries of various sizes throughout the state. The group has

developed over 100 recommendations for state-supported services in various categories. The final report was scheduled to come out in late Spring.

Storytelling Conference

The Fifth Annual Storytelling Conference sponsored by the Library Media Education program at Western Kentucky University was held July 10th. The theme was "An Oral Tradition: The Story and Its Teller." Featured speaker was Beth Horner, nationally acclaimed storyteller and a board member of the National Association for the Preservation and Perpetuation of Storytelling.

UK Library Room Named

The University of Kentucky has named the reading room in the special collections department of the King Library-North in honor of Mary Breckinridge Patterson of Washington, D.C. She lived in Kentucky while working with the Frontier Nursing Service in the 1920s in Eastern Kentucky. She and her family have pledged \$100,000 toward the room.



LLA Convention Awards

The April meeting of the Louisiana Library Association in Alexandria made awards to the following individuals: Dr. Jane Ellen Carstens, Essae M. Culver Distinguished Service Award; Ed Reed, author of *Requiem for a Kingfish*, LLA Literary Award; Ralph Ricardo, Superintendent of Ascension Parish Schools, School Librarians' Sue Hefley Educator of the Year Award; Anthony Benoit, Mid-Career Award; Collin B. Hamer of the New Orleans Public Library, Lucy B. Foote Award.

Also recognized were: Anne B. Guilbeaux (for Dozier Elementary School, Erath, LA) Modisette Award for Elementary School Libraries; Alan Cunningham and Bobbye (for Walker High School, Walker, LA), Modisette Award for High School Libraries; Thad S. Johnson, Modisette Award for Trustees; Dannie J. Ball, Baker and Taylor/NMRT Grassroots Grant Award. LLA Scholarships were awarded to Kevin Cuccia, Helen Hudson, and Mary Whisner. The Rapides Parish Library was presented a Special Humanities Award.



Alumni Workshop

The East Carolina University Library Science Professional Society sponsored an alumni workshop

titled "Team Building in the Media" June 20. Ronald Plummer from the Center for Public Television of the University of North Carolina led the participants in examining their attitudes, knowledge, and perceptions as they influence the decisions librarians make about the use of media and telecommunications.

Pat Lurvey, media coordinator in Washington High School serves as president of the Professional Society which is an affiliate of the ECU Alumni Association. The library science group has sponsored a summer workshop for many years covering contemporary areas of interest.

SLA Conference

Governor James G. Martin delivered the keynote address at the business information seminar sponsored by the North Carolina Special Libraries Association and the Business and Finance Division of SLA in Greensboro on April 9, 1987. The meeting was also attended by Secretary of Cultural Resources Patric G. Dorsey and State Librarian Jane Williams.

Outstanding Media Program

The Library at Laughlin Primary School in Guildford County was selected by the U.S. Department of Education for recognition for its outstanding library/media program. School librarian is Yujung Min Seo.

NCLA to Meet in October

The North Carolina Library Association will hold its biennial conference October 28-30, 1987, in Winston-Salem. The theme will be "Libraries: Spread the News," and will have Maya Angelou and Calvin Trillin as featured speakers.



Archives Meeting Held

The Archives and Special Collections Roundtable held a workshop at Columbia College in February which dealt with preservation principles. Margery Sly, now Archivist of Wellesley College and formerly of Clemson University, gave a presentation on the AMC Format which gives an automated design for applying the standardized MARC record to manuscript collections.

Publishing Workshop

In March the College and University Section of SCLA held a workshop on "Librarians and Publishing: Who, What, When, Where, How." The keynote speaker was Dr. Edward G. Holley of the University of North Carolina.

College of Charleston Closes Catalog

The College of Charleston Library completed work on its online catalog and closed its card catalog in January. The Library is using a system purchased from Data Research Associates of St. Louis. The online catalog features searching by author, title, subject, call number, OCLC number, and ISBN/ISSN. Eight terminals are available for public use. The hardware was purchased from Digital Equipment Corporation.

Library History Exhibit

Dr. Bob Williams of the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science and Roberta Copp, project assistant for the South Carolina Library Heritage Project, have prepared a traveling exhibit on the history and development of the South Carolina public library. The exhibit contains 24 frames, tracing library growth from the first legislation in 1700 to a photo of the State Library as it looked in 1968.

School Librarians Meet

The Annual Conference of the Association of School Librarians was held in Greenville in April. The theme of the conference was "Media Specialists and Teachers: The Perfect Team." Among the featured speakers were Dr. Marilyn Miller of the University of North Carolina and President of AASL and Dr. David Loertscher. Winners of the South Carolina Children's and Young Adult Book awards were: *Cracker Jackson*, by Betsy Byars (Childrens), and *If This Is Love I'll Take Spaghetti* by Ellen Cranford.

LSCA Grant

The Library Processing Center for the University of South Carolina's two and four year campus system has received a LSCA Title III grant of \$15,000 from the South Carolina State Library. The funds will be used in a retrospective conversion project whose eventual goals include a union catalog for the libraries of the university system as well as increased access throughout the statewide bibliographic network to materials held by the campus libraries.



Library Provides Student Help

Master teacher candidates are finding opportunities for service in Memphis branch libraries, where librarians will work with them to offer programs to help students succeed. An example is the Saturday workshop presented since late November at South Branch Library by a teacher from South Side High School. Approximately

250 students have taken advantage of the free sessions which focus on preparation for the ACT and other standardized tests while providing specific instruction in areas of need. One student reports increasing her ACT score by four points after participating in the workshops.

MTSU Celebrates Addition

Middle Tennessee State University recently celebrated the addition of its 500,000th volume, a facsimile of the *Gutenberg Bible*. Guest Speaker for the occasion was Dr. Edward Holley, Professor of Library Science at the University of North Carolina and past president of ALA.

New Library Registration Program

Getting a Head Start on ALA's national promotion of library card registration is Mary K. Chelton, Programming and Community Services Administrator for the Virginia Beach Public Library, posing as the "Living Library Card." Chelton used the sandwich board library card gimmick to promote library card registration to 700 elementary school students in a section of the City particularly prone to transient Navy families. The card was photographed and enlarged by the City's Print Shop and then pasted on foam board. For more information contact Mary K. Chelton at (804) 427-4321.



ALTA Award

The American Library Trustee Association (ALTA) recently announced the recipients of the 1987 Major Benefactors Honor Awards. The C. E. Richardson Benevolent Foundation of Pulaski, VA, was recognized for donating \$180,000 to build an addition to the Pulaski County Library.



Davis and Elkins Acquisitions

Davis and Elkins College has acquired the 100,000

volume library of Richwood newspaperman Jim Comstock. The library includes Comstock's complete collection of writings of and about Pearl Buck, and a selection of every book Comstock could find that related to West Virginia history and lore.

Information Dissemination Grant

The Cabell County Public Library was recently awarded a \$20,000 contract from the Department of Human Services. The money, which is a federal grant to West Virginia, is to be used to establish and develop a referral system to disseminate statewide information on dependent care services.

Lincoln Memorabilia Donated

West Virginia Wesleyan College has recently received a donation of one of the largest collections of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia. The collection of over 2,000 books, photographs, and documents was compiled by the late Dr. Charles A. Jones, a Wesleyan graduate of 1904. Included in the collection are rare autographs, campaign brochures, photographs and books.

Computer Project

The McDowell County Library has now converted its records for its entire fiction collection to machine readable form. The project is the result of four years of work by the library staff and the West Virginia Library Commission.

"Catch'Em in the Cradle"

To celebrate National Library Week, the Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library distributed a booklet entitled, "Catch'Em in the Cradle: Tips for Parents and Babies from Your Library." Included in the booklet were fingerplays, ideas for making simple puppets, lists of helpful books for new parents, titles especially appropriate for reading to a big brother or sister, and good books to share with a baby or young child. (*West Virginia Libraries*)

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New PrintShop Graphics

The second volume of *PrintShop(TM) Graphics for Libraries*, which is to be used with the PrintShop Companion, provides 48 complete months of calendars overflowing with dates and events of interest to book lovers of all ages and which can be used to promote library activities or events of local interest. Calendars exist for any month of any year and focus on children's literature, young adult literature, adult literature, and library history. The user may design each calendar using graphics from any PrintShop compatible disk, as well as the fonts available on PrintShop Companion and other disks. The authors have already entered information into the calendars, but the user has the option of changing any or all of this information to suit the needs of the library or classroom. Changes may be stored permanently on the disk. Available for Apple or IBM from Libraries Unlimited. \$23.00.

Bayou Periodical Guide

Local and regional periodicals are a bountiful source of information on a variety of topics. The problem has always been tapping this resource, for most of these magazines are not indexed anywhere.

To address this problem a group of librarians at the University of Southwestern Louisiana's Dupre Library have founded the *Bayou State Periodical Index*. This publication indexes by subject and author more than thirty of the most popular magazines of interest to Louisianians. It also contains a book review section. The Editors believe this index will open a pathway to a more thorough use of Louisiana periodical literature.

The 1985 and 1986 annual volumes are available for purchase. To order please send \$14.00 per issue to Editor, Bayou State Periodical Index, Dupre Library, University of Southwestern Louisiana, USL Box 40199, Lafayette, LA 70504.

Newbery/Caldecott List

The 1987 edition of *The Newbery and Caldecott Awards*, a complete listing of Newbery and Caldecott Medal and Honor Books, is available from the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC). The bibliography is designed to aid library practitioners, researchers, library school educators and students and others interested in children's literature. Arranged chronologically, the book has author-illustrator and title indexes.

The Newbery and Caldecott Awards may be ordered directly from the Association for Library Service to Children, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. The 66-page paperback is \$5 prepaid.

Research Opportunities

The Library Research Round Table (LRRT) of the American Library Association (ALA) announces two opportunities for researchers who wish to present their work to the field: the Research Forum series at the 1988 ALA Annual Conference in New Orleans and the 1988 Research Competition. Membership in LRRT is not required for participation in either.

Research Forums consist of several presentations followed by discussion. Prospective presenters should send a 250- to 300-word abstract including project objectives, methodology and conclusions by December 15, 1987, to the LRRT Research Forms chair: M. Lisa DeGruyter, 6901 Vasser Dr., Austin, TX 78723.

Selection decisions will be made by the committee at the ALA Midwinter Meeting, and notification of acceptance will be February 1, 1988. Additional information about the forums may be obtained from M. Lisa DeGruyter (address above) or Mary Jo Lynch at the ALA Office for Research at 312/944-6780 or 1-800-545-2433; (in Illinois, 1-800-545-2444; in Canada, 1-800-545-2455).

Computer Use Survey

The Center for Education Statistics (CES) announces the release of a report on computers and informal learning. Entitled, *Use of Computers in Home Study*, the report derives from the Home Information Technology Study, 1985 (HITS). The survey was conducted for CES and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) as part of their cooperative research program.

The survey explored informal, nonschool learning in households, seeking answers to questions about the role played by technology in such learning activities of persons age 2 through adult.

The report includes information on: the use of computers in the home; differences in computer use by males and females and by age groups; how much respondents relied on computers compared with other learning materials; public awareness of useful computer software; and other data on the type and extent of computer use in home learning.

Copies of *Use of Computers in Home Study* are available for \$2.25 each from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (ask for stock number 065-000-00279-5). Send a check or money order payable to the U. S. Government Printing Office. For your convenience, an order form is included on the back of this announcement.

Dow Jones News/Retrieval

Dow Jones News/Retrieval is now available through ALANET, the American Library Association's electronic

information service. Dow Jones News/Retrieval is the latest addition to ALANET's Database Gateway service, which provides access to over a dozen external databases and information services from one convenient menu.

Access to Dow Jones News/Retrieval is gained from the GATEWAY Menu (ALANET8) or by entering DJ at the system level prompt. Intermediate service subscribers may upgrade to full service by contacting Ron Carlson (ALA0006) at 1-800-545-2433 U.S. (1-800-545-2444 in Illinois; 1-800-545-2455 in Canada). Dow Jones News/Retrieval is a registered trademark of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. ALANET is a registered trademark of the American Library Association.

Survey of Library Staff Now Available

A new survey report, *Academic and Public Librarians: Data by Race, Ethnicity and Sex* is available from the American Library Association Office for Library Personnel Resources. Survey statistics give the overall composition of the library professional labor force by race, ethnicity and sex and are essential for employers in affirmative action planning. The report gives separate statistics for academic and public libraries and for three selected position groupings: directors; deputy, associate and assistant directors; and branch or department heads. Entry-level librarians are also included.

This study updates the 1980 study *The Racial, Ethnic and Sexual Composition of Library Staff in Academic and Public Libraries*.

To obtain the 34-page 1986 report, send \$4 to ALA/OLPR, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. The 1980 study is available for \$1.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS NOW!

SELA in 1988

Norfolk, VA

October 25-28, 1988



Noted and Quoted

The South Carolina Legislature recently passed a bill that will tighten the state's criminal laws relating to obscenity and sex offenses involving children. Rodger Smith, Chair of the SCLA Intellectual Freedom Committee, made these comments prior to its passage.

The heart of House Bill 2072 is the redefinition of obscenity away from statewide standards, to those of the local community from which a jury is selected to pass judgment on the materials in question. The use of "local" standards for judging obscenity will have a chilling effect on interlibrary loan. Librarians would find it necessary to obtain legal opinions on the probable status of works containing sexual themes going to any community outside their own.

This proposed legislation also calls for a mandatory two year prison term for persons "distributing" a work containing a representation of a minor involved in an act of apparent sexual stimulation. If this legislation is enacted, every librarian in South Carolina, in the interests of self-preservation, will have to demand that every art book, sex education work, or young adult novel in their collection be examined by an attorney to assure that no staff member could be prosecuted for its distribution. And while House Bill 2072 does contain a "defense clause" affording a modicum of protection to "schools, churches, museums, public libraries, governmental agencies and hospitals," no specific defense is given for academic libraries and school libraries. Furthermore, this so called "affirmative defense," puts the burden on the librarian involved to prove that the dissemination of the questionable materials was part of a "legitimate duty."

House Bill 2072 is a dangerous piece of legislation. Under the guise of a noble effort to eliminate child pornography, it poses threats to every library in this state.

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

THE ALABAMA LIBRARIAN

Volume 38 Numbers 4, 5, April/May 1987
 Hands-On Collection Evaluation: The Collection Development Pre-Conference Workshop, by Peter Stern, p.5

The Guidelines Are Coming, The Guidelines Are Coming, by J. Gordon Coleman, Jr., and Philip M. Turner, p. 9

The Great (Faculty Status) Debate Continues . . . , by Andrea Watson, pp. 13-14

Diving for Quasi-Governmental Publications, by Kevin L. Cook, p. 16

Volume 38 Number 6, June 1987
 Faculty Status for Librarians is Debated, by Thomas R. Sanders, pp. 11-12

THE GEORGIA LIBRARIAN

Volume 24 Number 2, May 1987
 The Library and Archives of the Atlanta Historical Society, by William A. Richards, pp. 36-39

The Georgia Historical Society, pp. 40-41

The Georgia Department of Archives and History, by Anthony R. Dees and Staff, pp. 42-43

Special Collections at the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library, by Sarah H. Alexander, Joyce E. Jelks and Janice W. Sikes, pp. 44-45

Special Collections at the Georgia State University Library . . . , by Leslie S. Hough, pp. 46-47

KENTUCKY LIBRARIES

Volume 51 Number 2, Spring (April) 1987
 How Rebecca Caudill Started Writing, By Evelyn Thurman, pp. 10-12

The Kentucky Library Microcomputer Template Exchange, by Sharon M. Edge, pp. 6-9

LLA BULLETIN

Volume 49 Number 4, Spring 1987
 The Explore Program, by Mary Bennett, pp. 161-163

Optimizing the Job Search: A Non-Traditional Approach for Libraries in Stress, By R. Brantley Cagle, Alan D. Harms, and Margaret B. Hinchee, pp. 164-166

No More Couch Potatoes: The Reading Challenge, by Donna Soto, pp. 167-168

Issues in Louisiana Librarianship: Civil Service Reclassification, by Phoebe Timberlake, pp. 168-169

MISSISSIPPI LIBRARIES

Volume 51 Number 2, Summer 1987
 Library Legislation in Review: An Interview with Jim Anderson and Jo Wilson, Co-Chairs, MLA Legislative Comm., pp. 27-29

Stennis on Libraries, by Senator John C. Stennis, p. 30

Discovering the de Grummond Collection, by Anne Lundin and Dee Jones, pp. 35-37

Cataloging the Past: the Mississippi Newspaper Bibliographic Project, by Clifton Dale Foster, pp. 41-42

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN

Volume 31 Number 1, Spring 1987
 Intellectual Freedom: A Call for Action, by Roger Smith, p. 10

Preserving South Carolina's Library Heritage, by Ron Chepesiuk, p. 11-12

Computers for Student Use in a College Library, by Ann Hare, pp. 22-23

Clemson Libraries' "Great Barcoding Project of 1986": . . . , by Leslie E. Abrams, pp. 24-27

The Facts about Fax, by Sheila L. Seaman, pp. 28-31

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

Volume 40 Number 2, Summer 1987
 Library Networks: The Effect on Interlibrary Loan and Cataloging, by Doris Sigl, pp. 8-13

Could Your Library Use \$7,000? . . . , by Ronnie W. Faulkner, pp. 13-15

West Virginia Statewide Library Card: Proposed Guidelines, by Karen Goff, pp. 15-17

Cynthia Adams named Assistant Head of the Humanities Reference Department at UNC-Chapel Hill. □ **Steven Baker** named Director of the Avery Learning Center, North Greenville College (SC). □ **Frances Benham** named Assistant Dean of Libraries for Collections and Information Services at the University of Alabama. □ **Doris Benjamin** has retired as Director of the Learning Resource Centers at Itawamba Junior College (MS). □ **Linda Beving**, Tarrant High School Library Media Specialist, received Alabama Library Association's Outstanding Library Media Specialist Award for 1987. □ **David Bishop**, Director of Libraries at the University of Georgia since 1979, has been named Director of Libraries, University of Illinois. □ **Dana Boden** has been appointed Coordinator of Library Instruction at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. □ **Doris Boyer** has announced her retirement as Head Librarian from Mississippi Delta Junior College, where she has been employed since 1966. □ **Kristina C. Brockmeier**, Director of Library Services at Armstrong State College (GA) for the past two years, has been named to that position at Clayton State College (GA). □ **Gerald Buchanan**, Assistant Director for Library Operations, Mississippi Library Commission, has announced his retirement. □ **Anne M. Burns** has been appointed Technical Services/Systems Librarian in the Law Library at Vanderbilt University. □ **Elaine Cheng** appointed reference librarian, Marshall University (WV). □ **Maria Chiodi** appointed Director, Samuels Public Library (WV). □ **Dr. Jin M. Choi**, professor in the University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science and Nancy Washington, Assistant Director of USC's Library Processing Center, have received a grant of \$2,960 from the Council on Library Resources to fund a study of "Learning Styles of University Librarians and Implications for Professional Development." □ **Cheryl M. Claiborne** named Head, Learning Resources Center/Instructor, Georgia Southern College Library. □ **Bonnie Clemens** has been named Acting Director of Libraries, University of Georgia. □ **Gloria P. Colvin** named Reference Librarian in the East Campus Library at Duke University. □ **Brian Couitts** named Coordinator of Collection Development at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. □ **John Cudd** has become Humanities Reference Librarian at Western Kentucky University. □ **Michael Ross Dodge** has been appointed Business and Economics Subject Specialist in the Reference Department at East Carolina University, Greenville. □ **Dr. James Dorsey**, Library Director at Emanuel County Junior College (GA) and *SELn* Editor, has been named to head the Chestatee Regional Library, Gainesville, GA. He has also been elected as President of the Georgia Library Association. □ **Sherre H. Dryden** appointed Bibliographic Instruction Coordinator, Vanderbilt University. □ **John Kenneth Duke**, head of the bibliographic control department at Virginia Commonwealth University Library, has been honored with the Esther J. Piercy Award by the Resources and Technical Services Division (RTSD) of the American Library Association (ALA) and was presented with the citation



David Bishop



Dr. Marilyn Miller

at the ALA's Annual Conference in San Francisco. □ **E. Anne Edwards** has been appointed Associate Dean of Libraries for Access Services at the University of Alabama. □ **Margaret Ehrhardt** has retired as a media consultant, South Carolina State Department of Education. □ **Dane Evans** has recently joined the staff of the University of New Orleans Library as Fine Arts/Music Librarian. □ **Bruce Farrar** named Extension Coordinator for the Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County (TN). □ **Gene Fleisher** named Head of Circulation, Marshall University (WV). □ **W. Richard Fritz** has retired after 40 years with the Luther Theological Southern Seminary Library, Columbia (SC). □ **Dr. James F. Govan**, University Librarian, UNC-Chapel Hill, will spend four months surveying nationwide programs for the preservation of library materials, with a special emphasis on optical disk technology. □ **James Govern** named Director of Stanly County Public Library (NC). □ **Mary Francis Griffin** has retired as a media consultant, South Carolina State Department of Education. □ **Barbara Grinter**, Media Specialist, Cowpens Elementary School, named South Carolina Media Specialist of the Year. □ **Robert Grover** named to the faculty of the School of Librarianship, University of South Florida. □ **Frances Hardy** has retired from Meridian Junior College where she has served as Librarian and Director of Learning Resources since 1958. □ **Fred M. Heath**, Dean of Libraries at the University of North Alabama, has been named Director of Libraries at Texas Christian University, Forth Worth. □ **Thomas J. Hehman** has been appointed Extension Services Librarian at the Virginia Beach Department of Public Libraries. He most recently was the Continuing Education Consultant at the Virginia State Library in Richmond. □ **Tricia Hollis** has been named the Assistant Press Secretary to Senator John Stennis. □ **William J. Hook** appointed Director of the Divinity Library at Vanderbilt University. □ **Milo Barrett Howard, Jr.**, former Alabama State Archivist, named to the Alabama Library Roll of Honor. □ **Margie Hunter** named Adult Services Coordinator, Berkeley County Library (SC). □ **Sally Jacobs** has been appointed Reference Librarian at the James Branch Cabell Library of Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond. □ **Mitzi Jarrett** named Librarian, Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary (SC). □ **Walter Johnston** retired May 1 as Director of the Coastal Plain Regional Library (GA). □ **Chris Jones**, VA Medical Center, Biloxi/Gulfport, has been elected chairperson of the National Library of Medicine's

Southeastern/Atlantic Regional Advisory Council. □ **Ernest R. Kallay, Jr.** named Librarian, Ohio County Public Library (WV). □ **Gene D. Lanier** of the Department of Library and Information Studies at East Carolina University was the featured speaker at a conference at Appalachian State University June 11. He spoke on the topic "Intellectual Freedom Versus Censorship" and discussed issues and groups in the state who are currently attempting to limit the freedom to read. He also received the Distinguished Alumnus Award from the School of Library Science Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill. □ **Betty A. Lawrence** appointed Liaison Librarian, Broward Tower Campus, Florida Atlantic University. □ **Betty Liaw** has been named Circulation Assistant at Rowland Medical Library, University of Mississippi Medical Center. □ **Dr. Isaac T. Littleton** retired as Director of Libraries, North Carolina State University. □ **Jeanne C. Magill**, retired Serials Cataloger, Georgia Tech Library, died in Atlanta March 25, 1987. □ **Frank J. J. Miele**, Records Manager, Georgia Tech Library, has been named editor of the *ARMAGRAM*, monthly newsletter of the Atlanta chapter of the Association of Records Managers and Administrators. □ **Evangeline Mills Lynch** retired after 28 years as Head Librarian of the LSU Middleton Library on August 31, 1986. □ **Rosalee McReynolds**, head of serials at Loyola University Library, New Orleans, has been named the recipient of the Justin Winsor prize for her essay, "'American Nervousness' and Turn of the Century Librarians." □ **Patricia L. Meador**, archivist of LSU in Shreveport, has been awarded the Certificate of Merit for distinguished contributions in the field of archival work. The award, presented by the Society of Southwest Archivists, is the highest honor given by the five-state regional society. □ **Ruth Metcalfe** has retired after 17 years as Fairfield County Branch Librarian (SC). □ **Kay Miller** has been appointed the Director of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Oceanographic Library at the National Space Technology Laboratory in Hancock County (MS). □ **Dr. Marilyn Miller** has been appointed Chairperson, Department of Library Science and Educational Technology and Professor in the School of Education at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, effective August 1, 1987. Dr. Miller comes to UNCG after ten years as a faculty member in the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. □ **Joyce L. Mitchell** appointed Director, Roanoke Rapids Public Library (VA). □ **Joe D. Mount** named History Bibliographer, Vanderbilt University. □ **Gail Sue Neely** named Catalog Librarian in the Technical Services Department at East Carolina University, Greenville. □ **Gardner Neely** has left the staff of the Reference Department, Georgia Tech Library, to pursue further study in hydrology and related fields at Georgia State University. □ **Mollie V. Newton** named Librarian, Fuquay-Varina Public Library (NC). □ **Dr. Joan Nist**, Associate Professor in the Department of Educational Media at Auburn University, received the Alabama/SIRS Intellectual Freedom Award. □ **Marilyn L. Norstedt** is now

Head of the Cataloging Department at Virginia Tech University, Blacksburg. □ **Susan K. Nutter**, Associate Director for Collection Management and Technical Services, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, named Director of Libraries at North Carolina State University. □ **Patrick B. Oberholtzer** named Reference Librarian/Instructor, Georgia Southern College Library. □ **Rose Oniewski** has been appointed Government Services Supervisor at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. □ **Kathryn Pagles** received the Mildred D. Southwick Scholarship Award, Department of Library and Information Studies, East Carolina University. □ **Charles D. Patterson**, Professor in the School of Library and Information Science at LSU, is the co-author of a new reference work entitled *ARBA Guide to Library Science Literature, 1970-1983*. □ **Patricia Patty** has been named Assistant Director for Journal/Serial Database Development of the Rowland Medical Library at the University of Mississippi Medical Center. □ **Karen T. Pedersen** has joined the staff of the Research Information Services, Georgia Tech Library. She was previously Head, Reference Department, North Dakota State University Library. □ **Faye Phillips**, Head of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Historical Collections of the LSU Libraries, came to LSU in December 1986. She had served in the U.S. Senate as senatorial archivist for Senators Long, Eagleton, and Mathias. □ **Gary Phillips**, former Assumption Parish (LA) Librarian, is now the Administrative Librarian of the St. Martin Parish Library. □ **Mary Katherine Politz** has joined the Middleton Library's Reference Services Department of LSU as a Reference Librarian. □ **Karen Powell** has resigned from the staff of the Reference Department, Georgia Tech Library, to become the Librarian with the firm Jones Lange Wootton in New York City. □ **James W. Pruett**, Professor of Music and former Chairman of the Music Department at UNC-Chapel Hill, has been appointed Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress. □ **Dawn Puglisi** appointed Head of Public Services, Marshall University (WV). □ **H. James Rader** named Director, Alpha Regional Library (WV). □ **Dr. James Ramer**, Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Alabama, was recently honored with the Alabama Library Association's Citation of Exceptional Service. □ **Onnalee Roehsler** has become a member of the Reference Department staff, Georgia Tech Library. She was previously Head of the Reference Department, Cocoa Public Library, Cocoa, FL. □ **Ruth Rogers** retired as Librarian at East Mississippi Junior College in December 1986. □ **Edith Sawyer** has retired as Director of the Avery Learning Center, North Greenville College (SC). □ **Roberta Shaw** named Director, Transylvania County Public Library (NC). □ **Harold B. Shill** of West Virginia University named Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries. □ **Robert Earle Skinner** has been named Director of the library at Xavier University of Louisiana. □ **Mari J. Stoddard** named Outreach and User Education Librarian in the Medical Center Library at Vanderbilt University. □ **Martha Story** appointed cataloging librarian in the

Processing Department of the Norfolk (VA) Public Library. Ms. Story earned a bachelor's degree at Wellsley College and her graduate degree in library science at the University of Maryland. Previously, she has held positions at the Ashley School in Charleston, South Carolina and Dewberry and Davis, a firm in Fairfax, Virginia. □ **Lois Thompson** named Director, Marion County Public Library (WV). □ **Ron Titus** named reference librarian, Marshall University (WV). □ **Kathy Tomajko**, who has been Acting Head of the Research Information Services at the Georgia Tech Library, has been named Head of that department. □ **Kenneth E. Toombs**, University of South Carolina Director of Libraries, served on 1987 Library Buildings Award Jury of the American Library Association. □ **RoseAnne Tucker** has been named the Medical Librarian at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Jackson (MS). □ **Susan Tucker** has been appointed Interlibrary Loan Librarian at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green. □ **John Van Puffelen** has retired as Librarian, Appalachian Bible College (WV). □ **Dr. Hugh Edwards Vincent** of Anderson was recently honored for 15 years of service on the South Carolina State Library Board. □ **William M. Walker** has been appointed Documents/Reference Librarian in the Law Library at Vanderbilt University. □ **Nancy Washington**, Assistant Director of the University of South Carolina's Library Processing Center, has been appointed editorial editor of the South Carolina Library



Lou Gill

Association's newsletter, *News and Views*. □ **Arn Winter** was named Director of the Mason County (WV) Library. □ **Deborah Woeltjen** is the new Children's Librarian, Asheville-Buncombe Public Library (NC). □ **Julia Zimmerman**, formerly head of the Systems Department, has been named Assistant Director for Systems and Information Services at the Georgia Tech Library.

DEATHS

Mayo Drake, an original member of the faculty of the LSU School of Medicine and founder of the Medical Center Library, died December 21, 1986. □ **Lou Gill**, Library Director at Waycross Junior College (GA) since 1976, died recently of a stroke. □ **Lola W. McClure**, Research Librarian for Huntingdon Alloys, Inc. (WVA), died March 10, 1987, following a short illness.

CALENDAR OF REGIONAL EVENTS — FALL 1987

Date	State	Meeting
Sept. 25-26, 1987	NC	Wake County Storytelling Festival, Fletcher Park, Raleigh. Contact: Ron Jones, (919) 755-6077
Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1987	KY	Kentucky Library Association Conference. Ft. Mitchell: Drawbridge Inn
October 4-9, 1987		American Society for Information Science Annual Conf. Boston, MA
October 8-10, 1987	WV	West Virginia Library Association Conference. Beckley: Ramada
October 13-16, 1987		Southern Chapter Medical Library Services Annual Meeting. Tampa, FL. Contact: Pat Craig (813) 974-2399
October 14-16, 1987	SC	South Carolina Library Association Annual Convention. Greenville: Hyatt Regency. Contact: Barbara Jenkins
October 15-17, 1987		Literacy Volunteers of America Conference. Syracuse, NY Contact: Margaret Price (315) 474-7039
October 21-23, 1987	MS	Mississippi Library Association Annual Conference. Biloxi.
October 21-24, 1987	FL	Florida Association for Media in Education (F.A.M.E.) 15th Annual Conference. Sheraton Twin Towers. Orlando, FL. Contact: Shirley Pettit (305) 423-9276
October 21-25, 1987	GA	Georgia Library Association Biennial Convention. Columbus: Hilton. Contact: Ann Morton, Exec. Sec., P. O. Box 833, Tucker, GA 30085
October 28-29, 1987	LA	Workshop for Young Adults and Libraries. Sponsor: LSU; Speakers: Bruce Brooks, Susan Rosenweig, Christy Tyson. \$30, incl. 2 luncheons. Alexandria, LA, Hotel Bentley. Contact: Judy Boyce (504) 342-4932
October 28-30, 1987	NC	North Carolina Library Association Biennial Convention. Winston-Salem: Benton Convention Center, Radisson & Stouffer Hotels. Contact: Local Arrangement Committee, c/o Forsyth Cty. Pub. Lib.; 660 W. 5th Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101
October 28-30, 1987		Mid-Atlantic Chapter Medical Library Services Annual Meeting. Baltimore, MD. Contact: Gretchen Naisawald (804) 924-5444
November 5-7, 1987	VA	Virginia Library Association Annual Convention. Arlington: Crystal City Hyatt. Contact: Deborah Trocchi (703) 370-6020



PR Notes



News Releases and Local Newspapers

Steven R. Bedworth

Not long after I assumed my first major professional position, as director of an independent suburban library in Pennsylvania, friends and acquaintances began to call work to ask me a reference question or to track down a particular book. Initially I reacted with enthusiasm and something close to gratitude — gratitude that at last I had managed to break through the blank stares and questions about “Just what is it you do?” to make an impression. After hanging up the phone, though, I was sometimes troubled by several thoughts. My friends were active, involved people who read the newspaper every day, and yet it had never occurred to them before to utilize their local library. I say “local,” since, in the majority of cases, they lived in another town. Many of these communities were building or renovating libraries and conducting public relations campaigns. Yet somehow my friends had slipped through the cracks. I was puzzled, also, by the audibly nervous patrons who called the reference desk for simple bits of information, and apologized for “taking up our time.”

The community I served had united behind the drive to build a library some ten years before. Following construction, however, inadequate funding and a lack of materials had caused many former supporters to give up on the facility. So, in addition to building the library's collection, I faced the challenge of increasing its visibility. I had previous experience in planning programs, but not with publicizing them. News releases, of course, are a basic part of the public relations process. And while the act of writing them may not be significant in and of itself, their content and manner of distribution have an important role in determining the success or failure of library promotion. My experiences in learning how to deal effectively with the local newspapers are, I am sure, shared by many public relations “novices” in different types of libraries.

The texts and handbooks I consulted during the initial

phase of my “education” contained any number of examples of well-constructed press releases. But, being at times a somewhat long-winded person, it took some practice for me to learn how to grab the reader's attention in the first paragraph, and more concisely convey the who-what-why-when and wheres. The feature editors I talked to said I was not alone in this, and they often had to wade through two pages to uncover the essential information. Many releases do not have a person listed whom they may contact. Bad grammar and spelling are also common, even in notices prepared by public relations professionals. A practical adult program idea I have heard about involves having the library serve as host for, or even sponsor, a workshop on public relations for community groups. It is a good way of establishing contacts with the various women's and civic groups, as well as with representatives of the press. In regard to feature editors, however, one soon finds that there is a considerable turnover of personnel. The editor you talked to one month may be gone the next. With these changes, coverage (and accuracy) may fluctuate, and only by closely monitoring the paper and making follow-up calls was I able, at times, to ensure that an important item was included. Such turnover is hard on the newspaper staff, too, as is the constant pressure to meet deadlines. I found that a kind word or thank you note about a well-done feature went a long way.

The common suggestion that one should study the style and content of the local papers (and tailor releases accordingly) proved to be highly entertaining in my case. At the time, the two weeklies had drawn up sides over the activities of a flamboyant and rather hot-tempered mayor. Last night's council meeting made particularly interesting reading, as there was inevitably some sort of battle, followed by a grand departure. Naturally enough, the library had trouble competing with such goings-on. The paper that was owned by the Mayor's family consisted mainly of advertising, but was good about including photographs of community events. It was free and widely distributed. The other paper was

The author is Head of the Central Library, Cobb County Public Library System, Marietta, Ga.

only available through subscription. It was one of several editions that covered the eastern suburbs, and was owned, strangely enough, by a British conglomerate. While it was the more serious journalistically of the two, it had the least circulation, and was not as responsive. Having only weekly newspapers to deal with posed some difficulties as far as deadlines, and I quickly learned the necessity of scheduling press releases in advance. Such planning is particularly important during major public relations campaigns, I am told, to prevent the neglect of more routine activities (such as story hours).

Not being a controversial, or political enough figure, I was seldom called upon for interviews. I realize now, though, that I could have put forward my name, and the names of the staff, more often, and in places other than the blurb beneath a "hold-the-check" picture. Mona Garvey, author of *Library Public Relations*, suggests using direct and indirect quotations in your release as a way around the problem of getting names and titles correct, as well as to suggest that an interview has been conducted. More often than not, such "quotations" will be used, delivering the message exactly as you want it conveyed. Ms. Garvey also talks about trying to tie in the library with local events or news. Some examples I have seen include making multiple copies of librettos and recordings available during the opera season, or having the library support a series of lectures or public forums at a local college with displays and discussions of its own. With the effort involved in preparing press releases, it is important that at least some notice about the library result from them. "All kinds of miscellaneous facts, figures and observations," Ms. Garvey writes, "can be tacked on behind your one or two paragraphs of new news." On a slow news day, such material may be used if it is interesting and well-written.

The releases I prepared may have gotten the information across all right, but there was not much originality in the programs they supported. Looking back through the scrapbook at the end of my tenure, I noticed that they had fallen into a certain routine. How special, really, was the celebration of National Library Week if the same sort of activities were offered each year? Many of the photographs, too, were the aforementioned "hold-the-check" picture, or its familiar "hold-the-book" library variation. Such shots seemed to be a tradition in the community. Almost all the groups, agencies, and service providers were guilty of them, and week after week they probably bored everyone but the club or staff member whose task it was to put them in the scrapbook.

Clearly, more creativity was needed. The volume of press coverage had taken precedence over the quality. The overall goals and objectives of the library had gotten misplaced in the shuffle. The usual progression of

developing a program and then promoting it, needed, at times, to be reversed. Why not, I asked myself, think of what message the library wanted to put across to the public, and then devise activities to support it?

Since my initial experiences with public relations on a local level, I have learned of various ideas that have been tried, not to focus attention on a particular program or project, but to arouse interest. Book reviews and bibliographies, I suspect, usually preach to the converted, but the publication of a different, easy-to-prepare recipe each week may be just the trick to draw a reluctant patron into the library, and cookbook section. Another library led newspaper subscribers deeper and deeper into a public relations "mystery," with clues that turned up in such unlikely places as the want ads. Programs, and major building projects or fund drives will always be the principal focus of news releases, but they can also be used, more creatively, to promote collections and services. Perhaps this is the message that will help persuade friends and acquaintances to visit *their* local library, or to assure the audibly nervous patron that the library is there to serve him/her, and will attempt to answer any question, no matter how insignificant or ridiculous he/she thinks it is.

**MARK YOUR
CALENDARS
NOW!**

SELA in 1988

Norfolk, VA

October 25-28, 1988

Southeastern Library Association Financial Report
January 1, 1987 — May 22, 1987

	Budgeted		Total	Actual
I. I N C O M E	1987	1988	Budgeted	(1987)
Conference, 1986	\$25,960.00	\$.00	\$ 25,960.00	\$26,835.67
Interest	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	691.59
Leadership Workshop	3,300.00	.00	3,300.00	4,804.50
Membership	25,000.00	28,000.00	53,000.00	19,653.00
Presidents' Workshop	.00	.00	.00	.00
<i>Southeastern Librarian</i>	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	6,251.48
Southern Books	.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	.00
Miscellaneous	.00	.00	.00	222.36
Workshops	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	.00
Publications	.00	.00	.00	44.15
TOTAL INCOME	\$72,760.00	\$48,100.00	\$120,860.00	\$58,502.75
II. E X P E N D I T U R E S:				
Headquarters				
Executive Secretary	\$ 6,360.00	\$ 6,750.00	\$ 13,110.00	\$ 2,650.00
Office Manager	17,000.00	18,000.00	35,000.00	5,536.25
Clerical (temporary)	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	.00
FICA, etc.	1,260.00	1,260.00	2,520.00	2,023.38
Office Rent	4,625.00	4,625.00	9,250.00	1,897.50
Bookkeeping	350.00	350.00	700.00	136.30
Travel	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	64.50
Printing	250.00	250.00	500.00	86.92
Postage	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	440.64
Telephone	1,125.00	1,125.00	2,250.00	423.85
Supplies	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	358.39
Equipment Service	1,975.00	1,975.00	3,950.00	.00
Furniture/Equipment	200.00	.00	200.00	202.80
Miscellaneous	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Sections/Round Tables				
Library Education Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Public Libraries Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Ref. & Adult Serv. Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Resources & Tech. Serv.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
School & Children's Lib.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Special Libraries Sec.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Trustees & Friends of Lib.	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Univ. & Col. Libraries	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Workshops	652.00	652.00	1,304.00	.00
Gov't Doc. Round Table	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Junior Mbers. Round Table	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Library Instr. Round Table	150.00	150.00	300.00	.00
Online Search Librarians	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Committees				
Award, Author	.00	545.00	545.00	.00
Award, Program	.00	45.00	45.00	.00
Award, Rothrock	.00	.00	.00	.00
Conference Site	.00	500.00	500.00	.00
Conference, 1988	.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.00
Handbook	.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.00
Honorary Membership	50.00	100.00	150.00	.00
Membership	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	435.97
Southern Books	600.00	600.00	1,200.00	779.02
Miscellaneous	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	.00
Southeastern Librarian				
Mail and Postage)			446.67
Printing)			5,788.21
Subscription Refunds	13,750.00	13,750.00	27,500.00	.00
Executive Board				
Biennial Conference	.00	.00	.00	.00
Executive Board Meetings	25.00	25.00	50.00	.00
Leadership Workshop	2,800.00	.00	2,800.00	3,502.00
Presidents' Workshop	.00	.00	.00	.00
President	1,100.00	1,100.00	2,200.00	794.50
General Organization				
Ad Valorem Tax	250.00	250.00	500.00	.00
Audit	150.00	150.00	300.00	.00
Bank Charges	30.00	30.00	60.00	.00
Blanket Bond	250.00	250.00	500.00	.00
Corporate Tax	13.00	13.00	26.00	.00
Dues	50.00	50.00	100.00	.00
Insurance	425.00	425.00	850.00	.00
Tax Preparation	225.00	225.00	450.00	.00
Wilson Award	.00	.00	.00	.00
Miscellaneous	150.00	150.00	300.00	40,799.43*
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$59,665.00	\$61,195.00	\$120,860.00	\$66,366.36*
III. S U M M A R Y:				
Balance, January 1, 1987	\$28,441.82			
Income through May 22, 1987	58,502.75			
	\$86,944.57			
Less Expenditures through May 22, 1987	-66,366.36			
Balance, May 22, 1987	\$20,578.21			
Certificate of Deposit	\$40,000.00			

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

NOMINATION FOR THE 1988 ROTHROCK AWARD

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Award: Interest on the \$10,000 endowment of Mary U. Rothrock and Honory Membership in the Southeastern Library Association.

Purpose: To recognize outstanding contributions to librarianship in the Southeast. This is the highest honor bestowed by SELA on leaders in the library field.

- Guidelines:**
1. Age and years of service are not a deciding factor in the selection. Those librarians early in their careers or of many years service who have made an exceptional contribution to the field may be considered.
 2. The award will be made to no more than one person in a biennium, and an award may be omitted if no suitable nomination is received.
 3. Service in one or more states of those served by the Southeastern Library Association will qualify a person for nomination.
 4. Please send your nominee's name, along with a narrative of his or her professional and association activities, civic organizations, writings, editorial contributions, single events or other honors received. Additional documentation may be requested in the case of finalists.

Those making nomination must be members of SELA, but the nominee need not be.

Send all Nominations accompanied by a copy of this form to:

Dean Burgess: Chair
Rothrock Awards Committee of the Southeastern Library Association
Portsmouth Public Library
601 Court Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704

NOMINATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 2, 1988 (Please type print carefully)

Person nominated _____
(First Name) (Middle Name or Initial) (Last Name)

States in which the nominee has served _____

SELA member making the nomination _____ (Signature)

Address of the member making the nomination _____ Address of the nominee (if known) _____

Name _____ Name _____

Street _____ Street _____

City, State, and Zip Code _____ City, State and Zip Code _____

Please print or type the reason for this nomination on an attached sheet. Copies of biographical data, articles about the nominee or other documents in support of a nomination are welcomed.

SELA OUTSTANDING LIBRARY PROGRAM AWARDS

NOMINATION FORM

Purpose: To recognize an outstanding program of service in any academic, public, school, or special library in any state of the SELA.

CRITERIA

- 1. Any academic, public, school, or special library in the member states of the SELA may be cited for an outstanding program of service. Programs of service may include but are not limited to library activities, projects, or programs.
2. The programs of service must take place during the biennium in which the nomination is made.
3. The minimum time span for a nominated library program must not be less than three months, including the development and evaluation stages of the program.
4. Person nominating a program must be a member of SELA.

PAST WINNERS

'The Imaginative Spirit: Charlotte-Mecklenburg Literary Heritage,' Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, NC. (1986) was a floating exhibit used at all the branches in the library system.

'The Tobie Grant Homework Center,' Dekalb Library System, Decatur, GA. (1984) was the result of a branch renovation from the traditional library concept to one that fit the needs of the community; it became a homework headquarters library with education resources and equipment chosen specifically for this purpose.

'Library Network Committee,' Fairfax, VA. (1982) an in-service training program for paraprofessional library employees and volunteers of the member libraries of the Networking Committee of the Consortium for Continuing Higher Education In Northern Virginia.

'Catch Them in the Cradle,' Orlando Public Library, Orlando, FLA. (1980) was a program aimed at parents-to-be and parents of newborns and infants consisting of both workshops and pamphlets delivered to hospital maternity wards which recommend books for small children and their parents and other services and activities for both groups.

Submit nominations to Outstanding Library Program Awards Committee Chairperson by April 1, 1988:

Patty B. Grider
Hart County Public Library
P.O. Box 337
Munfordville, KY 42765

Category (type of library): _____

Name of Library: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____

Name and Position of Program/Project Director: _____

Date Program Began: _____

Date Program Completed (or ongoing): _____

Attach the following information (items 1-3) limited to no more than 3 pages:

- 1. Description of Program
2. Goals of Program and steps taken to achieve them
3. Special contribution of Program/Project
4. Attach supporting documents concerning program publicity (newspaper clippings, brochures, pictures, etc.)

**SELA OUTSTANDING AUTHORS AWARD
NOMINATION FORM**

Purpose: To recognize authors in states of the SELA for current works of literary merit.

Criteria: Authors — native or bona fide resident of a SELA state at the time the work was written or published.

Works — chosen based on literary merit; two awards may be made — one in fiction and one in non-fiction. In each category, works must have been published within five years prior to December 31 of the year preceding the biennial conference.

Submit nominations to Outstanding Authors Awards Committee Chairperson by April 1, 1988:

Diane E. Guilford, Media Specialist
Fairfax County Public Schools
Langston Hughes Intermediate School
11401 Ridge Heights Road
Reston, Virginia 22091

Author Nominated: _____

Title of Work: _____

Publisher: _____

Date of Publication: _____

State of Author: _____

Fiction _____ Non-Fiction _____

SELA Member making Nomination: _____

Address: _____

Attach reason for nomination with documentation limited to no more than 3 pages.

Previous winners of the SELA Outstanding Authors Award:

1984 Gail Godwin
1982 Dumas Malone
1980 Richard Beale Davis
1978 Eudora Welty

SOUTHEASTERN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FORM

The information in the address box below should be your preferred mailing address. Please return form with dues payment. Make check payable to: Southeastern Library Association. Mail to: SELA, P.O. Box 987, Tucker, GA 30085-0987.

Type of Library with which you are associated:	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Annual Dues Schedule (Based on Annual Salary)	Membership Year January 1-December 31
		Type of Membership	Ck. Amt. of Dues Pd.
<input type="checkbox"/> A-College/University		Students, Trustees, and Friends	\$ 4.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> B-Library Education		No. Salary to \$6,500	\$ 5.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> C-Public		\$6,501 to \$7,500	\$ 6.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> D-School		\$7,501 to \$13,500	\$ 9.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> E-Special		\$13,501 to \$20,500	\$12.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> F-Retired		\$20,501 and up	\$15.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> G-Other		Sustaining Membership	\$25.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> New Membership 19 _____		Contributing Membership	\$50.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
		Additional Section/Round Table	\$ 2.00 ea.
<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal 19 _____		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID	\$ _____

Name _____

First Name
Initial
Last Name

Mailing Address _____

Street/Apartment/P.O. Box

City
State
Zip
Telephone: Home Business

Place of Employment _____

Position/Title _____

SECTION AND COMMITTEE/ROUND TABLE AFFILIATIONS

Please indicate Section/Round Table and Committee choices in priority order.

Your SELA membership includes affiliation in **TWO (2)** of the following **Sections/Round Tables**.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (A) Library Education | (E) School & Children's Libraries | (I) Library Instruction Round Table |
| (B) Public Libraries | (F) Special Libraries | (J) Junior Members Round Table |
| (C) Reference & Adult Services | (G) Trustees & Friends of Libraries | (K) Government Documents Round Table |
| (D) Resources & Technical Services | (H) University & College Libraries | (L) Online Search Librarians Round Table |

If you wish to affiliate with more than **TWO** of the above, include \$2.00 for each additional section affiliation.

MAXIMUM of FOUR (4) section affiliations.

***Section Membership Affiliation:** 1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____ 3rd Choice _____ 4th Choice _____

Committee(s) on which you have an interest in serving. Limit your selection to **THREE (3)**.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| (2A) Outstanding SE Author Award | (8) Continuing Education
And Staff Development | (15) Library Development |
| (2B) Outstanding SE Library Program Award | (10) Handbook | (17) Media Utilization |
| (2C) Rothrock Award | (11) Headquarters Liaison | (18) Membership |
| (3) Budget | (12) Honorary Membership | (19) Nominating |
| (4) Committee on Committees | (13) Intellectual Freedom | (21) Public Relations |
| (5) Conference (Local Arrangements) | (14) Legislative/Interstate
Cooperation | (22) Resolutions |
| (6) Conference Site Selection | | (23) Southern Books Competition |
| (7) Constitution and By-Laws | | |

***Committee(s) Selection(s):** 1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____ 3rd Choice _____

STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS — SELA AREA

Alabama Library Association

President: Pauline C. Williams, Carmichael Library, University of Montevallo, Station 6102, Montevallo, AL 35115

First Vice-President/President Elect: Mary Maude McCain, 202 Melinda Dr., Birmingham, AL 35214

Second Vice-President: Beebe Mills Mckinley, 4307 Pelham Heights Rd., Tuscaloosa, AL 35404

Secretary: Susan Hinds, 385 Brookwood Dr., Auburn, AL 36830

Treasurer: David K. Brennan, Rt. 2 Box 287, Montgomery, AL 36108

Florida Library Association

President: Lydia Acosta, Merl Kelce Library, University of Tampa, 401 W. Kennedy Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33606

Vice-President/President-Elect: John D. Hales, Jr., Suwannee River Regional Library System, 207 Pine Avenue, Live Oak, FL 32060

Secretary: Julia A. Woods, Florida International University, 11243 N. Kendall, Miami, FL 33177

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

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

Georgia Library Association

President: Wanda J. Calhoun, Augusta Regional Library, 902 Greene St., Augusta, GA 30902

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Glenda Anderson, Research Librarian, City of Savannah City Hall, Room 402, P.O. Box 1027, Savannah, GA 31402

Second Vice-President: Dr. Ralph Russell, University Librarian, Pullen Library, Georgia State University, 100 Decatur Street, Atlanta, GA 30303

Secretary: Julius Ariail, Director, Georgia Southern College Library, Box 8074, Statesboro, GA 30460

Treasurer: Gerald C. Becham, Troup-Harris-Coweta Regional Library, 500 Broome Street, LaGrange, GA 30240

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

Kentucky Library Association

President: Patty B. Grider, Hart County Public Library, Box 337 East 3rd Street, Munfordville, KY 42765

Vice-President/President-Elect: Linda Perkins, Kenwood Elementary, 7420 Justan, Louisville, KY 40214

Secretary: Jean Almand, Science Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101, 502/745-6079

(No Treasurer — Handled by Executive Director)

Acting Executive Secretary: Jan Kitchens, KLA, P.O. Box 8168, Paducah, KY 42002-8168

Louisiana Library Association

President: Sue Hill, 6780 Nellie Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70805

First Vice-President/President-Elect: Dr. Julia Avant, Route 2, Box 112-A, Downsview, LA 71234

Second Vice-President: Richard Reid, 1414 Louisiana Avenue, Lake Charles, LA 70601

Secretary: Bobbie Scull, 1089 Sinclair Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Executive Secretary: Sherilynn Aucoin, Louisiana State Library, P.O. Box 131, Baton Rouge, LA 70821

Mississippi Library Association

President: Pamela Lambert, Pine Forest Regional Library, P.O. Drawer L, Richton, MS 39476

Vice-President/President-Elect: Jane Bryan, 1823 Parsley, #404, Pascagoula, MS 39567

Secretary: Harriet Gray, 2 Briar Lane, Vicksburg, MS 39180

Treasurer: JoEllen Ostendorf, 5036 Stanton Drive, Jackson, MS 39211

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

North Carolina Library Association

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

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

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

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

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

South Carolina Library Association

President: Dr. Barbara Jenkins, South Carolina State College, P.O. Box 119, Orangeburg, SC 29117

Vice-President/President-Elect: Suzanne Krebsbach, McNair Law Library, 1301 Gervais Street, Bankers Trust Tower, P.O. Box 11390, Columbia, SC 29211

Second Vice-President: Daniel D. Koenig, Piedmont Technical College Library, Emerald Road, P.O. Box 1467, Greenwood, SC 29648

Secretary: Dorothy E. Fludd, Robert Scott Small Library, College of Charleston, 66 George Street, Charleston, SC 29424

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

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

Tennessee Library Association

President: Julia Boyd, Upper Cumberland Regional Library, 208 East Minnear St., Cookeville, TN 38501

Vice-President/President-Elect: David Kearley, University Librarian, Jessie Ball DuPont Library, University of the South, Seawee, TN 37375

Treasurer: Linda Gill, Todd Library, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132

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

Virginia Library Association

President: Lynn Scott Cochran, VPI & SU, Newman Library, Blacksburg, VA 24060

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

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

Treasurer: Judith Segel, Arlington County Public Library, 1015 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22201

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

West Virginia Library Association

President: Ernie Kallay, Marion County Public Library, 321 Monroe Street, Fairmont, WV 26554

First Vice-President: James Fields, Cabel County Public Library, 455 9th Street Plaza, Huntington, WV 25701

Second Vice President: Linda J. Mullins, Drain-Jordan Library, West Virginia State College, Institute, WV 25112

Treasurer: R. David Childers, West Virginia Library Commission, Cultural Center, Charleston, WV 25305

Secretary: Charles Julian, West Virginia Northern Community College, College Square, Wheeling, WV 26003

Executive Secretary: Frederic Glazer, WVLC, Science and Cultural Center, Charleston, WV 25305

NEW FALL 1987

New Reference Works

BARNHART DICTIONARY OF ETYMOLOGY

Edited by Robert K. Barnhart
Fall 1987 1,200 pp. approx. ISBN 0-8242-0745-9
\$59 tent. U.S. and Canada, \$69 tent. other countries.

This new reference work provides etymologies for a core vocabulary of over 25,000 words, including a vast amount of new information about the development of English.

THE FLANNEL BOARD STORYTELLING BOOK

by Judy Sierra Ready 204 pp. ISBN 0-8242-0747-5
\$28 U.S. and Canada, \$32 other countries.

This complete guide to flannel board storytelling offers 36 stories, poems, and songs adapted and retold for use with flannel boards.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Fall 1987 1,120 pp. approx. ISBN 0-8242-0756-4
\$90 tent. U.S. and Canada, \$100 tent. other countries.

Nobel Prize Winners provides brief, incisive sketches of the 566 winners of the Nobel Prize through 1986.

PRESENTING READER'S THEATER Plays and Poems to Read Aloud

By Caroline Feller Bauer Ready 250pp.
ISBN 0-8242-0748-2

\$35 U.S. and Canada, \$40 other countries.
Bauer offers 56 short plays and poems in dramatic form that most 7 to 12-year olds will be able to read aloud, showing youngsters that reading can be fun.

SEARS LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS: CANADIAN COMPANION, 3rd Edition

Compiled by Ken Haycock and Lynne Lighthall Ready 72pp.
ISBN 0-8242-0754-8 \$15 U.S. and Canada, \$18 other countries.

Revised and updated to supplement the 13th Edition of *Sears List of Subject Headings*, (1986) this 3rd edition fills the need for a supplementary list of subject headings that pertain specifically to Canadian topics.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY CATALOG, 13th Edition

Fall 1987 1,200 pp. approx. \$90 tent. U.S. and Canada, \$100 tent. other countries.
This five-year service is an annotated list of some 5,000 of the best currently-in-print fiction and non-fiction works written for secondary school students (grades 9-12). This new 13th edition provides a practical tool for collection development, cataloging, and classification.

SPEECHES OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

Compiled by Janet Podell and Steven Anzovin
Fall 1987 600 pp. approx. \$50 tent. U.S. and Canada, \$60 tent. other countries.

Selecting 225 notable speeches made by presidents from Washington to Reagan, this new book records the history of American presidential rhetoric.

WORLD FILM DIRECTORS, Volume 1

Edited by John Wakeman Fall 1987 1,200 pp. approx. ISBN 0-8242-0757-2
\$90 tent. U.S. and Canada, \$100 tent. other countries. (Volume 2 coming in 1988.)

Volume 1 of this two volume biographical dictionary provides 212 in-depth profiles of film directors from around the world.

To Order Call Toll-Free: 1-800-367-6770 In New York State call 1-800-462-6060; in Canada call collect 212-588-8400.

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Hailed by *Booklist* as "a wonderful showcase for classroom enrichment and public library circulation," the *American Storytelling Series* will add 8 all-new videos in 1988, featuring some of America's finest storytellers, including Jackie Torrence and Brenda Wong Aoki.

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MAKING FRIENDS

Organizing Your Library's Friends Group

Fall 1987 Approx. 20 minutes Color/VHS/Hi-Fi with Viewer's Guide
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