

Summer 1971

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Lois Murphy

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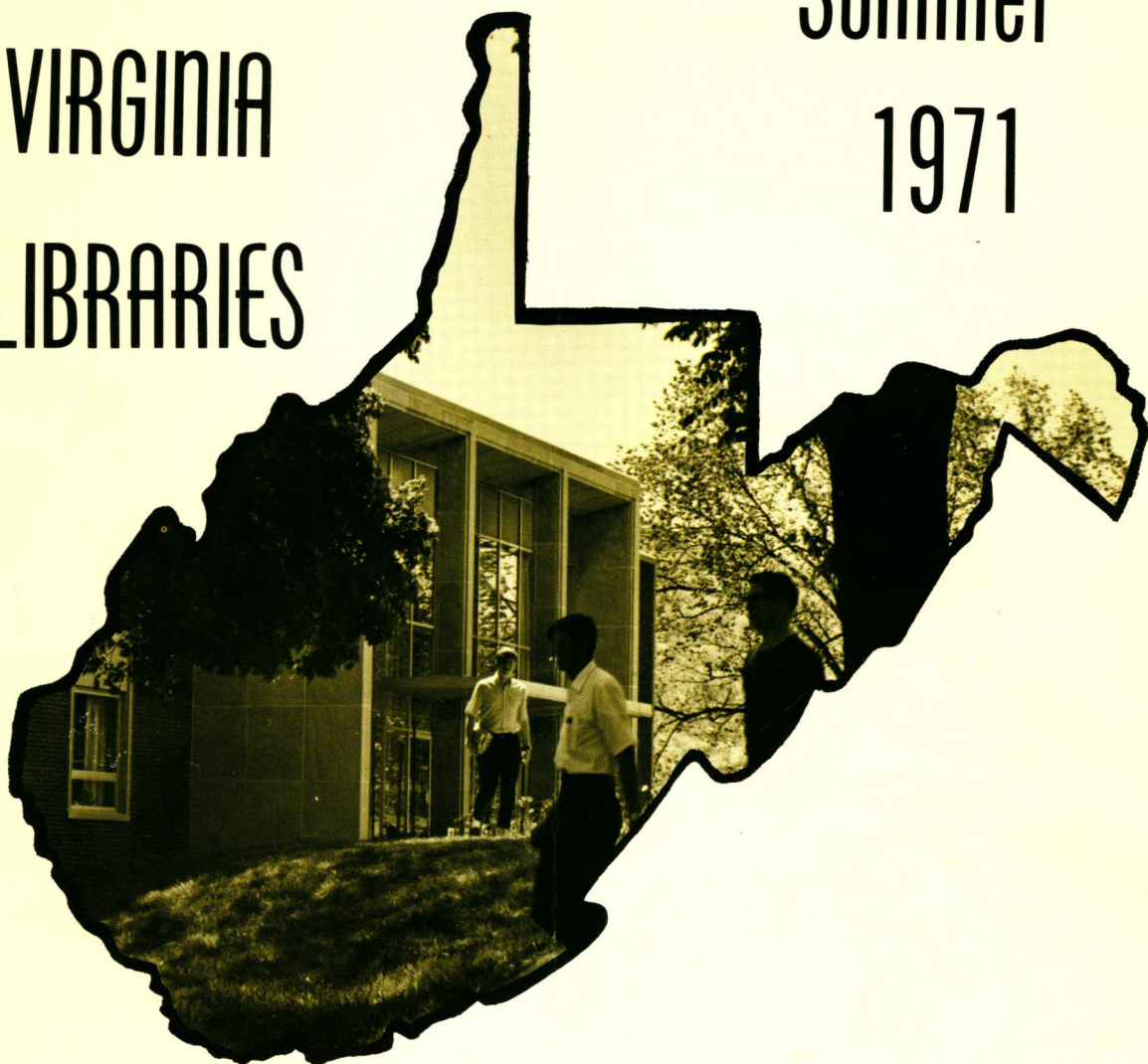
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WEST
VIRGINIA
LIBRARIES

Summer
1971



Volume 24
Number 2

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

**Volume 24
Number 2**

Summer 1971

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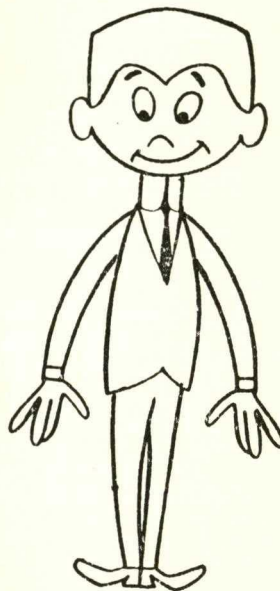
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Clarksburg, W. Va.

The 1971 convention is almost here. Elsewhere in this issue you will see the tentative conference program and biographical sketches of conference speakers.

Since the conference, in theory, deals with public relations, a suggested theme might be: "Get what? - at the Library." If there are any other suggestions, pass them on to me before September 10. If not, the suggested theme goes. Of course, I think many of you are like me: A conference really doesn't need a theme; only the active interest and participation of the conferees.

The membership meeting should prove interesting. Be prepared to think deeply about and to discuss the future WVLA. Think in terms of bettering the association's service to its members; think in terms of a viable association and ways to make it more effective. The executive board and other committees will have specific recommendations to make. Be prepared for intelligent action, criticism, and program relative to those recommendations.

Participation is the key to the success of the 1971 convention - your participation. I have been glad to serve you and this association during the past year. Your chance to serve will come during your participation in the 1971 convention.



ANNUAL CONVENTION
WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Charleston
Heart-O'Town Motel
October 7-9, 1971

Registration

Thursday, October 7: 3-5 p.m.; 7:30-9 p.m.
Friday, October 8: 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Saturday, October 9: 9:00 - 10:00 a.m.

Schedule of Events

Thursday, October 7:
7:30 - 8:30 p.m.: Executive Board Meeting
9:00 - 10:30 p. m.: Reception for Dora Ruth Parks co-
sponsored by WVLA and the West
Virginia Library Commission

Friday, October 8:
9:00 - 9:45 a.m.: Coffee in exhibit area
10:00 - 12:00 noon: First General Session
12:30 - 2:00: Membership meeting
Luncheon
2:30 - 5:00 p.m.: Second General Session. Speaker:
3:00 - 4:00 p.m.: Frederic J. Glazer, Director, Chesapeake
5:30 - 7:00 p.m.: Library System. "Did You Know You Could
8:00 p.m.: Get It at the Library?"
8:30 p.m.: Visit exhibits
Business meeting, Trustees Section
Social hour
Banquet
Third General Session. Speaker: Mrs.
Betsy Byars, 1970 Newberry medalist.
Awards ceremony

Saturday, October 9:

8:00 a.m.:	President's breakfast
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.:	National Library Week Committee Breakfast
9:00 - 9:45 a.m.:	Coffee in exhibits area
10:00 - 11:30 a.m.:	Sectional meeting
12:00 noon:	Fourth General Session. Luncheon Speaker to be announced.
1:45 p.m.:	Meeting of old and new executive boards.
2:00 p.m.:	Conference adjourns.

Exhibits:

October 7:	2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
October 8:	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
October 9:	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.

Conference prices:

Banquet:	& 7.50
Luncheon Friday	4.00
Luncheon Saturday	<u>5.00</u>
Total	\$16.50

"CAN'T WE COME BACK TOMORROW?"

by Lela M. Kuntz, Coordinator of
Children's and YA Services,
Cabell County Public Library

Banners proclaiming "Welcome to the Library Book Fair", gaily decorated "midways", a carnival like atmosphere complete with "peep shows", puppet making, reading under the "big top" and a staff dressed in costumes of their grandmothers - this is the 1971 summer program of the Cabell County Public Library. Tired of the usual summer reading clubs and related programs, it was decided that this year, being Huntington's Centennial, the library would celebrate with the theme "Spend the Centennial Summer at the Library Book Fair".

Although most heavily emphasized in services to children, the theme was adopted by the entire library system - each department and branch giving its own original interpretation to the fair.

June 21 the fair officially opened with a pair of folk singers performing in the main library. This program was enthusiastically received by every age group. Originally the two performances scheduled had been arranged according to age groups with the younger children coming to the first show and the teen-agers to the second; however, the audience for the first show returned almost 100% for the second performance. The folk singers - college students - will tour the branches later in the summer. Newspapers, radio, and television covered the opening of the fair.

Open bins, decorated and scaled in size so that the youngest to the oldest patron can "rummage" for books are features of the fair. They contain informal collections and have proved an excellent method of getting sometimes unread titles into the proper hands.

There are "listening corners" for records and tapes, "peep shows" for film-strip viewing, a television for Sesame Street watchers and of course the perennial summer reading club - this time presided over by five clowns who advise patrons to "read under the big top" and issue booklets for the "book fair fun club".

At the Barboursville branch library a weekly program on puppet making has proved so popular that a young visitor plaintively inquired, "Can't we come back tomorrow?" - words to gladden the hearts of a library staff!!!

The main library has a barker at the front of the midway announcing that library cards are admission tickets; Barboursville has the previously mentioned banner welcoming all; Milton branch library's story room has a fake ceiling of multi-colored crepe paper festooned with balloons, where programs are held under the "big top"; Gallaher Village branch library is filled with painted clowns and animals chasing each other around the room and West Huntington found that umbrellas turned upside down, decorated and hung over the book bins created an exciting effect.

Bookmarks, banners, and booklets carry schedules of the ten weekly programs held throughout the system. These programs range from the pre-school picture book program, through a story hour for the elementary ages, the previously mentioned puppet program, and a junior high group who listen to tapes, have literary scavenger hunts and plan their own activities. They also read books in quantity. This group has had a guest "artist" demonstrating the art of origami and is now planning a film festival beginning with "Rabbit Hill" from Robert Lawson's book of the same name.

Cooperation with the local Community Players has resulted in scheduling of excerpts from each of their children's theatre productions as part of library programming.

Circulation figures prove that it's a good idea to promote the library as a place of entertainment and recreation as well as an information center.

There will be more and even better "summer 71's" in Cabell County.

THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC), by Robert L. Murphy

The Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) was created in 1966 to supply the need for a national information system dedicated to the progress of education through the dissemination of educational information aimed at developing more effective educational programs. Establishment of ERIC represents another step in the United States Government's efforts to stimulate the timely interchange of technical information throughout the research community.

ERIC is under the administrative cognizance of the Bureau of Research, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The ERIC goal is to arrange for the processing and availability of all significant documents reflecting research or other information which is pertinent, useful, or of interest to any part of the educational community. To achieve this goal, ERIC has assembled a work force that is largely contractual. This work force includes:

1. Central ERIC is located in Washington, D.C. and is responsible for the development, coordination, management and implementation to the other three components which comprise ERIC. The central staff is responsible for the collection of final reports from all research and development projects supported not only by the Office of Education but reports of other federal agencies of interest to the educational community.

The central staff also engages in contract monitoring and project surveillance by requiring quarterly progress reports, quarterly meetings of the directors of the clearinghouse with the headquarters staff, and semi-annual meetings with the clearinghouse technical staff as part of the headquarters system of control and evaluation. They also review all products generated by the clearinghouses. Reviews and evaluations of sales are other methods of assessing the contractors' performance.

2. The network of ERIC clearinghouses

numbered 19 in 1969. Each clearinghouse has a specific responsibility in acquiring and producing information materials in one particular area of educational research. The clearinghouses are manned by subject specialists working in their chosen environment and are established and operated on a contractual basis only after they have demonstrated their capability in an educational subject area. The major duty of each clearinghouse is to acquire, select, and process documents falling within its area of interest. These documents are obtained from various sources including universities, professional organizations, individuals, and miscellaneous educational sources. When the documents are received by the clearinghouse they are reviewed for their quality and importance to the education community. Those that are deemed worthy are abstracted and indexed and assigned retrieval terms from the ERIC Thesaurus. This Thesaurus serves three purposes; (1) It provides an authority listing of subject terms (descriptors) that can be used in indexing and searching; (2) It indicates the general scope of meaning of the terms included to insure that the information content of documents is described as precisely and as consistently as possible; and (3) It structures a vocabulary of a subject field to assist indexers and searchers in tracing all of the descriptors relevant to a given concept. The abstracting/indexing information is then put onto punched paper tapes and sent to the contractor who prints the abstracting journal.

The ERIC clearinghouses as of December 31, 1970, are:

Administration

ERIC Clearinghouse on Education
Administration
University of Oregon

Adult Education

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult Education
Syracuse University, New York.

Counseling and Personnel Services

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and
Personnel Services
Michigan U., Ann Arbor

Disadvantaged

ERIC Information Retrieval Center
of the Disadvantaged
Yeshiva U., New York, New York

Early Childhood Education

ERIC Clearinghouse of Early Child-
hood Education
Illinois U., Urbana.

English, Teaching of

ERIC Clearinghouse of the Teaching
of English
National Council of Teachers of English
Champaign, Illinois

Exceptional Children

ERIC Clearinghouse on Exceptional
Children
National Education Association,
Washington, D. C.

Facilities

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational
Facilities
Wisconsin U. Madison

Foreign Languages, Teaching of

ERIC Clearinghouse of the Teaching
of Foreign Languages
Modern Language Association of America
New York, New York

Higher Education

ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education
George Washington U., Washington, D.C.

Junior Colleges

ERIC Clearinghouse on Junior Colleges
University of California at Los Angeles

Library and Information Science

ERIC Clearinghouse of Library and
Information Sciences
University of Minnesota Center for
Documentation Retrieval, Minneapolis.

Linguistics and the Uncommonly Taught
Languages

ERIC Clearinghouse of Linguistics and

the Uncommonly Taught Languages
Center for Applied Linguistics,
Washington, D. C.

Media and Technology

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational
Media and Technology
Institute for Communication Research,
Stanford U., California

Reading

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading
Indiana U., Bloomington

Rural Education and Small Schools

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education
and Small Schools
New Mexico State U., University Park

Science Education

ERIC Information Analysis Center on
Science Education
Ohio State U., Columbus

Teacher Education

ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education
Washington D. C.

Vocational and Technical Education

ERIC Clearinghouse on Vocational and
Technical Education
Ohio State U., Columbus

In addition to providing analytical individual document input to the ERIC central information system, each of the above clearinghouses also prepares selective bibliographies, reviews of research interpretative summaries, state-of-the-art studies, newsletters, bulletins, and other necessary information. A total of 149 such publications were produced in the 12 month period ending in June 1968. These are listed and briefly described in

ERIC Products 1967-1968. A Bibliography of Information Analysis Publications of the ERIC Clearinghouses, July 1967-June 1968, Washington, D.C., U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of Education/Bureau of Research, Educational Resources Information Center, 1969.

3. An ERIC Facility which provides

centralized documenting and processing activities along with computer, lexicographic, and technical aid. At the present time, the facility contract is operated by the North American Rockwell Company (N.R.). They prepare the magnetic tape, from information generated from the clearinghouses, which culminates in the issuing of ERIC's major abstracting and indexing journal, Research in Education. They also prepare copy for all major products from ERIC files that are computer generated. After resumes of individual documents are prepared at the clearinghouses, they are sent on punched paper tapes to N. R. where they are merged, stored on magnetic tape, and prepared for incorporation into RIE. The monthly issues of RIE are provided on magnetic tape to the Government Printing Office (GPO) which prints them.

Each issue of RIE usually contains citations to approximately 1000 documents. Approximately 4000 copies are regularly sold by the Superintendent of Documents and the ERIC Documentation Reproduction Service (EDRS).

The Facility uses high speed digital computer equipment to edit, merge, sort, print, etc., and produces the camera-ready copy. Some of the equipment used are; IBM 360/30, 360/50, 360/65, 1401/1460, 7010 and the SCM 2816 typetronic and a photocomposition machine.

4. The final major component of ERIC is the Eric Document Reproduction Service (EDRS).

The function of the EDRS facility, operated under contract by the National Cash Register Company, is to sell the full text of documents cited in RIE. Documents are currently available either in microfilm or hard copy. Copies of all reports cited in RIE are forwarded to the EDRS for microfilming and sale. Prices for documents are listed with each citation in RIE and they may be ordered from EDRS by their identifying numbers (assigned either by ERIC Central or by the clearinghouse). Utilizing microfiche allows for full text dissemination at reasonable costs. A standing order of all microfiche titles costs 11 cents apiece, while individual titles in microfiche are 25 cents apiece. Documents in hard copy form, 70% of the original size, are made available

at the rate of five cents a page.

Publications generated from ERIC have shown a steady increase. In 1969, the clearinghouses distributed 18 newsletters to over 70,000 key educators and researchers. Bibliographies and state-of-the-art papers have grown from 40 in 1967, 250 in 1968, and over 300 in 1969. Special articles have been written by ERIC specialists which appeared in 40 professional journals with a reader potential of nearly 400,000 on a monthly or quarterly basis.

During 1969, the "Directory of Educational Information Centers" was published listing almost 400 centers.

Other publications of ERIC are indexes to the "Research in Education", "Office of Education Research Reports", "Pacesetters in Innovation", "Selected Documents on the Disadvantaged", "Selected Documents in Higher Education" and "Manpower Research, Inventory of Fiscal Years, 1966 and 1967".

Sale of microfiche cards rose from 800,000 in 1967 to 4,700,000 in 1969, and hard copy titles from 4,000 in 1967 to 40,000 in 1969. Surprisingly, subscriptions to "Research in Education" dropped 550 in 1969. In 1958 there were 4550 subscriptions and in 1969 4,000 subscriptions were sold.

Future plans and innovations for ERIC include what they see as a critical need to develop a sound base for a national educational information network. They hope to build a system that will be composed of the many education centers. Some of the centers are: The 20 Regional Educational Laboratories; 14 Instructional Materials Centers for Handicapped Children and Youth; 9 Research and Development Centers; and 56 state agencies.

ERIC envisions a time when it will have remote access terminals in all ERIC clearinghouses, all state educational agencies, OE regional offices and other information educational centers. The ERIC collection of almost 16,000 documents was put on two computer tapes and given an initial demonstration for use as the data base with various terminals. These tapes are now available to organizations.

Central ERIC plans to reach and aid as many segments of the educational community

by giving an information service program that will satisfy their needs.

ERIC is a furthering of the government's aid to education which is priceless in its value to the country. By linking and targeting areas of interest that need to be strengthened or stimulated, the ultimate goal of an educational network will be the widespread utilization and practices of the latest innovations in education.

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BOOKS

"STORIES FROM THE HILLS, 1971." Edited by Barbara Yeager. Morris Harvey College Publications. (by Lucille Resenberg--Reprinted from Panorama, September 5, 1971)

"Stories From The Hills," is an anthology of short stories of Appalachia, written by the people who know it, edited by Barbara Yeager, and published by the Morris College's new publishing house. This slim volume is anything but slight. The content within is many times greater than its physical size. In this sampling of Morris Harvey College Publications there is promise of high quality to continue. In the preface, Barbara Yeager establishes the feeling of Appalachia: "The mountain man is not searching for his place in the universe. He knows where it is, and he strives to establish a rapport with his physical world, his social world, and with the world of his God."

The introduction by Dr. Ruel Foster, Chairman of the English Department at West Virginia University, aptly prepares the reader for what follows.

The first story, "Bring Back My World," by Jesse Stuart is a moving narration of the tangled web of a boy's life because of his love for a girl. It is a look into the heart of a family: its heritage, traditions, values, the influence of the church and community; the effects of these upon a son. There is excellent characterization, clear simple language, making the whole powerful and intense.

"And the Band Played On," by Talmage Nichols, tells of a community feeling its lack of music and the ensuing plan to do something about it. Everyone gets into the act, and what follows demonstrates that no matter how simple or involved life may be, each man has a value.

O. Ralph Michael's "Jeremy's First Dance," is set in a small town during depression times. A high school boy takes a girl to his first dance. It is interestingly told - clear and colorful.

"Tall Flowers," by Carl Adkins, is a fascinating account of three doctors whose lives and careers were held together by a single suture of their aims, accomplishments, and humanitarianisms. The story is rewarding reading for itself and for a glimpse behind the scenes of one phase of the medical world.

Other stories in this anthology include: "The Girl Who Made Good," by Dona Hatfield; "God and Santa Claus," by Judy Pullen; "Little Beeny," by S.J. Stover; "And They Shall Take Up Serpents," by Goergia G. Heaster; "Conscience of a Killer," by Ruth Ann Musick; and "The Ghost Rider of Federal Creek," by Richard A. Kelly.

If the tales in this anthology are in essence Appalachia, the unacquainted reader may be inspired to further explore the land and the heritage and customs of its peoples. "Stories From The Hills," should be an excellent textbook for students of the short story, because of the variety of plots and excellence of technique.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION MEETS TO PLAN STATE UNION CATALOG

by Judith M. Prosser
Technical Services Librarian

In preliminary planning for a state wide union catalog, the West Virginia Library Commission projected a core file of one million, three hundred and thirty thousand titles based upon the holdings of West Virginia University, Kanawha County Public Library and Union Carbide Technical Center Library, each the largest of its type, academic, public and special.

From this projection, costs and procedures were calculated for several different systems.

An on-line data bank using the centralized computer facilities of state government and a data cell for random access was a first choice, attractive for the speed of retrieval offered. This plan was finally rejected due to the high continuing costs of maintaining a large file on random access equipment and the programming difficulties involved.

Commercially produced printed book catalogs both with in-house input of bibliographic data and with contracted input also proved beyond our budget.

Maintaining the file for all libraries participating in the project on reel microfilm seemed too clumsy a method both for the day to day searching of the file and for updating periodically.

A current acquisitions only catalog was also considered, utilizing the MARC 11 tapes with input of Library of Congress card numbers for selection of matching entries. Maintained on the computer the same high continuing and development costs involved in the data bank system prevailed with the added problem of inputting all those titles acquired in the state which are not on the MARC tapes. With the selected entries printed out in card or book catalog format this may still develop as our up-dating system. Planning is continuing in this direction.

Many of our libraries have small specialized collections of older materials

potentially useful to researchers in the state which would not be reflected in a current acquisitions system. It was felt that it was vital to the usefulness of the catalog that this older and less accessible material be made as widely available as the current material. Although a current acquisitions system is the easiest and least expensive system to initiate, a broader combination system utilizing roll microfilm, 3 x 5 cards and some unique editing equipment was adopted.

In late November, 1969, the Library Commission began filming the first of forty-six card catalogs using a rotary microfilm camera on location at each of the participating libraries. A year and a half, three camera operators and numerous repair calls later, we have only two libraries remaining on our filming schedule.

While we have been filming the complete catalog or author/title section in the case of a divided catalog with the rotary camera, an outside firm has filmed the main entry cards only from the official catalogs of the three core libraries using planetary cameras and an overlay containing the location coding for twenty-five of the participating libraries. This coding overlay is placed on the left hand margin of the filmed card with the code for the library which is being filmed already circled resulting in a completely coded set of cards for each of these three core libraries. The process was automated to some extent in order to speed the filming. This phase of the project began in December, 1970, and is completed but for some refilming necessitated by camera malfunction.

The coded film with each card image exactly aligned is then reproduced by a Xerox copyflow onto cardstock and cut by means of coded triggering signals in the film to standard 3 x 5 size.

The completed cards are returned to the Library Commission where the three catalogs are in the process of being edited into one file. Card handlers were designed and built locally which will eliminate much of the manual handling involved in this phase of the project. These devices travel the cards over an inclined plane at a speed controlled by the editor, enabling the editor to view six cards on each of two handlers at a glance, mark the location

code on the main file for matching entries, or insert into the master file the unique entry from the second file. The cards are then carried down into a receiving hopper in order and returned to the file. All duplicated entries are discarded.

In order to intergrate the holdings of the libraries filmed with only the rotary camera into the card file, six microfilm readers were equipped with editing devices which punch pin-holes beside the unique entries on a reel of film. When a reel has been completely edited against the card file, the unique entries are reproduced on a Xerox microprinter.

We have not been successful in devising a convenient method for printing only the desired entry out of the three or four entries which appear on the reader-printer screen onto perforated card stock directly. We are considering the use of sheets of card stock in order to eliminate the additional step of reproducing first on bond paper and then on card stock.

Each of the participating libraries is at liberty to choose its own method of updating their holdings in the union catalog as long as they supply a complete main entry. Some submit an extra copy of their main entry on card stock, but most send photo copies on bond paper in a format compatible with four-up perforated card stock. A stamping machine utilizing separate coded plates for each of the participating libraries will ease the coding problem for both the up-date cards and for the cards produced from the edited film.

Five staff members are working full time on the project, three in the editing process and two in the searching service. Requests for interlibrary loans are received twice each day via teletype from the headquarters of the state's interlibrary loan teletype network which is also a part of the Library Commission, but housed in a separate building. These requests are searched first through the unionized portion of the catalog and then by educated guess through the film for each library which is likely to have the title. Locations are returned to the network headquarters which then completes the interlibrary loan procedure.

Even in this early stage of develop-

ment, we have had remarkably good results, not only in locating materials in state within a few days which might have taken weeks to locate in the former polling of each teletype station, but also in the ability of the Commission to spread the burden of interlibrary loan requests out to the smaller libraries away from the larger university and public libraries. The patron receives faster more accurate service and the work load in the participating libraries is eased.

In order to bring all the participating libraries without teletype stations of their own into the system, the Library Commission is encouraging the development of regional networks centered around outlying teletype stations. Once interlibrary loan policies are agreed upon the greatest problem to be surmounted is the lack of adequate staff on the local level and the lack of bibliographic tools for the verification of requests.

In this early stage of development, we are enthusiastic about the results. The system may seem "old fashioned" to those who are involved in completely computerized systems, but it has many advantages in that we have something usable in hand for our investment, while computer dependent systems still seem to be something of a gamble.

If further details are desired on any aspect of the project, I will be happy to comply.

Libraries, ideally should be more than mere storerooms of information they should not only inform the mind, they should also refresh the spirit.

--'Reading Maketh a Full Man.' Nursing Times 66 1025, Aug. 13, 1970.

AWARDS COMMITTEE

by Elliott Horton
Morgantown Public Library

It is easy to end up as Chairman of the Awards Committee of the West Virginia Library Association. After all, what is involved? You form the committee, pick the persons to receive the awards, and that's it. On later reflection, that is not it. Like an iceberg, there is more to an awards committee than appears on the surface.

The first hurdle, formation of the committee, proved easy. Bob Murphy and Jim Gribble (both W.V.U.) quickly agreed to serve. Having all three members of the committee in Morgantown facilitated the meetings of the committee, but it also created a problem, in that it could have a bearing on the committee selections. If the committee picked all the awardees from the Morgantown area, would we be open to charges of favoritism or parochialism? If none of the awards were made in the Morgantown area, would not the committee be open to criticism for going to the other extreme, in view of the concentration of library facilities and talent in the Morgantown area? Discussion of these points produced the comment that those who can't stand the heat should get out of the kitchen.

At the next meeting of the awards committee, consideration of candidates for awards led to a discussion of the basis for the awards. Were the awards a recognition of innovative librarianship, aggressive leadership, faithful service, or what? Are the awards intended as major honors, or are they the diploma-mill type of recognition - "This year it's your turn, Charlie."?

Examination of the awards committee records revealed that the committee has been in existence since 1954 with no clear guidelines for selection evident. Originally a medal accompanied the awards; in later years the awards have consisted of Certificates of Merit, "In recognition and appreciation of many years of outstanding and dedicated service to libraries and librarianship in West Virginia."

The Awards Committee decided, at this point, to go to the Executive Committee of the West Virginia Library Association for guidance. The committee felt that to be

of more significance the awards should be of more material substance, and should be awarded according to standards established by the Executive Boards.

I, therefore, as chairman of the committee, asked and was invited to attend the next session of the Executive Board. At the session I asked for an increase in funds for the Awards Committee to increase the material value of the awards; I also asked that the Executive Board establish standards for making the awards. The Executive Board directed that the committee set its own standards. The committee was also instructed to make the necessary arrangements for instituting the committee as standing committee of the Executive Board.

The Awards Committee met again and decided that three regular awards should be made each year. One award should be limited to librarians who have made outstanding contributions to libraries and librarianship in West Virginia; a second award should be open to any person, not excluding librarians and is broader in scope, covering books and reading as well as libraries and librarianship. The third award is to be made to the best book of the year by a West Virginian, or about West Virginia. In special situations, special awards may be presented.

The Awards Committee would appreciate assistance and opinions from West Virginia librarians in selecting the "best West Virginia book" of the year.

**READ LOOK LISTEN
IN YOUR LIBRARY**



Reading Is For Everybody

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SECTION

by Victorine A. Louistall
Assistant Professor of Library
Science, West Virginia
University, Chairman

OF NOTE

Mr. Charles D. Patterson, a former editor of WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES, has received his PhD from the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Patterson taught Library Science at Glenville State College and was Assistant Professor of Library Science at West Virginia University until 1966, when he became Instructor at the University of Pittsburgh.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Arthur Swarthout, formerly Reserve Librarian and Bibliographer at West Virginia Wesleyan, has been named Librarian at the Pickett Library, Alderson-Broadus College, Philippi.

Mr. Daniel D. Kereth, has been appointed as Head Catalog Librarian at Concord College. Mr. Kereth received his M.S.L.S. from Pratt Institute.

Miss Mary Ellen Kennedy has been appointed as Assistant Librarian and Instructor at Glenville State College. Miss Kennedy is also a graduate of GSLIS, University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. James H. Balitz has accepted a position at Glenville State College as Assistant Librarian and Instructor of Cataloging. He is a graduate of the Library School at Indiana University. Other additions to the staff at Glenville include Mrs. Nancy J. Chapman, Assistant Librarian and Instructor, Media, M.L.S. from University of Kentucky.

Mr. Donald R. Phillips, a graduate of the University of the State of New York at Albany, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Learning Materials, and Audio-visual at Glenville State.

Mr. Ronald A. Chapman has been named Assistant Librarian and Instructor and Circulation Librarian at Glenville State. He is a graduate of the Library School at the University of Kentucky.

Mrs. Sue Potter Forrest, M.S. Louisiana State University, has been named Instructor of Library Science at the Kanawha Valley Graduate Center, Learning Resources Center of West Virginia University.

Miss Linda Fay Sharp, M.S.L.S., University of Oklahoma has been appointed as Assistant Cataloger at Shepherd College.

Mrs. Mary Bradford has been named Assistant in the Reference Department at West Virginia Institute of Technology.

Mr. Robert Murphy, Vice President of the West Virginia Library Association, received the M.L.S. degree from Catholic University and has been named Librarian at the West Virginia University Medical Center Library.

Mr. Harry Kriz, Ph.D. Brown University, is the new Librarian at the Agriculture-Engineering Library, West Virginia University.

Mrs. Susan Rice, M.L.S., Geneseo, has been appointed Junior Reference Librarian at West Virginia University, Main Library.

Mrs. Geraldine Katz, M.L.S., University of Maryland, has also been named as Junior Reference Librarian at the Main Library of West Virginia University.

Mr. Rodney A. Pyles, M.A. West Virginia University, has been appointed Assistant Curator, West Virginia Collection, West Virginia University. Mr. Pyles was formerly Instructor in Political Science at Alderson-Broadus College.

Mrs. Louise C. Topliffe, Chief Bibliographer, West Virginia University Library, a member of the Library Staff since 1958, will be leaving for England where her husband, Frederic Topliffe, has accepted a position.

Mr. Alderson Fry, formerly Librarian at the West Virginia University Medical Center, has accepted the position as Bibliographer at the Medical Center Library.

Library personnel changes made at Fairmont State College recently are:

Mrs. Pauline Brand, Assistant Librarian-Cataloger, retired July 1, effective 1971.

Miss Janet Salvati, Assistant Librarian-Assistant Cataloger, became head Cataloger

Miss Ruth Ann Powell, Assistant Librarian-Circulation Librarian, became Acquisitions Librarian, effective July 1, 1971.

Mr. Robert Masters, former Librarian at Alderson-Broadus College, became Associate Librarian, effective August 1, 1971.

Mr. Jerald Saye, B.S. Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh, and M.L.S. University of Pittsburgh, became Assistant Librarian-Assistant Cataloger, effective July 1, 1971.

Mrs. John Freeman, A.B. Fairmont State College, became a Circulation Aide effective June 15, 1971.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Mr. Clifford C. Hamrick, Chief Reference Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science at West Virginia University, will be the speaker for the Sectional Meeting at the conference. Mr. Hamrick received his undergraduate degree from West Virginia University and the M.L.S. from Rutgers. From 1962-1965 he was Reference Librarian, from 1966 Librarian at the Agriculture and Engineering Library and has been in his present position since 1968. In keeping with the conference theme "Publicity", Mr. Hamrick will speak on the subject of "Interlibrary Loans: Advance or Retreat".

Mr. Lester Smith, Librarian at Concord College, has accepted the chairmanship of a permanent committee to complete the project of an Inter-Library Loan Code for all libraries cooperating in the State Inter-Library Loan System. The committee has been set up to include representatives of the various types of libraries involved. The committee will make a report at the Sectional Meeting and those librarians who will attend the meeting to include the following in their background reading.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN INVOLVING ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, ACRL MONOGRAPH No. 32 by Sarah Katharine Thomson. American Library Association: Chicago, 1970

INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROCEDURE MANUAL, by Sarah Katharine Thomson. Interlibrary Loan Committee, Reference Services Division, American Library Association: Chicago, 1970.

According to the review of the ACRL Monograph, written by Mrs. Margaret Uridge, University of California, Berkley, which appeared in COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES, JANUARY, 1971, "it gives forceful data for the necessity of some of the recommended procedures in the Manual".

FREDERIC J. GLAZER, CONVENTION SPEAKER

Frederic J. Glazer combines library training and advertising experience into the best conceived library public relations programs in the country. He is well-known to the profession as producer of media and press releases; and, most recently, for the production of the National Library Week Materials for the South East Library Association.

Mr. Glazer now directs the Chesapeake, Virginia, Public Library System. His previous experience includes service at the Norfolk, Virginia, Public Library; Special Services Library, Fort Lee, Virginia; and with Dancer, Fitzgerald and Sample, A New York advertising agency.

Mr. Glazer holds a BA in economics from Columbia University and a MA in library science from the same institution. Fred will address the luncheon meeting October 8, and hold a public relations workshop for trustees and public librarians Saturday morning, October 9.

PROFESSIONALISM

A profession is an occupation for which the necessary training is intellectual in character involving knowledge and to some extent learning as distinguished from skill. It is an occupation which is pursued largely for others and not merely for one's self. It is an occupation in which the amount of financial return is not the accepted measure of success. Justice Brandies.

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BETSY BYARS, WINNER
OF NEWBERRY AWARD
WVLA CONVENTION SPEAKER

An interview with Mrs. Edward (Betsy) Byars, winner of the 1971 Newberry Award, is a pleasant experience for the interviewer. Mrs. Byars is an attractive blond with a well-developed sense of humor. She is warm, modest, informal, and generous of her time in the face of the accelerated schedule caused by her status as Newberry Award winner for 1971. Mrs. Byars, the second West Virginian to the Newberry Award (Jean Lee Latham, 1951), has lived in Morgantown, West Virginia, for the last decade. In private life she is the wife of the Chairman and Professor of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics in the College of Engineering at West Virginia University.

A graduate of Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina, Mrs. Byars began her career writing articles for magazines, including the Saturday Evening Post. Her books for children have won increasing popular and critical acclaim, culminating in the Newberry Award for Summer of the Swans, which focuses on the affectionate relationship of a 15 year old girl and her mentally retarded brother.

In a rather unstructured interview with Mr. Byars, two topics received much attention; first, the increased demands on Mrs. Byars time; second, the humorous side of many of the incidents connected with her winning of the Newberry Award. Mrs. Byars has always been most generous of her time in cooperating with the Department of Library Science at West Virginia University, and with the Morgantown Public Library. It is a tribute to her that the increased demands on her time have not lessened her commitment. To comment by the interviewer regarding her ability to cope with the increased demands on her time, Mrs. Byars responded that the real credit should go to her family, her husband, and four children.

Mrs. Byars was most impressed by the mid-winter American Library Association meeting in Los Angeles and the Dallas Convention; she commented that she had had no idea of the size and range of the American Library Association conventions.

Mrs. Byars next book is scheduled to

appear in the Spring of 1972; Betsy explained that she customarily works on several books at a time, and loves to revise. She sometimes falls in love with a phrase or section she has written for a book, only to find that there is no place for it in the final version of the book.

One of the humorous and touching incidents Betsy remembers is a letter from a young girl who couldn't check Summer of the Swans out because the librarian had put it on reserve when it won the Newberry Award.

In answer to a question regarding the effect on her family of winning the award, Betsy quoted her son as saying that it was "no big deal". She added that he became much more impressed when the news was included in Scholastic magazine, which he receives in school

LIBRARIANS STRIKE FOR SOPHISTICATION

"Win some, lose some" is a familiar aphorism. Its application to the library field has been made evident in recent weeks. The one the libraries "won" began with an ad by American Motors for their Javelin. The ad featured a meek, mousy woman with spectacles who represented the librarians and similar types who would not be interested in their "hairy" Javelin, as opposed to the red blooded Americans who would love the Javelin.

Enraged librarians took to their pens and American Motors Corporation beat a hasty retreat.

In an advertisement placed in several prestigious library periodicals, they explained "We aimed the Javelin at Ford, Chrysler, and General Motors and hit 75,000 librarians."

The one we lost is less amusing and probably more important; it was reported by Cleveland Amory in his Trade Winds column of the Saturday Review magazine for August 7, 1971. The item originally appeared in the San Bernardino Sun and was reprinted by Mr. Amory as follows: "County libraries became the first victims of budget-cutting this week as the Board of Supervisors launched into its preliminary review of departmental expenditure requests for 1971-79."

The supervisors rejected Librarian Dorothy Traver's plea for an extra \$15,000 for purchase of new books.....

Miss Traver said that based on the county's current population, her libraries contain 1.3 books per capita...

But Supervisor William A Betterley insisted the figures fail to present a true picture because they included people who never use the libraries, and he added: "Somebody must be getting 2.6 because I've never checked out a book."

"It's nice to have books and culture and knowledge, but we can get along without it," Board Chairman Ruben S. Ayala said in view of budget pressures. "I've always gotten along without it," he added.

If such attitudes were less common among the holders of the purse string this "one we lost" would be much more amusing. As it is, most librarians have been, or are, in situations where all that is needed to make the item apply to their situation is a change of names and perhaps a touch of sophistication or a touch less of candor.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIANSHIP

Benjamin Franklin once reminded his fellow revolutionaries to hang together or be hanged separately. The situation of West Virginia's librarians is not, perhaps, that drastic. It is true, however, that only by concerted action can we improve the libraries and the library services of West Virginia.

Statistics which show West Virginia in last place among the states in per capita financial support for libraries, and in last place in circulation per capita indicate the need for action.

A strong West Virginia Library Association is the agency through which the librarians of West Virginia can most effectively work for needed improvements and change. We need your support, your ideas, your enthusiasm. Won't you please join now?

W.V.L.A. NEEDS TRUSTEES

The post of library trustee today involves tremendous responsibilities; the urgency of serving the total community; upholding intellectual freedom; the obligation to take the lead in gaining support for funds to maintain needed library services. Trustees and librarians together must adapt and initiate library services to meet the new demands and requirements resulting from the revolutionary social and educational changes taking place today.

If you are serious about the responsibilities you as a trustee have assumed, the West Virginia Library Trustee Association is an organization within which you can learn and teach.

Won't you please join today?



"... Well, the trustees have been discussing the pros and cons of further expansion ..."