

Fall 1972

# West Virginia Libraries 1972 Vol.25 No.3

Lois T. Murphy

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# WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

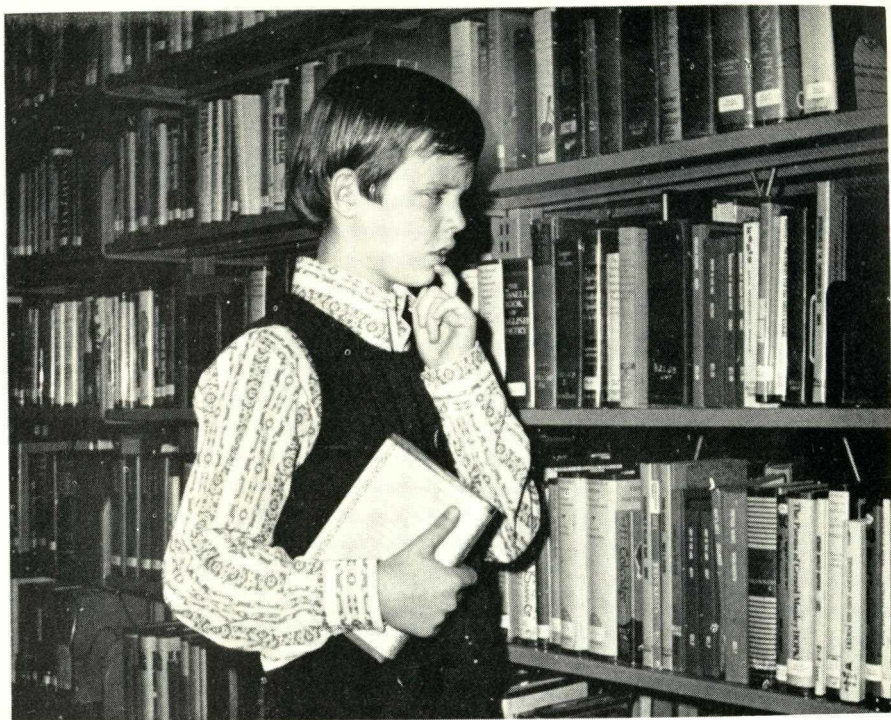
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NUMBER 3



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# WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

Vol. 25 No. 3

Fall 1972

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EDITOR: Mrs. Lois T. Murphy, 821 Price Street, Morgantown, W. Va.  
ASSISTANT EDITORS: Mr. Elliott Horton, Morgantown Public Library,  
Morgantown, W. Va.  
Mrs. Margaret Horacek, West Virginia University  
Medical Center Library, Morgantown, W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES is the official quarterly organ of the West Virginia Library Association. Viewpoints expressed are not necessarily the official viewpoints of WVLA. Subscription is included with WVLA membership dues; the rate for non-members is \$3.00 per year or \$1.00 per issue. Change of address notices, subscription requests should be sent to Mr. David Childers, WVLA Treasurer, 2004 Quarrier Street Charleston, W. Va. 25311. Microfilm copies are available for University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Advertising rates and information are available from the editor. All WVLA mail should be sent to Box 884, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

(Cover photograph: Scene of Lost River, W.Va. - Courtesy, West Virginia University photography)

## PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Robert L. Murphy

As outgoing president of the West Virginia Library Association I would like to recommend a project to my successor. This project, which I was unable to launch owing to other pressures, concerns aims and objectives of The West Virginia Library Association. Specifically, I recommend that an ad hoc committee be established to review the goals and structures of the West Virginia Library Association. It should be the assignment of this committee to re-examine the goals and structure of the Association in terms of present needs and aspirations of the membership as well as in terms of the responsibility to serve the West Virginia Library community in the most effective way possible. The committee should identify problems and suggest organizational changes necessary to solve them.

This examination should include but need not be limited to: (1) study of the political structure of the West Virginia Library Association, including participation of members in the decision-making processes of the Association; (2) assessment of continuity of planning and program development; (3) investigation of desirability and means of involving non-members in the activities of the Association (4) review of the bylaws as an effective instrument for implementation of the objectives of the Association; (5) consideration of committee and group structure and responsibility, length of terms of office, and procedures of the Association's public relations with special attention to methods of informing legislative and administrative governmental agencies on matters of interest to the membership.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
EXECUTIVE BOARD 1972-1973

President..... Miss Josephine Fidler  
Acquisitions Librarian  
Marshall University  
Huntington, W. Va. 25701  
Ph. 696-2320  
Home: 423 6th Avenue  
Huntington, W. Va. 25701  
Ph. 522-2744

First Vice President and President  
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Morgantown, W. Va.  
Ph. 296-4425  
Home: 537 Locust Avenue  
Morgantown, W. Va.  
Ph. 292-0507

2nd Vice President..... Miss A. Merle Moore  
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400 W. Pike Street  
Clarksburg, W. Va.  
Ph. 624-6512  
Home: 204 Walnut Street, Apt. E  
Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301  
Ph. 622-4651

Secretary..... Miss Judy K. Rule  
Assistant Director  
Cabell County Public Library  
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Ashland, Kentucky 41101  
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Treasurer..... Mr. David Childers  
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Home: 2732 Wildwood Circle  
St. Albans, W. Va. 25177  
Ph.

Immediate Past President.....

Robert L. Murphy, Librarian  
Medical Center Library  
West Virginia University  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Ph. 293-2113  
Home: 821 Price Street  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Ph. 292-8279

Editor, West Virginia Libraries.....

Mrs. Robert (Lois) Murphy  
821 Price Street  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Ph. 292-8279

Program Specialist of Library  
Services, State Department of  
Education.....

Miss Nancy Jo Canterbury  
State Department of Education  
Building 6, Room 346  
1900 Washington Street & California  
Ave.  
Charleston, W. Va. 25305  
Ph. 348-2489  
Home: 1424 Kanawha Blvd. E. Apt. 25  
Charleston, W. Va. 25321

ALA Councilor.....

Nicholas Winowich  
Kanawha County Public Library  
123 Capitol Street  
Charleston, W. Va. 25301  
Ph. 343-4646  
Home: 2003 Huber Road  
Charleston, W. Va. 25314  
Ph. 342-0996

Executive Secretary West Virginia  
Library Commission.....

Frederick Glazer  
2004 Quarrier Street  
Charleston, W. Va. 25311  
Ph. 348-2041 or 1-800-642-9021  
Home: 114 Sheridan Circle  
Charleston, W. Va. 25314  
Ph. 343-3931

#### SECTION CHAIRMEN

College & University.....

Louis Gill  
W. Va. College of Graduate Studies  
Hill Hall  
Institute, W. Va. 25112

768-9711

Ph. 766-3664  
Home: 5418 W. Karen Circle  
Charleston, W. Va. 25312  
Ph. 776-3087

Public Libraries.....

Mrs. Elizabeth Fair, Librarian  
Ohio County Public Library  
2100 Market Street  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Ph. 232-0244  
Home: 305 Washington Avenue  
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003  
Ph. 242-0803

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Morgantown High School  
109 Wilson Avenue  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Home: 746 Amherst Road  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Ph. 599-4676

Special Libraries.....

Miss Donna Hudson  
Technical Services Librarian  
Medical Center Library  
West Virginia University  
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Ph. 293-2113  
Home: 345 Prospect Avenue, Apt. 411  
Morgantown, W. Va. 26505  
Ph. 293-4568

Trustees.....

Barbara B. Johnson  
309 48th Street  
Vienna, W. Va. 26101



WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Parkersburg, West Virginia  
December 2, 1972

The meeting was called to order  
by the President, Josephine Fidler,  
at 10:40 a.m.

Those present were:

Josephine Fidler  
President  
Elliott Horton  
First-Vice President  
Merle Moore  
Second Vice-President  
David Childers  
Treasurer  
Barbara Johnson  
Trustee Section  
Elizabeth Fair  
Public Libraries  
Donna Hudson  
Special Libraries  
Nicholas Winowich  
ALA Councilor  
Fred Glazer  
Executive Secy., W.Va.  
Lib. Comm.  
Nancy Jo Canterbury  
State Dept. of Ed.

Minutes from the last meeting  
were approved as distributed.

Nicholas Winowich moved to refer  
to the Constitution and By-Laws  
Committee the question of the voting  
privileges of the ex-officio mem-  
bers of the Executive Board. The  
motion was seconded by Elliott  
Horton and passed.

Mr. Winowich moved to include as  
a part of the 57th Annual Conference  
Minutes a statement on Saturday  
morning's general session sponsored  
by the School Libraries Section.  
Motion was seconded by Mr. Horton  
and passed.

Mr. Horton, First Vice-President,  
hopes to promote the Association  
through West Virginia Libraries and  
publicity sent to libraries for  
posting on staff bulletin boards.  
Josephine Fidler suggested that  
separate membership renewal invoices

be sent after the first of the year  
in a separate mailing rather than  
with West Virginia Libraries. Miss  
Fidler reported a total individual  
membership of 328 for 1972. (See  
membership report.)

The First Vice-President observed  
that Association publicity is rather  
fragmented and suggested that it  
become the responsibility of a  
single person or committee. He  
recommended that his suggestion be  
referred to the Constitution and By-  
Laws Committee. Further he recom-  
mended that the chairman be either  
the first vice-president, second  
vice-president, or the editor of  
West Virginia Libraries. The  
suggestion was approved by the  
Board.

Mr. Horton moved to give the  
president the power to appoint a  
person to take care of publicity for  
this year. The motion was seconded  
by Mr. Winowich and passed. Miss  
Fidler appointed Merle Moore, Second  
Vice-president, to the position of  
Publicity Co-ordinator for 1973.  
She will work with the secretary and  
president to see that publicity is  
improved on a state and national  
level. It was suggested that Merle  
gather the news and prepare it for  
publication. Mr. Glazer will see  
that it is sent to the appropriate  
persons along with the Commission's  
announcements.

There was no Treasurer's report  
because David Childers had not  
received the records from last year's  
treasurer. Mr. Horton reported a  
bank balance of \$1,678.72.

Elizabeth Fair made a motion to  
have the books audited by a CPA or  
RPA at a fee not to exceed \$100.00.  
The motion was seconded by Mr.  
Winowich and passed. Mr. Childers  
was asked to find a CPA or RPA to  
audit the books immediately upon  
receipt of the treasurer's records.

It was agreed that no budget  
could be approved until the 1972  
Treasurer's report was available.  
The Finance Committee will meet to  
plan a budget as soon as the books

are received and audited. The budget will be sent to each of the Board members for approval by mail.

The \$5.00 Conference registration fee was adopted for 1973.

Mr. Glazer, Executive Secretary of The West Virginia Library Commission, reported that he is trying to make the Commission stronger in order to better serve the libraries of West Virginia. He stated that he was looking to the Association for support when the budget came before the Legislature in February.

Nancy Jo Canterbury, State Department of Education, reported that next year the Student Assistants Workshop will be held November 3-4. There will be a program planning meeting April 14, 1973.

Mr. Winowich, ALA Councilor, reported that the Midwinter Conference will be at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D. C. from Jan. 28-Feb. 3. There will be a luncheon for Congressmen on February 1. Nicholas Winowich, John Scott, and Fred Glazer are responsible for planning our participation at a state level. It was suggested packets be prepared for the Congressmen with information on what is happening in libraries in West Virginia. A mini-model of the instant library was recommended as a table decoration.

Mr. Glazer moved to set aside a sum, not to exceed \$100, for the tickets for the Congressmen to the legislative luncheon. Mr. Winowich seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Donna Hudson, Special Libraries Section, presented a proposed project of a biomedical serials list to include the serials held in all the health science libraries in the state. The idea was favorably accepted by the Board but no action was taken until additional study is made.

Barbara Johnson, Trustees Section, reported her emphasis for 1973 will be on getting the trustees more actively involved in library activities. She would like to see an

orientation manual for new trustees and regional workshops held to lend encouragement for the annual meeting. Mr. Glazer suggested that one of the workshops be a legislative workshop. He also recommended that trustees be asked to send letters to members of the Legislature in February asking for library support.

An October meeting was held by the College and University Section at West Virginia State College. At least three other meetings are planned at different areas in the state during the year. Faculty status for librarians and library cooperation continue as concerns.

An inquiry had been received from the School Libraries Section concerning the reason for section meetings being on Saturday. Several years ago section meetings were planned for Saturday because some librarians could attend a Saturday meeting but not the entire Conference. Further study will be made to see if a change is feasible. The School Libraries Section is planning a spring workshop.

Meeting adjourned for lunch. Reconvening at 1:20 p.m.

The President presented Committee appointments (see list). Appointments were approved.

Miss Canterbury suggested the minutes have an index by topic so that information could be available quickly. This consideration will be referred to the Secretary.

Mr. Horton reported that in conferring with a lawyer, the two essential elements for incorporation of WVLA have been met: a permanent address and a statement of goals and purposes. He will continue working with the lawyer and present a status report at the March meeting.

MARLF will meet on October 24-28, 1973, in Atlantic City. According to Mr. Winowich, West Virginia and Delaware will be jointly responsible for a program in library administration for one afternoon.

Southeastern Library Association met October 30-November 3 and extended an invitation to West Virginia to join the Association. It will require a vote of the membership of WVLA to accept this invitation. However, individuals may join for dues of \$5.00. The next meeting will be held in Richmond in 1974.

The Post Office Box will remain in Morgantown for the present. Since our letterhead stationary does not carry the post office box number, each person will indicate the address to which he wishes correspondence directed.

Next year's Conference will be held at Oglebay Park from September 27-29 with Elizabeth Fair as Conference Chairman. The conference site has been reviewed by Miss Fair and Miss Fidler and the Conference Chairman has appointed her committees.

Suggestions for the WVLA program include: Cablevision, library cooperation, a program which would be of interest to trustees, and a reception honoring trustees.

The meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m. The next meeting of the Executive Board will be held in March at Oglebay Park.

Respectively submitted,

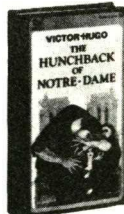
Secretary, Pro-tem  
Donna Hudson

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WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS, 1973

The following persons have accepted committee appointments. A complete list of appointments will appear in the next issue of West Virginia Libraries.

STANDING COMMITTEES

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chairman David Gillespie  
(Glenville State)

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
COMMITTEE

Chairman Robert Masters  
(Fairmont State)

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

H. W. Apel	1973
Mary Louise Graham (Raleigh Co. Public)	1973
Elliott Horton (Morgantown Public)	1974
Elizabeth Fair (Wheeling Public)	1974
Donald Riggs (Bluefield State)	1974
Nancy Jo Canterbury (State Dept. of Ed.)	1975
Merle Moore (Clarksburg Public)	1975
Fred Glazer (Library Comm.)	1975

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman Josephine Fidler (MU)  
Elliott Horton (Morgantown Public)  
David Childers (W.Va. Library Comm.)

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chairman Elliott Horton  
(Morgantown Public)

RESOLUTIONS AND AWARDS COMMITTEE

Chairman Judy Rule (Cabell Co. Public)  
Elliott Horton (Morgantown Public)  
Lois Murphy (Ed., W. Va. Libraries)

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

Chairman Dorothy Muse (Parkersburg Public) 1973  
Beatrice Quigley (Clarksburg Veterans Hospital) 1973  
Regina Weaver (Weirton) 1975  
Victorine Louistall (WVU, Dept. L.S.) 1977

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman Eloise Newlon (Kanawha Co. Schools)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

RECRUITMENT

Mary Ellen Kennedy (Glenville)  
Kathleen Larson (MU)

PROGRAM

Chairman Josephine Fidler (MU)  
Dr. Kenneth T. Slack (MU)  
Chairmen of Sections

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

1973 Conference Chairman  
Elizabeth Fair (Wheeling Public)

Parliamentarian

Nicholas Winowich (Kanawha Co. Public)

MARLF Bd. of Directors

Nicholas Winowich (Kanawha Co. Public)  
John Scott (W. Va. State)

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

Chairman Janet Callahan  
(Monongalia Co. Inst. Mat. Center)  
Judy Rule (Cabell Co. Public)

\*These appointments are established by our Constitution.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Up Towner Inn  
Clarksburg, W. Va.

September 21, 1972

The Executive Board Meeting of the West Virginia Library Association was called to order at 10:30 by Robert Murphy, President.

Members present were:

Robert Murphy	President
Josephine Fidler	1st Vice President
Elliott Horton	2nd Vice President
Jim Smith	Treasurer
Donna Hudson	Special Libraries
Kathleen Larson	College Libraries
Barbara Bonfili	School Libraries
Elizabeth Fair	Public Libraries
Nancy Jo Canterbury	W. Va. Department of Education

Merle Moore and Louis Gill also attended. Donna Hudson recorded the minutes in the absence of the secretary.

Miss Moore was named to make agenda changes as were necessary to the Convention. An open invitation to librarians was extended by Salem College. Schedule changes were to be posted and announced.

Old Business

The Executive Board has had the authority to hire a person as executive secretary of the Association to take care of the business. Such authority was granted at the 1971 WVLA Conference in the first business session.

New Business

It was noted that two years ago the Association voted at its annual meeting to have a State Convention in 1973 in addition to MARLF.

The Awards Committee presented the following report:

Ruth Ann Musick's Green Hills of Magic for an outstanding literary work,

Earl Core for outstanding contribution to libraries and librarianship,

Mary Guiney for outstanding contribution to libraries and librarianship,

Olive Lewis, the second annual Dora Ruth Parks award,

and Virginia Lacey Jones, honorary membership.

Josephine Fidler moved and Jim Smith seconded the motion the awards and

resolutions be approved unanimously. Motion carried.

The nominating committee reported that the ballots were in the packets, the ballot box was at the registration desk, and Dorothy Muse had guardianship of the ballot box to see that only members of the Association in good standing could vote.

Dr. Stillwell was to demonstrate the optacon.

The Exhibits Chairman announced that there were to be 31 exhibitors at the Convention.

Meeting Adjourned.

#### WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Up Towner Inn  
Clarksburg, W. Va.

September 23, 1972

The next meeting of the Executive Board will meet the first weekend in December at the Holiday Inn in Parkersburg.

Committee appointments will be made and Section Chairmen should have plans.

Meeting adjourned.

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WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
57TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Up Towner Inn  
Clarksburg, W. Va.

September 21, 22, and 23, 1972.

The annual business meeting of the 1972 Convention of the West Virginia Library Association was called to order at 1:45 p.m. by Robert Murphy, President.

There being no corrections, the minutes were approved as distributed.

Mayor William Lear welcomed the Convention to Clarksburg.

Merle Moore made announcements of some changes in the agenda and presented a gavel to Robert Murphy, President. The gavel was made by James D. Jeffres of cherry wood on behalf of Harrison County.

Old business included an instruction to the treasurer to lend MARLF \$90.00.

New business included a letter from MARLF asking the West Virginia Library Association and the Delaware Library Association to present a program to the program planning committee in New York by October 13. October 24-28, 1973, is the date for MARLF's next meeting.

The question of incorporation and the hiring of an Executive Secretary was raised. Mr. Murphy reported that no steps had been taken on this matter. He then volunteered his services to chair a committee on incorporation.

The membership chairman reported 270 individual members and 31 institutional members.

Josephine Fidler moved that the Association grant Virginia Lacey Jones an honorary membership. Judy K. Rule seconded the motion. Voted and passed.

Judy Rule moved the resolution honoring Ivor Boiarsky be accepted unanimously. Doug Oleson seconded the motion. Voted and Passed.

Judy Rule moved the resolution honoring W. F. Dalzell be accepted unanimously. David Gillespie seconded the motion. Voted and passed.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$1962.62 as of September 21, 1972.

The Constitution and By-Laws Committee was instructed to investigate the possibility of officers serving longer terms and to write job descriptions for each office.

The legislative Committee reported they had a joint meeting with the Executive Board March 4 with Germaine Krettek as guest. This committee was also responsible for the Social Hour with the Candidates for state and federal offices from West Virginia held during the Conference.

During Mid-winter ALA there will be a time allotted for State Associations to host the Congressmen from their state. It was

recommended that the following be included: the chairman of the Legislative Committee, a trustee, a representative of Friends of the Library, a school librarian and the Executive Secretary of the WVLA.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following ballot:

Elizabeth Fair or Elliott Horton for 1st vice president and president-elect,

Merle Moore or Judith Prosser for 2nd vice president,

Judy Rule or Doug Oleson for secretary,

James Smith or Dave Childers for treasurer.

As there were no further nominations from the floor the President declared nominations closed.

James Nelson moved the West Virginia Library Association withdraw from Mid-Atlantic Regional Library Federation and seek membership in the Southeastern Library Association. Fred Glazer seconded the motion. Elizabeth Fair moved and Doug Oleson seconded the motion to table Mr. Nelson's motion to a subsequent meeting of the Conference. Voted and passed.

Meeting adjourned.

.....

At the second general session Elliott Horton presided. Dolly Rapping introduced Dr. Stillwell who demonstrated the optacon which is a small camera that converts the image it sees into a tactile image by using 144 tiny pins. The cost of an optacon is \$5,000.00.

Mr. Horton called for further discussion of Mr. Nelson's motion concerning MARLF. Mr. Winowich stated that Mr. Myers should be present. Mr. Horton ruled that if there are further developments, discussion should be continued later in the conference.

Mrs. Rapping moved and Nick Winowich seconded the motion for WVLA to write a letter to Dr. Stillwell expressing our appreciation for his coming. Voted and passed.

It was announced that there are certified Braillists in Huntington and Beckley.

.....

Josephine Fidler presided at the third general session. Fred Glazer presented the plans of the Commission for state library service in West Virginia. Jay Morrison from the Governor's office presented the Governor's redistricting plan for West Virginia. The Library Commission held an open meeting with the Association. The following members of the Commission were present:

Harry Esbenshade  
C. Campbell Beall,  
Mrs. Glazer

Mrs. Hopkins  
Mr. Glazer



.....  
Nicholas Winowich presided at the luncheon on Friday. Mr. Frank K. Cylike was the speaker.

.....  
Robert Stemple presided at the session on Library Architecture. Hoyt Galvin was the speaker. The state of the art as far as architecture is concerned will be published in Mr. Galvin's article in Library Journal in December. He gave the members of the planning team - governmental authority, the librarian, the architect, consultant, and interior planner and their duties in planning a building.

.....  
The panel discussion on aid and assistance to health and related science libraries pointed out that there are grants to be used to improve resources or start a library. Project grants total \$200,000.00. The improvement grant is for 3,000 books, journals and films.

.....  
Robert Murphy presided at the Annual Banquet. The Morgantown's Men Chorus entertained and Virginia Lacey Jones was the speaker. Awards were presented to Dr. Earl Core, Mary Guiney, Olive Lewis, and Green Hills of Magic by Ruth Ann Musick. Dr. Jones was presented with her honorary membership.

.....  
Josephine Fidler presided at the last general session.

The results of the balloting were given as follows:

Elliott Horton	1st vice president
Merle Moore	2nd vice president
Judy Rule	Secretary
Dave Childers	Treasurer

The following are the section chairmen for the coming year;

Louis Gill	College & University
Elizabeth Fair	Public Libraries
Barbara Bonfili	School Libraries
Donna Hudson	Special Libraries
Barbara B. Johnson	Trustee

James Nelson moved the President of the Association contact SEALA concerning our joining and report to the Convention in 1973. The motion was seconded. Voted and passed.

Mr. Nelson suggested that proponents of MARLF and SEALA submit pros and cons of each organization to West Virginia Libraries.

Dr. Jones spoke for SEALA and suggested that to join would be a step

forward. She felt we have more in common with the southern states.

Nick Winowich suggested the Association extend thanks to Merle Moore and Josephine Fidler. Miss Moore then introduced her committee.

Next year's convention will be held at Wilson Lodge, Wheeling, September 27-29, 1973.

MARLF will meet October 17-24, 1973, in Atlantic City.

Beckley extended an invitation to the convention to meet in Beckley in 1974.

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Speech delivered before the West Virginia Library Association  
Clarksburg, West Virginia  
September 22, 1972

AGGRESSIVE AND INVOLVED LIBRARIANSHIP

By: Virginia Lacy Jones, Dean  
School of Library Service  
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

The overwhelming strides in science and technology; the growth and proliferation of new knowledge; the expansion and shifting of population centers; the chaotic state of the world and of our nation as related to war, poverty, ignorance, pollution, human relations and ethnic relationships; the change and decadence of moral and ethnic values, the alienation of youth with "the system"; crime and drug abuse; unemployment; and an unstable economic structure cause us to live constantly with an undercurrent of anxiety. A keen awareness of these problems and their future implications is almost more than we can bear to contemplate.

We are at a critical point in human history in which we are engaged in a race between new and changing concepts of education and catastrophe. These educational changes are largely dependent upon drastic changes in all phases of librarianship. Formal education from that of early childhood through the university level must be strengthened and expanded, illiteracy must be conquered, and functional continuing educational programs for people at all levels of formal education must be developed. Educational goals cannot be centered mainly on the acquisition of knowledge; a major thrust must be on the change of attitudes and behavior. Pre-Nazi Germany had eliminated illiteracy,

had developed superior technology, and had an abundance of scholars with Ph.D. degrees; however, this situation exemplified the fact that scholarship at the sacrifice of compassion and conscience can be most destructive.

B. F. Skinner in his provocative book, Beyond Freedom and Equality, describes very clearly the need for educators, librarians and all people regardless of their professional and occupational interests to work together to develop a new technology of behavior in which people are challenged to break away from time-worn theories and tradition and evaluate critically and then accept new theories and objectives, new values and new procedures to be applied to the solution of our multiple problems.

In this changing and confused society, as librarians we should view ourselves as dynamic educators concerned with the broad field of communications, with the responsibility for the management of knowledge, and the control (within certain limits) of information. We assume this responsibility fully aware of the power of knowledge and dedicated to using this power to bring about constructive social action and change.

One of the time-honored and traditional objectives of libraries has been to preserve the cultural heritage, to dwell upon the past. This objective must be maintained; however, much greater emphasis, at this point in history, must be placed on the now and the future. People desperately need a greater understanding of what is happening in this state, this nation, and in the world today. People desperately

need some bases for projecting and preparing for the future, and depending upon their ages, what can be expected of them within the next five, 10, 25, or 50 years. "It should be the library's job to integrate man with his present, therefore giving him a future, not to reconcile him with his past."<sup>1</sup>

How can the West Virginia Library Association and the public, school, college and university, and special librarians of this state make a significant impact on the now and the future of the lives of the people of this state. Several suggestions are offered, some applicable at the state level, and some at the local level.

At the state level it is most important to continue to build a strong state association with active participation and involvement of librarians from every county. The librarians in the small towns who are isolated in the mountain areas need the contact and opportunity to discuss common problems with librarians in the larger more affluent communities. Perhaps regional meetings within the state would penetrate closer to the grass roots of the state and get more librarians in isolated communities involved in library development. The state library commission needs the support of a strong organization to implement its program and secure ample financial support from the local, state and federal governments to strengthen and expand its services.

The Association, with the cooperation of the state library agency, might consider an on-going comprehensive self-study, done not

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<sup>1</sup>Bill Chase, "The Context of Culture," Library Journal XCV (November 15, 1970), 3271.

by an outside professional, but directed by professional librarians in the state who have an intimate knowledge of the social, economic, and political structure of the state, and who know the needs and aspirations of the people. Such a study could result in a series of reports which would evaluate personnel, not only in terms of their qualifications, but also in terms of how effectively they are being used either in repetitious clerical type routines or in challenging responsibilities in which they can use their creative talents working with people. The quality, quantity and types of available materials could be assessed as well as physical facilities. A very important part of such a survey might attempt to identify the specific areas in the state where functionally illiterate people are located and who and where are the literate non-library users. The study of the most recent census tracts relative to the social, educational, health, environmental, and economic problems of each county can be charted to clearly indicate the now and future library needs of this state. It could give state-wide direction to what the information needs of the people are, the priorities to be established in terms of materials and services needed by the masses and especially for those who are the least privileged.

A comprehensive study of the financial support available for libraries throughout the state may clearly indicate that many political units, counties and towns, cannot adequately support single unit libraries and may indicate the need to pool, by contractual agreements, financial resources to develop regional library systems with branches

and mobile services. Available financial support for libraries throughout the state may also indicate the need for college and university libraries to share their campus resources and services with non-campus clientele, and for school libraries to function as community libraries and especially to make efforts to define and serve the library needs of parents of school children.

Cooperation in sharing materials and services among public, academic, school, and special libraries represents wise use of available funds and demonstrates this to public officials. Attempts to build three adequate types of library programs (school, academic, and public) within economically limited political units is analogous to a poor man attempting to support three separate families when he barely has enough money to support one.

With well documented specific information relative to the library facilities and services available in the state, and the library and information needs of the people of the state, from which priorities are established, the state library association can initiate and aggressively work for local, state, and federal financial support for library services. To do this librarians must become politically involved and must have direct contact with government officials at all levels and do a great selling job to make them aware of the potential of libraries in improving the quality of life for all people. This means presenting the case for library support to persons running for elective offices and campaigning for those who are committed to the

support of libraries. A strong state library legislative program calls for organized campaigns of letter writing to members of the state legislature and state representatives in the United States Congress. Such a program demands the education of laymen and friends of the library groups to cooperate by aggressively working for financial support of libraries. Press conferences on local TV stations and radio, as well as local newspaper articles could be useful in promoting our cause in gaining government support. Statistical analyses of the facilities and services available in other states which compare the progress or lack of progress in this state with other neighboring states may be a means of stimulating interest and action on the part of government officials who determine the amount of the tax dollar to be spent on libraries.

Additional financial support for library service may be forthcoming in proportion to the extent that we can demonstrate that we are making the fullest possible use of all the library personnel and facilities we have available by means of cooperative programs such as inter-library loan practices; exchange programs to share excess materials; the development of state, regional or special subject union catalogs and lists of available materials. Through the contacts made in the state association, library personnel with specialized training and experience can be identified to serve as consultants in their areas of special competence in building materials collections and planning services.



To further demonstrate the full use of library resources by making them more easily accessible to all people in the state, why not initiate a state-wide borrower's card to be honored in every county and community and in all types of libraries? If an American Express Credit Card can be used anywhere in the United States and in foreign countries throughout the world, why could residents of Grafton not use their library cards in Fairmont, Morgantown, and Clarksburg?

The involvement of librarians in state commissions, committees, and projects not directly related to libraries is of great importance. Librarians serving in these capacities may be involved in medical and health projects, public transportation, welfare for the aged, unemployment, the judicial system, or the development of graphic and performing arts. These librarians will have the opportunity to serve the information needs of these groups and to illustrate in a practical way how important their in-put and resources are to all groups that are serving the varied needs of the people. Contacts made by librarians as they become aggressively involved in state groups working in areas not directly related to library service will prove invaluable in gaining respect for librarianship and in changing the image of librarians as merely custodians of book collections. Some librarians may say that there is not enough time to do these things. Perhaps it is a matter of wiser use of time. It could be apathy, or librarians may feel too snug and secure in executing routine procedures and too timid to venture out and become more involved in social action.

Our public libraries are often not used because there are no planned on-going programs to which the masses of people can relate. Librarians who are involved in community organizations and are socially alert to the problems of the people can engage in programs that will assist the people of the state to have a greater control over their destinies.

Some examples of the types of activities which might be considered by librarians are suggested: Environmental problems are of considerable concern to West Virginians. The land and people are being exploited by stripmining. Lives are lost in coal mines because safety regulations are not observed.

How can the library contribute to the solution of these types of problems? It can collect all the materials available on the subject, clippings, pamphlets, copies of legislation proposed and legislation that is passed. It can get pictures (blown-up photographs) slides and films made of the land areas of the state that have been devastated and of the human suffering caused by mine tragedies. Exhibits of such materials can be placed not only in libraries but in other places in the community where they can easily be seen by the people. Librarians might consider working with local television for the showing of these pictures and urge discussions and open debate on TV and radio. Librarians can suggest this as a topic for social and civic clubs for discussion and urge the development of a plan of action to promote legislation to restore a healthy, safe and beautiful environment. The library, which must emerge as a positive type community

action center, must supply materials and, if need be, must organize people to make them aware of the power of knowledge and how and when to use it to achieve the desired results. This type of program could be statewide primarily in public libraries, but also in academic and school libraries.

Unemployment is a problem in this state. The library has a role to play in this area. The libraries of the state of Ohio have demonstrated their effectiveness with its BOOKS/JOB program in which the libraries throughout the state worked with social agencies including the county OEO centers and collected all types of job information. They set up a statewide job information network, they made available films and filmstrips about various types of occupations and assisted in setting up job training and referral centers.

In relation to jobs and job training, libraries have a service to render in helping people with limited ability to read and write, to learn how to fill out application forms, to write letters of application, to read job descriptions and orders. This is a vital part of the National Right to Read effort to which librarians are committed. Films, filmstrips and slides can be obtained to help in this type of program. High school and college students and other citizens' groups, even church organizations, can be recruited to work with such programs.

Creative and innovative programs can be developed to make people more aware of their political responsibility as voters, to assist with voter registration, to acquaint people with the issues and the positions of candidates on these issues, and even to teach people the mechanics of casting their votes. In Atlanta voting is done by machine. Several

weeks before elections, voting machines are placed in branch and neighborhood libraries, and people in the community are called to the library where volunteers show them how to use the machines.

Thousands of people do not understand the workings of social security, medicare, and welfare benefits in regards to their rights, the laws, and the various offices and channels through which they must go to secure information and the funds to which they are entitled. Many are helpless in filling out forms. As community centers, libraries could invite groups who need help in these areas to the library and bring in knowledgeable people from government agencies to explain (with visual aids) and to answer questions, and give directions to people who need help in these areas.

Many of our youth are disenchanted with the so-called establishment and are alienating themselves from society. With the proper incentives and direction supplied by librarians, many young people who are sensitive to the problems of the disadvantaged will give of their time and talent to work as volunteers in the types of programs described. Youth wants recognition and responsibility, and the opportunity to become involved as they have demonstrated by their work with the Peace Corps, Vista, and similar programs.

If young people are not interested in reading the classics and landmark literary works that we consider great, libraries must be responsive to their interests even if it means acquiring record collections of rock music. Young people are grappling with the problems of the new concepts of morality and experimentation with drugs, and

they have a keen sense of awareness of social injustice.

Librarians can respond to the questions confronting young people by initiating discussion groups that address themselves to such topics as birth control, abortion, use of drugs, and venereal diseases. The human resources of the community can be identified by making lists of people who can lead such discussions and serve as resource people. In this type of activity, film presentations can be most helpful.

The interests and energies of many young people can be channeled in more positive directions if librarians find ways to become more involved with them, listen to them in rap sessions held at the library, and offer them opportunities to do the footwork needed to infiltrate the towns and rural areas to make practical information available to people who need it and get them to participate in projects sponsored by libraries or projects sponsored by social agencies that are assisted by libraries. Information about the everyday practical problems encountered by people should flow from our libraries like water when we turn on the spigot.

The examples cited represent issues that may be controversial in this state and may be disturbing to people with power who have vested interests that may be threatened. Such programs may create tensions and controversy; however, the fact that tensions are created is indicative of the fact that basic values are at stake and that commitment and a moral struggle for survival and a better quality of life are the ultimate goals.

The general public tends to be neutral or negative toward libraries; however, their attitudes can change when they learn and

benefit from the action oriented services directed toward their practical needs. Some library trustees who are blinded by tradition and who wish libraries to remain quiet, unobtrusive collections of materials with little relevance to the now and the future, may disagree with the type of thrust set forth here. Perhaps this is indicative of the need to educate trustees to new concepts of librarianship, or to take action with community support to revitalize these august groups with new people, young people, those who represent different occupational and professional interests, and those who represent the various ethnic backgrounds that make up the population of this state.

Library-sponsored play production groups using people of all age groups, displays of artistic works and photography can stimulate a greater interest in the arts, and bring people together to foster better human relations through the sharing of mutual interests. People who have traveled extensively and have interesting and colorful slides of various parts of the world can be invited to present slide showings and share their travel experiences. A by-product could be the promotion of a greater understanding of the world and its peoples and problems.

Because of the depreciation of population in this state, libraries have an obligation to work directly and indirectly with individuals, business, industry and civic groups to make them aware of business and industry in the state as assets for the future. There are many

people who do not understand the social, economic, and cultural assets of business and industry within the borders of the state. A knowledge of these assets can be promoted in libraries through the utilization of films, displays and extensive collections of materials secured from business and industry. The possibility of developing West Virginia as a top tourist and vacation area can be assisted through library programs.

The types of projects suggested call for the multi-media approach in disseminating information. Audio and visual materials, carefully evaluated in terms of specific objectives and behavioral patterns to be achieved, can be in many instances the best media to transmit knowledge, to present ideas, and to stimulate creative thinking. The development of libraries as information centers with government publications, ephemeral materials from social agencies, business and industry; paperbacks, films, and recordings are vital to our society. Thus, librarians need to continue their own education formally and informally in acquiring as much information as possible about the utilization of the hardware and software necessary for the multi-media approach in aggressive and involved library services.

Library service cannot offer a panacea for all the ills of society; however, the nurturing of the minds of people who are motivated to intelligent action can spell the difference between survival and catastrophe. With a better informed public we can help people to acquire the power to endure for we are at a point in the history of

man in which we must steel ourselves for a long, inconclusive and unrelenting struggle against opposing forces. Our dilemmas have no short-time solutions, if indeed there are solutions. As a group, we librarians can work together for recognition and prove that we are an indispensable part of the knowledge process which mankind is dependent upon for survival and progress.

P O S I T I O N      O P E N

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SPEECH DELIVERED BEFORE THE WEST  
VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
CONVENTION LUNCHEON MEETING

Clarksburg, West Virginia  
September 22, 1972

by Frank Cylke, Executive Secretary  
of the Federal Library Committee

When an evangelist receives a call he responds! When I was asked to talk to you today I accepted immediately. Then I asked your program chairman why I was selected. I trust he will excuse me, but I really did not listen to his reply. My business is to promote co-operations within the Federal Library community and to assist the development of relationships with other library communities.

I am here, then, to spread the word. To spread the word about who we are -- what we do and to provoke you to think about how you may benefit from working with your Federal associates.

First, I will describe the Federal library community, then say a few words about the Federal Library Committee and conclude with a brief allusion to the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities.

The Federal library community represents a very significant national resource. Federal libraries are public institutions, and their collections are among the most comprehensive in the specialized fields in which they collect. They were established and are maintained to support administrative and special interest research programs of their agencies. Their services are, however, extended directly or indirectly to all segments of population. These Federal libraries, numbering some 2,600, are widely dispersed within the United States and around the world. Forty percent are outside the continental United States. Only seven percent of all Federal libraries are located within the metropolitan Washington, D.C.

area.

There are seven types of Federal libraries: Presidential, national, general, academic, school, special, or technical and institutional.

Each type of library is organized to collect materials and provide services within specific areas. Presidential libraries specialize in the official records, memorabilia, literature, and other materials concerning the affairs of a specific President of the United States. National libraries have Government-wide responsibilities and missions which include concern for both national and international matters. General libraries provide service to meet the cultural, informational, educational, and recreational needs of those attached to a military or public information service agency. Academic libraries are intended to serve the faculty and students in colleges, universities, vocational, graduate, and post-graduate schools. The Service Academy libraries are included in this group. Elementary and secondary schools on military bases and on Indian reservations usually are served by school libraries. Special or technical libraries support mission plans with library and information services. Institutional libraries serve those in hospitals and prisons.

The holdings of these individual Federal libraries average 16,500 items. Books predominate in most collections (60 percent), but there are also less traditional materials, including recordings, maps, and films.

Exclusive of the national libraries, expenditures of Federal libraries in fiscal 1970 totaled nearly 16 million dollars. Average individual library expenditures (exclusive of the three national libraries) for materials, staff, and equipment in 1970 was approximately \$27,000. The typical Federal library has one librarian, who may or may not be a professional and who may or may not have supporting staff.

Over the years Federal libraries, like other libraries, have had many problems. Budgets and staff have seldom been adequate to assure the quantity and level of services their clients had a right to expect. Organizationally, Federal libraries have usually been relatively low in the hierarchy, frequently sharing the status of the building management services, the supply office, the mail and files unit. Because library specialization and the importance of library holdings and services have not been fully recognized by some agency administrators, long-established specialized libraries with distinguished collections built up over many years have been relegated to the basement level in reorganization of Federal agencies, even those whose mission accomplishments are obviously dependent upon collection and use of books and other printed materials. All Federal libraries have faced problems concerned with the housing of expanding collections, the inadequacy of library space assignments, equipment needs, disposition of surplus materials, procurement of current materials, control of the collections, service requirements, personnel administration, et cetera.

The idea of dealing with these common critical library problems on a cooperative basis was considered on a number of occasions for over half a century.

The Federal Library Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the Federal library and library-related information community to three points:

- 1) To: Achieve better utilization of library resources and facilities.
- 2) To: Provide more effective planning, development, and operation of Federal libraries.
- 3) To: Promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources.

Membership on the Committee is comprised of representatives of the three National Libraries, and all the Cabinet Agencies. Further, six independent agencies are elected every two years. In addition, there are five official observers. Guest observers are appointed from time to time.

To achieve the three noted goals a Federal Library Committee Secretariat was established and a Task Force/Sub-Committee/Work Group operating method selected for implementation. Emphasis was placed upon the acquisition of R & D grant and contract funds. Work, for the most part, was pursued by the Secretariat, by independent individuals, and by firms under the direction of specific work groups.

The Task Forces include those directed toward:

The acquisition of Library Materials

The Automation of Library Operations

Education

Interlibrary Loan Assignments

Mission and Standards

Physical Facilities

Procurement Procedures

Public Relations

Recruiting

The Role in Information Systems

Other work groups are concerned with:

Interpreting Civil Service Classification Guidelines

Procurement Problems

Program Planning and Budgeting

Statistics

Map Libraries

All areas were not pursued on an

equal level. However, many projects undertaken for the Federal community have direct relevance to those in the private sector.

For example, the Study of Resources, the Roster of Federal Libraries and Guidelines for Library Automation are of potential use.

The Study of Resources is a guide to the research resources of 188 Federal Government libraries. The term "resources" includes not only such resources as books, periodicals, and maps, but also such items as those found principally in the Library of Congress, and the library of the Smithsonian Institution, such as motion pictures, musical scores, recordings, prints, drawings, posters, manuscripts, diaries, account books, talking books, oral histories, and photographs.

Data were obtained by means of a 15-item questionnaire distributed to 578 Federal libraries. When the criteria were applied to the returns and the number of not-returns were also taken into account, the final total selected for analysis was reduced to 188.

As was to be expected the subject coverage is widespread, but there is a noticeable concentration in two areas, History and the Pure Sciences. The subject having the least representation is Religion.

This identification of Federal resources is available to you on request. By January we will have an updated version.

The Roster lists 1,950 Federal libraries. It is presented in three parts. Part I is arranged, alphabetically, within the designated Branches of the Government, then by country, state and city. Part II provides a geographic arrangement, first by country alphabetically, then by state, city department and bureau. Part III is a listing, alphabetically, by general subject, category or type of library. Within the subjects the libraries are arranged by

country, state, city, department and bureau.

A descriptive explanation and index to contents precedes each of the three parts.

Guidelines for Library Automation were developed by Barbara Markuson for SDC.

Before going on to the National Library Task Force, I will briefly mention the FLC Newsletter. The FLC Newsletter is a monthly publication holding news about and of interest to Federal librarians. The news should be of general interest as well. Two accompanying appendixes The Roster of Prospective Federal Librarians and the Library Vacancy Roster also attract attention. All are available to libraries on request at no charge.

L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, joined Martin M. Cummings, M.D., Director of the National Library of Medicine, and John Sherrod, Director of the National Agricultural Library, in announcing that the U.S. National Libraries Task Force on Automation and Other Cooperative Services will function as a cooperative activity in parallel to the program of the Federal Library Committee. I serve as Chairman.

The U.S. National Libraries Task Force was established in 1967 by the three directors to "improve access to the world's literature in all areas of human concern and scholarship so that comprehensive access to the materials of learning can be afforded to all citizens of the United States. The Task Force has worked actively in the fields of acquisition, descriptive and subject cataloging, and various phases of automation toward the ultimate goal of "development of a national data bank of machine-readable cataloging information...as a central resource for all libraries." During this period the Task Force has submitted recommendations to the directors on:

1. The adoption of the MARC II format for the communication of bibliographic information;

2. Measures of assure compatibility in descriptive cataloging practices;
3. Adoption of standard calendar data and standard language codes;
4. Adoption of standard character sets for roman alphabets and romanized non-roman alphabets; and,
5. Plans for national serials controls and for further cooperation in acquisitions among the three national libraries.

The Task Force's development of the National Serials Data Project through the pilot stage made possible the recent announcement of the on-going National Serials Data Program under the sponsorship of the three national libraries.

At the present time we are working toward:

- 1) developing a coordinated automation policy
- 2) creating a standard order form
- 3) developing procedures for serial dealers to deliver shelf ready periodicals and,
- 4) developing serial dealer performance criteria.

I have briefly identified the Federal library community, have discussed both the Federal Library Committee and the U.S. National Libraries Task Force.

I have not described maps or potential projects. I hope I have caused you to think a bit about possible areas of cooperation and of ways in which you may use us.



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COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SECTION

Chairman's Report 1972

The chairman appointed Mr. Donald Riggs, Librarian at Bluefield State College, chairman of a committee to explore the possibilities of obtaining faculty status and rank for West Virginia's academic librarians. A meeting of all chief librarians from West Virginia's four year colleges and universities was held at the Robert F. Kidd Library, Glenville, West Virginia, on November 19, 1972, to discuss this topic. A progress report of this committee will be given at the Annual Meeting on Saturday September 23, 1972, in Clarksburg.

In March, 1972, the chairman received a request from Miss Ruth Warnecke, Deputy Executive Director of the American Library Association for suggestions of candidates for Executive Secretary of the Association of College and Research Libraries. The chairman highly recommended Mr. H. W. Apel of Marshall University as the best candidate.

The 1972 edition of the College and University Directory was compiled by the chairman. This year we enclosed a paragraph in the letter to the heads of the libraries to encourage every member of their staff to join WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!

The Chairman attended four Executive Board Meetings this past year.

The form used by the West Virginia Library Commission to obtain library statistics from colleges and universities was inspected and revised by the chairman.

Kathleen Larson  
Chairman

SPECIAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Chairman's Report 1972

As chairman of the Special Library Section, I attended meetings of the Executive Board in Parkersburg in September, 1972, and in Clarksburg in December, 1971.

I wish to thank Beatrice Quigley for attending the June meeting in Clarksburg since I was unable to go because of a prior commitment.

I have been working out the idea for a project which I intend to present at the section meeting for the approval of the members. I hope to be able to put it in effect during the coming year.

Knowing the need for audio-visual equipment in special libraries, I have accepted the invitation of the School Libraries Section to join them after our business meeting for the "Workshop on Multimedia, Teaching and the School Librarian."

Respectfully submitted,

Donna Hudson, Chairman

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE  
Report

The Intellectual Freedom Committee will hold its meeting during the Conference to elect officers and update its membership. Notice of time and place will be placed at the Registration Desk.

The American Libraries beginning with the September 1972, issue will no longer contain an intellectual freedom column. It was a casualty of budget cuts. Anyone interested in filling the void can subscribe to the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom. It is published bi-monthly and features articles, reviews of books and films, and current news of censorship attempts and court decisions. The cost is \$5.00 a year. The Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom can be purchased from:

Subscriptions  
American Library Association  
50 E. Huron Street  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Remember Judy Krug who spoke to the West Virginia Library Conference' at Morgantown in the fall of 1969? She is still going strong as indicated in the enclosed article taken from page #5 of August, 1972, Memorandum of OIFALA.

If you would like to make suggestions for the Intellectual Freedom Committee Members, please feel free to contact them. They are as follows:

C. E. Campbell Beall  
Victorine Louistall  
Regina Weaver  
Dorothy Muse

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Muse, Chairman  
Intellectual Freedom  
Committee

#### PROGRAM SPECIALIST OF LIBRARY SERVICES

##### Annual Report

During 1971-1972, the Program Specialist of Library Services, worked with school library section chairmen of the West Virginia Library Association and the West Virginia Education Association. She secured William Gosling, Project Director, Cataloging in Publication, Library of Congress, as a speaker for W.V.E.A.

She served as co-ordinator for the West Virginia Student Library Assistants' Association in October 1971.

The Program Specialist evaluated Title I and Comprehensive Educational program projects.

The Program Specialist participated in inservice meetings for librarians and on site reviews of library science teacher preparation

programs at West Virginia Wesleyan and Davis and Elkins. She served on North Central Evaluation teams at Du Pont, Vinson, Parkersburg, Scott, Woodrow Wilson, Hurricane, and Pocahontas County High Schools.

The Program Specialist participated in an on site review of the Pace Center at Parkersburg.

She served on the Advisory Committee for the West Virginia Library Commission for long range planning on improvement of library services in West Virginia.

The Program Specialist served as a member of the Executive Board of the West Virginia Library Association.

She assisted with cataloging of printed materials, approved requisitions, served as a resource person to departmental staff, the West Virginia Library Commission, archives, counties and answered out-of state requests for materials. She distributed copies of Singa Hipsy Doodle to all public, parochial schools, State colleges, universities, PACE Centers, and music supervisors in co-operation with the Arts and Humanities Council who published this book.

The Program Specialist attended the midwinter and annual conference of the American Library Association in Chicago, Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy Jo Canterbury  
Program Specialist-  
Library Services

MRS. JOSEPHINE ROSIER, LIBRARIAN  
AT FAIRMONT STATE COLLEGE  
RETIREES ON JUNE 30, 1972.

Mrs. Rosier was a librarian in the Marion County School System from 1928-1933. From 1933-1939, she was assistant librarian at Fairmont State College. After a period of homemaking and child rearing she returned to Fairmont State in 1957 as assistant librarian

and became head librarian in 1958.

Mrs. Rosier received her A.B. degree from West Virginia University. She received her B.S.L.S. from Columbia University. She has been active in various library organizations and is a past president of W.V.L.A. She holds memberships in Delta Kappa Gamma and Alpha Xi Delta.

The Fairmont State library staff gave Mrs. Rosier a retirement dinner on May 12th at the Green Hills Supper Club in Bridgeport.

She and Mr. Rosier, who is a retired engineer, for Monongahela Power Company, will maintain their residence in Fairmont, but plan to travel extensively.

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS, 1972

Renewals	251
Life	2
New	63
Honorary	12
	<u>328</u>

Breakdown by Class

College & University	80
School	64
Public	87
Special	23
Trustee	43
Honorary	12
Unaffiliated	4
Undesignated	6
Student	5
Associate	2
Life Member	2
	<u>328</u>

TOTAL

Breakdown on new members

Public	20
College & University	10
School	13
Trustees	1
Special	6
Unaffiliated	2
Associate	2
Undesignated	4
Students	5
	<u>63</u>

TOTAL

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
BUDGET 1971-1972

A.L.A. Councilor	\$ 300.00
A.L.A. Dues	30.00
College & University Section Conference (Programs, Projects, etc.)	1,200.00
Constitution and By-Laws Committee	50.00
Contingency Fund	200.00
Executive Board	800.00
Exhibits-Round-Table	3.00
Intellectual Freedom Committee	50.00
Legislative Committee	50.00
Membership Committee	150.00
National Library Week	100.00
President's Account	200.00
Public Library Section	50.00
Recruitment Materials	50.00
School Libraries Section	50.00
Special Awards	50.00
Special Libraries Section	50.00
Supplies	200.00
Trustees	50.00
West Virginia Libraries	<u>1,200.00</u>
	<u>\$4,883.00</u>





