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Fall 1985

# West Virginia Libraries 1985 Vol.38 No.3

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VOLUME 38

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# WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

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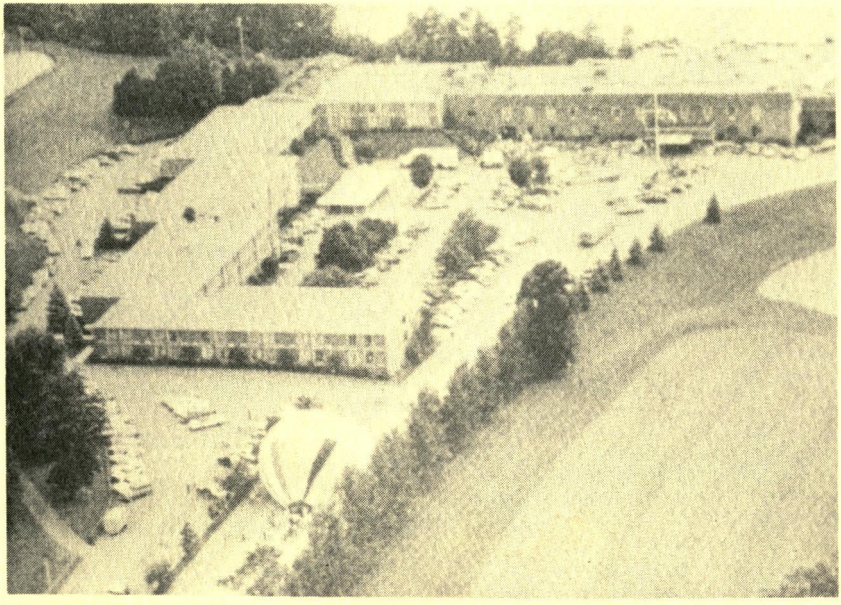

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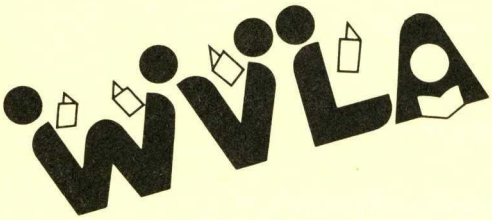

# West Virginia Libraries

VOLUME XXXVIII FALL 1985 NUMBER 3


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A SUBSCRIPTION to the journal is included with membership dues; subscription to non-members is $15.00 per year. Some back issues are available at $3.75 per issue. All back issues are available on microfilm from University Microforms International, Ann Arbor, MI.

MANUSCRIPTS are to be sent to the Editor for consideration. Notification of receipt will be sent immediately. Manuscripts should be submitted on 8½ x 11 inch paper, typed and double spaced. Photographs (black and white preferable) will be accepted. These will be returned if so noted. A very brief professional biographical sketch should be appended to the manuscript. The journal reserves the right to make grammatical corrections and editorial changes to improve clarity.

NEWS NOTES should be sent to the Editor.

ADVERTISING correspondence should be sent to the Advertising Editor.

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# Editor's Page

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This issue contains the program as planned for you by the Conference Committee. Friday afternoon will focus on the use of micro computers.

School librarians and children's librarians take note. Within this issue you will find a way for one of you to win $100.00. Good luck!

- Mildred Moyers

DEADLINES FOR RECEIPT OF MATERIALS TO BE INCLUDED IN FUTURE ISSUES:

| COPY DUE: | PUBLICATION DATE: |
|---|---|
| November 15, 1985 | December 30, 1985 |
| February 15, 1986 | March 30, 1986 |
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| August 15, 1986 | September 30, 1986 |

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# From The President's Desk

It is with great excitement and relief that I step into the fourth and final quarter of my presidency. I am excited about the conference which holds high promise of being the best one in a long time. I am relieved in that after November I can go back to devoting my free time to my family and work.

The theme for this year and for this year's conference is "Get Together". The sections have carried this theme out well in their spring workshops and regional meetings. They have gotten together in record numbers. These are records we hope to repeat at the annual conference.

The conference is going to have over 25 speakers, over 50 exhibitors, 4 general sessions, 7 section meetings, and 5 major social events. Anyone who claims that the conference has nothing interesting, would not be an interesting person.

Of special note is that the Friends and Trustees both have nationally known library figures coming to speak. There are a lot of meetings on computers and a lot of meetings on the basics. Saturday morning concurrent sessions will be held on the state of state legislative issues facing public, academic and school libraries. This will be followed by a talk from Eileen Cooke, Director of the ALA Washington Office.

The conference will be held in Morgantown at the Sheraton Lakeview Resort on October 10-12, 1985. A terrific and fun learning experience is being prepared for your enjoyment. We expect to have record breaking crowds to attend from every section. Plan now to "Get Together" with 400 other library interested people and discover a new world of libraries and librarianship.

- Charles McMorran

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# ALA Councilor's Page

The American Library Association met for its annual conference in Chicago. There were over 2,200 meetings scheduled and 13,552 conference attendees. During the conference Robert Wedgeworth was honored for his service to ALA as its Executive Director and was wished good luck in his new position as Dean of Library Services at Columbia University. Thomas Galvin will be the new Executive Director.

Much discussion was given to ALA's Strategic Long-Range Planning process during the conference. Over 400 members met to generate ideas for a mission statement for the Association and to identify strengths and weaknesses of the organization. Glenn Tecker, an organizational consultant, organized the meeting into small groups. His outline of planning exercises for librarians was made available for use by chapters and units of ALA. The mission statement will specify ALA's reason for existence, give scope and direction to its activities, and support its program planning.

The draft report of the Commission on Freedom and Equality of Access to Information was received by Council with the request that the final report be submitted before the Mid-Winter meeting. Gary Strong and Kenneth Dowlin provided brief overviews of the issues and recommendations included in the report and pointed out, what seemed to them, inconsistencies between the report and ALA policies.

The resolution to establish $17,500 as a recommended starting salary for professionals was not adopted by Council. Instead, it was amended to recommend that each state establish its own minimum starting salary with assistance from the Office for Library Personnel.

During the chapter conclave, the reading and discussion program "Let's Talk About It" was promoted by councilors receiving packets with information concerning it. A special presentation was given by Joe Kimbrough and Roger Swing concerning the Minnesota Library Association forming a coalition with the economic developers in the state to bring about more and better economic development. Information is provided to public libraries to help them better serve the needs of their community.

More information concerning the ALA meeting is available in American Libraries, July/August, 1985 and in Library Journal, August, 1985.

- Judy K. Rule

# UNION LISTING ---

## A TOOL FOR REFERENCE SERVICE

by Dr. James D. Hooks

Librarians have experienced numerous changes in technical processes and information retrieval in recent years. The most significant changes relate in some degree to the computerization of library functions. Many librarians have seen the change from the older Library of Congress card order slips to the newer optical scan slips and eventually to computer produced cards. Academic libraries, for the most part, were among the strongest advocates of the new technologies. In many instances, academic libraries with their access to institutional computer facilities developed in-house programs to perform routine functions. However, without any suitable guidelines for standardized formatting, these in-house systems often were less than desirable for a number of reasons---poor planning, short-sightedness, computer limitations, etc. Once the library community and those responsible for funding library operations realized that the use of computers and computer systems by librarians was inevitable, the next logical step was to design or select programs which would serve both the institution and the library community. The gradual computerization of the union list illustrated this trend. The first significant effort with union listing did not occur until the first edition of the Union List of Serials in 1927. While both the first edition of the Union List of Serials and the subsequent second and third editions were monumental bibliographic projects, there was one persistent problem---even with supplements, printed lists quickly became outdated. Keeping track of new titles, ceasations, cancellations, etc. is of major importance if accuracy in institutional holdings is to be maintained. The problem of up-to-dateness can now be resolved thanks to online computer technology and union listing options available through the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem. The union listing component, as described below, is an integral part of the serials subsystem. The local data record provides the basis for union listing:

> The Union List is designed to be copy specific. There must be a separate local data record for each copy of a title held. The OCLC system merges these local data records together to form a single union list display. The merging process is determined by the union list group or groups for which a library has been profiled. What this means is that, in

> addition to an individual institution's profile, participating libraries are given a common symbol under which their individual symbols are merged. All current OCLC libraries in Pennsylvania are profiled under the symbol PASU. If, for example, the Falk Medical Library joined a medical libraries union list group under the symbol MLUL, its holdings for a particular title would be retrieved by union list searches for either PASU or MLUL. In the OCLC Union List Display, the local data record does not stand alone. It is tied to a full serial bibliographic record. (Sperry 2)

Even though the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem addresses specific needs for serials librarians, the scope and parameters of union listing provide a data base which can be utilized as an extremely effective access tool for patrons and public service librarians.

Libraries, like other social institutions, have undergone numerous changes since humble beginnings during colonial times. The prevailing attitude in libraries at that time was one of restriction. Borrowing books from the college library was often limited to faculty and upper classmen. Under these conditions, libraries had little concern, if any, for union listing or resource sharing. University libraries, in particular, tended to be quite restrictive and served the needs of a select few.

The twentieth century witnessed an accelerated growth and development of many technological advances. The information explosion placed strenuous demands upon libraries for resources and services. The rapid growth of library borrowing and lending during this time had a significant impact upon libraries. As one librarian noted, "by 1927 the practice of interlibrary lending had become common enough in the United States that a national interlibrary loan code was adopted to clarify and standardize policies and procedures" (Parker 871).

Not only did the demand for technical information increase, but also easy access to and rapid availability of these materials, mostly from serial publications, was expected. All of this diversity and specialization has resulted in the fact that no library can really stand alone anymore. Numerous reciprocal borrowing and lending policies have been developed, consortia formed, and informational networks created so that libraries might better meet their growing obligations more efficiently. While future technology may make electronic information retrieval and delivery an everyday occurrence, the traditional interlibrary loan service is currently the primary method for obtaining requested materials.

In the interest of providing statisfactory interlibrary loan services and also maintaining fair use practices among libraries, interlibrary loan quidelines have been adopted to set forth the parameters of judicious interlibrary loan usage. The Pennsylvania Interlibrary Loan Code states, in general, that "interlibrary loans may be requested for any material which

the borrowing library has identified as being in, or has strong reason to believe is in, the lending library's collection" (Pennsylvania 2). Since the patron's first concern is usually regarding the turnaround time, the borrowing library needs to be able to ascertain as accurately as possible the location of the needed material. The ILL Code further outlines reference and location procedures which libraries are obligated to observe when requesting materials:

> "The Borrowing library will make every effort to locate the material requested through local, state and regional union catalogs, book catalogs, microfilm catalogs (such as the Union Library Catalogue of Pennsylvania microfilm), union lists; through interlibrary loan clearinghouses; through on-line and off-line bibliographic and cataloging systems (such as OCLC inc.); and through any other available sources." (Pennsylvania 5)

Accurate verification and location of requests contributes significantly to sound interlibrary loan services for both the borrowing and lending libraries.

The formation and subsequent growth of OCLC has made possible a more accurate and speedy degree of monographic verification than was previously possible with traditional tools. However, serial publications generally and union list holdings specifically have not undergone as much widespread development as monographic entries. Consequently, the lack of copy specific information in the union list format continues to hinder the location function in the interlibrary loan process.

One approach in bringing a union list to a more complete level was initiated at Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Katheryn Mallino, IUP Serials Librarian, and Ruth Carter, Union List Project Coordinator, being aware of the eventual necessity of local maintenance, agreed that obtaining some firsthand information about local maintenance would be beneficial to the promotion of local union list maintenance when it would become the responsibility of each participating library. It was agreed that IUP, with 3,500 active periodical subscriptions, should prove to be an adequate test site. A centralized network project was employed at the onset, and more recently, local maintenance has been initiated.

In 1978-1979, the PRLC union list project was just getting underway in the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center. The decision had followed that Indiana University of Pennsylvania would participate in this project and procedures to accomplish the work would have to be developed. By mid 1980, the Pennsylvania Union List project had begun to materialize. In a sense, two union list projects were simultaneously in process. Ruth Carter discussed this problem at the April 15, 1980 meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Union List of Periodicals. "The first year of the Pennsylvania Union List will entail a specific number of titles and a specific number of libraries both superimposed on the PRLC list" (Carter [1]). However, with

funding from the Pennsylvania State Library, a PaULS (Pennsylvania Union List of Serials) project clearinghouse was established at the University of Pittsburgh and Ruth Carter was appointed project coordinator. By means of a questionnaire from 67 participating libraries (17 PRLC member libraries plus 50 additional, mostly from Eastern Pennsylvania), a core list of 2,200 titles was prepared and sent to participating libraries on June 5, 1980. Each library, with holdings on the core list, reported all copy specific information to the PaULS clearinghouse where the data base inputting was completed by trained personnel. It should be noted that the first PaULS core list was for paper holdings only. Microfilm holdings would be processed at a later date. In the meanwhile, PRLC blue slips were being accepted at PRLC headquarters for the PRLC union list project. The first call for PRLC blue slips went out on July 7, 1978 and continued until the cutoff date on May 31, 1982.

Although a great deal of holdings data was accumulating, there was a serious problem with the OCLC union list profile and concern regarding when the OCLC union list conversion would occur. By late 1979, OCLC began to experiment with possible union list profiles but it would be a year before OCLC's union list profile would be ready for final testing. In addition to the format problem, librarians were quick to note that the lack of linking capabilities between paper, microfilm and microfiche records would occasionally entail additional searching to determine an institution's complete holdings if held in different formats. This problem still persists even though some libraries have included notes in the LDRs (local data records). Somewhat related to the format situation was the lack of the 4th-letter display of an institutional OCLC symbol. Without this capability, it was not possible to immediately determine where, in a decentralized library, a particular title was to be found. Union list searching is the only OCLC program that currently provides a 4th-letter display capability. Other enhancements such as improved search keys and cross logging between the interlibrary loan and name address subsystems would further improve access to the union list. The most notable concern, especially of the Pennsylvania State Library, was the need for off-line products. The first such product was the production and distribution of the core list on microfiche generally referred to as COM (Computer Output Microfilming). The first COM union list was available in the fall of 1983, and with funding from the Pennsylvania State Library, 2,000 copies were distributed state-wide to both OCLC and non-OCLC libraries. In the spring of this year, both a second edition of the COM union list and the first edition of the paper union list were availalbe. In the meantime, an important milestone would be observed when the 1973 PRLC printed union list (approximately 50,000 titles) would undergo OCLC conversion to an online data base. In mid 1982, a special core list was prepared and sent to special libraries and the PaULS micro core list was also prepared and sent to all participating libraries.

As the project proceeded, it was soon noticed how a computerized union list would relate to and enhance reference and interlibrary loan services. By late 1981, Dr. Scott Bruntjen, former PRLC Executive Director, observed: "the Pennsylvania Union List of Serials (PaULS), begun in late 1979, is now developed to the point that it should begin to make a positive contribution to your interlibrary loan work...with more than 75,000 titles

and 300,000 holdings, this tool should go a long way toward satisfying serial interlibrary loans regionally." However, like so many other libraries, a shortage of terminals, staff and time restricted the development of any major plan of action for participation in PaULS at IUP. Normally, any retrospective conversion project is accomplished through vendors or some type of contractual basis. The utilization of dial access from the Armstrong County Campus Library eventually offered a viable short-term solution to the immediate problem. However, larger issues were before the PRLC Advisory Committee.

Even in the first year of PaULS, the Committee, under the leadership of Ruth Carter, began to address the question of future maintenance. Although the project had been initiated by participating libraries submitting union list report forms of specific holdings (known as blue slips), which were input at a central location, the time would come when each institution would have to assume local maintenance. There was general agreement that local maintenance would be the key to keeping PaULS viable; however, there were questions regarding its feasibility for some institutions. In order to better ascertain an answer to this, IUP was targeted to be an experimental site for local maintenance in order to provide some observable data which would address two main questions:

1. Was local maintenance feasible? And, if so, in what manner would it most likely occur?

2. Would dial access be adequate for union list inputting?

When IUP began its union list project, there were only two OCLC terminals in the main library which were primarily used by the cataloging and acquisition departments. Neither terminal was conveniently accessible for union list activity, nor was there much open terminal time during normal working hours. Dial access capability for union list purposes would provide a partial solution. Since the only available dial access installation then was at the Armstrong County Campus in Kittanning, located 28 miles from the main campus, it would be necessary to determine whether or not such a project could be managed from this remote location. Following a 30-day trial run, it was established that, with the employment of a part-time library assistant, the project could be undertaken. This temporary arrangement would last until a time when main campus would be able to assume the responsibility for maintenance. Union list management from a remote center was further facilitated by the existence of an in-house serials computerized program which was also accessible via dial access. This data link with main campus provided easy record verification when creating union list LDRs. When record verification could not be ascertained via the in-house serials program, it was necessary to contact the serials department via electronic mail or telephone and request verification usually requiring an actual inspection of the holdings.

The IUP experience demonstrated that local union list maintenance was possible with existing staff but with some modification, especially if additional staff time could not be provided. In most instances, local maintenance could be absorbed into the normal work flow. Each participating

institution would decide which manner of maintenance best suited its situation. Inputting might be selective rather than comprehensive. Selectivity might be based upon unique holdings, indexed titles or other special criteria. Also, it was determined that dial access inputting (following OCLC'c conversion to the union list format) was both possible and adequate.

Because union listing requires only a few basic OCLC commands, terminal operators were able to learn or make the transition to dial access with reasonable ease. Dial access users soon become both machine confident and machine competent--confident that dial access is reliable and competent in the use of OCLC equivalent commands. The most notable advantage of dial access is its versatility. It may be used to access other computer systems and data bases such as DIALOG.

At IUP no major problems were encountered in updating holdings in PaULS via dial access. The one notable inconvenience is the absence of any insert capability to add or change one or more characters in a field. Rather, the whole field must be rekeyed. Except for complicated holding statements, however, this was hardly noticed. During most months an average of 200 IUP local data records are reviewed. Some require change of data or need to be deleted. Others are verified as accurate LDRs. Verification of existing records had been considered important because of the different tape loads and machine conversions involved in the initial creation of PaULS. This step will not be required for existing records on an ongoing basis.

Although the Reference Department is rarely the first to receive an OCLC terminal, the use of OCLC in reference/interlibrary loan service is reasonably well established at this time. Union list access enhances reference/interlibrary loan service by making "copy specific" information available for patron referral or interlibrary loan transactions. Interlibrary loan requests at IUP are about three to one in favor of periodicals. If this pattern is typical among libraries, then the creation of a broad-based and well-maintained union list has definite potential. Also, the union list concept has significantly improved ILL service by providing accurate lending locations and ultimately decreasing the turnaround time. Patrons in or near to metropolitan areas may have the option to use other institutions where referral is clearly more satisfying for the patron when copy specific information is available.

The online union lists are most valuable when the records are updated on a current basis. The experiences at IUP indicate that even dial-up users of OCLC can provide local maintenance on a timely basis and with ease.

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Dr. James D. Hooks is Librarian at the Armstrong County Campus of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Kittanning, PA and is currently serving as Chairman of the PRLC Serials Management Committee

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NEWS RELEASE ---

The Southeastern Chapter of the Music Library Association will hold its Fall meeting at the Amelia Gayle Gorgas Library at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloose, October 18-19, 1985.

All librarians who deal with music collections of any kind are invited to attend. This includes technical service librarians, reference librarians and subject specialists.

For registration information, contact Adria Beckham, P. O. Box S, University of Alabama, Uiversity Alabama 35486. Phone (205) 348-6047.

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## MRS. MOORE URGES SUPPORT

## FOR WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARIES

by Ronnie W. Faulkner

"If our people are made aware of the need to support libraries, they will come through," says Mrs. Arch Moore, the state's First Lady. She was responding to a recent visit by Sara Thompson of the West Virginia Library Association at which the library promotional campaign using the Moon Over the Mountain quilt pattern was discussed.

Mrs. Moore, who worked at the film library of West Virginia University in the early 1950s and served as honorary chair of the National Library Week celebration in 1974, has long been, as has her husband, a notable library supporter. "Libraries have always been a special interest of mine," she said. "I grew up in a family where books were always a part of our lives."

Sara Thompson (left) and Mrs. Arch Moore (right) examine library promotional materials at the Governor's Mansion in Charleston

For this reason the First Lady was especially pleased at the new logo being placed on library promotional items. The Moon Over the Mountain design was the inspiration of Sara Thompson, Outreach Services Coordinator for the Kanawha County Public Library, and her mother, Mrs. Mabel Thompson of Westernport, Md. Utilizing the artistic skills of Tim Dorcas of the Caring Works & Co. and the silk-screening abilities of Tim Sheldon of Wilderness Screen Printing, a number of items have been generated which display the design.

Sara's mother successfully produced 20 potholders with the logo for a WVLA Executive Board meeting. The product was so well received that Mrs. Thompson and the other ladies of the Trinity United Methodist Church in Piedmont, WV, are working on 50 additional hand-made potholders.

"My newest product," reported Sara, "is an 11 x 17 calendar featuring black and white photos illustrating the theme 'A Nation of Readers,' which will be available in October."

To date the Moon Over the Mountain logo has been reproduced on ivory note paper (set of 10 for $3), horizontal and vertical totes ($9), and T-shirts ($7 - $11 for adult sizes, $5 for youth sizes). Order forms for these items may be obtained by contacting Sara Thompson, Kanawha County Public Library, 123 Capitol Street, Charleston, WV 25301. Phone: (304) 343-4646, ext. 23.

Mrs. Moore, who "thoroughly enjoyed" her two years at the WVU film library, stated that she was "very impressed with the emphasis being put on library promotion in West Virginia." The Moon Over the Mountain design, she concluded, made her think of "a rising sun--a new day for the Mountaineers of our beautiful state."

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Dr. Ronnie W. Faulkner is the Director of the Robert F. Kidd Library, Glenville State College, Glenville, WV

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# A CELEBRATION OF CHILDREN

# AND BOOKS

by Dr. Elizabeth F. Howard

"Hello! Hello! Is this Chris Van Allsburg?"

"Yes. Good morning!"

"Oh-- at last! We've been trying to reach you for twenty minutes. The line has been busy and all these children have been sitting here waiting!"

Sigh of relief! The winning author of the first West Virginia Children's Book Award was finally on the line from Carmel, California, ready to talk to the throng of expectant boys and girls gathered from all over the state and sitting on the floor of the Blue and Gold Ball Room in WVU's Mountainlair.

What was going on? How did approximately 1700 children from West Virginia schools find themselves in Morgantown on that sunny May 30th?

It all began about five years ago. Patty Benedum, Coordinator of Libraries for the Monongalia County Schools; Kim Sanetrik, librarian from Pennsboro Junior High School; Barbara Mertins and Beth Howard from WVU's Library Science Department had been to a national conference of school librarians in Louisville and had seen a presentation on the South Carolina Children's Book Award, a program to encourage children to read and to vote for their favorite books.

"Let's do it in West Virginia!" was the eager consensus. We wrote for details from South Carolina and from several other states. Patty Benedum and Joyce Lang, a third grade teacher from Suncrest Elementary School in Morgantown, designed a plan as part of a special topics course in library science at WVU. An ad hoc committee was established representating various areas in the state. Then began the long process of getting permission from the State Board of Education, writing by-laws, getting incorporated as a non-profit educational organization, and finding necessary seed money. It was exhausting and exhilarating and took a very long time.

The go-ahead and blessing from the State Board of Education and important financial assistance from WVLA and WVEA cheered us on. Jan Worthington of West Virginia Institute of Technology wrote a successful

grant proposal to B. Dalton Bookseller. A committee headed by Joyce Lang and Patty Benedum drew up a list of 19 books for the first list. We wrote to all the county supervisors and asked them to name a liaison person, either a librarian or a teacher, to be our contact. Schools who wished to join sent $5.00. One hundred thirty-eight (138) schools in 22 counties took part. Chad Sine, a student at Suncrest Elementary, drew a picture to decorate the brochure. The promotions sub-committee headed by Jan Worthington engineered a publicity spot for public T-V and made posters and book marks for the schools. Public libraries were alerted. Full Spectrum Video contracted to tape the final celebration so that children who were not able to attend could have some of the experience at a later date. Carolyn Clevenger, a student at WVU and a parent volunteer librarian, designed a logo for the award plaque.

All over West Virginia children were reading and reading and teachers were reading and reading to children. In March the children who had read at least three books on the list cast their ballots. Jumanji won. Honor books were Ramona Quimby, Age 8 by Beverly Cleary and Two-thousand Pound Goldfish by Betsy Byars.

"Chris Van Allsburg, hello! We want to congratulate you. As you know, your book Jumanji was voted the favorite book by the children of West Virginia. We would like to ask you some questions. Can you tell us how you thought up the idea for Jumanji?"

"Well--- when I was a boy, I used to play Monopoly but I was always disappointed because it was'nt real. So in Jumanji a board game comes to life. I would have liked that when I was young."

A wonderful conversation ensued with this delightful Caldecott winning artist. Since he was not able to be present, Committee Chair Beth Howard asked Van Allsburg to create a special momento for the children - a picture of the West Virginia state animal, the black bear. This was reproduced for everyone.

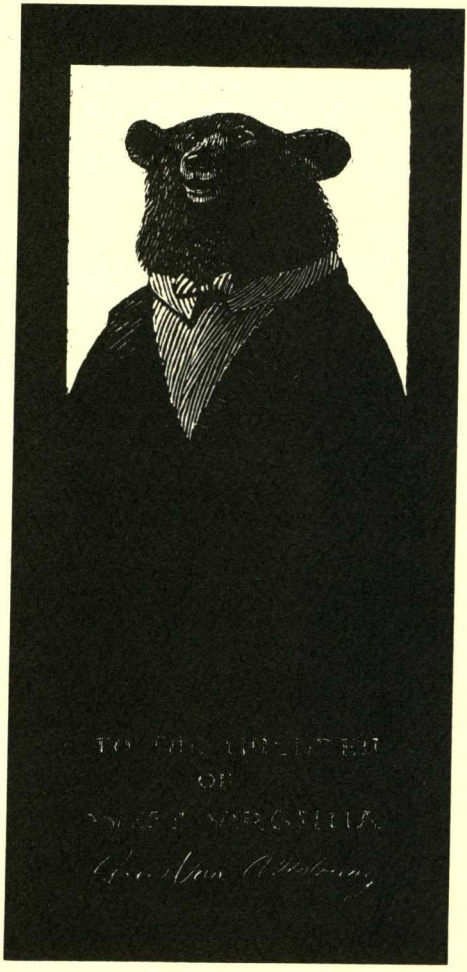
But the conversation with Van Allsburg was only part of the excitement in Morgantown on May 30th.

Joyce Lang was Chair of the celebration. She strongly felt - and so did the committee - that this should be a celebration for children. In most states the Book Award Day is a luncheon primarily for adults. We wanted it to be a day for children. All schools that sent in ballots were invited to participate and 38 schools did representing ten counties.

Joyce Lang had planned a gala festival - with varied book related activities. There were visiting authors, puppeteers, storytellers, a musician and a ventriloquist. Since Van Allsburg was not going to be present, we were most fortunate to have Johanna Hurwitz, author of another book on our list (Aldo Ice Cream) as a featured author.

Hurwitz was a great hit. She told stories from her many popular books and kept almost 900 children (half of the group) enthralled. Then the first group went off to the other events and the remaining children came to the

Logo designed for award plaque by Carolyn Clevenger, WVU student and parent volunteer librarian



The Black Bear

Momento designed by Chris Van Allsburg for the children of West Virginia

Ball Room for a repeat performance. Laughter and applause!!! Johanna Hurwitz was a perfect choice.

But wait a minute. 1700 children in the Mountainlair? Yes. And 30 school buses out front. Joyce Lang organized it all. She even convinced the Morgantown police to make one way streets go the other way. High school students from Clay-Battelle and St. Francis were recruited as guides. A nurse was on hand. Every 10 children had one adult with them. It was a masterpiece of orchestration. (Lang could take charge of the Olympics next time!)

Everyone was smiling. The committee was smiling. Monongalia County Superintendent Jack Delaney was smiling. The children who got a chance to talk with Van Allsburg were smiling. The children who saw Jan Worthington enact the role of Beverly Cleary's Ramona Quimby, Age 8 (an honor book) were smiling. Joe McHugh, the story teller, brought more smiles. Dean Bohl, ventroliquist from Fairmont---more smiles. Other performers who gave of their time and talents and made more smiles were Stott Vineyard, music teacher, Monongalia County Schools; Puppeteers Betsy Brieding (librarian, Monongalia County Schools) and Joann Siegrist (theatre professor at WVU); and local children's authors Nancy Marie of Grafton and William Seymour, journalism professor at WVU.

It was a GREAT DAY! And best of all, a major point had been made. BOOKS ARE FUN. Reading is a wonderful way to spend one's time. And--everyone is a winner.

Next year the celebration will be in the Charleston area. The 1985-1986 Master List of books was published in the summer 1985 issue of West Virginia Libraries. If you would like more information about the West Virginia Children's Book Award, please contact Patricia Benedum, IMC, 370 Broadway Avenue, Star City, WV 26505.

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Dr. Elizabeth F. Howard, of Pittsburgh, PA, is Associate Professor of Library Science, West Virginia University, Dept. of Library Science

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# SEARCHING FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

# UP A HOLLOW

by Theresa McDevitt

Journals provide an essential part of the research material needed by graduate students in nearly all disciplines. Finding journal articles relevant to one's interest can be a time consuming process, involving hours spent searching through periodical indexes. West Virginia College of Graduate Studies is an institution offering graduate study to residents of a 16 county area of Southern West Virginia. Many students live in isolated rural areas, attending classes at many off-campus locations. Students are widely dispersed, separated from the main campus by vast distances and poor roadways. How can an isolated, part-time student find articles relevant to his research needs? After they drive from one to two hours to attend class at an off-campus location one night a week and work at a full-time job, can they be expected to drive to the main campus to use the indexes in the library? If so, when will they ever have time to read the material they locate?

The database search is traditionally seen as a method freeing the researcher from many hours of index searching by providing bibliographies of relevant periodical literature online. Database searches are also a great help to those of us attempting to service a patron "up the hollow". They enable us to quickly and easily provide a listing of relevant periodical articles to a patron who lives too far away to come to the library and use the indexes.

At COGS, we do database searches free of charge for our extended campus patrons. We send them the search with the citations to journal material which we own checked off, along with the request forms for reprints of articles. Articles which we own can be supplied within a matter of days and those we do not own, ordered via interlibrary loan.

Typically, the search request is received in the mail in the morning and the search is done during the day. The material which we own is checked off and the search is put in the mail the next day. The patron receives the search as soon as the first class mail can deliver it. The patron can then request materials using the article reprint request forms which come with the search. The articles themselves can be received by the patron within a week of the original request. The patron can further speed up the process by using our 800 number to request the search.

This process works quickly and smoothly for the most part, though there are problems associated with doing searches for people you do not have the opportunity to speak with directly. Many patrons have never had a database search done before. Their expectations about them are unrealistic. They see them as panaceas to cure their research woes. They expect them to do their thinking for them. When they receive a list of citations in the mail, they are surprised and disappointed. Unless they have a question that is appropriate for a database search, a search can be of no use to them at all. Requests are received for searches on topics that are too broad, multifaceted, or otherwise inappropriate for database searching. Sometimes their question is simply not communicated clearly via the request form, and they receive an excellent search on a topic which was not what they had in mind. Many times requests are received for searches of terms or descriptors which are multitudinous or unrelated and it is impossible to tell what the requestor had in mind. Even after they receive a relevant bibliography, some patrons cannot tell from the titles of the journals, article titles, or even from the abstract, if the articles will be of use to them. By the time they receive material ordered via interlibrary loan and discover it will not help them, it is too late for them to investigate other sources and large amounts of money and time have been wasted in ordering irrelevant or unusable materials.

To avoid some of the above problems, we do the following:

1) Librarians go to class meetings on and off campus to explain the results and utility of database searches and actually take search requests.

2) We encourage patrons to call us with their search requests so we can interview them and get an accurate idea of their research needs and questions.

3) We continue to alter the request forms, to make them elicit the type of information from the requestor which we need to do an appropriate search.

4) When a search is determined to be totally inappropriate, we send the patron what we feel will better fulfill his needs, such as pages from a periodical index or a bibliography of books owned. We encourage the patron to call us and discuss the question if he/she feels the need of a search, or we call the patron.

5) We limit the number of articles supplied to any one person to 25 per term. This is sufficient for any research purpose and encourages the patron to use restraint and judgment in ordering articles.

A recent survey of user satisfaction showed that the great majority of our students found searches to be quite helpful to them. It appears that the more familiar they are with the process of obtaining a search, and the results of a search, the more likely they were to be happy with the results received. It is undoubtedly true that database searches are very helpful to

the librarian who is attempting to search for relevant materials for hundreds of graduate students who are "up a hollow".

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Theresa McDevitt is the Public Service Librarian at West Virginia College of Graduate Studies, Institute, WV

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EARLHAM COLLEGE - ECKERD COLLEGE
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION WORKSHOP:

A Workshop for Academic Librarians, Classroom Faculty and Administrators

St. Petersburg, Florida
December 5-6, 1985 (tentative)

Because of the enthusiastic response to the bibliographic instruction workshop held in November 1984, Eckerd College will host a second workshop on bibliographic instruction for undergraduate students based on the Earlham model. The workshop again will be conducted by Evan Farber, long-time head librarian at Earlham College, and classroom faculty from that institution.

Earlham College enjoys a national reputation both for its undergraduate education and for the cooperation among librarians, classroom faculty, and administrators to integrate subject-oriented bibliographic instruction into its undergraduate education. This year, in addition to discussions of traditional methods of bibliographic instruction, increased emphasis will be placed on the role of online database searching in bibliographic instruction.

Last year seventy-five academic librarians, classroom faculty, and administrators from Southeastern United States attended the EARLHAM COLLEGE - ECKERD COLLEGE WORKSHOP. The following are a few representative comments from the participants:

> This workshop is great for beginning library instruction programs as well as those who have practiced for some time.
>
> I thoroughly enjoyed the entire workshop. All sessions were very informative and suggested to me many ideas that may be helpful at my institution.
>
> It was extremely insightful to hear various faculty viewpoints and experiences dealing with bibliographic instruction.
>
> One of the best workshops I have attended - thank you!
>
> I am interested in a second workshop.

Once again reduced rates will be offered to encourage classroom faculty and administrators to accompany librarians. For additional information and to be placed on the mailing list for the final workshop brochure, please write: Dr. Larry Hardesty, Director of Library Services, Eckerd College Library, St. Petersburg, Florida 33733.

# LARRY ADKINS PENS BOOK ON POPULAR EXPRESSIONS OF THE PAST

by John Blankenship*

The Heritage Room at the Raleigh County Public Library is alive with popular sayings of the past. Larry Adkins, a volunteer at the library, keeps his patrons smiling with his witty expressions, ancedotes and tales.

The energetic writer and sociologist has published a book, "Voices From the Past," which chronicles hundreds of popular expressions of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Born at Oak Hill in 1917, Adkins started researching his book about 20 years ago. He has included more than 1,500 expressions he recalls from his childhood and youth.

When he was about 4 years old, Adkins moved in with his grandfather on a 90-acre farm near Sandstone in Summers County. "Sandstone was a village of about 200 people," he says of the New River community. "They either farmed, worked for the railroad, or cut timber."

The author attended one-room schools during his elementary education. Jesse Stuart and Mark Twain are his favorite American authors, but Adkins says he loves books of all kinds.

"Books are meant to feed man's spirit and ignite his imagination," he says at the library.

Adkins graduated from Washburn University in Topeka, Kan., and Kansas State Teachers College. He later attended the University of Kansas where he was employed as an instructor of sociology.

Adkins, a former instructor at Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Va., says he wanted to write a book that would be fun to read. Some of the sayings of his ancestors are witty and humorous, he says.

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*Reprinted with permission of John Blankenship, Staff Writer. Article appeared in The Register/Herald (Beckly, W.Va.), 11 May, 1985.

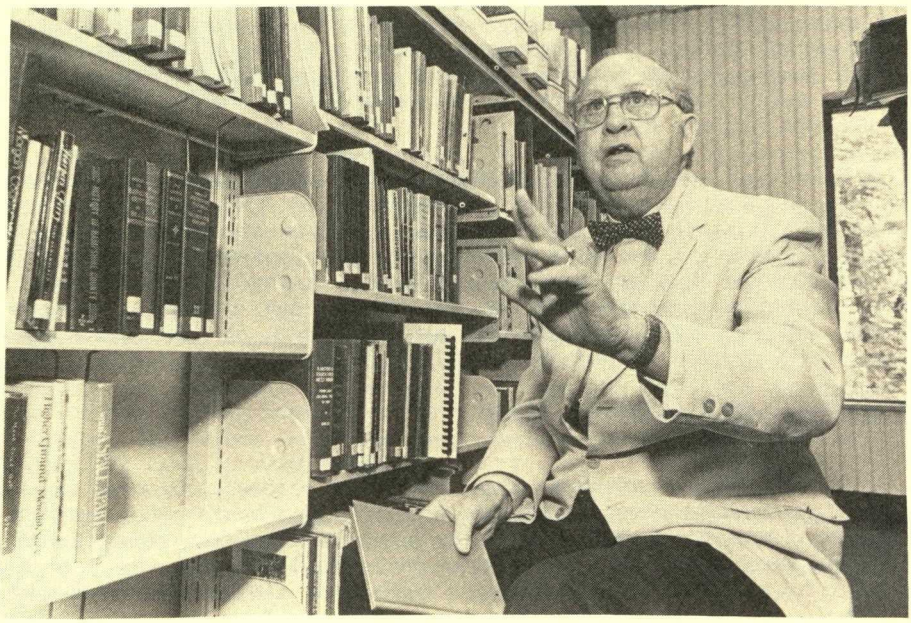
"The book contains many expressions I heard from the rural folk in Summers and Fayette counties when I was growing up," Adkins says with a smile. "I've always been interested in language. I think the book will interest anyone who is interested in colloquial speech."

In addition to "Voices From the Past," Adkins also has published a small volume of poetry, "Moods and Melodies," and a short biography of his great grandfather, John Bragg (1815-1894), who was a pioneer Baptist preacher in what is now Monroe County.

Among Adkins list of expressions are sayings such as "bawl out" (for scold), "by gosh, by gum, and by cracky!" and "ugly as a mud fence."

Though some of the expressions in his book are still common (like 'cool as a cucumber' and 'dead as a doornail') many of the old sayings have all but disappeared, Akdins says.

"Old timers would scare their children with the word 'buggerman,' but the term has all but died out," he says. "We might hear the word 'boogieman' nowadays, but the other has kind of bit the dust."



Larry Adkins, 68, of South Heber St., Beckley, spends much of his leisure at the Raleigh County Public Library, where he works as a volunteer in the Heritage Room. Staff photo by John Blankenship.

NEWS RELEASE - - -

Statements Given on Behalf of the
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Before the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education
House Committee on Education and Labor
on
Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act

September 6, 1985

by Harold Shill and Nancy C. Kranich

A. Statement of Harold Shill

My name is Harold Shill. I am Head Librarian at the Evansdale Library, West Virginia University in Morgantown. I am representing the American Library Association today in testimony on Title II of the Higher Education Act.

During recent year I have worked extensively on the development of "need criteria" for Title II-A as a member of the Legislation Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries. I have also devoted much attention to the entire range of Federal programs and regulations affecting academic, public and school libraries as Federal Relations Coordinator for the West Virginia Library Association.

My testimony will focus on changes in the academic library environment since the Higher Education Act was enacted in 1965, the importance of Federal programs to those developments, problems and opportunities facing academic libraries as we move rapidly into the "information age," and the importance of the revised versions of Titles II-A and II-D for the continued vitality of academic libraries in an era of constant change. I support the American Library Association position on Titles II-B, II-C and VI-A, but my statement will concentrate on II-A and II-D.

BACKGROUND AND FEDERAL ROLE

Higher education, scholarly publication and academic libraries were very different enterprises when the Higher Education Act was first authorized and funded in 1965. Student bodies were much smaller, far fewer books and periodicals were published, the cost of books and journals was much lower, the print format was the unchallenged medium of scholarly communication, 4 x 6 index cards were still used heavily by researchers, the card catalog and the periodical index were the primary tools for identifying relevant publications, microfilm was the most significant new storage technology, and libraries were expected to be reasonably self-sufficient repositories of knowledge for their users. The World War II research partnership between the Federal government and the universities was accepted as a permanent, knowledge-generating investment in the national interest. Academic libraries

were perceived as an essential support for that partnership and for the national effort to provide a college education to all who qualified. There was little hint, however, of the technological and publication explosions which have so fundamentally transformed academic libraries since that time.

Few sectors of American life have not been influenced by the twin revolutions in computers and telecommunications and the effect upon academic libraries has been profound. Starting in the early 1970s, libraries began storing and retrieving cataloging data from the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) in Columbus, Ohio, and several other large "bibliographic utilities." Participating libraries would call up the full catalog card record for a newly-received book on a CRT terminal, make any modifications needed for local use, transmit an instant "print" request over dedicated telephone lines to the OCLC mainframe computer, and receive the completed catalog cards in the mail a few days later. At West Virginia University we now receive 98 percent of our cataloging from OCLC. This system has eliminated processing backlogs of 6 months or more, thereby, enabling libraries to get books on the shelf almost immediately after receipt and giving researchers rapid access to the latest publications.

The OCLC database, which now contains approximately 12 million separate bibliographic records, also enables libraries to identify another library which has a book not available locally and transmit an instant, electronic request to borrow that book. As a result, researchers have ready access to most of mankind's recorded knowledge and are increasingly taking full advantage of this capability through interlibrary loan and document delivery services.

A second development which has revolutionized service in academic libraries is the introduction of online databases. Several major vendors, including the National Library of Medicine, provide access to more than 2,400 bibliographic, numeric, full-text and ready reference databases. Some of the databases duplicate publications available in printed format. Others, such as the business databases ABI/INFORM and MANAGEMENT CONTENTS, are available in electronic form only. Academic libraries began providing access to these databases, usually on a cost-recovery basis, in the mid-1970s, and demand has increased geometrically since that time. At the University of Tennessee, for example, the number of database searches conducted by library staff increased from 88 in 1975 to 524 in 1979 to 1,696 in 1983. Cost and staffing limitations are the only factors holding database searching volume to this level in most institutions.

A third major development since 1965 has been the online public access catalog. Online catalogs expedite access to newly-received materials by eliminating the time needed for filing 3 to 8 cards per title manually in a conventional card catalog. They also permit faculty members and students at terminals elsewhere on campus to determine the library's holdings, see whether a needed item is in circulation, and transmit a request for that item to the library. In addition, researchers can perform sophisticated searches not possible in a card catalog and have the citations they retrieve printed for later use. Though only about 200 of the nation's 3,300 academic libraries have an online card catalog at present, most are now converting their holdings records into machine-readable form to facilitate creation of an online

catalog in the near future. The online catalog provides enormous economies of effort for researchers and library staff alike. The major obstacle to implementation is cost.

In addition to these technological changes, academic libraries have undergone a substantial change in philosophy and service structure since 1965. One major expression of that change has been the spread of bibliographic instruction, or user education, programs. While libraries have always given tours, frequently in conjunction with freshman English classes, the concept that students should develop information-retrieval competencies relevant to their professional interests has gained wide acceptance in the past decade. During the 1984-85 academic year, librarians in the Evansdale Library provided in-depth instruction for all freshman Engineering and sophomore Curriculum & Instruction students at West Virginia University. It is our belief that this type of instruction will produce more competent engineers and contribute to excellence in education, since the instruction is designed to be useful in one's career as well as in college. Research on the long-term effects of bibliographic instruction confirms that it does indeed provide lasting benefits to the recipient.

Many college and university libraries have accepted a social responsibility extending beyond the immediate needs of their students and faculty members. Central Michigan University and the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies deliver library materials to students taking extension courses at remote sites, thereby providing the benefits of a college library to students who are unable to come to the campus. Most academic libraries permit access to their resources by local citizens, businesses and government officials. Any citizen of West Virginia can have full access to state-supported academic libraries by presenting a State-wide Borrower's Card, available under a program established by the West Virginia Library Commission. Some college and university libraries have negotiated arrangements with local industries to help meet their technical information requirements. Many university libraries provide immediate patient care information to doctors treating patients with unusual symptoms.

Finally, most academic libraries have recognized that they are points of access to the larger body of human knowledge, rejecting the old concept that a library is essentially a "warehouse." Documents not available in the local library can be secured in 3-5 days through commercial delivery services. Books and articles requested from other libraries through the OCLC Interlibrary Loan Sub-System do not take much longer. The ability to identify and deliver rapidly materials not found in the local library has been a great enhancement for scholarship and research. Libraries are increasingly allocating scarce resources to document delivery services, recognizing that computer networks have made possible a fundamental alteration in the breadth of access libraries can provide.

A supportive Federal government has been essential to both the technological and role changes experienced by academic libraries in the past 20 years. The Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) project at the Library of Congress, begun in 1965, has provided a major portion of the cataloging records included in the databases of OCLC and other bibliographic utilities. The National Library of Medicine developed the searching language used for

its own databases, which have profoundly affected medical education and health care delivery in the United States. Searching language developed by NLM and NASA have served as prototypes for the online industry. The National Agricultural Library mounts two major databases, AGRICOLA and CRIS (Current Research Information Service), which are essential to all agricultural research in the United States today. All three "national" libraries engage in research and development projects, including laser disk and optical character recognition technology, which promise enormous benefits for libraries, private vendors, researchers and others engaged in the development and dissemination of knowledge.

Two very significant pieces of legislation, Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act and the postal revenue forgone subsidy, have greatly enhanced access to knowledge through libraries. The Library Services and Construction Act has provided funding for the development of resource-sharing networks, thereby enabling libraries to provide regional and nationwide access without diverting monies from local collection development or services. The postal revenue forgone subsidy permits the exchange of materials between libraries or their mailing directly to disabled, aged, blind and other patrons without cutting into the book budget excessively.

Shared cataloging through bibliographic utilities, database searching, and interlibrary loan services in turn are affected profoundly by telecommunications rates. Requests for sharply increased private line tariffs following the At&T divestiture have been opposed vigorously by the library community, since higher rates would jeopardize the new linkages between computers owned by libraries, bibliographic utilities and database vendors. The Federal Communications Commission did sharply reduce the private line rate increase approved for AT&T earlier this year as a result of library protests.

Although other Federal actions also have a significant impact upon academic libraries, the Higher Education Act is the only national legislation which specifically addresses their needs. In order to fully appreciate the need for reauthorization of the library programs in the Higher Education Act, it is necessary to consider briefly the technological and economic developments which will influence the evolution of academic libraries in the next few years.

## ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: THE NEAR FUTURE

Libraries are part of a larger environment including higher education, the publishing industry, information technology, and politics. The future of academic libraries depends heavily on the direction of developments in these sectors.

Higher education has responded to the demographic decline of the conventional college-age group by curricular adjustment and recruitment of non-traditional students. It has responded to reductions in governmental support for research by forging partnerships with private industry. It has continued to provide direct service to society through agricultural and

engineering extension programs, business research institutes, applied research, and consultation. Simultaneously, institutions with adequate funding have sought to enhance the communication capabilities of their faculty and students by "wiring" the campus and creating work stations with access to the computer center, outside computing facilities, and other faculty members and students within the institution. New programs in such areas as computer engineering, biotechnology, CAD/CAM, robotics, artificial intelligence, gerontology, and environmental sciences are also being created to meet societal needs.

The term "information explosion" is often used to describe the vast increase in publishing output and format in recent years. The number of books published annually has increased 48 percent since 1970. The number of periodicals has increased comparably over the same time period. The cost of the average hardcover book has risen from $8.77 to $31.19 between 1969 and 1983, while the average subscription cost for a periodical rose from $9.31 to $50.23 over the same interval. Very few academic libraries were able to keep up with these respective 255 percent and 440 percent increases, and the number of titles acquired declined approximately 20 percent while the volume of publication increased. As a result, academic libraries acquired a steadily shrinking portion of the relevant literature during the 1970s and early 1980s.

At the same time, publications have appeared increasingly in unconventional formats. Many libraries have developed large collections of educational documents and technical reports, many of them the result of Federal programs, in microfiche. Microfiche readers and reader-printers have been acquired to permit use of these documents. Many indexes, reference books, encyclopedias and journals are now published in both print and machine-readable formats, including the HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW and the 16 journals published by the American Chemical Society. Some bibliographic databases, the online equivalent of periodical indexes, have been published in electronic form only and never will appear in print. Wilfrid Lancaster, one of the leading students of the technological revolution in libraries, estimates that 25 percent of our current reference books will be available in electronic form only by 1990, and 50 percent of existing periodical indexes and abstracting services will be accessible only via computer terminal by 2000. He also predicts that 50 percent of all new technical reports will be available only in electronic form by 1995.

Libraries have taken advantage of the advances in information technology to offer a broad range of new services. In many libraries, patrons have been taught to do their own "end-user" searches of online databases with microcomputers located inside the library. In others, faculty research interest profiles have been loaded into computers and are run against new loadings of a database each month, thereby exposing scholars to relevant articles in hundreds of journals with each update and increasing their literature searching efficiency exponentially. Some libraries, such as Old Dominion University, have purchased tapes of certain high-demand databases and use them to create customized databases for faculty members. Still other libraries are working closely with university administrations to develop institution-wide information databases. Some libraries, such as the University of Delaware, use computer-assisted instruction to give basic library skills

orientation to all incoming freshmen, with the reference librarians concentrating on more specialized instruction to students in their academic major areas. Online card catalogs can be accessed from computer terminals in other states as well as on campus.

The academic library environment has changed radically in the past 20 years and will change even more in the near future. New technologies have permitted an array of services which would have seemed inconceivable when the Higher Education Act was enacted. A new philosophy of librarianship has stressed computerized literature access and information skills training in addition to collection development. The major obstacles to continued acceleration of this development are economic -- rising postal and telecommunications costs, increased costs for library materials, declining institutional revenues, and capital costs for hardware and software -- rather than technological.

## HIGHER EDUCATION ACT: TITLE II-A

Few libraries have been able to keep pace with the increasing cost of library materials, not to mention the increasing numbers of books and journals published each year. At my own institution, West Virginia University, the book budget rose 218 percent between 1969 and 1983, while book and periodical prices escalated 255 percent and 440 percent, respectively. During the same period, the proportion of the materials budget spent on periodicals has risen from less than 50 percent to almost 80 percent. The consequences for higher education of these trends have been noted in the report of the National Enquiry on Scholarly Communication:

> *Although libraries have been growing at exponential rates in recent decades, the rapid growth in cost and volume of publications means that each library is becoming increasingly less able to satisfy the research and educational needs of its users. (Scholarly Communication: The Report of the National Enquiry, p. 20.)*

This loss of buying power adversely affects institutions of all sizes. For community colleges, it may reduce their ability to develop programs supporting new collection needs, such as literature in electronics technology. In four-year institutions, reductions in collection breadth will affect the quality of education provided for undergraduates. In universities, an inadequate collections budget will both penalize students and faculty in traditional areas of inquiry and inhibit development of strong collections in new areas of curricular and research emphases.

The nation has an interest in high-quality research and education, both graduate and undergraduate, from its colleges and universities. Without strong library collections, research, instruction and service will suffer. Title II-A offers a vehicle through which the neediest institutions can address collection deficiencies, thereby improving the overall quality of instruction and research, while avoiding too heavy a reliance on the resources of other

institutions. Needy institutions generally have little opportunity to build strong collections even for undergraduate instruction, given declining enrollments, rising materials costs and the "information explosion." Further assistance is needed if students at these institutions are to get a sound preparation for life after graduation.

I have been very much involved in the development of need criteria for Title II-A during the past two years. I became particularly concerned that one proposed need criterion, that libraries receiving less than 2.8 percent of the educational and general budget of the institution be defined as "needy," would be insensitive to real need. This concern began when I discovered that none of the 15 state-supported institutions in West Virginia, a state with the highest unemployment rate in the country and a recent history of cutbacks in higher education, would qualify as "needy" using this definition of need. Comparison with several other states indicated that this criterion would be biased in favor of larger, more complex institutions where library expenditures might be adequate but would comprise a smaller percentage of overall expenditures.

Following this discovery, I undertook a comprehensive examination of academic library expenditures in five states -- West Virginia, Mississippi, Connecticut, Arizona and North Carolina -- to see whether a more sensitive criterion could be found. I finally determined that three variables -- library expenditures per student, volumes per student, and periodical subscriptions per student -- might successfully distinguish "needy" from less-needy institutions. Assigning scale scores for various rankings on these variables, I found that these criteria did indeed exclude institutions known to be affluent and include those known to be needy. These criteria appeared to reflect need regardless of size. It also avoided the problem of "loading" too heavily on one variable, since volumes per student is a measure of long-term development while expenditures per student is a measure of current effort. Some combination of past and present measures appeared desirable for developing a truly sensitive indicator of need.

This recommendation was presented to the ACRL Legislation Committee at the 1984 Annual Conference of the American Library Association in Dallas, Texas. While it was agreed that a volumes/expenditures criterion appeared viable, it was felt by the committee that broad, systematic input from the academic library community should be received. Such input was received through a letter to library leaders across the country from Nancy Kranich, Chair of the ACRL Legislation Committee. HEGIS tapes containing library data from most higher education institutions in the country were then run at New York University to determine which criteria, among many proposed, would most accurately identify a needy library. Analysis of the results indicated that a combination of volumes per student and expenditures per student would best identify a needy library. The third variable in my proposal, subscriptions per student, was dropped as a result of this statistical analysis.

I am convinced that the input received from the library community, the statistical analysis of HEGIS data and my analysis of the impact of different variables provide a sound basis for the identification of appropriate need criteria, and I believe such criteria are presented in the ALA/ARL proposal.

## HIGHER EDUCATION ACT: TITLE II-D

While adequate collections remain essential for successful education and research, academic libraries must also make significant investments in computer technology to participate fully in the information age. As the National Enquiry on Scholarly Communication has noted:

> *The next decade will usher in many changes in the services available from libraries and in the methods of library use. Most of these changes will accelerate the trend away from each library being a self-contained unit, toward a system in which the library will be a service center, capable of linking users to national bibliographic files and distant collections. (Scholarly Communication: The Report of the National Enquiry, p. 159.)*

There is a real danger that many institutions will not be able to afford the start-up costs necessary to participate in OCLC and other library networks, provide searches of online databases, develop an online catalog, or make other vital investments in information technology. Institutions unable to make such commitments will find their students deprived of access to national databases, access to materials available in electronic form only, and experiences essential to success in a learning society. Researchers at such institutions will operate at an insurmountable disadvantage in comparison to colleagues who utilize the new information technologies, and effective teachers will be given an incentive to move to institutions where they can give state-of-the-art instruction to their students.

New technologies are costly. Institutions unable to invest in them will find themselves slipping inexorably into a lower echelon where the quality of instruction and research will decline continually. Higher education will become dramatically segregated into "information-rich" and "information poor" institutions.

The nation has an interest in high-quality instruction and research in institutions of higher education. Title II-D, as modified in the ALA/ARL proposal, would provide a means for institutions to expose their students and faculty members to the opportunities provided by new information technologies. In order to preserve the diversity in quality educational opportunity which now exists, it is essential that funding be made available to enable academic libraries to advance into the "information age." Failure to do so will create a two-tiered system of higher education, thereby placing graduates of lower-echelon institutions at a real competitive disadvantage with their peers from better-funded institutions.

## CONCLUSION

Academic libraries today are both repositories of knowledge and nodes providing access to virtually all recorded human knowledge. They are essential support services for institutions which educate our leaders, perform

pure and applied research for the benefit of society, and deliver many services to our citizens. Effective academic libraries, utilizing the new information technologies available, can help produce a more information-competent graduate, greatly expedite the research process, and aid in the delivery of services to the general public.

The nation's academic libraries have provided, and will continue to provide, essential informational services for higher education and the general community. With adequate funding, they will continue to provide both strong collections responsive to changing societal needs and access to the larger world of human knowledge through computer technology. Titles II-A and II-D with the proposed revisions provide means for ensuring that both of these functions will continue to be performed. I hope that you will include the ALA and ARL recommendations in a reauthorized Higher Education Act.

Thank you.

B. Statement of Nancy C. Kranich

Chairman Ford, distinguished members of the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Nancy Kranich and I am Director of Public and Administrative Services at New York University Libraries. I am representing the American Library Association today in testimony on the Higher Education Act, Title II. Over the past few year, I have focused a considerable amount of attention on these federal programs as Chair of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) Legislation Committee. Of particular concern to my committee recently has been the College Library Resources Program (Title II-A), which has not received funds for three years. I will discuss this program in greater detail and then present the Association's concerns on Parts B and C, which we generally support as currently authorized. I will also propose a new Part D for technology, which would replace the Part D program for a national periodicals center added to the act when it was last reauthorized but never funded. Finally, I will mention another recommended program: Title VI for foreign periodicals acquisition, processing, preservation and dissemination.

HEA II-A. The original purpose of Title II-A was to provide grants to academic libraries to assist in the maintenance and improvement of their library collections, and to enable them to share resources and participate in library networks. While the program allotted only $890 per institution in FY 1983 -- its last year of funding -- it was authorized to expend up to $10,000 per applicant. Between its inception in 1966 and 1983, over 45,000 awards were granted, with an annual participation of 2,500 academic libraries, resulting in a cumulative contribution exceeding $196 million for acquisitions.

Many libraries have benefited greatly from this program. Those not currently meeting even the minimal standards for adequacy of library resources (estimated at half of all four-year college libraries in a recent analysis) could make significant progress toward upgrading their resources if funds were available once again. As book prices have increased, college and

university libraries have found it more difficult to purchase all the materials they need. According to Halstead's 1983 Inflation Measures for Schools and Colleges, U.S. hard cover books are 3 1/2 times more expensive, and U.S. periodicals and foreign books about 5 times more expensive than they were in 1967.

HEA II-A funding is desperately needed by many academic libraries to increase their resources and meet their students' needs. A renewed HEA II-A program could also provide the necessary impetus for institutions to raise their support for campus libraries, particularly those 10% that failed to meet the maintenance-of-effort requirement when applying for HEA II-A monies during the last funding cycle.

Reluctance to continue to fund HEA II-A has stemmed from a belief that the program must be "need" based rather than an entitlement. Yet, no good working definition of need was forthcoming. After a discussion of need criteria at the 1979 HEA reauthorization hearing, numerous proposals emerged recommending criteria that could be applied to academic libraries competing for assistance. But until last year, no proposals were widely endorsed by the profession.

In 1984, two bills were introduced into Congress that suggested need criteria for Title II-A. Because none of these sets of criteria was totally satisfactory to academic librarians, the Congress asked the library community to propose appropriate measures of need.

With an extensive historical picture of previous HEA II-A proposals and guidance from the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee, the ACRL Legislation Committee set forth to develop a set of need criteria that would be credible, reflective of the program's objectives, and widely supported by the profession. In addition, the committee carefully considered what would be a reasonable role for the Federal government to play in aiding college libraries. The subsequent quantitative analysis followed extensive communications with the profession.

Last summer, state librarians, ACRL section heads, and ACRL chapter heads were sent letters requesting them to suggest criteria and a working definition of need. Several other key library leaders were asked to submit confidentially a list of academic libraries in their states that they considered "needy" with an explanation as to why. Then all the so-called needy libraries were analyzed in relation to all other similar libraries by each criterion suggested. A type of discriminate analysis was used to see if any factors consistently described needy libraries.

While the results were not conclusive, the criteria chosen (volumes per capita and materials expenditures per capita) appeared to be more descriptive than others. These criteria were also the ones most commonly suggested by those who responded to the committee's request. In addition, they were very similar to (though more easily measured than) others suggested by the subcommittee last year, and they were related to the program's intent. Furthermore, they reflected two important aspects of an institution's collection -- its depth and its currency. Indexed for size and compared by type of institution, like libraries would be scored relative to

each other for depth of collection and current effort. Although no single factor has been demonstrated to be a perfect measure, the library profession generally finds these criteria agreeable given the paramenters previously mentioned.

The results of the analysis and recommendations for program amendments were reviewed by the profession last winter and widely endorsed. They were submitted to the House Postsecondary Subcommittee by the American Library Association in April.

The proposed need criteria and changes to the II-A program were presented as follows:

> Funding should be available to those libraries which rank below the norm when scored for both "materials expenditures/FTE student" and "volumes held/FTE student." Libraries would be compared to like institutions according to the classification designated by HEGIS -- 2 year, 4 year, university, etc.
>
> The maintenance of effort provision in relation to materials expenditures must be assured in current law, but amended slightly to allow applicants to provide assurance based on expenditures, reducing the incidence of waiver requests "after-the-fact." Applicants would also supply information based on the institutional fiscal year rather than the federal fiscal year.
>
> A graduated amount between $2,000 and $10,000 would be awarded to needy libraries annually, based on an institution's FTE enrollment range. For instance, grants might be awarded in amounts of $2,000, $4,000, $8,000, and $10,000, based on five enrollment ranges. Insufficient appropriations would result, not in smaller grants, but in fewer grants to the most needy institutions.
>
> Definitions of materials expenditures, volumes, institutions, and enrollment would be based on those used by the National Center for Educational Statistics for HEGIS reports, in order to avoid additional paperwork for applicants.
>
> Libraries would be expected to designate how they plan to use the funds on the grant application forms and to report on their use after the grant period in conjunction with their final financial reports.
>
> Research libraries receiving support from the HEA II-C program would be ineligible for II-A funds in

that fiscal year, as under law.

An appropriate organization would evaluate the effectiveness of the program after two years.

While the criteria suggested may not satisy everyone's definition of a needy library, they are relevant to the purpose of the program (expanding college library resources) and they constitute statistically valid tests of need. The library community has rallied behind the proposal and is committed to re-establishing the HEA II-A program and getting it funded in the future. Because it is the only federal program that assists college libraries exclusively and because so many college libraries are truly needy, it is crucial that Congress recognize the value of supporting reauthorization and amendment of Title II-A along with all other programs included in the Higher Education Act.

HEA II-B. The Title II-B program, which is designated for training and for research and development projects, has played a major role in attracting minorities to the profession of librarianship and in stimulating innovation, particularly in the adaptation of new technologies.

The training component increases opportunities for members of underrepresented groups to enter the library profession and to advance professionally. In the last decade, over 1,500 persons, including many women and minorities, have been recipients of HEA II-B fellowships.

An historical survey of these II-B fellowships has just been completed by Dr. Mildred Lowe for the Department of Education. The study concentrated on the records of doctoral and post-master's recipients, and shows a strong record of achievement. Large numbers of these recipients are deans and senior faculty in graduate library schools or hold middle to upper level administrative positions in libraries, and have published and have been active in professional organizations.

The training component section of Title II-B also prepares librarians to work more responsivley with the underserved and develop viable alternatives to traditional library service patterns. Ten years ago, when many trained librarians were unable to locate jobs, $2.8 million was appropriated for this component alone. Today, when more jobs than applicants are registered with ALA's Placement Services, only $600,000 is allotted for training purposes.

Since the early 1970s the II-B training program has concentrated on recruitment of minorities to librarianship. Of the 1,468 fellowships funded during FY 1973-84, 1,032 or over 70 percent were awarded to minorities. The need is still great since a recent survey showed that professional staffing in libraries is only 5.8 percent Black, 4 percent Asian, 1.8 percent Hispânic, and 0.2 percent Native American.

Several characteristics of librarianship make it difficult to recruit minority students. Sources of financial assistance typical of other fields -- such as large-scale research projects or undergraudate labs or classes led by teaching assistants -- are rare in library science. The pay level in

librarianship is relatively low compared to other professions which have comparable educational requirements. The National Commission on Student Financial Assistance recent report on graduate education recommended that the "Library Career Training program should be extended to support advanced study in modern information technology such as computers, library networking, and the preservation of older library materials." The Commission also recommended a substantial increase in funds.

The only coordinated program of research in library and information science is also funded by HEA II-B. This program has made an impact in two important areas -- innovative methods of extending service to underserved groups, and adaptation of newer information and communications technologies to library operations. R&D in these areas remains critical -- because of the rapid convergence between library science and computer and information science, and to maintain and improve the library contribution as a self-held institution to excellence in education. Like the training of young people for a profession, funding for research in library and information science is an investment in the future of the library and in its ability to use technology to improve service to our information society.

HEA II-C. The HEA II-C program has been highly successful in strengthening the resources of research libraries. While the program is well directed, its funds have not been sufficient to award grants to more than a third of the qualified applicants. The National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, directed by NYU's President and your former colleague John Brademas, in a report on graduate education, Signs of Trouble and Erosion, concluded:

> *Independent scholarship at the graduate level is impossible without first-rate, up-to-date library collections. Equally important, many of these collections are unique and irreplacable...*
>
> *But like everything else, the cost of books and library services has been going up in recent years. Libraries are hard pressed to provide the public and scholars access to their collections and, in the face of an explosion of published knowledge, to maintain current collections.*

Some of the pressures with which university research collections must contend include the following:

- Although expenditures for library materials rose by 91 percent in the 1970s, enormous cost increases forced a reduction of 20 percent in growth of new volumes.
- Expenditures for salaries and wages more than doubled in the same period although staff size increased only 11 percent.

- Far from preserving these collections for future generations, we are permitting them to deteriorate on the shelves. Acids used in paper since about 1850 are literally destroying irreplaceable collections.

A recent review and evaluation prepared for the Department of Education noted that II-C "has given the nation tens of thousands of unique titles acquired for scholarly investigation, thousands of fragile and irreplaceable volumes preserved for long term use, and hundreds of thousands of bibliographic records linked through online data files, in a format which will enable individual research scholars to locate items not held at the local research library."

HEA II-D. ALA is recommending the replacement of the current Part D, National Periodical System, which was never funded, with a new Part D for College Library Technology and Cooperation Grants. This proposal follows the Part D program proposed last year in HR 5210 by Representatives Ford and Coleman, and was based on a recommendation by the American Council on Education. This program would provide competitive grants of at least $15,000 for up to three years, which would have a one-third matching requirement, and would be made to:

1. Institutions of higher education which demonstrate a need for special assistance for the planning, development, acquisition, installation, maintenance, or replacement of technological equipment (including computer hardware and software) necessary to participate in networks for sharing of library resources.

2. Combinations of higher education institutions which demonstrate a need for special assistance in establishing and strengthening joint-use library facilities, resources or equipment.

3. Other public and private non-profit organizations which provide library and information services to higher education institutions on a formal, cooperative basis for the purpose of establishing, developing, or expanding programs or projects that improve their services to higher education institutions.

4. Institutions of higher education conducting research or demonstration projects to meet special national or regional needs in utilizing technology to enhance library or information sciences.

The recommendation recognizes that capitalization costs have posed a significant barrier to the full utilization of technological developments by

academic libraries. This program will further the goal of developing a nationwide network of information resources in support of scholarship.

The difficulties academic libraries face in becoming technologically up-to-date, and the reason ALA recommends adding planning and development to HR 5210's eligible uses of funds, are highlighted by two brief excerpts from the 1984 ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Research Report from the Association for the Study of Higher Education, Academic Libraries: The Changing Knowledge Centers of Colleges and Universities, by Barbara B. Moran:

> *To date, the number of libraries that are in the process of building an "information age" library is still small. Most have not yet taken the initial steps, and many have not yet even begun the hard task of planning for change. But long-range planning, especially to meet the costs of technological change, is essential if technology is to be successfully integrated into the library. Libraries and their supporting institutions must make plans for an expensive transformation at a time when funds are already limited and when many other demands are competing for them. (p. 27)*

> *Some libraries, especially those in small liberal arts colleges, may not have the chance to see what automation might be able to do for their operating costs because they are not likely to have the money to invest in full-scale library automation. The libraries at such institutions will shoulder a disproportionate share of the budget cuts because expenditures for library materials are easier to cut than people. The relative unavailability of capital funds means that many institutions will not be able to adopt labor-saving library technology. The best chance for smaller libraries to automate will come through the use of affordable microcomputers. (p. 39)*

HEA VI-A. We are recommending an amendment to Title VI, International Education Programs, to create a separate program for the acquisition and sharing of periodicals published outside the United States. This program would support the purpose of Title VI by strengthening library resources in foreign languages. Although this function has been permitted under the existing law, the percent of total grants used for this purpose has declined from 21.2% in 1973-74 to 15.9% in 1981-82. As funds have fallen, the cost of maintaining library periodical collections has risen. Furthermore, this decline threatens research and technological development that depends heavily on foreign materials, because delayed acquisition of these materials is often impossible due to small print runs. As an example of the critical importance of foreign journals, consider the problem of the dearth of timely technical materials from such countries as Japan, at a time when our computer scientists need more information on the state of computer science and

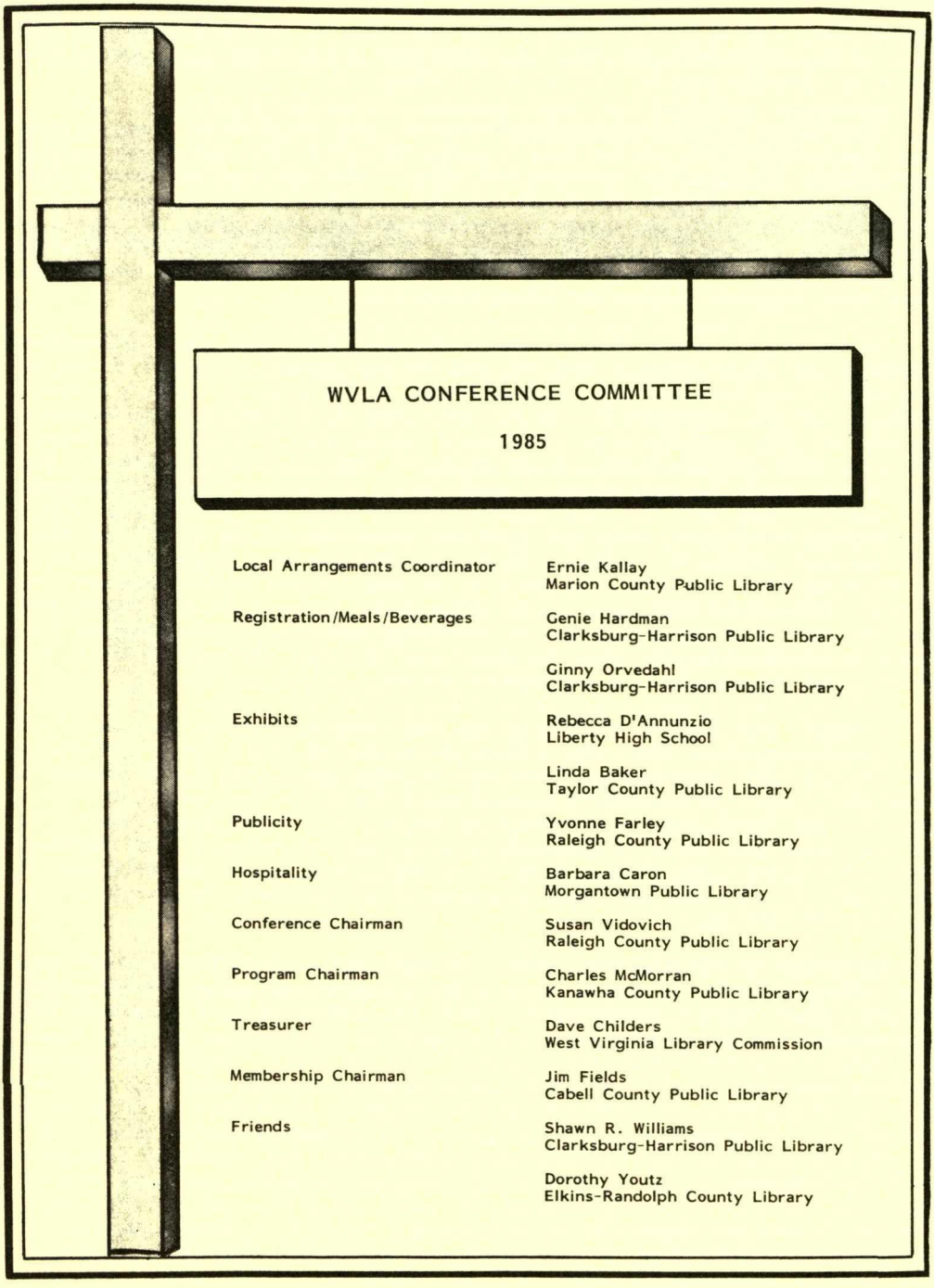
there. Very few of our libraries collect materials in Japanese outside of the humanities, so that even the major computer science journal published in Japan is collected only by the Library of Congress.

The limited funds available previously through the Title VI program have not been sufficient to improve significantly the acquisition of foreign periodicals. While other sections of HEA might be applied toward this purpose, the competition for funds is great. A special program would assure the modest amount of funds necessary to acquire many of the key publications printed outside this country. A reliable and consistent funding source is needed if libraries are to avoid serious omissions in the holdings of their most essential foreign periodical collections.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairman Ford and the Subcommittee members for your staunch support and encouragement during a period of austerity. You have not only been a friend of libraries, but also a stalwart champion of the important mission libraries play in the learning and research processes. The contributions the federal government has made to academic libraries over the years have been relatively small in terms of dollars. But the impact upon the development, availability, and preservation of essential information resources has been substantial. Without the partnership of our institutions of higher education and the government, we could not have offered such widespread benefits as the development of a nationwide network of libraries that are free and open to all the citizens of this country. We greatly appreciate your role in assuring these services to the public and look forward to working with you in improving national library programs that have developed over the past 20 years and that will continue to serve the ever-increasing needs of an information society.

I would also like to express ALA's deep appreciation to Chairman Ford for introducing H.J. Res. 244, calling for a second White House Conference on Library and Information Services no later that 1989. ALA passed a resolution July 10 thanking Representative Ford for his leadership. ALA believes the White House Conference is necessary to build public awareness of the precarious state of American library service today and to facilitate informed, grassroots policymaking concerning the future of all types of libraries. We strongly recommend enactment of enabling legislation at the earliest possible date.

On behalf of the American Library Association, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today and urge you to extend the Higher Education Act, with the modifications discussed in this testimony.



## WVLA CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

### 1985

| | |
|---|---|
| Local Arrangements Coordinator | Ernie Kallay<br>Marion County Public Library |
| Registration/Meals/Beverages | Genie Hardman<br>Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library |
| | Ginny Orvedahl<br>Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library |
| Exhibits | Rebecca D'Annunzio<br>Liberty High School |
| | Linda Baker<br>Taylor County Public Library |
| Publicity | Yvonne Farley<br>Raleigh County Public Library |
| Hospitality | Barbara Caron<br>Morgantown Public Library |
| Conference Chairman | Susan Vidovich<br>Raleigh County Public Library |
| Program Chairman | Charles McMorran<br>Kanawha County Public Library |
| Treasurer | Dave Childers<br>West Virginia Library Commission |
| Membership Chairman | Jim Fields<br>Cabell County Public Library |
| Friends | Shawn R. Williams<br>Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library |
| | Dorothy Youtz<br>Elkins-Randolph County Library |

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Sheraton Lakeview Resort & Conference Center
Morgantown, West Virginia
October 10-12, 1985

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1985

| | |
|---|---|
| 12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m. | FIRST GENERAL SESSION<br>"Energy for the Highlife" by Catherine Corathers |
| 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m. | Exhibits open. Refreshments |
| 1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. | JMRT Business Meeting |
| 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | Trustee's Section Meeting<br>Session 1: "The Library and Annual Audits"<br>Session 1: "Library Personnel Policies" by Virginia Goode |
| 1:40 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | "Improving Relations Between Librarians & Their Publics" by Barbara Mertins and Dr. Elizabeth Howard |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | "Learning for Lifers" by Walter Lessun |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. | "Quick Current Information for Non-Academic Users" by Sara Cochran |
| 3:40 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. | SECOND GENERAL SESSION<br>Business Meeting |

Dinner on your own

| | |
|---|---|
| 7:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. | Pizza & Beer in Exhibit Area with DJ and dance music |
| 10:00 p.m. | Film: "Brother From Another Planet" |

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1985

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. | Exhibits open |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. | Coffee Break |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | "Humor & Stress Management" by Dr. Daniel C. Barron and Dr. Charles Curran |
| 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon | "VTLS Users Group" by Regina Bartoe and Karen Phillips |
| 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon | "Video Production" by George Maughan |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | "IRS and the Library" by Gail Robison |
| 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | "Law in the Library: Legal Information for the Lay Person" by Maxwell Peaster |
| 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon | "Organizational Stress" by Dr. Daniel C. Barron and Dr. Charles Curran |
| 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon | "Preserving Yesterday's News: the West Virginia Newspaper Project" by Susan Beates Hansen |
| 10:40 a.m. - 12:00 noon | "Book Repair" by Leota Hilton |
| 12:00 noon - 2:00 p.m. | LUNCHEON<br><br>Speaker: Herbert A. Davis<br>THIRD GENERAL SESSION |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | "Posters & Graphic Plate Production" by George Maughan |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | "OMPX Program" by Brian Staples |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | "Friends Are More Than Fund Raisers" by Don M. Fadden |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | "Library Use of Micro-Computer Spread Sheets" by Joel Stern |
| 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | "DB III Software for Library Acquisitions" by Dr. Ronnie Faulkner |
| 2:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. | Trustee's Section Meeting<br><br>Session 3: "Discussion" by Herbert A. Davis |

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|---|---|
| 3.40 p.m. - 4:40 p.m. | "Micro-Computers in an Academic Setting" by Pamela Snelson |
| 3:40 p.m. - 4:40 p.m. | "Network Intelligence Link: VTLS's Use of Microcomputers" |
| 4:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. | Friends Reception |
| | "Video Cassettes in Public Libraries" by Barbara Caron & Mary Schmezer |
| 5:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. | Cash Bar |
| 6:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. | BANQUET |
| | WVLA Awards |

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1985

| | |
|---|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. | Past Presidents' Breakfast |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. | SECTION BUSINESS MEETINGS |
| | College & University |
| | Friends |
| | Public |
| | School |
| | Special |
| | Trustees |
| 10:35 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | "State of the State Funding for Public Libraries" by Frederic Glazer |
| | "State of the State Funding for Academic Libraries" by Dr. Robert F. Munn |
| | "State of the State Funding for School Libraries" |
| 11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. | FOURTH GENERAL SESSION |
| | "Library Legislation in the Federal Government" by Eileen Cooke |
| 12:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. | Executive Board Meeting |

# WVLA SECTION NEWS

## SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

This summer was a busy one for the School Section of WVLA. In June, Rita Hennen, Jeanne Moellendick and I, representing WVLA, and Brenda Brum (a non-member) attended the State Board of Education meeting in Charleston where the new criteria for high quality education was being discussed. Although we were not on the agenda to speak to the group, we were able to talk with individual members of the board after the meeting and voice our concern over the low staffing levels listed for librarians in the library/media services document.

On a similar note, Jeanne, Ruby Swecker, Elizabeth Coombs Vance and I were able to speak with Tom McNeel, our new State Superintendent of Schools, in late August. We discussed various issues concerning schools and school libraries with Dr. McNeel (including the staffing situation mentioned above). It was a very positive meeting and Dr. McNeel has expressed a desire to meet with representatives of WVLA's School Section on a regular basis to keep communication open.

If there was ever a time for school librarians to be active and vocal, it is NOW. Important decisions concerning our everyday jobs are currently being made. The members of the State Board of Education need to hear from us in order to make informed decisions. Their names and addresses can be found in the West Virginia Education Directory. Get involved!

Jeanne and I had a chance to get involved in ALA's decision making process when we attended the American Association of School Librarians' Affiliate Assembly held at ALA in Chicago this summer. At this meeting we worked with librarians from all over the country in deciding what topics AASL would bring before ALA's Executive Board. It was an exciting (if somewhat confusing) experience.

The purpose of these School Section news reports is to keep you informed about what is happening around the state. We can't do that if we don't know what is happening!! Therefore, we have added the office of Reporting Secretary to the School Section's Executive Board. This is an appointed position and for the next year it will be filled by Perri Pokorney. Perri is the librarian at Blennerhassett Junior High School in Parkersburg. In order to do her job, Perri has to hear from YOU. Let us know what exciting things you are having so we can work as a group to find solutions. Perri's address is 3407 - 25th St., Apt. 11, Parkersburg, WV 26101. Write to her!

- Kim Sanetrik
Chair, School Section

# MINUTES
# MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
# OF WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

June 14, 1985
Charleston Town Center

1. The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. by President Charles McMorran. In attendance were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles McMorran | President |
| Susan Vidovich | First Vice-President |
| Jim Fields | Second Vice-President |
| Catherine Apel | Secretary |
| Jeanne Moellendick | Immediate Past President |
| Judy Rule | ALA Councilor |
| Charles Julian | College & University Section |
| Dorothy Youtz | Friends Section |
| Rick Rekowski | JMRT Section |
| Bob Davidson | Public Library Section |
| Kim Sanetrik | School Library Section |
| Fred Glazer | West Virginia Library Commission |
| Mildred Moyers | Editor, West Virginia Libraries |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guests: | Regina Hardman | MARLF Representative |
| | Karen Goff | SELA Representative |
| | Sara Thompson | Marketing Chairman |
| | Steve Crowley | National Library Week Chairman |
| | Diane Forbes | Nominations Chairman |

2. Motion: Judy Rule moved and Dorothy Youtz seconded that the minutes of the March 8, 1985 Executive Board meeting, which reported action actually taken, be approved as printed notwithstanding the fact that some motions were made or seconded improperly by a person not authorized to so do; and, further that this Board reaffirms and validates all action taken. Motion passed.

3. MEMBERSHIP REPORT. Jim Fields gave a report (Exhibit I) showing 334 renewals, 130 new members and 4 institutional members. The President asked for a motion to accept this report.
Motion: Karen Goff so moved and Kim Sanetrik seconded. Motion passed.

4. TREASURER'S REPORT. Karen Goff read a report from Dave Childers (Exhibit II) and discussed the financial conditions.

5. FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT. Susan Vidovich read a recommendation from the Finance Committee which requests that $300.00 be allocated to

finance a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Long Range Planning for the West Virginia Library Association to be held prior to the annual conference.
Motion: Dorothy Youtz moved its acceptance and Chuck Julian seconded. Motion passed.

6. SECTION REPORTS.

A. COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY. Chuck Julian reported on a successful spring workshop at West Virginia State College on April 25, 1985.

B. FRIENDS. Dorothy Youtz summarized work done by this Section and some of the plans for the remainder of the year.

C. JMRT. Rick Rekowski reported on the JMRT and Public Library Sections successful spring workshop at Jackson's Mill on May 2-3, 1985. The JMRT Section is working on a Baker & Taylor/JMRT Grassroots Grant and also writing the criteria for the Outstanding New Librarian Award.

D. PUBLIC. Bob Davidson concurred that the joint JMRT/Public Library spring workshop was successful.

E. SCHOOL. Kim Sanetrik reported that the section had a fine spring workshop on April 27, 1985 at Parkersburg.

F. SPECIAL. No report. It is possible that Jeanne Norman will take Joyce Hoffman's Chairmanship.

G. TRUSTEES. No report.

7. COMMITTEE REPORTS.

A. Conference. Susan Vidovich reported on the progress of her committee. She gave a list of committee chairman (Exhibit III) and a report of room rates for the conference (Exhibit IV). President McMorran asked all Sections to have Friday morning programs on "Micros". Saturday will have a legislative thrust.
Motion: Karen Goff moved and Chuck Julian seconded that the report of the Conference Committee be accepted. Motion passed.

B. Marketing. Sara Thompson reported on progress and that sales at the Legislative Day Dinner were good.

C. National Library Week. Steve Crowley felt this year's efforts were moderately successful and will serve as a learning experience for next year.

8. OTHER REPORTS.

A. ALA Councilor. Judy Rule asked for the Board's reaction to a proposed Minimum Salary Resolution (Exhibit V).

B. Department of Education. No report. Therese Wilson may be the new representative as her duties include school libraries and media.

C. West Virginia Library Commission. Fred Glazer reported on a committee hearing and spoke on the results of legislation passed. There is no new money but hope for next year. The Legislative Dinner report (Exhibit VI) was given. The Commission is working with the statewide literacy program - "Literacy Volunteers of West Virginia". A reception was held at the twelfth two weeks training session at Marshall University. These sessions have proven most worthwhile as many of these trainees have gone on for degrees and even advanced degrees.

D. MARLF. Regina Hardman reported on an Ad Hoc Committee's assessment meeting after the latest regional conference in Annapolis to determine the future of the group.

E. SELA. Karen Goff urged attendance at the regional meetings as vital.

F. West Virginia Libraries. Mildred Moyers said the summer issue had gone to press early and would be out soon. We now have an official non-profit organization mailing permit. Bulk mailings should be sent to her for mailing to take advantage of the non-profit rate.

9. UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

A. Committee Assignments. President McMorran had no new lists and was waiting answers as to additional members.

B. Motion: Judy Rule moved and Chuck Julian seconded that Mildred Moyers, Editor, be paid the honorarium for the latest issue of West Virginia Libraries. Motion passed.

10. NEW BUSINESS.

A. Slate of officers for 1985/1986. Diane Forbes, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, presented the slate of nominees for the Association offices for 1985/1986 (Exhibit VII).
Motion: Bob Davidson moved and Chuck Julian seconded to accept the slate of nominees as presented. Motion passed.
The Election Committee should receive proposed slates from each section immediately to be included on the ballot.

B. Letter to the WV Department of Education. Kim Sanetrik asked that individual members of WVLA's Executive Board and the Secretary write to the State Department of Education members and the Superintendent concerning inadequate staffing levels of professional and para-professional student/librarian ratio and to review the recommendations made by the School Library Section of WVLA.

Motion: Kim Sanetrik so moved and Jeanne Moellendick seconded. Motion passed.

C. Letter to Thomas Galvin. At the suggestion of the President, Chuck Julian made the following motion.
Motion: Chuck Julian moved and Judy Rule seconded that a letter of congratulations be sent to Thomas Galvin on his appointment as ALA Executive Director. Motion passed.

11. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. President McMorran announced that the Association of College and Research Libraries will have a fall conference.

B. Chuck Julian will be writing the history of the West Virginia Library Association.

12. ADJOURNMENT. The meeting adjourned at 11:40 a.m.

- Catherine Apel
Secretary

## CALL FOR INFORMATION

IRC/IRRT Joint Committee on International Exchange of Librarians and Informational Professionals is collecting information about librarians who have been involved in any type of international exchange. The committee hopes to compile a directory of such individuals. Please send relevant information to Hannelore B. Rader, Director, Library/Learning Center, UW-Parkside, Box No. 2000, Kenosha, WI 53141.

Checking Out What's

## NEW FROM AROUND THE STATE

### CLARKSBURG-HARRISON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library's "Be A Star" Summer Reading Program ended on August 1 with a party at Waldomore, the library annex. Over 100 children were in attendance. Mildred Zink, Vice-Mayor of Clarksburg, presented reading certificates to those children who read at least ten books during the six-week program.

Anna Smucker, Children's Librarian, extended special thanks to those community people involved in the arts who made the program a stimulating and educational experience for those attending. Professionals in the fields of music, dance, art, magic, and clowning gave presentations during the course of the program. The party closed with refreshments and the giving out of balloons provided by the Friends of the Library.

Children enrolled in the "Be A Star" Summer Reading Program have a "hands on" art experience led by Karen Bowers, Art Specialist for the Harrison County Schools

- Anna Smucker

HARDY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The challenge was two-fold: to celebrate National Library Week and to make libraries "come alive" for children.

How to do it? Friends groups serving the Hardy County Libraries came up with an answer. Our theme was "Up, Up, and Away!" Our celebration was a balloon launch. One thousand gas-filled balloons, one for each elementary school child in the county, were launched April 15 and 17.

Both days were clear and sunny. The balloons rose in colorful clusters, sailing off to the excitement and delight of the youthful launchers. Each balloon bore the name and address of the child who released it as well as the notation that it came from the Hardy County Public Libraries.

Since then over 30 balloons have been returned, mostly from Pennsylvania and Virginia, several from New England, and one sturdy traveller mailed back one from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

- Kay Johnson
Secretary, Friends of the Library,
Hardy County, Inc.

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MARTINSBURG-BERKELEY CO. PUBLIC LIBRARY

Summer always draws to a close at our local libraries with parties for the participants enrolled in the various reading clubs. North Berkeley Branch and Naylor Memorial libraries have just had their parties and awarded 38 reading certificates.

The MBCPL had a party for the 210 children enrolled in its reading clubs, so it seems there was a lot of reading going on.

"Summer Fun at the Children's Library" included several interesting programs -- the local state police came and did fingerprinting; the local fire company demonstrated how to put out fires; there was a terrarium workshop; kids were introduced to sign language; there was an introductory course on family genealogy; and the most popular and exciting program was a story-telling session with The Harshmans.

Going through some library cards recently, we discovered a person who lives in Australia had a MBCPL check-out card???

The local and regional garden clubs have been meeting at the library to work on plans for a very special three-day flower show to be held at the library. It is entitled "Ex Libris" and is scheduled for early June 1986. It promises to be quite exciting. Artists and craftspeople are being invited to participate with exhibits - some of which will coordinate with particular

floral arrangements. Books, of course, will be featured along with the exhibits and arrangements. One wonderful old oak carrousel-type bookcase will be used as the logo with miniature arrangements and small books filling its compartments. In addition, one or two workshops will be conducted by garden club members for children and it is hoped their efforts can be exhibited also.

Literacy Volunteers of the Eastern Panhandle, who have their headquarters at the MBCPL, are excited about a forthcoming tutor workshop in September. Fifteen people have already signed up for it.

Great News!!! The Shepherdstown Public Library has been chosen to be part of a program called "Great Performances in the Library". This project is funded by Exxon Corporation and the National Endowment for the Arts, with participation by the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. The library has received video equipment and ten video tapes from public television's "Great Performances Series". Funded in part by Exxon, Great Performances is the longest running performing arts series on television. The four other libraries chosen for this unique and wonderful project are in Billings, Montana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Philadelphia (two branches) and New York (four branches).

The tapes and equipment are to be used in the library and cannot be borrowed. Groups - both organized and informal - and individuals may make arrangements to view the tapes. Shepherdstown Public Library has scheduled several Friday evening viewings for the public. The programs that the library have received are "Rubenstein at 90", "Life on the Mississippi", "Paul Taylor: Two Landmark Dances", "The Marriage of Figaro", "Sue's Leg: Remembering the Thirties/Twyla Tharp and Dances", "The Verdi Requiem", "The Private History of a Campaign That Failed", "Madam Butterfly", "The Martha Graham Dance Company", and "Beethoven Symphony No. 9".

- Diana S. Abshire

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MARY H. WEIR PUBLIC LIBRARY

It's been a relatively slow summer in the Northern Panhandle, and at first the news was not so good - Weirton City Council slashed the library budget considerably, resulting in fewer hours of operation and some modified policies and increased fees.

Lately, however, while the budget situation is still tight, other things are happening at MHWPL which permit us to use the happy title of "Good News and More Good News from Mary H. Weir Public Library" for the news report.

On July 12, 1985, Mary H. Weir Public Library put its circulation function online on the VTLS network. The first few days were rather hectic, as you night expect, with most of the circulation staff still a bit

uncertain about exactly how it was going to work; most of the patrons still needing to "be computered"--that is, have barcodes placed on their library cards and their registration information entered on the database; and numbers of older books (i.e., those cataloged before we started using the computer for that last fall) needing likewise to be barcoded and later retrospectively cataloged. The duplicate of the barcode in the book is placed on the book card which is then sent to the technical services personnel.

Learning by doing has defintely been the name of the game. By now, (mid-August, only a month later as this is being written), the staff seems to be quite adept at their terminals... although there are snags here and there. For example, one of the terminals at the Circulation Desk went on the blink!!

The Summer Reading Club was a moderate success and the last few Wednesdays in July gave the new circulation system its heaviest workouts with the children coming in for club meetings and checking books in and out.

So far the major drawback to the circulation system, in some of the staff's and patrons' opinions, seems to be the constant beeping from the light pens and terminals when books are checked in and out.

On a much happier note, recently an elderly couple stopped in to ask where they could go to get married!! They were driving through from Pennsylvania. The gentleman used to work at Weirton Steel and the lady had a daughter in the area, so neither was a total stranger in town. They had their marriage license and were wondering where to find a judge or minister. June Eiselstein, MHWPL Director, helped them sort through various alternatives and finally referred them to Rev. Terry Stoops, pastor of Cove United Presbyterian Church, two doors up the street.

- Lois Aleta Fundis

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RALEIGH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Larry Adkins, a volunteer at the Raleigh County Public Library in Beckley, has created a subject index with cross references to related topics to 129 issues of West Virginia History. This will make much valuable material available to local researchers of West Virginia history.

In connection with this project, the library is attempting to complete its collection of West Virginia History issues. A survey indicated that the library had 73 duplicate issues which it would be willing to trade with another library for the needed issues. If interested, please write to the Raleigh County Public Library, % Larry Adkins, Box 1876, Beckley, WV 25802, for a list of the duplicates available and a list of the needed issues of West Virginia History.

- Yvonne Snyder Farley

## CONFERENCE GRANT ESTABLISHED TO HELP DEFRAY EXPENSES TO WVLA CONFERENCE

The Awards Committee of the West Virginia Library Association is taking applications for a $100.00 grant established by Mr. Bob Rinaldi (American Media Corp.) to help stimulate an interest in school librarians to attend the conference and to help defray rising costs.

The following criteria should apply:

1. Applicant must be a school or public librarian who serves children
2. Priority will be given to a person who has never attended a WVLA conference
3. Nominations and/or applications will be accepted
4. Persons may or may not be a member of WVLA
5. Decision on a winner will be made by the WVLA Awards Committee

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## CONFERENCE GRANT APPLICATION

NAME _____

LIBRARY or SCHOOL _____

ADDRESS _____

Have you ever attended a WVLA conference? YES _____ NO _____

If yes, in what year did you last attend? _____

Complete the following statement:

I would like to attend a WVLA conference because _____

_____

_____

_____

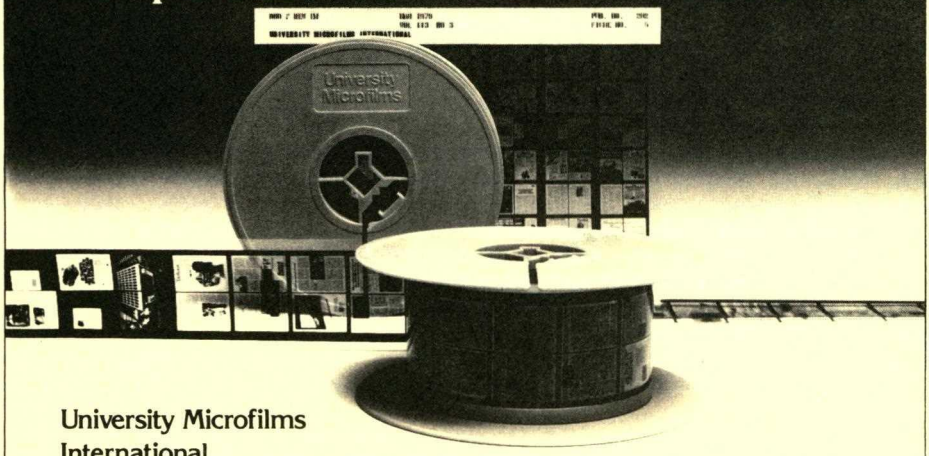
_____

_____

Return to: West Virginia Library Association
P. O. Box 884
Morgantown, WV 26505

Deadline: Received by October 8, 1985 for mailed applications. Application forms will be available at the conference. These forms must be completed by Friday, October 11, 1985, at 12:00 NOON. Award will be presented at the banquet on Friday evening.

# This publication is available in microform.

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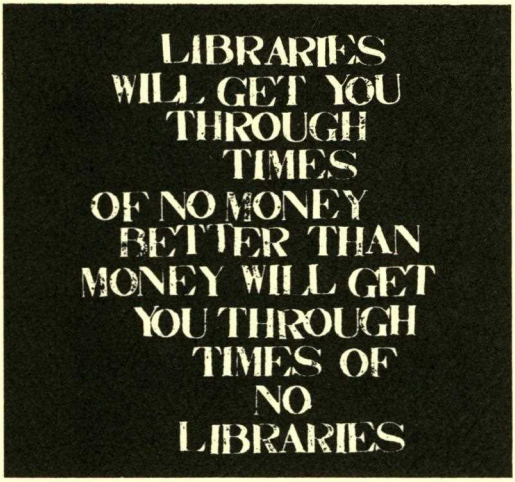

FORMER WEST VIRGINIANS attend Florida Library Association meeting --

(Front row, l to r) Barbara Bonfili (Duval Cty School System Media Specialist) and Mrs. Russell Foster (Back row, l to r) Russell Foster (Bay Cty Library, Panama City), James Nelson, Matt Kubiak (West Florida Regional Library System, Pensacola)

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