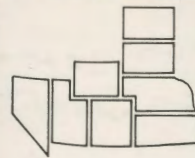


MOUNTAIN/PLAINS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY

Volume XVIII, Number 1



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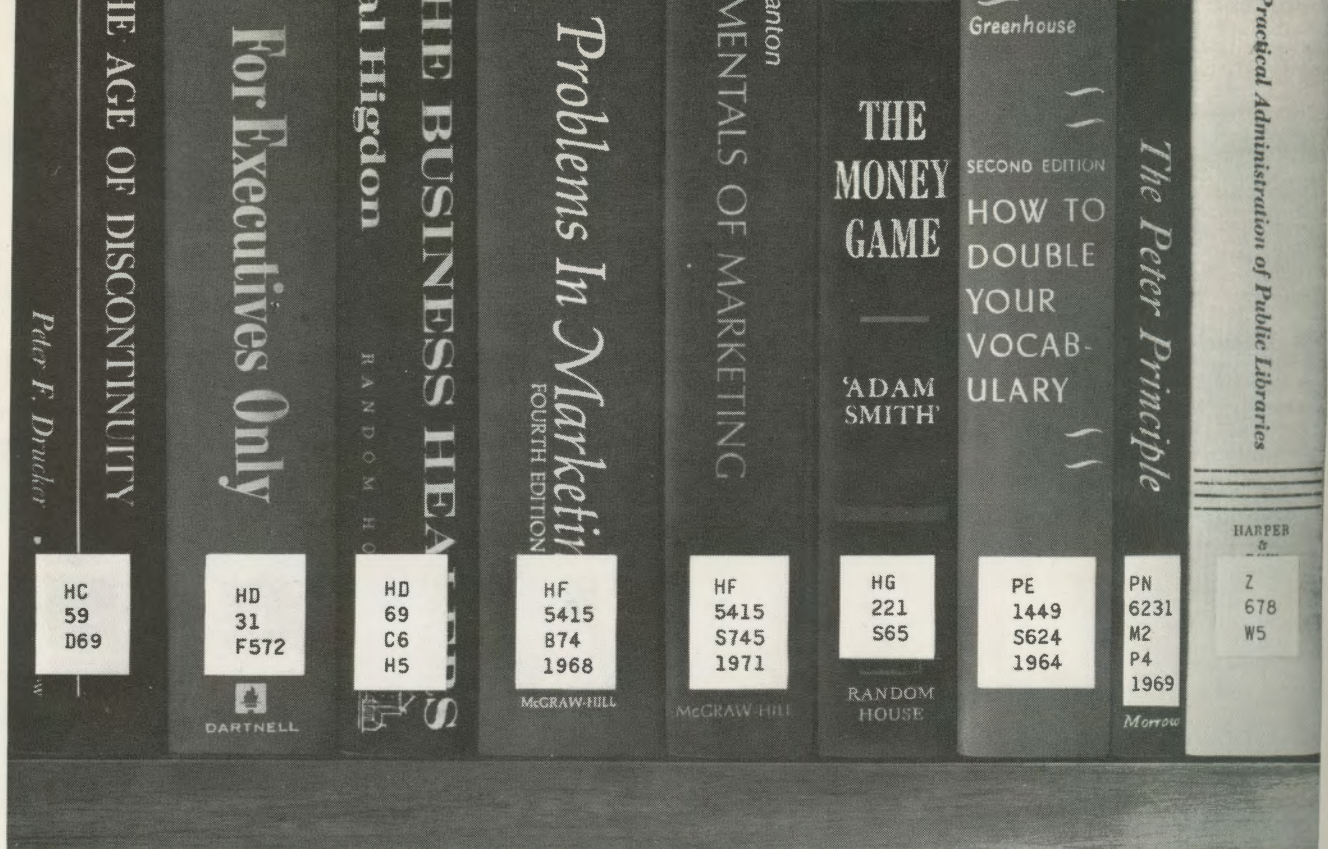
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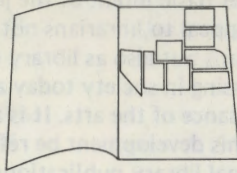
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MOUNTAIN/PLAINS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY

Volume XVIII, Number 1



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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK



This issue of the MPLA Quarterly begins the tenure of a new editor. It is appropriate, therefore, that the new editor set forth for readers his thoughts on the future direction of the publication and alert them to changes they will see in the journal and the significance of such changes.

1973 is a time of great challenge and trial for the library profession. It is in oft quoted terms "The best of times, and the worst of times." Great issues and pressures face librarianship. Stemming from developments in technology, from issues and questions within librarianship, and from problems in society these pressures are presenting challenges to the library profession in breadth and intensity not previously experienced. The significance of the issues facing librarianship lie in the fact that these issues highlight the library's integrated function in society as a basic, fundamental social institution. It is the aim of the MPLA Quarterly to explore this function and enhance for those within librarianship their awareness and understanding of the library as a social institution.

As a social institution librarianship has facets, levels and specialties. It will be the aim of the journal also to explore the broad range of people, of activities, and of places associated with work in libraries. The method of exploration—the material presented—also bears noting. As is evidenced in this issue the reader can expect a range of articles from the technical to the general. In addition, the journal will use the methods of the fine arts, i. e., poetry, the short story, drama, to present the profession of librarianship to the reader. It is highly appropriate and logical that this approach occur since librarianship and the humanities have had a long history of close association. Indeed, many librarians are educated in the disciplines of the humanities. This fact highlights

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Editor's Desk (cont'd. from p. 1)

another basic intent of the journal which is to appeal to librarians not only as librarians but also as library users. We are witnessing in society today a dramatic renaissance of the arts. It is appropriate that this development be reflected in professional library publications as it has in the publications of other professions.

Our assumption is that librarians and those in library work wish to read both technical and non-technical material, and will enjoy verse, or prose that is concerned with libraries and library services. It is our belief that this approach will have the desirable effect of broadening the understanding those in librarianship have of libraries as well as presenting a journal which can be read in part by those outside of librarianship. We feel also that persons in the library profession will enjoy offering particular articles or stories to friends and associates as a means of acquainting them with the complexities of librarianship.

The Quarterly will also carry some of the types of material commonly used in trade journals and the media to create reader interest. Cartoons, crossword puzzles, etc. The intent of this approach is the same—to create reader interest—and also to use different techniques in pointing to the tremendous variety of activities, issues, and happenings which exist daily in libraries. Since our publication appears only quarterly we want to enhance the readability of the journal over time. We do not expect each reader to like or even read everything he finds in each issue of the Quarterly. We do hope each reader will find a range of materials which will

have immediate appeal for him plus other material to which he will return as time permits. Some of the material presented will no doubt be controversial. This is to be expected and desired since it is our purpose to present a full cross section of the many issues facing the profession of librarianship and not just points of view which are popular or held to by the majority.

Finally, since the Quarterly is the official publication of the Mountain Plains Library Association extensive news and information regarding the Association, its officers and members will be carried. A President's column has been added so that the relationship between the executive officer of the MPLA and the membership can be strengthened. As you will note from perusing this issue other features have been added. Our purpose is to enhance the Quarterly's role as the communication vehicle for the eight states which comprise the region of the Mountain Plains Library Association. The importance of this function has always been great but it is particularly significant today with the widespread concern which exists in librarianship for responsive professional associations. Our intent is to present you with a responsive publication in which the issues and challenges facing librarianship, and the people, libraries and programs in our region will be presented.

John M. Christ

THE ALA & YOU



INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT WEDGEWORTH, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AT THE ALA

Relationships at the grass roots level, with the divisions and the publishing industry as well as the question of federation are discussed frankly in the following interview with the new executive director of the American Library Association.

Q: Mr. Wedgeworth, the ALA has been criticized for some time now as an organization lacking relevance. Is that charge accurate?

A: I must say that there is some truth in that allegation, but that the extent depends upon one's particular perspective. We should recognize the fact that much of the work of the ALA, indeed, much of the impact of the ALA, is difficult to see in a personal sense, that is, at the local level. Our work in our Washington Office, on Intellectual Freedom, consulting at the state level, are all examples of some of the many impersonal activities of the ALA which are beneficial to librarians.

Q: Another charge that has been leveled at the ALA is that it is more of a political party than a professional organization. Do you feel this is accurate?

A: Certainly some of the work of the ALA required to sell library programs requires politicking or lobbying. It is not accurate to focus on these necessary political functions and ignore all the genuine professional functions which the ALA performs.

Q: As I explained, I wanted to ask you about the ALA from the perspective of the individual. Another complaint often

hurled at the ALA is that for an association its size it lacks the "clout" of other professional associations, i.e., it is generally ineffectual at upgrading salaries, working conditions, etc., for those engaged in library work. What is your view of this charge?

A: I must return to the point of view expressed earlier about the significant influence exerted by ALA generally. We must keep in mind that the ALA is the oldest and the largest association in the world concerned with library matters. It has relationship with a great variety of agencies, governmental, social, educational and political. The ALA has considerable "clout" although this is difficult to see at the personal level. Our history indicates considerable impact and influence in all areas of library service, in public library work, in special library work, in school librarianship and in college and university work, although, this does not mean that we have done all there is to do or that these areas do not have problems with which we might be of assistance.

Q: Let me ask you about the ALA and its activities as far as its personalizing services?

A: Yes, I didn't get to finish my specific remarks, regarding college and university librarians. I think that those who allege that the ALA really does not offer anything for college and university librarianship are to a certain extent clouding the issue because the association of college and research libraries, the division responsible for college and university libraries in ALA I think has been one of the harder working,

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE CASE FOR REGIONALISM

Many of the issues facing librarianship today were discussed in the above interview. Certainly one of the most important of these is the relationship of the individual to the professional association. A number of significant points regarding this relationship were discussed in the interview and bear mentioning and commenting upon.

The relationship of the individual to the ALA is a question being discussed widely in the library profession. Much of the

criticism of the ALA centers on its lack of relevance, on its inability to "touch" the individual directly, personally. As pointed out by Mr. Wedgeworth, the functions of the ALA take place at a supra-personal level and it may be asking too much of the association to be immediately and directly responsive to the individual as well as to the major issues facing the profession. This clearly indicates the need for dynamic associational activity below the national level. Mr. Wedgeworth made a suggestion in this direction in discussing the relationships between state and regional associations. The pros and cons of this recommendation need not be discussed here. The point is this. The individual in the library profession needs a

Continued on p. 4



more productive units. Part of the reason that this unit has been able to exert as much influence as it has is because of its being allied with a larger association. Now, I would also have to say that many college and university librarians do not put enough of their own efforts into pursuing faculty status, increases salaries, better working conditions. In a sense they feel that their professional status contradicts the efforts to produce improvements in those areas. This is an attitude which is detrimental to the efforts of ACRL to push strongly for college and university librarians.

Q: Are you saying that you feel that academic librarians are not able to compete for status or are not willing to compete for status because they are not willing to perform academically?

A: No, no, I think that we have to look at the question of faculty status very carefully. If for example, librarians are asking for similar status and similar perquisites of being members of faculty and institutions they also have to look at what responsibilities they are willing to assume as a result of having that status.

Q: These would be academic responsibilities?

A: Academic responsibilities, perhaps other kinds of responsibilities, not really raising the difficult question of whether you teach or not. I don't really think that's the important issue. The important issue is that librarians have to have some real sense of their work and some real sense of their contributions to the academic community and there is far too much ambivalence on the score.

Q: Let me go back to something you said a few minutes ago that I find interesting and that requires clarification. You said that the ALA is not a professional organization, that is, I believe you called it an educational association? Let us assume that librarianship or library service is a professional activity. Does this mean that the profession of librarianship lacks a professional organization at the national level?

A: No, I wouldn't say this. The definitions are legal rather than disciplinary based. In other words, as an educational association, while it does mean that we will admit to our membership ranks persons who are not working professional librarians, it does at the same time give us very favorable tax status and other

kinds of legal advantages which would not be available to a strictly professional organization. Now to say that we have no professional organization is not exactly true because the ALA does have strong professional component within the organization. Now it is not as clearly defined as perhaps it could be in order to vigorously pursue the issues that relate most closely to the individual librarian, but, of course, this is a matter of the membership saying we wish to see this done. I'm simply pointing out that in order to accomplish that, we don't have to destroy the advantages we already have in terms of the legal pinnings of the organizational structure.

Q: You mentioned earlier that some of the work of the ALA is necessarily impersonal. What is the ALA doing to enhance its personal relationships with individuals to get them to join or keep up their memberships? What precisely is the ALA doing in that regard?

A: Well, this year I have focused on two objectives—One, I have tried to listen to the membership in various parts of the country, and secondly, to try to staff and organize the headquarters in such a manner that we can carry out those jobs that I feel we should be doing. I do not feel that the ALA should be in the position of mounting a vigorous membership promotion campaign at this time. It's my personal opinion that as we move forward and begin to get involved in the kinds of activities that are what the personal members would like to see ALA do that will have some impact on their involvement in the profession. I feel that we will then have a better case to go to the membership and perhaps do some promotion.

Q: Will the membership problem then tend to take care of itself?

A: Well, it doesn't take care of itself, but I feel that it is important at this point in time for ALA to do more and say less.

Q: Another topic that seems to be a big issue and one that is terribly important is the concern that exists in some of the divisions for federation status. I would imagine on the basis of what you have said that you would see this as destructive. What would your answer be to people who would advocate federation?

Editor's Comment (cont'd.)

broadly based association in which he can come into contact on a direct personal basis with the major professional issues facing him. There is serious question that the national association can reach him directly. Likewise, there is serious question that the state association, while it can reach the individual directly, has a broad enough base, in terms of manpower and budget, to deal effectively with professional issues. What is required is an association which has the size and, therefore, the base to deal with professional issues in a fully professional manner, yet, not be so large that the individual becomes secondary to the organization or the issues it is attempting to face. We feel that the Mountain Plains Library Association offers the benefits of such an organization. We feel that the history

of the MPLA validates this belief. Certainly, this past November conference indicated the ability of the MPLA to deal with a critical, contemporary issue—telecommunications—in a directly personal manner so that the individual as well as the library profession derived benefit from the conference.

We are not suggesting that individuals not join or participate in their state or national association. Quite the contrary. The point being made is that our profession has levels and that each level has functions associated with it. The complete professional is concerned with each professional level and is aware of the benefits and expectations associated with each level. The regional level offers benefits not offered as fully at either the state or national level.

A: I would say that my view on federation would be that it would exacerbate the problems we already have rather than be a significant improvement for one simple reason. I believe that we have an organizational structure which is complex as it is, and that people when they talk of federation only focus upon the individual organization in which they will feel most closely related. But the fact remains that in federation you have a bureaucracy which is not really firmly related to any of the federated groups which tends to grow and this in effect eats up your income. One of the complaints is that we have too much of an administrative structure. Well, you don't improve that kind of a situation by creating a more complex organization in terms of central direction and coordination.

Q: How about the California Model?

A: The California model is very provocative, and I think this strikes more closely at the question that you raised about professionalism versus the broader interests of promoting library service. We'll be watching the California model very carefully because while they still allow for the disparate interests within librarianship to come together they aren't organized in a way that the professional aspects of librarianship and the administrative aspects of librarianship can operate with more focus on objectives and activities. This is a model that we need to watch very carefully.

Q: These questions fit in with another question regarding the relationship of the ALA to other organizations such as state and regional associations. One can accept the legitimacy of a state association rather easily. It seems very logical and natural and appropriate. What is your idea of a desirable relationship between the ALA and regional associations?

A: Well, I'm not sure, that is a rather difficult question to answer.

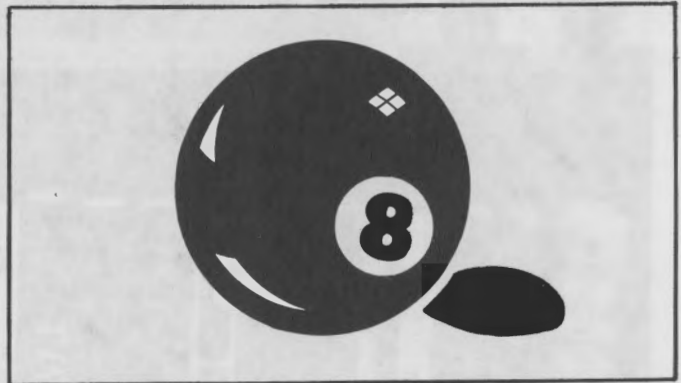
Q: Do you think they are in conflict at all?

A: I think there is some conflict but there doesn't necessarily have to be. The problem is that we have tended to see regional as well as state chapters in much the same light. There does not seem to be much differentiation in the types of activities which they conduct. I can see regional organizations being very appropriate where you have people in sparsely populated areas where it is difficult to have professional relationships of any broad scale and still maintain the kinds of state responsibility that the state chapters must do simply because they operate within a political jurisdiction. More specifically, what I'm suggesting for Mountain Plains is that it might be better for the states to meet as a regional group, have separate business meetings but yet have a meeting that's large enough to be able to see the best exhibitors to be able to attract good speakers and mount programs that would be of great interest to those in the area. In this sense you're using the region for a slightly different purpose than you are using the state meetings and yet both can go on at the same time.



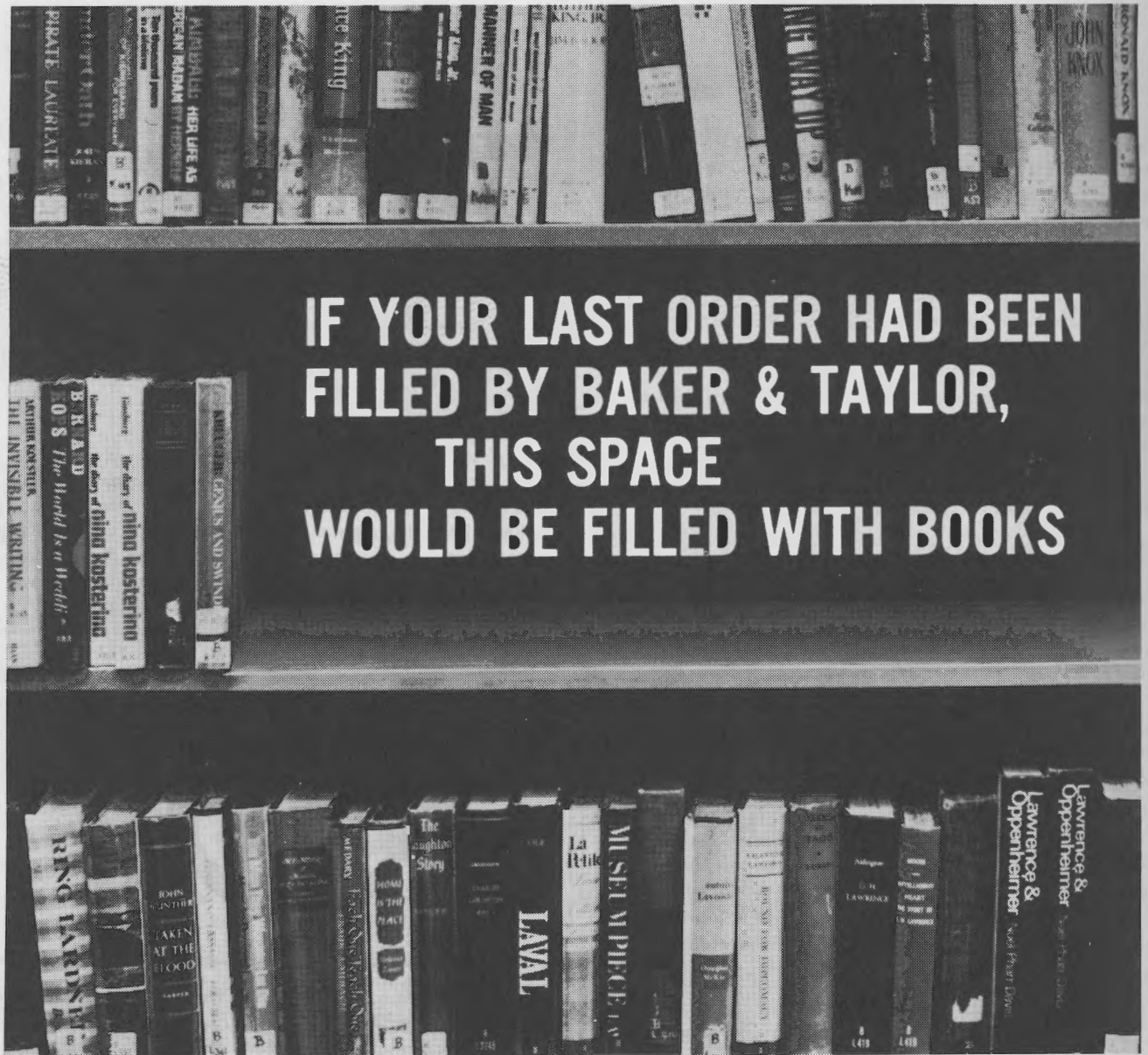
President's Column

The chaos, havoc, and apprehension that exists in every field of library science and in every type of library as a result of one man's (he shall remain nameless) lack of discernment is unbelievable! Perhaps someone else can find the logic in denying needed monies for the education and use of the people of the United States in favor of a program to build up the country we just destroyed. Somehow, I can find none.



Instead of National Library Week this year we should have had "National Eight-ball Week" —because like it or not we are all behind this movement. The Revenue Sharing Act they offer as the panacea and answer to all finance problems cannot be shared or stretched to meet the demands of such a varied number of programs. With apparent generosity we are allowed funds on one hand while the other hand is busy taking away far more in already established programs. So it would seem we must start all over again to obtain the necessary funding and recognition from other sources. To battle for new or the expansion of programs is exhilarating, but to struggle in areas of questionable interest to maintain the "status quo" is discouraging. But, I guess as Past-President Janecek said often to me, "I Never Promised You a Rose Garden" — and we'll all have to take it from there. Good Luck!

Helmut C. McJadden



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FORD ROCKWELL

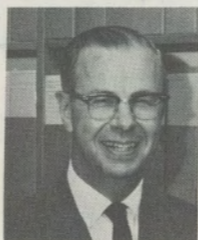
The care and feeding of the Quarterly

Thirteen years ago the Mountain-Plains Library Quarterly almost died. The Quarterly had existed under capable people but a point had been reached when those people were no longer able to devote time and energy to the publication of the MPLA. For a period of time it appeared as if an editor for the Quarterly would not be found. However, an editor was found in the Wichita Public Library. Now, after thirteen hard working years Ford Rockwell has relinquished the editorship of the MPLA Quarterly.

In a recent interview Mr. Rockwell reflected on the period since 1960 when he agreed to serve as editor; as he said, "rather than see it drop." During this period the Quarterly not only remained alive but grew dramatically. Subscriptions were built from around four-hundred to over a thousand. Advertising grew as did the reputation of the journal for interesting, informative material. The Quarterly is now indexed and sold on microfilm.

When asked to consider any one point of special significance regarding the Quarterly, Mr. Rockwell explained that a large amount of time and effort went into the generation of articles and features in the early going. The Quarterly grew, Mr. Rockwell stated, "to the point where unsolicited articles began to come in from outside of the region." On one particular point he was especially emphatic. "All of our articles were original," he said, "only once did we use a reprint." An editor of a publication always needs help. Mr. Rockwell cited Paul Frame as one person who had been a "Bullwork" to the publication.

In thinking back on his years as editor Mr. Rockwell summarized his feelings. "It has been a big involvement in my personal life," he explained, "but it has been interesting to see the publication grow. It has given me great satisfaction doing it and having an association like the MPLA." When asked what he would be doing with all his free time now he quipped, "Trying to catch up! of course; and do writing of my own."



MEETING MINUTES:



MOUNTAIN PLAINS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE BOARD

Albany Hotel, Meeting Room 4 Denver, Colorado; March 16, 1973

The meeting was called to order by President McFadden at 9:45 a.m. Present were: Ms. McFadden; Mr. Janecek, immediate Past President; Mr. Seager, Executive Secretary; Ms. Lundgren, Vice-President/President-Elect; Ms. Rea, Recording Secretary; Mr. Edelen, Chairman, Technical Services Section; Mr. Knott, Chairman, Public Library Section; Ms. McMartin, Chairman, Children and School Section; Ms. Jones, Chairman, Junior Members Round Table; Mr. Hershkopf, Colorado Library Association Representative; Mr. Waddel, Nebraska Library Association Representative; Mr. Davis, Utah Library Association Representative; Dr. Christ, Editor-in-Chief, MPLA Quarterly, Mr. Johnson, Editorial Board; Ms. Hayes, Bibliographic Center Representative. Absent were: Mr. Cors, Chairman, College and University Section; Mr. Lessel, Chairman, State Agency Section; Mr. Curley, Nevada Library Association Representative; Ms. Dries, North Dakota Library Association Representative; Ms. Phillips, South Dakota Library Association Representative.

MINUTES

It was moved and seconded to accept the minutes of the Executive Board meeting in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on January 12, 1973, carried unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE

President McFadden reported that she had written to her state congressman and to congressmen in surrounding states expressing her concern over the cut back in aid to libraries. She urged the other members of the Board to do likewise in their own states. President McFadden reported that she had written the Conference Manager of ALA requesting that the MPLA Executive Board meeting be put on the schedule; she had not received a reply. Since the majority of those present planned to be at ALA in Las Vegas, it was agreed to hold the next Executive Board meeting there. Members will be notified of the time, place, and date. President McFadden wrote to Mr. Pierce Grove, President of the Southwest Library Association, and accepted their invitation for a joint meeting in Albuquerque in 1976. She also wrote to Mr. Warren Owen, President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, and declined their invitation for a joint meeting in Big Sky in 1975. A reply was received from the Brown Palace in Denver. They have tentatively reserved the first week in November, 1975, for the MPLA convention.

Continued on p. 25

FRESHMEN LIBRARY ORIENTATION



The Experts Speak

In 1971 this study was begun as part of an analysis of a freshmen orientation class titled "Research Skills, Library Science I," at East Carolina University.

The writer had advised his office partner, a faculty member who needed an hour's credit to enroll. His reaction to the course was surprising. The class was too big; the students often impolite and unmotivated; the instructor harried; the tours a loss; AND the material to which he was exposed, very important.

At approximately this same time Millicent Palmer reported a 1970 survey which revealed that while 80% of her survey respondents had library instruction programs, dissatisfaction was almost unanimous. With these negative evaluations, however, there was almost complete agreement that instruction is badly needed.¹

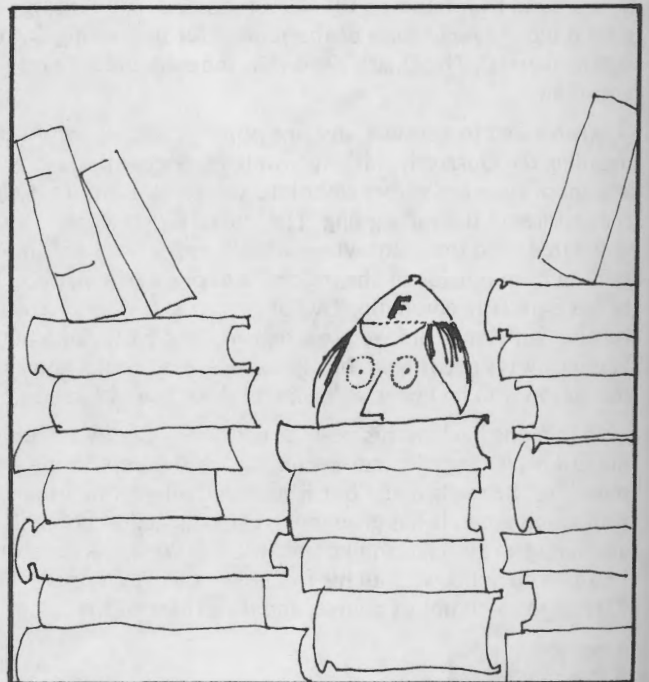
Palmer summarized,

...lacking a philosophical framework and a foundation of unifying objectives, each of us has shopped at the supermarket of existing practices, for which library literature provides an and less supply. Ironically, many of the practices we bought had already been abandoned by the seller. We have competed...to find more and better ways of doing things whose ultimate objectives were as vague as their name, 'How to Use the Library.'

And with these practices we have created, I believe, our greatest problems. We have produced in the mind of the academic community, student and faculty alike, attitudes toward library instruction that are negative, and characterized by misconceptions and fallacies.

To paraphrase Shakespeare, "the fault dear library instructors, is not in our students and faculty, but, in ourselves that we are struggling so."

Freshmen have been the primary recipients.²



¹Millicent Palmer, "Problems in Academic Library Instruction Our Own Creation?" Paper read at the American Library Association Committee on Instruction in the Use of Libraries, Detroit, Michigan, June 29, 1970. (mimeographed), p. 1.

²Palmer, Ibid p. 1.

³Andrew H. Gibbons, A Library Science Orientation Expert Opinion Survey, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, 1970, p. 12.

For this study, the head librarians of the one hundred and sixty accredited, public, four year institutions in the U. S. with enrollments between five and fifteen thousand were asked to evaluate the importance of forty-five topics typically included in orientation courses.

The basic question asked of these librarians was, to what degree are each of the following topics important to college freshmen. For each survey item the respondents were asked to mark either,

- Topic essential for all freshmen, value of 3,
- Topic important for all freshmen, value of 2,
- Topic of little importance for all freshmen, value of 1, or
- Topic of no importance for all freshmen, value of 0.

No judgement was also a choice but it was not counted as a response and did not affect the averages.³

The items are presented as the librarians ranked them in order of importance. Their numerical average suggests the average degree of importance given to each of them by the librarians surveyed. They were asked not to consider whether their own programs included these items.

AVERAGE	TOPICS RANKED ESSENTIAL FOR ALL FRESHMEN
2.867	Arrangement of materials in the specific library involved
2.867	Using periodicals and indexes
2.852	Unique local procedures regarding reference works
2.812	Their (reference works) location in the specific library involved
2.777	Types of entries (Card Catalog)
2.771	Arrangement of cards (catalog)
2.752	Unique (classification) procedures in the specific library involved
2.731	Unique local catalog procedures
2.712	Using encyclopedias
2.683	General (Card Catalog) characteristics
2.669	Using dictionaries
2.666	Organization of the specific library involved
2.621	Call numbers (classification)
2.602	Using biographical dictionaries
2.571	Using bibliographies
2.534	Using atlases and gazetteer
2.531	Using yearbooks
2.521	Using microforms
2.516	Miscellaneous topics you suggest (has no specific meaning here)
2.504	Using handbooks

TOPICS RANKED IMPORTANT FOR ALL FRESHMEN

2.495	Using newspapers
2.482	Using literature in collections
2.451	Types of reference works
2.408	Using government publications
2.212	Using audiovisual materials
2.205	Search questions from reference materials

2.160	The Library of Congress Classification System
2.062	The Dewey Decimal Classification System
1.932	Parts of the modern book
1.903	Assessing the value of reference works
1.689	Function of academic libraries
1.610	Organization of academic libraries

TOPICS RANKED OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE FOR ALL FRESHMEN

1.263	Library Science Course research paper
1.258	New catalog trends, book catalogs, computer generated catalogs
1.248	Characteristics of classification systems
1.191	Some characteristics of specific types of academic libraries
1.164	Practice alphabetizing (catalog cards, call numbers, etc.)
1.085	Modern era (history of books and libraries)
1.047	Verbal reports on Library Science topics
.982	Developmental trends in academic libraries
.739	1500-1900: America (history of books and libraries)
.736	Development of classification systems
.704	1500-1900: Europe (history of books and libraries)
.687	Middle ages, renaissance, printing, incunabula (history, etc.)
.669	Antiquity (history of books and libraries)

On the survey form these 45 topics were arranged into six sections which were averaged and ranked also. They follow:

AVERAGE	SECTIONS RANKED IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE FOR ALL FRESHMEN
2.542	Reference Sources
2.444	The Card Catalog
1.929	Classification
1.841	Academic Libraries (functions, organization, etc.)
1.420	Practice (Research papers - search questions, etc.)
.961	History of Books and Libraries

Every topic which mentioned "the specific library involved" averaged among the essential items. The "essential" sections were Reference Sources and the The Card Catalog.

Those surveyed were also asked to suggest items not on the survey which they felt were important for all freshmen. Four topics were mentioned by five or more respondents.

Preparing bibliographies and using bibliographic terms, was listed 12 times;

Guide to the literature of a specific discipline, was listed 8 times; and,

Stressing the specific library involved and nearby resources, was listed 9 times;

Practice research and Graduate research techniques (best if related to a real course need) was listed 5 times.

INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, Stout, like many other libraries, decided to convert its book collection from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress classification system. One of the problems Stout encountered in the conversion related to the retrieval of reference materials under the LC classification system. In short, we found it difficult to provide the same level of ready reference service that we were providing under the Dewey Decimal System. The purpose of this paper is to outline some of the reasons for the problem and discuss in detail a solution utilizing key-word-out-of context (KWOC) indexing.

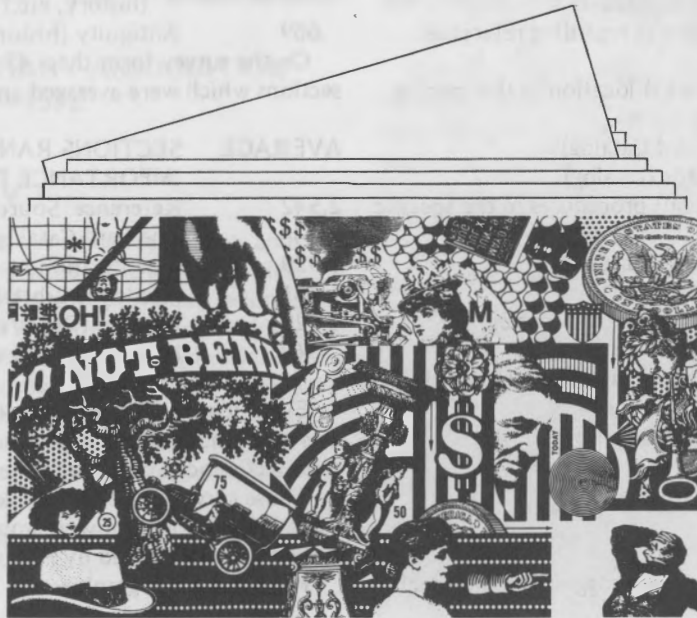
A number of factors were involved in our inability to provide the same level of reference service under LC as we had

under Dewey. First, the professional staff and students were more familiar with and thus more at ease with Dewey. Second, both groups experienced more problems locating material. For example, a common reference question requires the locating of biographies. Under LC this material is scattered throughout the collection causing a good deal of frustration on the part of students and staff. Finally, because of the lack of coherence to the collection, users found it necessary to consult the main card catalog frequently. This proved to be a barrier because the sheer size of the catalog prevented efficient ready reference service. Parenthetically, one might conclude that similar problems had existed, for the students, under Dewey but that they had gone unrecognized by the professional staff.

Libraries have attacked similar problems in different ways. Some libraries have retained the Dewey Decimal System for

Key Word Indexing of Reference Materials

AN AID TO READY REFERENCE



By Philip John Schwarz, Automation Coordinator and Serials Librarian, University of Wisconsin—Stout, Mehomonie, Wisconsin

the reference collection. Some have ignored the problem perhaps in the hope that it would go away. Others have developed a separate card catalog for the reference collection. Still others have attempted to utilize the computer as an aid in solving the problem. Stout was in the latter category.

METHODOLOGY

For some time Stout had been using a KWOC indexing program as a means of indexing state and local documents. This proved to be an effective and relatively inexpensive method of indexing documents. The reference department felt that a similar approach might be effective in solving our reference problem.

We were able to take advantage of the fact that we maintain a shelf list in machine readable form. Our programmer wrote a simple conversion program to transfer the call number and title of reference materials from the shelf list data base to the punched card format shown in Table 1. The unedited cards were then processed through the KWOC programs, shown in Illustration 1 and described in detail later. This resulted in a primitive but useable KWOC subject index of reference materials. This index was used for some time and proved to the satisfaction of the reference department that a KWOC index would solve their problem, provided that certain modifications were made.

The original input was modified as follows: (1) a list of non-words was developed to eliminate extraneous data and clear up the appearance of the index; (2) provisions were made for inputting additional "key" words to the existing title. This allowed the reference staff to tie information together e. g. biographies, and (3) the call number was shortened to 18 columns with column 19 being used to designate reference materials shelved in a separate bibliographic center. This allowed us to run a combined list of materials shelved in the reference and bibliographic center.

The KWOC IBM cards punched from the shelf list were used to generate an 80 X 80 listing with multiple spacing. This allowed the reference staff to make the necessary editorial corrections directly on the printout. The following editorial decisions were made at this time: (1) supplements to reference works with the same title were excluded. It was felt that one card would be sufficient to direct the user to the material; (2) For a similar reason only one card was included for multi-volume works with the same title; (3) titles were shortened or modified to fit the parameters described in Table 1; (4) in some cases additional cards were generated for long titles or titles requiring additional key words. Our list of additional key works was intentionally kept short so this phase of the project would not become a burden for the reference staff; and (5) incomplete words at the end of the title were included as long as the word was still recognizable.

Once the editorial work was completed the 80 X 80 listing and the KWOC IBM cards were sent to the keypuncher and cards requiring modification were rekeypunched.

The revised cards were then processed through the three simple programs shown in Illustration 1. The first program

compares each word in the title against our list of non-words which is stored in the computers main memory. The computer then builds a disk record for each key word. The disk record contains the key word plus the complete title and call number. The disk records for the Penguin Dictionary of Architecture would printout as shown in the following example. Note that "the" and "of" are non-words and do not print out as key words.

KEY WORD	TITLE	CALL NO.
Penguin	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55
Dictionary	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55
Architecture	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55

The second program is a utility program that sorts the previously created disk record into alphabetical order by key word. Our disk record for The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture would print out as follows.

KEY WORD	TITLE	CALL NO.
Architecture	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55
Dictionary	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55
Penguin	The Penguin Dictionary of Architecture	NA0031F55

The third and final program prints out the completed index as shown in Illustration 2. Note that the titles will appear in the order they were loaded under a given key word. For example, if there were more than one entry under Dictionary the titles would appear in call number order provided they were loaded into the computer in call number sequence.

As Illustration 3 indicates the KWOC Subject Index to Reference Material is updated by batch processing. As new reference materials are cataloged, a unit record card is sent to the reference department. The reference department then alters the title, if necessary, to conform to the guidelines described previously. When enough new reference items are added to warrant a new edition of the index the edited cards are sent to the keypuncher. The KWOC IBM cards are then interfiled into the existing deck of KWOC reference cards which are then processed through the computer to produce a new edition of the KWOC Subject Index to Reference Material. Normally three copies are produced; one copy is located in the reference area proper, a second copy in the reference office and a third copy in the bibliographic center.

What does it cost to produce a KWOC Subject Index to Reference Materials? Table 2 provides a breakdown of raw data necessary for figuring costs. Data was provided in this manner to allow others considering a similar program to develop their own project cost figures. The data are based upon the assumption that program development will closely parallel that described in Illustration 3.

Key Word Indexing (cont'd from p. 11)

A brief word is in order regarding the costs associated with the production of KWOC indexes at Stout. First, the development and testing costs were not charged against the library. Had they been they would have been written off against the seven KWOC indexes we are now producing. Second, the library is indeed in a fortunate position in that we are not charged for programming time, computer time or materials e. g. cards and paper.

CONCLUSIONS

Does computerized key-word indexing provide a viable method of indexing reference collections? The answer is definitely yes! Our KWOC Subject Index to Reference Materials has been in use for over a year now. It has been received with a great deal of enthusiasm by the public and professional staff.

One should keep in mind that key-word indexing is not designed to replace normal cataloging of reference materials, rather, it provides a means of supplementing it. We find that users have a high degree of success in locating reference materials through the KWOC Index. This has speeded up ready reference considerably. If, however, the KWOC Index does not suffice the card catalog acts as a backup. We can conclude then that the KWOC Index has provided a useful tool for accessing cataloged materials that, for one reason or another, benefit by having a separate catalog. This has proved to be the case with our reference material and our non-book media collection.

Although the KWOC indexing scheme described in this paper has proved effective, we are considering modifications. It was initially designed for indexing collections where we were generating a special data base. However, as we move into the area of indexing collections from existing data bases e. g. reference, non-book and masters papers, we feel that too much time is spent modifying data to fit the parameters of our one card per title format. Experiments are now underway to allow for KWOC indexing of material with an unlimited title length. We will continue to use the same format as shown in Illustration 2. However, in long titles only 60 characters will appear opposite a key-word e. g. an equal number of characters on either side of the key-word. This will undoubtedly raise additional problems and we have yet to determine the trade off between the two indexing techniques.

TABLE I

KWOC SUBJECT INDEX TO REFERENCE MATERIALS IBM CARD FORMAT

COLS.	DESCRIPTION
1-18	Call Number
19	Code for Materials Shelved in the Bibliographic Center
20-80	Title

DATA FOR FIGURING COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION OF KWOC SUBJECT INDEXES TO REFERENCE MATERIALS

PERSONNEL

Develop and Test Program ¹	8 hours (est.)
Establishing KWOC Title	19 seconds per title
Keypunching KWOC IBM Cards	12 seconds per title
Filing IBM Cards ²	28 seconds per title

MATERIALS

IBM Cards	1 per title
IBM Paper	1 page for each 13 titles
Printout Binder	1 per copy

COMPUTER

Running Time ³	45 minutes per 1,000 cards
---------------------------	----------------------------



¹A one time only cost.

²No filing would be required if the initial IBM card file were developed from the shelf list or if you wish to maintain the cards in random order.

³Dependent upon the quality of the program and model of the computer used. Figures are based on an IBM System 3 computer.



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DEDICATION TO RELIABLE FULFILLMENT



Freshmen Orientation (cont'd. from p. 9)

Recommendation of a text for freshmen orientation was requested. Gates' Guide to the Use of Books and Libraries, was listed as the best text thirty times. Ten respondents suggested that each library should develop its own manual or use the library resources as the text.

Even though respondents were asked to react to the need for each specific item and not to the general need for orientation courses, they were requested to express their opinion about such courses for college students.

Seventy-nine percent said they favored them. Of these, sixty-six percent felt they should be required. The freshman year was most popular and one quarter hour, either semester or quarter, credit was preferred.

This writer's findings seem to indicate that an orientation course is desirable, and that certain items are important enough to be taught. But the answer is not that simple. The percentage of returns was excellent, seventy percent, and the interest in the topic was very exciting. Many respondents felt the need to express themselves further than by simply making X's.

These unsolicited letters of amplification cast an interesting light of the problem of Library Orientation. Some concepts occurred, often. Five people mentioned they did not conduct any such a formal course. Many thought such courses to be a waste of time at the freshman level and too expensive in terms of space, of staff, and of student's class hours.

Fifteen letter-writers felt that a combination English and Library course had merit although two said this plan had not been liked by their English faculties.

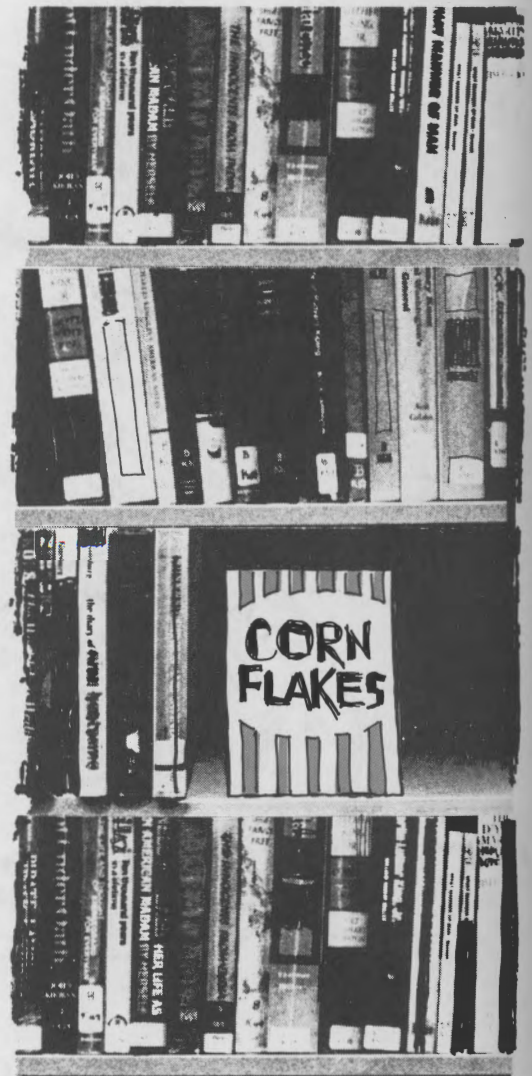
A strong current of opinion suggested delaying library orientation or extending it through graduated school in an "as needed" concept. Twelve writers made specific suggestions in this regard.

Many suggestions were made about brief general orientation methods designed to get students started in library use. Tape/slide programs for either individual or class use were suggested. Two schools had discontinued this practice. Mass orientation is being used by some and has been discontinued by an almost equal number. Its effect was felt to be limited. Closed circuit television, handbooks, self-guided tours and independent projects were suggested. "On request" lectures aimed at specific courses were common. Tours were generally felt to be weak, especially for freshmen. Generally, the amplifying letters called for practicality. Give freshmen only the precise guidance they need, as nearly when they feel a need for it as possible. Save the theory and philosophical approaches for later.

In one area the survey form and the letters agree closely; help the student use the specific library he's in, to accomplish goals he feels concern for now.

While the survey showed numerically, that a required one hour, freshman course with one or two hours credit is preferred, the strong current of feelings among the experts surveyed seems to indicate that a brief, friendly, very practical course, taught when the student wants it; a course designed to help any student use the specific library of the institution in which he is enrolled is far better. For the present the writer agrees.

a short story:



I won't tell you right off how I met Jenny since it centers around my work and if I came right out with it you'd probably turn to the ad on the next page. Last week is a good example. Harry, a friend who's always draped over a stool at the Red Horse Inn where I stop for a shot on my way home at five invited me to a party one of the secretaries in his office was throwing. It was one of those loud, noisy affairs where most of the people are strangers but everyone's acting like long lost friends. I grabbed a scotch and soda and quickly sorted three young lovelies from the herd and swooped them off to one side to turn on the old charm. And I was doing admirably well, if I do say so myself, until one asked what I did. I was comparing the styles of Kantor, Mitchner and Lee with Hemingway, Faulkner, Shaw, Caldwell and some of the older greats. And these three, I've forgotten their names, just stood there letting the ice in their drinks melt while I breezed through my act. Possibly the caliber of their education, if any, and their previous reading habits inflated the worth of what I had to say, but, nevertheless, they were impressed.

And then the red-head, who probably never thought any further than the make of car she would be going out in that night spoke up. "My, it's amazin', Mr. Martin, at what all you say. What do-o-o you do?"

"I'm a librarian," I said happily, and they wilted like three roses in the middle of Texas during a four-year drought. I timed them and in less than twenty seconds I was alone.

Things like this are not at all unusual so I watched them go, baffled at how one profession could develop such a blistering reputation. People don't really dislike librarians, like they would a professional Communist sympathizer. Nor are they especially wild about them either, like, say, their TV repairman. I suppose the classic stereotypes of old maids, horn-rimmed glasses and someone yelling "sh-h-h" are still with us even though things have changed considerably.

But enough editorializing; it's a little beside the point. And the point is Jenny. Yesterday I was headed for the reference room to find Disraeli's nickname so that when KQAL called my landlady could tell them and win fifty-thousand trading stamps. But just as I reached to door someone poked me in the back and whispered "sh-h-h."

Like I said, this would have been cricket a number of years ago but librarians concentrate on more important things today. I turned around to explain this but my thoughts dissolved like a puff of smoke in the wind.

She was about five six with short brown hair parted in the middle and fluffed back in a sort of Ann-Margaret style. Her face was without question the most beautiful I had ever seen, with soft, delicate features smothered in a light tan. What startled me, however, was the intense, wild look in her eyes. I was so surprised I looked around to see if anyone was watching.

"Don't do that," she gritted through perfectly even, clenched teeth.

"Don't do what?" I muttered.

"Don't look around. You'll attract attention."

That got me. I can think of nothing that would more likely attract attention than two people cringing in the middle of a public library trying to look inconspicuous. I started to ask her why all the hush hush when the elevator door behind me popped open and two teenagers bounced out. She grabbed the opportunity and me by the arm and the next thing I knew the door snapped shut with us neatly inside.

I wasn't really alarmed until she reached over and snapped the switch off. She reached into her purse and brought out a white business card and shoved it at me.

The card was expensive looking, with a fold trim and beautiful letters set in jet black Bodoni type. Her name was Jennifer MacDonald and her father owned a chain of supermarkets longer than the Aleutian Islands. The reason for the little episode in the reading room was because she needed a particular book and didn't have a library card. So, realizing that money will buy anything, and too impatient to take the time to get a card, she approached the first likely looking male to smooth-talk him into checking out a book for her. Naturally I was delighted. Not being a casual clod, however, I insisted we have dinner that evening, on me, as I explained it, "just so I would know she wasn't planning on leaving town."

She smiled an absolutely bewitching smile of agreement and left me thinking it had all been a novel I was reading.

Figuring Jenny was already familiar with places I had only heard of I took her to a favorite of mine. It was called simply the Basement and that's exactly what it was. Some character had bought an old house, chased all the rats out and set up a bar on the first floor and a restaurant in the basement that wasn't especially long on good food but terrific on atmosphere. The only lights in the bar came from the television set, and in the basement a candle on every third table sufficed. I always chose a table with a candle ever since the time I caught someone at another table eating off my plate.

We kicked our way across the dirt floor behind a rather top heavy blonde in tights with Mickey Mouse ears perched on her head. As we sat down I noticed Jenny's puzzled look. "They're only kidding," I said, pointing to the ears. "There aren't any mice in here."

I ordered steaks and daiquiris and then probed for the reason behind her trip to the library.

"Oh, my father has never gotten over the shock of not having a boy," she said. "And naturally I'm playing the part of a son, or at least supposed to be. He's decided I've reached the managerial age and has given me one of his precious supermarkets for my very own to turn into an economic miracle. It's supposed to open a month from Saturday, but frankly I can't stand them let alone manage one and I'm hoping what's his name's book on management can help."

"Well, beautiful," I said, "I'm afraid I've taken you about as far as I can go. Getting the book for you is right up my alley but stepping into a supermarket is like wandering through the everglades. It takes me an hour to find the peanut butter every week just so I can make lunch. And every week they move it.

Continued on p. 16

A Short Story (cont'd. from p. 15)

I tried buying one of those twelve-kid family jobs you take home in your trunk but by the time I got to the bottom of the jar I was using a pick to get it out and glue to keep it on the bread."

After dinner we stopped at the Chartruse Room which was more Jenny's class as the looks she received from bums' row at the bar proved. She had on a green-print dress which was high at the neck and tight at the waist. My earlier suspicions about the support for the dress were well founded because when we got up to dance and I wrapped my arm around that trim waist it was just like holding a well-bound book. And after a while when she slipped a little closer it was just like starting Chapter Two of The Sun Also Rises.

We hit it off so well, sort of like a good writer with a clever plot, that she asked me to lunch with her father, "the tyrant," the next day. I went to bed, sometime around two, with the kind of smile on my face that comes only with the satisfaction of finishing a good book.

The next morning I spent the first couple of hours thumbing through my desk and thinking about Jenny. I looked through the card catalog for something else that might help but didn't turn up anything until one of the girls from the cataloging department came out to get me. They were involved in a little argument as to the best place to put Rachel Carson's Silent Spring when it occurred to me that organization of materials wasn't just a library problem.

I dashed to my office and called Jenny, to outline my idea. She got pretty excited about it and rushed right over so we could polish it up and then present it to her father at lunch.

About ten of twelve we left the library and walked the block and a half to her father's twenty-five story building on 35th Street. It all happened so fast I really didn't have time to get very shook, until we stepped out of what I realized too late was his private elevator. Stepping into his mammoth office was just like walking onto a carpeted stage.

Executive offices are usually pretty plush and old M. D.'s was no exception. There was the usual thirty foot walnut desk with sideboard, and cabinets to match, the stuffed chair done up in dark gray behind the desk and the whole array of electronic paraphernalia spilled out across the desk for calling humans at whim. What caught my eye and held it, however, was the table set in the middle of the room—for three.

"Here comes the third degree," I thought as we trudged across the gold carpet like hunters through the African bush.

M. D. was a big man, about two inches above my six feet but about as wide as his desk. His face was tan and indifferent although he got up and walked to meet us with a slight smile. Jenny kissed him on the cheek and introduced me.

"This is Pete Martin," she said, holding my arm, probably more to support me than herself. M. D. thrust out a big paw in which he mangled my right hand.

"You're the librarian," he said staring at me with the coldest and most penetrating eyes I have ever seen.

"I'm happy to know you, Mr. MacDonald," I said, cringing from the pain in my hand. "I've read about you in 'Who's who in America.'"

With that his eyes lit up and for a moment I thought I almost caught a flicker of approval. He got right down to business and led us to the table which was set like a miniature presidential dinner at the White House. Jenny sat to my left and M. D. placed himself directly across from me which didn't make me feel any more comfortable. Waiters appeared and the meal began.

"What do you think of my little executive," M. D. said smiling and nodding to Jenny.

"Definitely 'Who's Who' material," I said, and got a small chuckle.

"Yes sir, a chip off the old block," M. D. said. "Just like her old man. How about that, baby?" Jenny gave me a sick smile and turned to her father.

"That's really why we're here, Dad. Pete gave me an idea for the market and I want him to lay it out for you." M. D. nodded and they both looked at me.

"Ah, well," I stuttered, pushing a glass aside. "It occurred to me this morning, Mr. MacDonald, that there's really a basic aspect to life which is applicable, and actually pertains, to almost every element of living. That is order. Or more accurately, the classification of physical elements. Just as you must arrange your business, a woman a house, a store its materials, or the library its books, things must be in order if they are to be usable." His eyes were a little colder but I continued anyway.

"Now the way you arrange things depends on your needs. Applying this to Jenny's supermarket, I question the traditional or accepted arrangement of today's supermarket. Frankly I hate walking into one. Finding things is impossible. What I propose is a more thorough classification of food stuffs, something similar to the type of classification used in libraries."

Jenny was resting one arm on the table and staring at me with a fascination touching on hypnosis but I couldn't say the same for M. D. His cold stare had changed more to a look of stupendous surprise.

"Actually, Dad," Jenny cut in, "what we would do is just categorize things more thoroughly, and make a small index card people could pick up at the door and carry with them. Things would be classed by aisle, section, and shelf. I'll admit this would appeal more to men but any effect it might have on women could only be beneficial as it would certainly facilitate finding things."

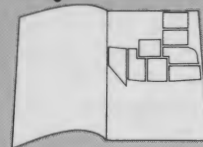
M. D. was still looking at me with his X-ray eyes and then he spoke, softly, searchingly. "A supermarket like a library?" he said.

"Well, no," I said, but all of a sudden he smashed his enormous fist in the middle of the table, stood up, pointing to me, and boomed at Jenny, "Get that nut out of here!" He pointed away from his private elevator.

"But Dad..."

MOUNTAIN/PLAINS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY

News & Events



AWARDS COMMITTEE SEEKING NOMINATIONS

"The Awards Committee is seeking nominations for Certificate of Merit for the year 1973. Any resident of the Mountain-Plains Region or any State Library Association may submit nominations of persons, institutions, foundations or associations doing "good work" for libraries or librarians in the Mountain-Plains Region. This may be notable contributions to the library profession, extended periods of service to the profession, or the development of libraries.

The nominations should be made in writing to William H. Williams, chairman, Awards Committee, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001, before September 15th."

TWELFTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE FOR ARCHIVAL STUDIES

The University of Denver, Department of History and the Graduate School for Librarianship, in cooperation with the State Archives of Colorado, will conduct its Twelfth Annual Institute for Archival Studies and Related Fields, July 12-August 10, 1973, under direction of Professor Dolores C. Renze, State Archivist of Colorado and adjunct professor, Department of History, University of Denver. Credit: up to five quarter hours with University Institute Certificate upon completion. Those who do not desire credit but certificate only, the Institute will be designated as "continuing education."

TUITION: \$265: living accommodations available in the Centennial Conference Center at additional cost. Apply to: Professor D. C. Renze, Institute of Archival Studies, Room 424 Mary Reed Bldg., Department of History, Denver, Colorado 80210.

MARYLAND GRANT

The School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, has received a grant of \$7,500 from the Office

of Education, Leadership Training Institute. With support from this grant, the University of Maryland Library Administrators Development Program is inviting applications for full fellowships to cover the costs of attendance at the seventh annual program from July 15-27, 1973.

Under the terms of the grant, up to fifteen individuals will be selected as recipients of full fellowships. The grants will be restricted to individuals who meet the following criteria: members of such minority groups as Negroes, American Indians, Spanish surnamed Americans and Orientals (or such other minority group members as are identified in the formal application).

Those interested in further information and applications under the terms of this grant program are invited to address inquiries to Mrs. Effie T. Knight, Administrative Assistant, Library Administrators Development Program, School of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742.

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION

The chairman of the Conference Planning Committee, Kilbourne L. Janecek, announces that the dates of the Leadership Conference on Interlibrary Cooperation are set for May 23-24, 1973. The place is Peaceful Valley Lodge and Guest Ranch, Lyons, Colorado. The Chairman of the Committee on Local Arrangements is Mrs. Elizabeth Morrisett, Cataloger, University of Colorado Library.

A list of 75 invitees is being made up from an initial list of 190 names of librarians and lay persons from all library areas—college and university, school, public and special, as well as library trustees, legislators, economic planners, and communications personnel, all from the eight-State Mountain-Plains region. It is hoped that those Conference participants will provide sufficient input to come up with guidelines for a positive course of action to identify priorities and a program of

activities.

Prior to the Conference each invitee will be given working papers as follows: The Cohesive and Divisive Forces in the MPLA Region, prepared by Dr. Dwight Blood, an economist from the University of Wyoming

Behavioral and Legal Implications for Cooperation, prepared by Dr. Robert Kemper, Director of the Nebraska Library Commission

Networking, prepared by Miss Maryann Duggan, Director of the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor, commonly referred to as SLICE

Manpower for Regional Libraries, prepared by John Eastlick, University of Denver, Graduate School of Librarianship

MPLA—What of the Future? prepared by Dr. Ralph Ellsworth, Librarian Emeritus of the University of Colorado at Boulder

The authors of the papers will lead the discussions on these subjects at the Conference.

Mr. Charles Stevens, Executive Director of the President's Commission on Libraries and Information Science, will be the Conference Keynote Speaker.

The Planning Committee members are Phoebe Hayes, Director of the Bibliographical Center for Research; Dr. Robert Kemper, Director, Nebraska Library Commission; Dr. Peter Hiatt, Director of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education; Mrs. Catherine Fine, Denver Public Library; and K. L. Janecek, Director of the North Dakota State University Library, Chairman.

DENVER CLINIC

The Graduate School of Librarianship of the University of Denver is offering three one-week Public and Academic Library Clinics during the 1973 Summer

Session. The clinic dates are July 16-20, July 23-27 and July 30-August 3.

Each of the clinics is designed to be an individual study program for public and academic library personnel. Each participant will have the opportunity to concentrate on a problem or program of his own choosing.

The faculty of the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship will act as a team of consultants or advisers.

Each one-week clinic is limited to ten participants. Participants may come for one, two or three weeks depending on the scope of their problems. Tuition is \$100 per week with a \$25 deposit required at time of application. The clinics carry no academic credit.

Applications must be received by June 1, 1973. Notification of acceptance will be made by June 15.

"WIDE ANGLE VIEW OF THE FUTURE"

"Wide Angle View of the Future" is the theme of the 64th Annual Conference of Special Libraries Association to be held June 10-14, 1973 at the Pittsburgh Hilton, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Three plenary sessions are planned around the main theme and include "expectations for the Future," which features speakers on future demands in research, academia, the international scene, and law.

Division and Committee meetings of special and technical interest, educational exhibits and social events are planned.

For registration information, write: Special Libraries Association, Conference Registration, 235 Park Avenue South, New York 10003. Conference Chairman is Dr. Robert Fidoten, PPG Industries, Inc., 1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS LIST

A new publication for librarians has appeared entitled *Monthly List of Government Publications Selected for High School and Public Libraries*. The 12 page acquisitions aid chooses each month's Federal, State, Canadian and U. N. publications which are of special interest to high school and public libraries. About 200 entries are grouped into 16 broad

categories for easy selection. The publishers don't supply the actual documents, just the selected list.

Monthly List of Government Publications is published by the Oliver Press, 1400 Ryan Creek Road, Willits, Calif. 95490. The subscription price is \$12 per year.

SERIALS BOOK CATALOG

The Research and Development Department of Colorado State University Libraries has recently published a "Series Book Catalog" of Colorado State University Libraries.

This computer generated listing of cataloged serials contained in CSU Libraries is intended to provide one source for most of the serials holdings information needed by users of the library.

The "Serials Book Catalog" (SBC) may be ordered from David W. Lupton, Publications Coordinator, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, Colorado 80521. The cost is \$5.00 per copy.

HANDBOOK OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The Handbook of National and International Library Associations fills a definite need for a single convenient source of information about library associations on a world-wide basis, presenting such brief factual data on each organization concerning its origin, structure, goals, activities and publications. The data on the some 100 organizations covered, includes officers and dates of terms, staff members, languages spoken, history, finances, membership affiliations, and meetings.

Entries are divided into two parts, international and national, and arranged alphabetically by country. Especially useful is the general bibliography on the association. The organizations, their officers and their publications are also indexed.

DRUG ABUSE FILMS

Drug abuse films, third edition,* systematically reviews drug abuse education films and other audiovisual materials for scientific accuracy and conceptual integrity. Special features of this guide are: a separate review and evaluation of each item of audiovisual material, a new section on

recommended films, a section on films directed to minority groups, new guidelines on how to use audiovisual materials, and complete rental and purchase information.

*Drug Abuse Films, third edition, Joan Grupenhoff, Project Director, National Coordinating Council on Drug Education, Distributed by the American Library Association, Chicago March 15, 1973, paper, 126 pages ISBN 0-8389-3145-6 (1973) \$5.00.

PERIODICALS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Periodicals for school libraries, revised edition*, is a fresh evaluation of over 500 periodicals for children and young people in grades K-12. Selections meet the recommendations of the STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL MEDIA PROGRAMS.

Revised and updated from 1969, this highly selective list is a distillation of the opinions, viewpoints, and judgments of a special subcommittee of ALA's Editorial Committee.

Coverage includes periodicals of interest to inner-city, rural, and suburban students; and to average, reluctant, and advanced readers. Periodicals for central and special subject resources collections plus a section on building and using collections are added features. Foreign and ethnic periodicals are included.

Descriptive annotations, and purchasing information are given. Titles are coded to identify suitability and usefulness at various grade levels.

*Periodicals for School Libraries: A Guide to Magazines, Newspapers and Periodicals Indexes, revised edition, Marian H. Scott, editor and compiler, American Library Association, Chicago, April 15, 1973, LC no. 73-2029, ISBN 0-8389-0139-5 (1973), 296 pages, paper, \$4.95

WHO'S WHO

The R. R. Bowker Company published *Who's Who in American Art 1973* on April 13.

The biographical directory, sponsored by the American Federation of Arts, covers distinguished photographers, cartoonists, printmakers, and craftsmen as well as leading art educators, patrons, critics, collectors, dealers, and museum directors and curators.

Entries are alphabetically arranged and include the following data for each biographee: professional classification; preferred media; birthplace; study and training; works in public collections; commissions; exhibitions; awards; memberships; teaching positions; preferred mailing address; and dealer's address. A bibliography of works by and about the artist is also provided.

Of special interest is the addition of a professional classification index, making it easy to locate, for example, weavers, engravers, photographers, enamelists, sculptors, and silversmiths. When available, each artist's preferred media is also given here.

Additional features of Who's Who in American Art are: an obituaries section; a directory of national, regional, and state open exhibitions; and a geographical index.

Copies of Who's Who in American Art 1973 may be obtained for \$34.50 plus postage and handling from the R. R. Bowker Order Department, P. O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106.

ANNUAL CUMULATIVE

The 1972 edition of the American Book Publishing Record Annual Cumulative is now available.

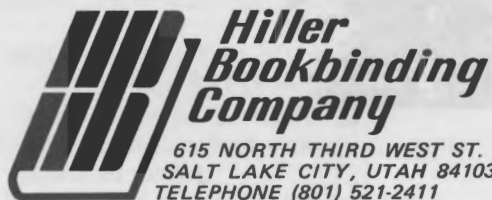
Some 34,000 entries are alphabetically arranged by subject according to Dewey Decimal Classification Number. Each entry includes: author, title, Dewey Classification Number (with prime marks for librarians who do not carry these numbers to their last place), publisher, edition, size, whether illustrated, and binding if other than cloth. When available, price, ISBN, and LC card number, subject heading, and class number are also given.

The American Book Publishing Record Annual Cumulative also contains: separate alphabetically arranged sections for adult and juvenile fiction; author and title indexes; and a subject index to the classification numbers in the 18th edition of the Dewey Decimal system.

Copies of the American Book Publishing Record Annual Cumulative 1972 may be obtained for \$36.50 plus postage and handling from the R. R. Bowker Order Department, P. O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48106.



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**MEETING
MINUTES:**

K. L. Janecek,
President 1972,
and the new President,
Wilmot C. McFadden.

State Representatives: left to right, Dick Neuman-Kansas, Doris Phillips-South Dakota, Chloe Eggert-Colorado, Russ Davis-Utah, Wilmot McFadden-Wyoming, Laura Berge-Nebraska, Linda Dries-North Dakota.



**MOUNTAIN PLAINS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL CONFERENCE—1972
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
NOVEMBER 8-11, 1973**

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

The following minutes of the three plenary sessions and speech reactions summarize briefly the 1972 annual conference of the MPLA. Technical difficulties prevented recording the speeches but the basic issues and questions raised by the keynote speech of Governor Campbell, "The Implications of Satellites on Education and Libraries," are captured by Robert Donovan in his report of the follow-up session. Two-hundred and eighty-nine persons from the MPLA region attended the three day conference. Sixteen states were also represented by people attending the conference.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST MPLA PLENARY SESSION

Grand Ballroom, East
Omaha-Hilton Hotel
Omaha, Nebraska
November 9, 1972

The meeting was called to order by President Janecek at 10:05 a.m. Mr. Ray Means, Exhibits Chairman, introduced the exhibitors and thanked them for their cooperation with MPLA.

Mr. Janecek thanked the local arrangement committee, Dr. John Christ, chairman; the program chairman, Mrs. Wilmot McFadden; and Mr. Means, exhibits chairman, for their work in planning the convention.

Mrs. McFadden announced two changes in the program. Miss Pauline Winnick, U.S. Office of Education, will be the buzz session leader instead of Mr. Burton Lamkin. Mr. Robert Sample will replace Mr. Larry Berger in the workshops.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Mr. Janecek, in opening the program, stated that this conference is focused on telecommunications, terrestrial and satellite, so librarians can remain communications specialists in this age of technology. Miss Phoebe Hayes introduced the speaker, Gov. Jack Campbell, Santa Fe, New Mexico, president of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, Inc. Mr. Campbell presented a paper on the implications of satellites on education and libraries. He stated that the librarians must be prepared to step from the brick Carnegie buildings to 23,000 miles in space. The first major satellite for education is the ATS-F which will deliver about 200 hours of programming over eleven months to the Mountain States area, plus a reduced number of hours to the Atlantic seaboard and Alaska. The satellite will be a major method of reaching isolated communities in the area. High priority matters in programs will include early childhood development, directed to the parents, and early career development, primarily directed to the adolescent. The U. S. Office of Education is investing five million dollars for this year's development. The satellite is now in the final stage of assembly in Maryland. It will link with 80-100 cable systems, will be capable of sending the same program in four different languages simultaneously, and if the librarians get involved it should be a great innovation for library service.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 for coffee and buzz sessions.

MINUTES OF THE SECOND MPLA PLENARY SESSION

PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS REPORT

Mr. Janecek has a summary of his year as president. During this time the Executive Board met three times: at ALA Mid-winter in Chicago; Denver, in March; and at ALA in Chicago in June. Membership rosters and cards were distributed to the members; an official parliamentarian was appointed; a procedures manual and convention handbook are being prepared; the state agencies formed a new section. New committees established included a Publications committee to study the MPLA Quarterly; a membership committee, to bring new members into the conference; and a task force committee in Interlibrary Cooperation.

TASK FORCE COMMITTEE ON INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

This committee of twenty one met the first time on January 12, 1972. They will plan a conference on Interlibrary Cooperation in the MPLA region, what aids or hinders regional cooperation, and how MPLA can help meet those needs. The Conference will be held May 23-24, 1973 at Peaceful Valley Guest Ranch, Lyons, Colorado. Seventy five librarians and lay persons will be invited to attend. Speakers will include Dr. Dwight Blood, speaking on cohesive and divisive forces in MPLA; Dr. Robert Kemper on the behavioral and legal aspects; Maryanne Duggan on networking; Mr. John Eastlick on manpower for regional libraries; Dr. Ralph Ellsworth on the future of MPLA; with Dr. Charles Stevens, of the President's Commission on Libraries, as the main speaker. Each state will contract \$1,000.00 to help support the Conference. Bibliographic Center for Research has allocated \$1,000.00 and MPLA \$2,000.00 All \$11,000.00 has been earmarked to underwrite the conference and to help support resulting projects.

Mr. Janecek asked for membership cooperation, with any suggestions or comments to be sent to the new president, Mrs. McFadden. He felt it was a very satisfying year, and though everything was not accomplished, new avenues were opened.

MINUTES

The minutes of the November 15, 17, 1971 business meetings, Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, were moved accepted by Mrs. Ruth McMartin. The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. Seager presented the financial report. The report has been audited and will be so filed. Membership stands at 770, with 630 individual memberships and 140 institutional. The new directory will be published no later than April 1.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Mr. Richard Newman, chairman, announced the new offi-

cers for the 1973 year as Vice President/President Elect: Mrs. Kathleen Lundgren; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Linda Rea.

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. Duane Johnson, chairman. Fourteen applications were received, with Miss Susan Lee Jackson, a graduate of Wichita State, the recipient. A letter of thanks from Miss Jackson was read.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. Tyron Emerick, chairman. Questionnaires were sent out to the membership concerning the present Quarterly. The committee decided it should be left to an editorial board concerning the frequency of publication. After discussion Mr. Emerick moved that the MPLA publication remain a quarterly, and an editor and an editorial board be responsible for general management and content of it. The motion was seconded and passed. Mr. August Hannibal moved that the MPLA Executive Board be empowered to decide the size and content of the editorial board. Seconded, motion carried.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE

Russ Davis, chairman. No changes were proposed.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Elmer Curley, chairman. In his absence, his report was read by the president. Promotional letters were mailed to 800, as were new dues schedules. Printing and mailing costs were \$48.49.

OLD BUSINESS

None.

NEW BUSINESS

Proposed dues schedule:

Personal

- A. Minimum dues to be set at \$5.00 per year
- B. Each member to be assessed \$1.00 for each full \$1,000.00 of salary above \$5,000.00 per year
- C. No maximum amount for individual dues be set

Sustaining memberships

Be set at \$50.00 per year

Life memberships

Be set at \$250.00

Institutional memberships

- A. Budgets of \$50,000 to \$100,000 stay at \$20.00 yearly
- B. Budgets of \$100,000 to \$500,000 be \$40.00 yearly
- C. Budgets of more than \$500,000 pay \$75.00 per year

Mr. Bill Neuman moved the adoption of the new dues structure. Motion seconded. After discussion, Mr. Don Nelson moved the proposal be amended to put on a limit of \$15.00 on personal dues, and institutional membership to remain as is. Seconded. The motion was voted on separately: a limit of \$15.00 on personal membership dues carried (not unanimously). The institutional membership remain as is: carried (not unanimously). The main motion, of accepting the dues structure, with the amendments, carried unanimously.

The meeting was recessed by the President at 11:30.

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Meeting Minutes (cont'd from p. 21)

MINUTES OF THE THIRD PLENARY SESSION

PRESENTATION OF THE GAVEL

Mr. Janecek presented the gavel of office to Mrs. McFadden, and wished her the best of success in her term as President. Mrs. McFadden then thanked all those who had helped plan the program, and reminded the membership that the 1973 MPLA Conference would be in Little America, Cheyenne, Wyoming. President McFadden read a statement of her hopes and plans for MPLA in the coming year. She stressed cooperation and teamwork throughout the eight states; improvement of MPLA by developing rules procedures handbooks, establishing goals and directions; equal library service by banding together; more organization and improved public relations.

The meeting was adjourned by Pres. McFadden at 9:55.

FOLLOW-UP SESSION—TO GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S KEYNOTE SPEECH "THE IMPLICATION OF SATELLITES ON EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES"

Governor Campbell addressed his keynote remarks to the satellite telecommunications project he heads as President and as Project Director, Educational Technology Experiment, Federation of Rocky Mountain States, Inc. About 38 persons then met together as the public library section to discuss and exchange individual reactions to the speech. Ken Dowlin, Director, Natrona County, Wyoming Public Library, leader, suggested that, professionally, we continue to play catch-up in our response to technology developments; we are without firm plans on what we want to do, that within the next five to ten years libraries will be facing even more seriously the problems of becoming user relevant. If not, the library situation will likely become as grim as the situation of many public school problems, and the use of tax monies spent to support library operations as critically questioned. Present service goals, Dowlin suggested, are far too narrow and must be carefully reevaluated.

Dowlin also suggested that the crunch of applying the present feasible technological systems is two-fold; cost, obviously; but more important, is the yet unanswered question of what and how we can and should use these systems as part of library operations.

Bill Williams, Wyoming State Librarian, raised the question of how to get back to the satellite project with library involvement ideas, that it was already too late to get into the present project, and that he was concerned that libraries were not included as an integral part of the planning phases of the current project. Dowlin and Williams agreed that action should begin now for involvement in the next (G) project. The nature of the involvement is a question that must be decided deliberately. The fractionalized nature of libraries hurts the kind of thinking required. There is too little general planning. State Library development plans are only just beginning. There is no regional planning. The use of CTV (along with FM and the telephone) in library operations is presently for local distribution. Satellite telecommunications is regional in scope.

Professionally, the need is to begin looking to the future, to respond to consumer requirements of fast informational response. The need is for computerized data banks and regionally based systems. The technology, as demonstrated, is here; we are not using it. However library operations will just no longer fill the bill.

Funding of new technological systems will of course be expensive. But we need to prove viable objectives; if we do, if our services are meaningful, the public will pay the costs. We need also to educate library boards, local and state political authorities to these changes and developments, and their real potentials.

Dean Gross, Kansas State Librarian, suggested that an MPLA Committee be appointed to keep and develop informational channels with all phases of development in the technological area, and especially with the upcoming telecommunications G project at the Federation of Rocky Mountain States.

Phoebe Hayes, Bibliographical Center Director, suggested the proposed G project proposals be done within 60 days. At minimum a general proposal statement might be developed to outline our general professional position.

GENERAL REACTIONS TO GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S SPEECH INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS:

1. Good. Limited to mountain states. Hopeful that the Plains States will be included. Libraries not sufficiently linked. Why not?
2. A tremendous new opportunity and challenge to public libraries to help meet the informational and cultural needs of: 1. the disadvantaged by geography, education, economy, and race; 2. the physically handicapped; 3. the institutionalized; and 4. publicity and public relations for public libraries. To help involve MPLA libraries, there should be an Ad Hoc committee appointed to keep in touch with ATSG, the 11 P.B.S. stations, and microwave communication. Hank Fontaine should be chairman, since he is a member of Governor Campbell's Board.
3. Exciting for great potential good, but please keep federal government out as much as possible. Will not work without extreme care in dealing with recipients. That is, technologically it sounds great, but the human communication element is more important. This is also frightening in the sense that there is fear of "Big Brother" control. It will be necessary to guard against these fears and impressions.
4. Fascinating experiment. Will open up new ways in the field of communication.
5. Great Potential—libraries can help provide programming resource materials, help sponsor local discussion groups, meeting spaces, etc.
6. Governor Campbell indicates that considerable initial progress has been made to insure continued development.

Continued on p. 27

A Short Story (cont'd. from p.16)

"What do you think this is? Get him out, now, before I do it for you!"

That last phrase was entirely unnecessary, however, as I was opening the door when he said it. I smiled sweetly at a rather surprised secretary and headed for the hall with his voice ricocheting off the walls behind me.

Jenny didn't call that afternoon, but around 8:30 I was slouched over my sofa reading *Glory Road*—the third volume of Bruce Catton's trilogy on the Civil War—when the buzzer rang.

"May I come in?" she said questioningly. I assured her she could and held the door. She walked in, dropped her purse on the desk and then slowly wrapped her arms around my neck and planted a kiss that would make Scarlet O'Hara look like an amateur. "That's for today," she said, leaving me as limp as a wet newspaper.

She looked around the apartment and ran her hand across the bookcase. "My landlady thinks I've got these to protect me from radiation," I said, recovering. "She heard that eighteen inches of books will give you the same protection as a foot of concrete and refuses to believe I read them."

"How about recommending something to read?" Jenny said coyly.

I walked over to the bookcase and slipped Michener's *Hawaii* off the shelf. "Try this," I said.

"I've read it."

"Really?"

"Really. And it is good."

"Well, I've got one here you probably haven't read," I said, handing her Audrey Lindop's *The Way to the Lantern*. "But you'll thank me after you do."

She took the book and sat down so I fixed some coffee. "It looks good," she said when I set the cups on the coffee table. I agreed. Lindop's book is a hilarious satire on the French Revolution which is really one of the few I've read in the last year that I simply enjoyed reading.

I turned the TV on and we settled back to talk and watch "McClintock" which was on Thursday Night at the Movies. Jenny explained that she had come over to tell me she was going ahead with my idea to reorganize her "store" and not tell her father. Her assistant manager claimed to be wild about her, and I didn't blame him, but she said he was more interested in hitting the inside track through the boss's daughter. I was glad to hear he didn't have a chance. Jenny was going to set the whole thing up, with advertising, TV, radio, the works to hit Friday with the big opening Saturday. All we had to do was wait.

And wait we did, in a most delightful manner. At the end of those three weeks she could successfully have told me to set fire to the public library. In all fairness, however, I must admit I had convinced her that librarians were not such a bad lot after all.

Friday afternoon I heard the first ad on the car radio while I was going home. There was a big splash in the paper, on TV, and then Jenny called.

"What do you think?" she asked.

"It's terrific," I said. "Let's hope it goes over." I was a little worried. The ads had taken the man's approach for a new idea in shopping, space age development, things at your fingertips, etc., which really sounded great. The only thing I questioned was M. D. I figured by now he had probably pounded his desk into little slivers, piled it all into a heap in the middle of his office and set fire to it. I wasn't far off.

I went to bed and slept soundly until about 6:30 when the buzzer rang and two rather burly characters invited me to M. D.'s office. It seems there was a little emergency meeting and I was to be the honored guest. After I dressed they hustled me, courteously but firmly, into an enormous limousine and we sped into the gray dawn like something from *The Detectives*. I wasn't at all sure it wasn't a dream until the elevator door popped open and there I was on stage again.

The room was so full of smoke I checked M. D.'s desk. It was intact and the smoke was coming from M. D. who had crowded himself deep into his own chair and was half smoking, half eating a quivering cigar. There were four or five other men in the room all meticulously dressed, somber individuals more or less cowering to one side.

My riding companions led me straight to M. D.'s desk and then disappeared into the haze at the end of the room. M. D. eyed me ferociously for at least three full minutes, all the while alternately biting and puffing his now beaten cigar. I tried to seem nonchalant and even thought of smiling but considered it out of the question.

I had just about decided it was a stalemate when all of a sudden M. D. smashed his fist on the desk in a blow that would have felled a good stout bull.

"Tell her to call this stupid thing off," he bellowed, pointing to Jenny who stepped out of the smoke and came over and held onto my arm."

"Why?" I asked as casually as I could.

M. D. thrust a menacing finger into my face and almost deafened me "Because this is the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. She won't listen to reason so maybe she'll listen to you, you kook! She loves you."

I looked at Jenny who smiled and hugged my arm. "You said it was her's to manage," I said.

"Not like a game, you idiot. Now tell her to call the thing off."

"Daddy," Jenny said. "Why can't we wait and see what happens."

M. D. bellowed and stormed for a while and finally collapsed into his chair while the members of his board continued to hold each other for support. Nothing more was said for the moment and Jenny led me to a sofa across the room. About 8:15, an amazing human streak appeared in M. D., who had

breakfast sent in while we waited. I hadn't quite finished the bacon and eggs when his secretary popped into the room and rushed over to M. D.'s desk. She whispered something which actually made his eyes light up. He reached behind him somewhere and came up with a black stetson which he jammed on his head. "You," he said, pointing to me, and headed for the elevator.

We all crowded into that elevator like books on a shelf and then into his limousine which was parked at the door. Jenny was sitting on my lap which was the only good thing about what was apparently a rub-out. After a minute or so she whispered in my ear that we were headed for the grand opening.

I must admit I wasn't prepared for what happened. We pulled up to the store, or as close as we could, about a block away. There were people, mostly men as far as I could see. They were all milling and shouting, coming in and out of the store. M. D. shouted for the driver to inch through but it was impossible. Finally he shouted "out!" and bowled his way onto the pavement. I grabbed Jenny and we followed him for a few feet before the crowd engulfed him.

It was really fantastic. As we got to the entrance, one man clawed his way through the "in" door clutching a small can of simlac in one hand and pointing to the index card in the other shouting, "I found it! I found it! Aisle 5, Section, 3, Shelf 4." Other men were shouting and waving shopping lists, yelling things like "Pimento Cheese, Aisle 6, Stokley's corn, Aisle 3."

Frankly I was quite delighted. I yelled "Skippy's" and someone yelled "Aisle 8." We spotted M. D. once with a fantastic look of surprise on his face shaking a small man who was waving a large box of graham crackers above his head and shouting.

Jenny was hysterical. "It works!" she kept yelling. "It works, Pete! Look at them. It works!"

We finally gave up trying to get inside and just stood there enjoying the melee. M. D. kept stumbling from man to man finding it impossible to believe that simply finding something in a supermarket could send them into hysterics. Jenny laughed with delight and then turned to me. "I guess we showed him," she said, putting her arms around my neck.

"He'll probably make you a member of the board."

"I'll settle for the family," I said.



Denver Board Meeting (cont'd from p. 7)

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mr. Seager presented the financial report of the 1972 convention expenses, (see page 2). It was noted that the total convention expenses at Omaha were much higher than usual. President McFadden called attention to the high cost of decorating and said that they did not anticipate this great an expense at the Cheyenne convention. Mr. Seager commented on the number of errors the printer had made in various attempts at printing the MPLA brochure.

1972 CONVENTION EXPENSES

1. Pre-Convention	
Board Meetings, travel for some. Mailings	\$1446.66
Phone Calls by officers and committees	102.14
	<u>\$1548.80</u>
2. Convention	
Speakers: Campbell 200 + 236 + Room.	
Shank 263.09 + Room. Stokes 162 + air fare + 41.78	\$899.30
Awards \$20 frames; \$42 printing names	62.00
Convention Materials (includes \$50 programs printing)	297.37
AV Equipment	111.24
Omaha Hilton—meals, special and guest room, misc	3657.15
Shipping materials for JMRT Workshop	38.43
Decorating exhibits (Freeman Decorating Co.)	642.74
Photography —150 + 142	292.50
	<u>\$7549.53</u>

MPLA QUARTERLY

The Editorial Board took note of Mr. Rockwell's 11 years of service. Dr. Christ said that if the Quarterly is to continue, the roles of the State Representatives must be formalized in order to have proper communication channels, there must be a written policy of the Editorial Board, and an established budget. Dr. Christ asked how much money is presently available for the printing of the Quarterly. The printer's estimate on 3000 copies is \$1185. Some of these 3000 copies are to be used to solicit advertisers. Dr. Christ anticipated more than the \$1200 per issue to be necessary to allow for expanding the circulation and content of the Quarterly. He also recommended that there be an official Quarterly representative at all state Association meetings. Mr. Janecek suggested that the Editor submit a budget to be approved or disapproved by the Executive Board. Mr. Knott moved that \$500 be allocated to Dr. Christ for development of the Quarterly; the motion seconded and carried. Discussion followed on whether to send the additional copies to non-members or to institutions. It was agreed that this decision should rest with the Editorial Board. Dr. Christ reported that the Editorial Board hoped to continue within the present scope of the Quarterly and also to add other features that they hope will enhance its readability, for example, cartoons, crossword puzzles, etc. He also said that they hoped to continue the fine art trend of promoting the library as a basic social element. Dr. Christ once again stated the importance of increasing the input from the State Representatives which in turn would improve the output of the Quarterly. President McFadden said that she will write to the State Associations and explain fully what the duties of the State Representatives are as written in the Constitution and By-Laws. She also stated that the Constitution and By-Laws will have to be amended to provide for the duties of the Editor of the Quarterly.

BUDGET

It is the duty of the MPLA Finance Committee to set up a

Continued on p. 28

You and ALA (cont'd. from p. 5)

Q: Let me ask you about another important topic regarding the ALA. The question of dues. I have heard the accusation leveled at the ALA that the dues are exorbitant for what is gained. Now, in light of what you have already said about the difficulty in seeing the benefits of the ALA on the personal level, what is your thinking regarding meeting this accusation. What are you attempting to do to offset the image people have of the dues scale in regard to the personal services of the ALA.

A: Well, if you recall the committee on program evaluation and support along with the membership committee has been doing a study of the dues and we're going to be prepared at the Las Vegas Conference to present for discussion a basic concept of dues for ALA which will involve a single dues structure for everyone.

Q: Are you saying that it is quite likely that it will pass?

A: Well, we are just going to put it out for discussion to the membership but I think more important to the membership would be why we are moving in this direction. What we see is that people are very much concerned about the products of the various divisions and of the association, the same with the journals, the newsletters. The perquisites of membership are quite complicated and just becoming a member is quite complicated. In moving to a single dues, a single fee, would simplify a great number of things. I think it might be possible to give people a much greater choice of how they wish to participate. But, when it comes to the published product, they would have to subscribe to those separately. What this does is that it doesn't penalize the person who because of family obligations or lack of seniority is unable to travel to the annual and midwinter conferences. It puts membership at a level which the average working professional can reach. And, it isn't a matter of just paying a fee; I think there is some professionalism involved in being a member of the association. It is a fee that is reasonable in terms of the activities we conduct. The other products then can be evaluated in a manner which is more appropriate but this does not necessarily mean that they will have to pay their own way. It simply means that if a division has a journal and the journal doesn't pay its own way then the division will have funds to be able to support that independently. But it is a conscious decision rather than one which is made by default.

Q: Let me ask you another difficult question regarding the relationship of the ALA to the publishing industry. It appears at this time that this relationship which has been very strong has reached a point where serious conflict exists between the ALA and the publishing industry. Copyright, for example, do you see that conflict and is there a dependency of the ALA on the publishing industry who might hamper solution of the problem?

A: Yes, I think there is conflict between the publishing industry. On the other hand, I think there are points where our interest converges and there is the need to cooperate. I would disagree

that ALA has gotten to the position where they are dependent upon the publishing industry. On the contrary, in the current economic crisis the publishers are certainly more dependent upon libraries than we are upon them. You get a little different perspective on this problem, for example, when you go to small state meetings where they are almost entirely dependent upon publishers to support their meeting. It's partly for this reason that I suggested that perhaps they may not want to continue to hold those small state meetings but to join with other states so that you could attract a large enough audience to be able to pay your own way. I think this is the professional way to proceed; where the program becomes far more important than how many exhibitors come to support the conference. The program itself will support the conference. In the points of conflict I think copyright is certainly a point of conflict, but this is one where we can try to deal with it openly and honestly and recognize that we have different points of view. On the other hand we do share a concern for postal regulations because this certainly effects libraries and publishers alike. So I say that we need to stop being defensive and recognize that the publishers need us and that we certainly need them to accomplish certain things; recognize this as rational and proceed with a confidence in what we contribute rather than being frightened that the publishers are going to influence us unduly.

Q: What is the relationship to the American Society for Information Science and to that spectrum of our professional relationship?

A: Well, of course, ASIS is an affiliate of ALA and a related organization. It is very difficult to say what the exact relationship is because neither ALA or ASIS has specifically defined its scope in such a manner that you could draw the boundaries. Generally speaking I think you might say that they are more interested in the technological and theoretical aspects of information services than ALA. I think ALA interests are much broader than those of ASIS. I think there is certainly a lot of areas where we have come together primarily because of the increase in the librarians who are members of ASIS, and ALA as well. But, it is very difficult to say what the exact relationship is.

Q: At least at this point it is not a conflict-filled relationship?

A: No.

Q: And this is not anticipated in the future?

A: No, I do not anticipate conflict with ASIS in the future.

Mr. Wedgeworth, as I mentioned at the beginning of the interview, I wanted to ask you general questions on topics of current significance. We have covered many of the issues which face librarianship and I wish to express my appreciation and the appreciation for this frank interview. I know that our readers will find your remarks informative.



Meeting Minutes (cont'd. from p. 23)

From this information various libraries need to explore methods and costs of their participation and to know what continued national funding is available.

7. Important subject for education in sparsely settled areas, but either the technological aspects boggle me or I was up too late last night.
8. How will this effect me as a Public Librarian? How will the future funding of this program (if successful) effect the available dollars for other library programs?
9. Important, especially the English, Spanish, and Indian language transmission.
10. Idea sounds great ... Have reservations of the system working effectively, based on the flop of the classroom educational TV idea several years back. Who will continue the effort necessary to make certain the disadvantaged people will use the sytem? School teachers? librarians? I think the hardest part will be getting the needy people to become interested enough to want to use the system. The program seems compatible to both schools and libraries—therefore it may make sense to receive the educational system in a media center in a school or public library. But what facilities are available for use, and will local people be trained to run the centers or will professionals reside in these disadvantaged areas? What programs are available? Are they relevant? Overlaps between educational institutions and libraries: problem!
11. Absolutely fantastic!
12. The idea is exciting! Mankind should use its capabilities for the betterment of itself. The libraries should be in on it.
13. What happened to the library input?
14. It sounds great but almost impossible—so much could be done with it if you had the money and/or could break down the closed minds of librarians.
15. Being from a state who will not benefit, I feel left out. I believe this program has great potential and feel now is a chance for us to help it motivate and expand our service.
16. It was a politically astute move to mention and “include” in programming Indians, Chicanos, Blacks, etc. But will mean nothing and will be a costly increase in monopoly media America.
17. Informative, but not really useful.
18. Why not use media such as microwave relays, existing telephone line, etc., more effectively, rather than by satellite?
19. Probably there is no way the Governor can justify the costs of the project. Other alternatives more likely than not will be easier and cheaper—i.e., by conventional means.
20. An unjustified use of public funds. Cost benefits of education have never been determined for traditional means, so I see no reason why the Governor thinks it can be done via net.

21. Why don't you use microwave relays to accomplish the same thing more economically?
22. Until libraries have guaranteed time to transmit information, rather than some film on “childhood education,” whatever that is, there seems to be very little in the project for libraries.



SOLUTION ON P. 28

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62								63						
64								65						

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ACROSS

1. Lists of Names
8. Tells
15. Level of Authority
16. Scholarly
17. Capacity to endure
18. Gruesome
19. Male Cat
20. Fatty
22. Continent (abbr.)
23. Shortened Form (abbr.)
25. Comic Strip Girlfriend
26. To be: Fr.
27. Type of Race
29. ---Jump
30. The---(Mt. Range)
31. Mine-boring Tool
33. Hoosier State (poss.)
35. Cultivate
37. Precious Stones
38. Apportioned
42. Slow Down
46. Comedienne Ann---
47. Out of: Ger.
49. Olympics Entrant
50. Mr. Maverick
51. French States
53. Vena---
54. Mr. Gershwin
55. City in Kentucky
57. Tear
58. By the bulk
60. Type of Joint
62. Not one nor the other
63. Famous Reindeer
64. Delirium---
65. Bird Dogs

DOWN

1. Begin Again
2. The --- Revolution
3. Shuffling Gait
4. Egyptian God
5. Lamb's Pen Name
6. Musical Piece
7. ---Pace
8. Taking Away
9. Expunge
10. Publisher Henry R.---
11. Girl's Name
12. Native of Lhasa
13. Part of Ancient Italy
14. Female Prophet
21. Maize Bread
24. Harmony of Relation
26. Flexible
28. 1945 Conference
30. Directed Toward
32. Negative
34. German Article
36. Endures
38. Encompassing
39. Student, e.g.
40. City in Wyoming
41. Double
43. Greed
44. Editor
45. Dealers in Cloth
48. Mailing Necessity
51. City in Germany
52. Nighttime Noise
55. Tennis Great
56. Fields' Biography
59. Prefix: Air
61. Explosive

Denver Board Meeting (cont'd. from p. 25)

budget. Ms. Hayes suggested that the Finance Committee prepare a budget for the latter half of 1973 and all of 1974 to be submitted at the Executive Board meeting in Las Vegas. Mr. Davis move that all Section Chairmen, etc. (that is, all who intend to spend MPLA funds) file a budget for the current year with the President and Executive Secretary. All expenses must appear in that budget. Motion seconded and carried. President McFadden reported that \$200 would be tentatively allocated for each of the sections. Ms. Hayes raised the question of an official audit for MPLA.

REPORTS FROM SECTION CHAIRMEN

Mr. Edelen reported that the Technical Services Section had secured Mr. Hunt as a speaker for the section meeting. The possibility of having Mr. Hunt speak at one of the luncheons was also proposed.

CONVENTION PLANS 1973

The 1973 Convention will be held at Little America, Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 4-7. Mr. Bill Williams, Convention Host; Ms. Ruth Aubuchon, Publicity Chairwoman; Ms. Martin and Ms. Rice, Exhibits Chairwomen. Theme: Silver Anniversary of MPLA.

Tentative Program:

SUNDAY, NOV. 3 - PRECONVENTION	
2:00 - 4:30 p.m.	JMRT
4:30 - 5:00 p.m.	JMRT business meeting
6:00 - 8:00 p.m.	Executive Board dinner meeting
9:00 p.m.	President's reception (Incoming and Past President of MPLA & presidents of all state associations)
3:00 - 5:00 p.m.	Registration
MONDAY, NOV. 4	
8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast meetings (Public Libraries section & Technical Services section)
9:00 - 11:00 a.m.	Keynote speaker and discussion
11:45 - 12:00 a.m.	Business meeting
12:00	Open buffet ?
	Exhibits ?
afternoon	Interlibrary Cooperation Conference report
TUESDAY, NOV. 5	
8:30 - 10:30 a.m.	Section meetings (Childrens, State Agency, College & University Sections)
10:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Bibliographic Center
12:30 - 2:00 p.m.	Lunch and guest speaker, Mr. Hunt
2:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Library tours
7:00	Banquet with cash bar preceding Speaker? 25th anniversary theme? Awards?
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6	
9:30 a.m.	Business meeting
12:00 - 1:00 p.m.	Executive Board meeting

Mr. Davis questioned whether the Trustees constituted a valid section of MPLA. President McFadden read from the By-Laws which state that ten (10) signatures are necessary before a separate section may be established. Some Trustees have expressed a desire to be a sub-section of the Public Libraries Section.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 for lunch.

President McFadden reconvened the meeting at 1:15 p.m.

Additional attender for the afternoon: Ms. Ruth Aubuchon, Publicity Chairwoman, representing Mr. Williams.

INTERLIBRARY CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION

Conference will be held on May 23-25, 1973, at Peaceful

Valley Lodge and Guest Ranch, Lyons, Colorado. The Planning Committee is working out details of the program which will pursue the following objectives:

1. Explore the Challenges of the Mountain-Plains region for cooperative endeavors;
2. Examine the regional informational, human and educational resources and activities which aid or hinder regional library endeavors;
3. Determine in what ways the Mountain-Plains Library Association can help meet regional library needs.

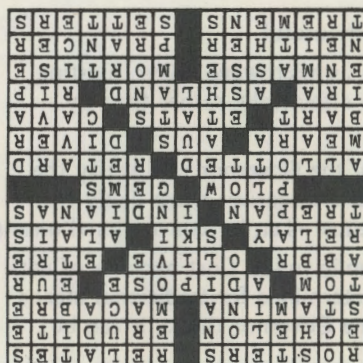
Mr. Janecek, Chairman of the Conference Planning Committee, reported that 75 participants have been invited but that they expect approximately 90 people to attend. The Conference is structured around working papers which are presented by their individual authors, who are as follows: Dr. Dwight Blood, Dept. of Economics, University of Wyoming; Dr. Robert E. Kemper, Director, Nebraska State Library Commission; Professor John Eastlick, Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver; Ms. Maryann Duggan, Project Director, SLICE; Dr. Ralph Ellsworth, Librarian Emeritus, University of Colorado. Copies will be sent to Conference participants several weeks before the opening of the Conference. Small group discussions will follow the individual presentations. Small groups are to determine the regional needs, and from those needs prepare an action program. Mr. Janecek reported that the Conference does have a budget which has allocated a certain amount for the implementation of the proposed action programs. Mr. Charles Stevens, Executive Director, National Commission on Libraries & Information Science, Washington, D.C., will give the keynote address. Dr. Gordon R. Williams, Director of the Center for Research Libraries, Chicago, Illinois, will wrap up this discussion on Friday morning, May 25, at the close of the Conference.

REPORTS FROM STATE REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Wadell asked about the availability of MPLA membership brochures for distribution at the individual state conventions. Mr. Seager replied that he had additional brochures available. President McFadden urged those involved in membership to emphasize the MPLA program and the existence of the Interlibrary Cooperation Conference.

Ms. Hayes moved that the Board send condolences to the family of Ms. Eulalia Chapman, a past president of MPLA. Motion seconded and carried.

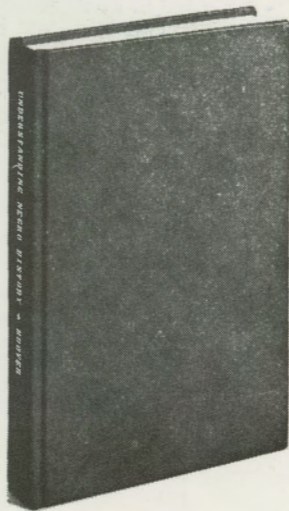
The meeting was adjourned at 2:15 p.m.



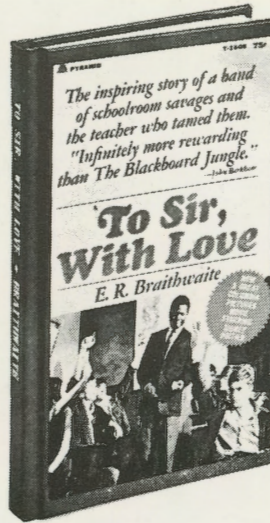
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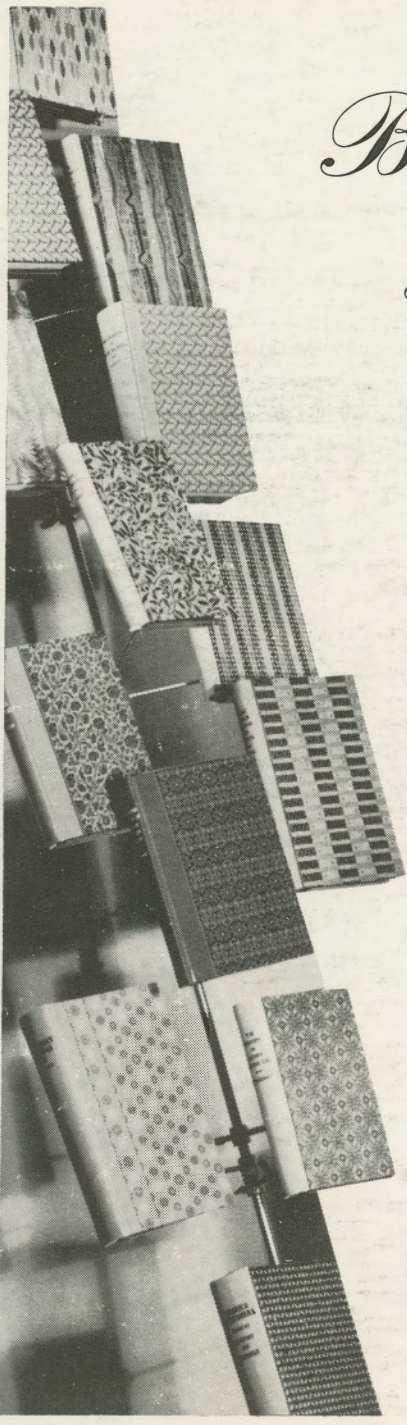
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