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Every few months, the editor ever so gently reminds me she needs a letter from me for the next issue of TL. I have to admit that while the thought of coming up with something worth saying four times during the year intimidated me a bit at the beginning of my presidency, topics have generally fallen into place. This issue, however, had me stumped; that is, until I realized that it would be my last opportunity to communicate to the membership as president. Then the thoughts came tumbling down. I suddenly had so much to say and so little time and space to say it.

A review of the year past seemed to be most appropriate. So let me tell you about a few of the things we, the membership and the board of TLA, did over the last year.

The areas of legislation and intellectual freedom were actively addressed this year by TLA. We voted to join as a plaintiff in the Dr. Davis-Kidd Booksellers, et al. v. United States of America suit challenging the constitutionality of recent state obscenity legislation. With the trial set for May 1991, the outcome will be closely watched by librarians in Tennessee and across the country this summer. We also made great strides toward hiring a legislative monitor who will be in place for the next legislative session. This position will help us become aware of legislation early in the process and possibly avoid the need for lawsuits in the future.

We also officially expressed our support for the Governor's tax reform package, with a request that increased emphasis be placed on the role libraries can play in educational reform in Tennessee. Other legislative issues addressed included permanent legislation and the TLA and ALA sponsored Legislative Days in Nashville and Washington.

The Association broke new ground by offering grants to TLA committees, sections, roundtables, affiliates and representatives for regional workshops and conferences to be held across the state. With no TLA conference scheduled for calendar year 1991 the board decided these regional meetings will be a way to ensure librarians across the state are not denied opportunities for continuing education and networking. We received applications outlining excellent programs and the whole process was so well received that it will probably be continued as long as funds are available. This was a year for getting together with our Southerners neighbors. In December, we participated in a joint conference with SELA. It was an excellent program in an elegant setting. Even an unrefined Ebenezer Scrooge would have had trouble finding something to complain about had he been at the SELA-TLA Conference in an Opryland Hotel decked out for the December holiday season. And this year the College and University Section held a joint meeting with their counterparts in Kentucky with an extremely impressive and comprehensive program addressing a variety of topics of interest to academic libraries.

We increased our list of TLA honors and awards presented each year by one. During the meeting at the annual convention from now on, the Children and Young Adult Services Roundtable will honor an individual who has made outstanding contributions in children and/or young adult services in Tennessee. This roundtable is our newest TLA division and it hit the decks running, sponsoring and co-sponsoring some of the best programs around for librarians in Tennessee during the last couple of years. Watch out for great things from this group in the future.

Many TLA members were involved in both the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services, as well as the regional conferences that preceded this event. The national WHCLIST meeting was held in Nashville during this TLA and was quite successful by all reports.

The Membership Committee instituted a mentor program with several long-standing members agreeing to serve as mentors for new, first time members of TLA and help them become acquainted with all of the divisions and activities of the association. Also, the Resource Sharing Roundtable held a special session this spring, addressing key resource sharing issues important to us all.

To round out the year, the TLA Long Range Planning Committee held a retreat in April to review the TLA Long Range Plan in detail, updating and expanding the document to help chart the course for TLA for the next several years. Look to the results of this effort in a future issue of TL.

I honestly feel there is no better time to become involved in TLA. We are a diverse group, unique in our blend of library professionals, staff, trustees, and users in one association. We hope that we can work to make this diversity an asset as we head for the next century and face the challenges and opportunities that await us.

Carol Hemlen

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Grant Money

In conjunction with TLA the Jackson/Madison County Library will host a repeat session of the grant proposal writing workshop for librarians which was originally offered in Knoxville a few months ago. Dr. Josie-Marie Griffiths and Laura Simic, both of UT-K, will discuss identifying funding opportunities, deciding whether to submit a proposal, preparing the proposal, useful supporting materials and how proposals are evaluated. Continuing education credit is available for a fee of $3.00, payable at the door. Plan to attend this informative workshop on Monday, July 29th at the Jackson/Madison County Library, 433 East Lafayette, Jackson, TN. For further information call the Director, Thomas Aud, at 901-423-0225.

Carol displays a plaque presented to her during the SELA-TLA Conference in recognition of her outstanding tenure as TLA president.
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JOBLINC
Job-help bus delivers needed information
by Ed Martins

If people take job hunters to find the information they need, Memphis Public Library, "Take the information to the people."

How do you get more than 10,000 people inside a 35-foot bus?
That's how many area citizens used JOBLINC, the Memphis and Shelby County public library's mobile job information readiness center in its first year of operation. And their rate at the rate of about 50 a day to find out more about how to get jobs, according to Ben Blodsoe, JOBLINC project manager.

Statistics from the first three weeks in February 1991 provide a look at typical JOBLINC services. From Feb. 1-24, the JOBLINC staff helped prepare 55 resumes and 25 cover letters; answered 500 questions about job openings; explained JOBLINC to 247 people; and answered 900 questions on job information subjects. More than 100 people stepped aboard JOBLINC during those three weeks and 220 of them looked at the computer printouts of daily job listings from the Tennessee Department of Employment Security.

"We're delighted to see JOBLINC providing the people of this county with the information they need to find jobs," said Judith Drescher, director of libraries. "We knew it was the first mobile job information center of its kind, but more important, it's a way to put the idea on the road."

Judith Drescher, director of libraries, took the mobile job readiness center idea to the Shelby County government. She presented it as a way to help reduce unemployment in the county. County officials liked the JOBLINC idea and approved $125,000 for the project. The $125,000 covered the cost of the 35-foot customized Blue Bird bus ($60,000) and provided funding for equipment, training, and first-year operating expenses. A Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) grant was used to purchase some of JOBLINC's materials collection. United Way funds also support the JOBLINC program.

The contract to build JOBLINC was awarded to the Ohio Bus Company in Canton, Ohio. The mobile unit was delivered to the library in December 1989. JOBLINC is powered by a Cummins T/C 2000 six-cylinder diesel engine. The bus weighs 13
tons, uses hydraulic brakes and is wheelchair accessible.

After weeks of staff training and placement of materials, JOBLINC rolled onto the local streets May 5, 1990.

JOBLINC — on the road

"People are generally curious when they first step aboard," said Bledsoe. "They want to find out more about this big white and blue bus. Once inside, they’re surprised at what we have to offer."

What JOBLINC has is information and lots of it — career information, job training information, information on how to write resumes and handle interviews. In addition, there are current job listings from the Tennessee Department of Employment Security, federal and state job openings, and help wanted ads scanned from local newspapers. The information contained aboard JOBLINC comes in audio and videotape, print and computer formats. The hardware that helps the staff do its work includes a Sharp fax-copier machine, a Cellular One telephone, two EIKI VHS videotape players, a GE VHS video recorder, and Apple IIIE and Hewlett Packard computers and printers. The two computers speed up the resume process as well as assist in locating specific job information data.

Norma Gandy, the Library Information Center (LINC) manager, said the information isn’t new for the library, but the method of delivery is. JOBLINC goes where people who need jobs are.

"Our goal is to give job seekers the information and tools they need to find and get a job," said Gandy. "Since many people can’t or don’t come to the library, JOBLINC goes to them."

JOBLINC offers its users a diversity of experience and knowledge with its four regular staff members. Bledsoe, 52, heads up the JOBLINC unit. The project manager is a Baptist minister with 15 years experience as a marriage and family therapist. Before joining the library, Bledsoe was a prison chaplain for 14 years.

Assistant JOBLINC Project Manager Carly Sanford’s experience includes work in the library’s information center — LINC. Sanford, 38, contributes this library information and referral service knowledge along with years of community service work in area nursing homes and a local mental health center. She has a bachelor’s degree in human services from Memphis State.

Rounding out JOBLINC’s regular crew are Stephen Smith, 27, and Nancy Terebesy, 44. Smith’s education includes an undergraduate degree in English at Memphis State University. He combines his English skills with his experience working for a national resume writing service to help

JOBLINC users prepare resumes. Terebesy is the newest JOBLINC member. She brings years of teaching and training experience to the job. She has been a secondary school history and social studies teacher. Before coming to the library she worked for Xerox where she was involved in designing and implementing adult training programs for users.

How much information can the JOBLINC folks pack into a 35-foot bus along with all the equipment? In addition to the vast amount of job-related information, the bus carries along a complete set of the library’s information and referral service files. The JOBLINC staff has prepared special information folders targeting specific needs of the people that frequently ask for help. These include special folders for women reentering the job market, military veterans, the young worker and senior citizens.

While the most popular item in the JOBLINC unit remains its computer printout of daily job openings from TDES, resume help continues to be popular service as well. Sanford said one of the most interesting resumes she wrote was one for a woman looking for a job as a “motorcycle escort service.” According to Sanford the woman’s work in that field today.

Information sources, moral boosters and problem solvers are all adjectives to describe what the JOBLINC staff provides to the people who step aboard. They see their job as not only helping the people with the practical aspects of the job search, but with the emotional impact of being unemployed.

"People see us as a safe, neutral, supporting and caring environment," said Bledsoe. "People generally have very positive, good feelings about the library and they bring those feelings to the JOBLINC bus with them."

"We’re a confidence booster," said Terebesy. "When we finish a resume people are often surprised to find out how much experience they have. It makes them feel better when they realize they do have qualifications and skills."

The staff is working on new ways to evaluate their service so they’ll know how to make it better. They’re asking people to voluntarily complete referral worksheets when they receive JOBLINC service. At the end of 30 days these people will either get a letter or a phone call to find out how their job-search efforts are progressing.

While JOBLINC’s services are popular with people looking for jobs, they’re also popular with other private and government agencies who are involved in job-search training for low-skilled and low-income people.

"We share a lot of material with these agencies," said Bledsoe. "And many times they’ll ask one of us to go to their place and do a workshop about resumes, job search or some other topic."

Keeping JOBLINC’s rotating weekly schedule full during the first year hasn’t been a problem.

"We go where we’re needed," said Bledsoe. "We’ve hit the high unemployment areas and the career expos, anywhere we think there will be people who can use our services," he said. The service also responds to requests from companies and organizations. Several local businesses use JOBLINC to help workers who were being laid off.

"We wanted JOBLINC to be something more than just distributing printed information people could look at," said library director Drescher. "We wanted people to be able to walk in and walk out with a resume, interview skills, and knowing how to dress and act when looking for a job.

"We have a highly trained, highly caring JOBLINC staff backed by a powerful collection of job-related information. People should be able to leave the JOBLINC bus 100 percent better prepared than when they came through the door," Drescher said.

For more information about JOBLINC, contact Ben Bledsoe, JOBLINC, Memphis/Shelby County Public Library & Information Center, 1850 Peabody Ave., Memphis, TN 38104 or call AC (901) 725-8831.
Little Houses on the Prairie

by Dean Sanders

"Go West, young man, go West!" Laura Ingalls Wilder's Pa certainly heeded the call westward in the 1880's. He loaded his covered wagon, and moved his family many times to several different locations in five states before settling in DeSmet, South Dakota, in 1879.

In the early 1980's, I packed my station wagon, my "Little House" books, a traveling companion and headed westward. After five trips and visits to all the homesteads where Laura lived with her family, I'm ready again. So come with me as we visit Laura's "Little Houses on the Prairie."

Laura was born in the first "Little House" in 1867, a log cabin in the "Big Woods" near Pepin, Wisconsin. In 1866, a Pepin Library committee established the site of the log cabin and in 1978, a replica of the Ingalls' cabin (two small rooms for a family of four) was built. My greatest disappointment was finding the "Big Woods" gone—the land had been cleared for farming many years before. For three years the fourth graders at my school have been helping to return the "Little House" to the "Big Woods" by sending money and asking that trees be planted with the money. At last count there were forty-four trees around the cabin, many purchased by my students' donations.

Pepin became too crowded for Pa Ingalls so, in the winter of 1869, he took his family and a few necessities across frozen Lake Pepin in his covered wagon beginning the long journey westward to the "little house on the prairie." The family settled in Indian Territory, which soon thereafter became the state of Kansas. A former teacher spent many hours doing research to locate the site of the Ingalls' log cabin. Though the property is privately owned, the owners have made the homestead available to all Laura fans. A group from Independence, Kansas, fifteen miles to the north, reconstructed and furnished the one room log cabin. Their only guide was Laura's description from Little House on the Prairie. You can sit on the wagon seat of log ends used for chairs and look at Ma's china shepherd doll on the mantle or look out the glass window panes that Pa bought in Independence. The well that Pa and Mr. Scott dug is on the site but is covered for safety reasons. I was disappointed not to be able to see down into the well. Dr. Tom, a Black doctor to the Osage Indians, cared for the Ingalls during the malaria epidemic in the summer of 1869. His grave is in Independence and his office, "Hospital House," twenty-five miles south in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. The creek that Mr. Edwards (thought to be Edmund Mason from Tennessee) swam to bring Laura and Mary their Christmas presents from Santa Claus is there and Mr. Mason's grave is also in Independence. This area is literally in the middle of the prairie and you
see much of what Laura saw when she lived there—the prairie flowers, the creek and the cliffs from the river in the distance. It is a quiet non-commercial place where you can really feel what it might have been like to live in the 1860’s.

Fearing that the government was going to send soldiers to remove the settlers from Indian territory, Pa Ingalls again packed the covered wagon and moved his family. To visit Laura’s first home in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, you must cross Plum Creek on a foot bridge. Laura nearly drowned in this creek and Nellie Oleson had her encounter with bloodsuckers there. The dugout home, described in *On the Banks of Plum Creek*, is only a depression today. The roof caved in long ago. Pa Ingalls later built a sawed-lumber house on the farm where a barn now stands. The present owners did not know they had bought the Ingalls’ farm when they tore down the house and used the wood to build a chicken house. You can see the church bell that Pa Ingalls helped pay for with three dollars meant for buying new boots. It is still run every Sunday at the English Lutheran Church. You can also see the home of the Beadle where Laura and Mary attended school, walking the 1 1/2 miles to and from school. On two weekends in July the local townspeople present an outdoor drama about the Ingalls’ stay in Walnut Grove. “Fragments of a Dream” is a first class production and not to be missed!

After bad luck and failed crops, Pa was ready to leave Plum Creek. He needed to earn wages to pay off loans he had gotten for the Walnut Grove farm. The family then moved to Burr Oak, Iowa, in 1876, to help manage a hotel. Much research was necessary to locate the Master’s Hotel where the Ingalls lived and worked for nearly two years. Ma helped with the cooking and Laura and Mary waited on tables. The hotel is the original building and was restored and furnished in 1976. Pa Ingalls was never happy in this busy, crowded place. As many as two hundred covered wagons heading west or south passed the hotel on many days. So as soon as he could he headed west again and returned to Walnut Grove, Minnesota. Laura did not write a book about living in the Master’s Hotel. Years later, when asked about this period, she remembered pleasant times such as going to school and the birth of baby Grace.

When Pa was offered a job as timekeeper with the railroad he again moved his family westward—to DeSmet, South Dakota. Pa went alone in the covered wagon, and Ma and the girls traveled by train to join him later. Laura described living in a railroad camp and wintering in the Surveyor’s House in *By the Shores of Silver Lake*. When the railroad surveyors went east for the winter, Pa was allowed to move his family into their house for the winter of 1879-80. Laura thought it was the biggest and most beautiful house she had ever seen. Imagine a house with three rooms downstairs and an attic room twice as big as the big room downstairs. The original house has been moved into town, restored and opened to the public. A chest made by Pa is among the period furnishings in the house. In the spring settlers heading West began to arrive and the surveyor’s house was crowded with strangers every night. Pa built a shanty on his claim and moved his family there. The thing that Ma missed most at her claim shanty on the prairie was trees. So Pa dug up five seedlings growing around Lake Henry and brought them home. He planted them around the house—one for each of the girls and one for Ma! Those five cottonwood trees are still growing near a marker that shows the site of the claim shanty.

The town of DeSmet was booming so Pa built a store building in town. Laura told about spending the winter in the store front house in *The Long Winter*. She described in great detail the furnishings of this home, the school she and her sisters attended, and the stores in town, as well as the problems and emotions of being totally cut off from everyone and every place with no supplies coming in during the long winter that started in the fall of 1880 and lasted until May, 1881. One original building has survived and a plaque marks the location of Pa’s building. An outdoor drama, “The Long Winter Pageant,” is presented in July. With warmer weather the Ingalls family moved back to their claim. Laura described the growth of the town of DeSmet and her own growing up years in *Little Town on the Prairie*.

*These Happy Golden Years* finds Laura teaching at the Beeswester School during the
winter, continuing her courtship, and marrying Almanzo Wilder. Hardly bigger than a donkey, a replica of the Brewster School has been constructed and furnished as it was when Laura taught her five students there. The last home Pa built for his family in 1887, is in DeSmet and has been furnished with family pieces and objects belonging to various family members. Ma’s trunk, the trunk Mary took to the Iowa School for the Blind, Pa’s big green animal book, a family quilt, autograph books, and cupboards built by Pa are there. You may also visit the original building of the First Congregational Church that Pa helped build and the first school in DeSmet that Laura and Carrie attended. A visit to the cemetery where Pa, Ma, Mary and Carrie are buried is a must. Laura’s last home was not on the prairie but in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri. Laura and Almanzo built this home in 1894, starting with one room and ending with a comfortable ten-room farm house that they called Rocky Ridge Farm. All the “Little House” books were written at this location. The house has been left as it was when Laura died on February 10, 1957, at the age of ninety. Many family treasures are in the home or in the museum next door. Among these treasures are Pa’s fiddle, Mary’s organ, manuscripts of many of the “Little House” books, and many pieces of furniture built by Almanzo. Laura, Almanzo, and their daughter, Rose, are buried in the Mansfield Cemetery. The “Little House” books are stories of long ago. Today our way of living and our schools are much different; so many changes have made living and learning easier, but the real things haven’t changed. It is still best to be honest and truthful; to make the most of what we have; to be happy with simple pleasures and to be cheerful and have courage when things go wrong.” This statement by Laura before she died provides us with the philosophy by which she lived for ninety years.

LITTLE HOUSES ON THE PRAIRIE
Activities based on the books by Laura Ingalls Wilder

“Little House” Christmas Party
1. Read “Little House” books; concentrate on the Christmas chapters.
2. Discuss Christmas as celebrated in each book. Take notes on food, gifts, company, and other Christmas activities.
3. Plan party, make assignments, invite parents, etc.
4. Possible activities: have students tell about Christmas in each book; learn songs that Pa sang; recite Christmas poems; tell one of Pa’s stories (Little House in the Big Woods); draw and tell Ma’s story (On the Banks of Plum Creek, p. 318); dress up as Laura and Almanzo; decorate a tree like the tree at the church on Plum Creek; hang stockings; display items Ingalls family received for gifts; serve refreshments.

Laura’s Birthday Celebration—Feb. 7, 1867
1. Read chapters about parties: On the Banks of Plum Creek—“Town Party”, p. 160; On the Banks of Plum Creek—“Country Party”, p. 169; Little Town on the Prairie—“The Birthday Party”, p. 240

Spring 1991

2. Plan activities that were popular with Laura and her classmates: name cards, (Little Town on the Prairie, p. 185); autograph books (Little Town on the Prairie, p. 123, 188-199) games, (Little Town on the Prairie, p. 248-249); refreshments (Little Town on the Prairie, p. 247-248).

Book Study
Choose any of the books for an in-depth class study. A paperback copy of the book will be needed for each student. Concentrate on activities and discussion questions.

Return the Little House to the Big Woods
The “Little House” is no longer in the big woods! Money to purchase and plant trees is welcome. Read excerpts from the books about trees: Little House in the Big Woods, p. 1-2; 4, 121-126; By the Shores of Silver Lake, p. 270, 273-275; The Long Winter, p. 284. We did this as part of Laura’s birthday celebration. The students brought money as a birthday gift and we were able to have six trees planted.

Use in Conjunction with Pioneer Study
Many details are given for pioneer activities—building log houses, cooking, farming, daily chores, transportation, schools, etc. that could be used in studying the westward movement. Set up a display of old things mentioned in the books with appropriate quotes from the books.

“Little House” Reading Club
Students sign up voluntarily indicating their desire to read all the books. Make a wall chart to show student names and books read. Give awards to those who complete all the books—certificates, bookmarks, etc.

Choose a Favorite Chapter to Read Aloud
Many chapters can be read independently of the rest of the book. Some personal favorites: Little House in the Big Woods, “Sunday”; Farmer Boy, “Country Fair” (read p. 191 about growing a milk-fed pumpkin before the chapter about the fair); The Long Winter, “Cap Garland”, p. 84-95 when the children get sent home from school because of a blizzard.

Schools/Teachers
There are many references to schools the girls attended and their teachers as well as Laura’s own teaching days—wonderful for comparison with today’s schools.

Animals and Birds
Many prairie animals are mentioned in the “Little House” books. Make a dictionary of these animals or compare with animals in the mountainous areas. Some examples: Little House in the Big Woods, p. 5, 11, 24, 101, 232-236 (squirrels, deer, bears) Little House on the Prairie, p. 49, 50 (rabbits, deer, squirrels, antelope, Phoebe bird, mockingbird, p. 80 (wolves) On the Banks of Plum Creek, p. 30-34 By the Shores of Silver Lake, p. 163, 123-126 (beast, gulls, herons, cranes, ducks, pelican, swan, geese) The Long Winter, p. 51-55 (great auk), p. 199 (antelope)

The following organizations publish newsletters several times a year:
Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society, Inc.
Box 269
Pepin, Missouri 54759

Little House of the Prairie, Inc.
P.O. Box 110
($5.00)
Independence, Kansas 67301

Laura Ingalls Wilder Memorial Society, Inc.
Box 344
DeSmet, South Dakota 57231
($5.00)
Tennessee Serial Publications

by William C. Robinson

The purpose of this research project was to learn more about Tennessee periodical and annual publications. The Summer 1990 edition of Ulrich’s Plus provided a list of 192 Tennessee serial publishers and 338 titles. Monthly and quarterly publications were most common. The earliest first year of publication was 1829 and twelve titles issued today began before 1900. About 70 percent cost less than $20.00 per year. Nashville was the leading place of publication with 41 percent. The median circulation for these serials was 4000 copies. Using DDC to denote subject, the 390s and the 600s were most popular.

Introduction

Serial publications are much in the professional news these days because of dramatic price increases, especially those issued by commercial publishers in scientific and technical disciplines. Most academic and special librarians have heard of the “big-three”—Elsevier, Pergamon, and Springer Verlag—who play such a dominant role in scholarly journal publishing. Other librarians are familiar with the larger publishers responsible for familiar titles seen in the library or at the newsstand. But, they may be less knowledgeable about serials and serial publishing in Tennessee.

The purpose of this research project was to characterize contemporary Tennessee serial publications. As a teacher of a course in serial publications, I was curious to learn more about the nature of Tennessee serial publishing. Nashville has a well-established reputation as a center of book publishing in the South, especially for religious books. However, little information was available on Tennessee serial publishers. Surely, Tennessee librarians will benefit from knowing more about publications issued in their home state.

Method

Bowker’s Ulrich’s Plus was selected as the source of information about Tennessee serials because of its well-established reputation for comprehensiveness and accuracy. It was also easy to search by place. All serial titles issued by a publisher with a 615 or 901 area code counted as Tennessee serials. Titles listed as ceased were not included in the study. Variables examined for each serial included: publisher; frequency; first year of publication; price in whole dollars; city of publication; circulation in rounded 1000s; and DDC number. The print out for each Tennessee serial was scanned for variables and values that were then placed in a machine-readable file for analysis by SPSS-X.

In order to learn more about the degree to which some of these more note-worthy Tennessee titles were available in Tennessee libraries, OCLC holdings records were checked. While these records do not account for many Tennessee libraries, they should provide some general indication of availability in libraries, especially in the larger libraries with more comprehensive serials collections.
these titles. While the two oldest titles are religious, the list itself is varied and reflects Tennessee's interests well—religion, lumber, farming (including cotton), education, and entertainment. Titles born in the 1970's [84 titles or 25 percent] and the 1980's [123 titles or 36 percent] account for 61 percent of the serials indicating that most Tennessee serials are somewhat young. The wide-spread availability of desktop publishing and quick, inexpensive offset printing is likely to encourage even more Tennesseans to become serial publishers in the future. 

All but one (The National Comestive Products Association Trading Rules) of the surviving titles are held by an OCLC library. Seventy-five percent of these titles are held by Tennessee libraries. Besides the above title, the Southern Baptist Convention Annual and the AIME Chemical Review were not held by Tennessee libraries. Thirty-six Tennessee libraries held the Southeast Review and the seven screens of OCLC holdings records indicate that this is probably the most widely held of the Tennessee serial titles.

PRICE IN ROUNDED WHOLE DOLLARS

Most Tennessee serials are reasonably priced if not inexpensive. About 32 percent are priced at less than $10.00 per year while 49 percent cost less than $14.00 per year. Two-thirds of these serials are priced at less than $20.00 per year. About eight percent cost more than $100.00 per year and these are listed in Table 7. The current awareness or newsletter publications issued by publishing company M. Lee Smith Publishers account for 80 percent of these expensive publications. About 42 percent of these more expensive titles are held by Tennessee libraries, but that indication may be low if the Kings publications are ignored. The Tennessee Journal is the expensive title most likely to be found in a Tennessee library [25 libraries] followed by the Television News Index and Abstracts [8 libraries], Energy Research Abstracts [8 libraries], and the Tennessee Almanac [5 libraries].

CIRCULATION IN ROUNDED 1000's

Ninety-seven titles listed no circulation information. Of the 242 serials with circulation data, about 31 percent [75 titles] had a circulation of less than 1500 copies. Nearly 53 percent [131 titles] had a circulation of less than 4500 copies. The median circulation was 4000 copies. Nineteen titles [12 percent] had a circulation of more than 95,000. Table 8 lists the most highly circulated titles. While religious titles are notably visible, the several controlled circulation titles issued by Whittle Communications clearly dominate the list. Unhappily, Tennessee Illustrated has ceased but is included since it was alive when the study began. Only 40 percent of these most popular Tennessee serials are held by Tennessee libraries. The remaining libraries according to OCLC records, Whittle's controlled circulation periodicals represent a special problem because they are not ordinarily available to libraries. If these four titles are removed from the list, the percentage of titles held increases to 55 percent. The two titles most likely to be found in a Tennessee library are Tennessee Magazine and Tennessee Illustrated. Interestingly, at least three Tennessee libraries hold Sword of the Lord.

SUBJECT

The Dewey Decimal class number found in Ulrich's Plus was used to identify the subject of each serial. Figure 3 shows the number of serials found for each DDC one-hundred class. Note that no serial publications were found in the 400's. The social sciences, technology and religion account for about two-thirds of the serials published in Tennessee. Table 9 lists the leading Dewey Decimal class numbers for serial publications. The social sciences and religion continue to dominate. However, no 600 class number is included. The inclusion of physics (mechanics), music, and literature in general add variety to the list. It is difficult to identify titles which focus primarily on Tennessee. For example, the publications of state-wide associations may not focus on Tennessee as much as on their subjects. However, it is assumed that
although not as well-known or as comprehensive, Serials for Libraries by Gandy and Sciascia was used to identify annual publications likely to interest libraries. The results are found in Table 11. Ten Tennessee serials were listed. Religion is the most popular subject with four titles. Billboard Publications is the leading publisher with three titles. Four publishers—American Association for State and Local History, American Economic Association, Southern Baptist Convention and the University of Tennessee—are also on the periodicals list. The most frequently identified audience was special adult [SA] with eight titles, next was the college audience [CL] with six titles and the public library [PL] with five titles.

Conclusions

Tennessee serial publications are as varied as the state itself. For example, consider the intriguing titles found on Table 13. It is difficult to imagine a Tennessee librarian who would not want to learn more about serials with such interesting names. Many of the titles, such as the Memphis Business Journal, East Tennessee Development District Economic Statistics, the Southern Lumberman, and New and Then [title in the Appalachian] provide information of particular value to our citizen. Other titles, such as Coal Preparation and Pollution Control [Oak Ridge National Laboratory], the Sesame Review and Tennessee Studies in Literature [University of Tennessee at Knoxville], while not restricted to local or regional information, provide national and international visibility for Tennessee scholarly institutions.

One wonders how many Tennessee serial publications are not listed in Ulrich’s Plus. Bibliographic control of serial publications is an increasing problem with the ease of desktop publishing and inexpensive printing done at the local copy shop. While not wanting to capture information about each church bulletin in the community, although these periodicals could provide much useful information for local history collections, it is important for Tennessee libraries to identify locally produced serial publications and encourage publishers to register them with Bowker so they may be included in the various Ulrich’s publications. Tennessee libraries also have a responsibility to select, acquire [adding titles to the bibliographic record], and make these unique serial publications available so that they can enrich our lives. If we do not select, acquire, and preserve Tennessee serial publications, it is unlikely that anyone else will do so.

Acknowledgements

I appreciate the help of Susan Sams Epling in collecting the data and inputting it into the VAX computer. The University of Tennessee Computer Center supported the data analysis.

Ed. Notes: “Beyond Price: serials trends in the 90’s,” is the subject of our session offered at the upcoming ALA conference in Atlanta. The program is sponsored by the AAPT/ALCTS Serials Committee, the ACRL Serials Acquisitions Committee, Publishers/Vendor/Library Relations Committee. It is scheduled to take place from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Sunday, June 30.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number of Titles</th>
<th>Sample Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Tennessee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bid Data on Current Municipal Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Lee Smith Publishers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>FELA Reporter and Railroad Liability Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>King’s Coal Export Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billboard</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Amusement Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whistle Communications</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Travel and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis State University</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Arthurian Interpretations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Methodist Publishing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Circuit Rider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bulletin Baubeckian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Baptist Convention</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baptist History and Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Economic Association</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>American Economic Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Room</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Alive Now</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 2
Tennessee Associations and Organizations which Issue Serials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association</th>
<th>Sample Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Association of Life Underwriters</td>
<td>Lifelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Ornithological Society</td>
<td>Migrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Environmental Council</td>
<td>Protect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Education Association</td>
<td>T E A News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Anthropological Society</td>
<td>Tennessee Anthropogist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Bankers Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Banker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Dental Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Dental Association Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation</td>
<td>Tennessee Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Folklore Society</td>
<td>Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Historical Society</td>
<td>Tennessee Historical Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Library Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Librarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Medical Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Medical Association Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Native Plant Society</td>
<td>Tennessee Native Plant Society Newsletter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Nurses Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Nurses Association Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Congress of Parents and Teachers</td>
<td>Tennessee Parent - Teacher Bulletin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Education Association</td>
<td>Tennessee Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Municipal League</td>
<td>Tennessee Town and City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Humanities Council</td>
<td>Touchstone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3
Religious Organizations which Issue Serials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abingdon Press</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadman Press</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Business Men's Committee of the USA</td>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Presbyterian Church</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciples of Christ Historical Society</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Table 4
Nonreligious National Organizations which Issue Serials in Tennessee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Place of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Association for State and Local History</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Bible Collectors Association</td>
<td>Chattanooga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Board of Medical Psychotherapists</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Contract Bridge League</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Economic Association</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Law and Taru Institute</td>
<td>Pleasant Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Legal Information</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Music Association</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Motion Picture Councils</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gospel Music Association</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard Research Council</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Law Research Group</td>
<td>Knoxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Deuteronomy Society</td>
<td>Knoxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rock and Roll Music Association</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Caves Association</td>
<td>McMinnville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Coalition of Alternative Community Schools</td>
<td>Summertown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practicing Midwifery Foundation</td>
<td>Summertown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Behavioral Medicine</td>
<td>Knoxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Medical Hypnosis</td>
<td>Memphis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society of Professors of Education</td>
<td>Knoxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tau Beta Phi Association</td>
<td>Knoxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Yacht Racing Union</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amusement Business</td>
<td>Billboard Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Coal Export Report</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Golf Grain Guide</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's International Coal Trade</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's North American Gas</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Northern Coal</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Southern Coal</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Tennessee Valley News</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's Western Coal</td>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis Business Journal</td>
<td>Mid-South Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newscope</td>
<td>United Methodist Publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saddle Horse Report</td>
<td>Duborn Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword of the Lord</td>
<td>Sword of the Lord Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Attorney's Memo</td>
<td>M. Lee Smith Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Journal</td>
<td>M. Lee Smith Publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>Bryan College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking Horse Report</td>
<td>Duborn Inc.</td>
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</table>

Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year First Published</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Cumberland Presbyterian</td>
<td>Cumberland Presbyterian Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845</td>
<td>Southern Baptist Convention Annual</td>
<td>Southern Baptist Convention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Paris Post-Intelligencer</td>
<td>Paris Publishing Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>Southern Lumberman</td>
<td>Greysmith Publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>A.M.E. Church Review</td>
<td>African Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Tennessee Agriculture Experiment Station Bulletin</td>
<td>Agriculture Experiment Station, University of Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Directory of North American Fairs and Expositions</td>
<td>Billboard Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Vanderbilt Hustler</td>
<td>Vanderbilt Student Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Sewance Review</td>
<td>University of the South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Amusement Business</td>
<td>Billboard Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>National Cottonteed Products Association Trading Rules</td>
<td>National Cottonteed Products Association</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Price [in dollars]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
<td>King's International Coal Trade</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
<td>King's Gulf Grain Guide</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
<td>King's Coal Export Report</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
<td>King's North American Gas</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Publishing Co.</td>
<td>King's Southern Coal</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spring 1991
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Circulation (1000s)</th>
<th>Issues per year</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Room</td>
<td>Upper Room</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Illustrated</td>
<td>Whistle Communications</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Report</td>
<td>Whistle</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus Voice</td>
<td>Whistle</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Parish Adviser</td>
<td>Whistle</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In View</td>
<td>Whistle</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Bible Studies</td>
<td>United Methodist Church</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpreter</td>
<td>United Methodist Communications</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.00</td>
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</table>

Table 8 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Circulation (1000s)</th>
<th>Issues per year</th>
<th>Price ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Magazine</td>
<td>Tennessee Electric Cooperative Association</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Farm Bureau News</td>
<td>Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideals</td>
<td>Ideals Publishing Co.</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paperworker</td>
<td>United Paperworkers International Union</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade-A-Plane</td>
<td></td>
<td>211</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>58.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword of the Lord</td>
<td>Sword of the Lord Foundation</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Bridge Bulletin</td>
<td>American Contract Bridge League</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These titles are distributed without charge to a controlled audience.

+ This title is available only through membership in the parent organization.

Table 9
Leading Dewey Decimal Classes for Tennessee Serials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dewey Class</th>
<th>Number of Titles</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Higher Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baptists Methodists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Baptists Methodists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>531</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>780</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Table 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bid Data on Current Municipal Public Works</td>
<td>Municipal Technical Advisory Service, University of Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS Journal</td>
<td>Department of Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory of Tennessee Municipal Officials</td>
<td>Municipal Technical Advisory Service, University of Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Growth in Tennessee</td>
<td>Department of Economic and Community Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just Horsin' Around</td>
<td>Jordan Hills Farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary and Fringe Benefits Survey of</td>
<td>Municipal Technical Advisory Service, University of Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Municipalities</td>
<td>State Planning Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary Services in Tennessee</td>
<td>Municipal Technical Advisory Service, University of Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Public Acts of Interest to</td>
<td>Department of Employment Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Officials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee Annual Average Labor Force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
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<td>Tennessee Employment Law Update</td>
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<td>Tennessee Environmental Law Letter</td>
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<td>Tennessee Judicial Newsletter</td>
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<td>Tennessee Labor Market Information Directory</td>
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<td>Tennessee Labor Market Report</td>
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<td>Tennessee Law Enforcement Bulletin</td>
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<td>Tennessee Statistical Bulletin</td>
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<td>Tennessee Wildlife</td>
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### Table 11

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<td>Arthurian Interpretations</td>
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<td>Baptist History and Heritage</td>
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<td>Contract Bridge Bulletin</td>
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<td>Energy Abstracts for Policy Analysis</td>
<td>Department of Energy</td>
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<td>Energy Research Abstracts</td>
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<td>Glider Rider</td>
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<td>International Christian Digest</td>
<td>United Methodist Publishing House</td>
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<td>Journal of Country Music</td>
<td>Country Music Foundation</td>
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<td>Journal of Economic Literature</td>
<td>American Economic Association</td>
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<td>Journal of Economic Perspectives</td>
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<td>Memphis</td>
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<td>Memphis State Review</td>
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<td>Peabody Journal of Education</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
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<td>RFD</td>
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<td>Southern Journal of Philosophy</td>
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<td>Television News Index and Abstracts</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
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<td>Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin</td>
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<td>Vanderbilt Law Review</td>
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<td>Woman's Art Journal</td>
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### Table 12

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<td>Broadcast Comments: International Sunday School Lessons</td>
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<td>Cavalcade of Acts &amp; Attractions</td>
<td>Billboard Publications, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada</td>
<td>American Association for State and Local History</td>
<td>CL,PL,SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directory of North American Fairs, Festivals and Expositions</td>
<td>Billboard Publications, Inc.</td>
<td>CL,PL,SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funparks Directory</td>
<td>Billboard Publications, Inc.</td>
<td>PLSA</td>
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<td>Handbook of Denominations in the U.S.</td>
<td>Abington Press</td>
<td>CL,PL,SA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Index of Economic Articles in Journals and Collective Volumes</td>
<td>American Economic Association</td>
<td>CL,PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Baptist Convention Annual</td>
<td>Southern Baptist Convention</td>
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<td>Tennessee Studies in Literature</td>
<td>University of Tennessee</td>
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<td>Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches</td>
<td>Abington Press</td>
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<td>Boats and Harbors</td>
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<td>Hickory Stump</td>
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<td>Just Homin' Around</td>
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<td>Now and Then</td>
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<td>Rock and Roll</td>
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<td>Selvia</td>
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<td>Smoke and Cinders</td>
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<td>Sod Buster</td>
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<td>Sword of the Lord</td>
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<td>White Wing Messenger</td>
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1990 SELA/TLA Joint Conference Report

by James E. Ward

By all standards the 1990 SELA-TLA Joint Conference may be termed a huge success. Held at Opryland Hotel in Nashville on December 4-8, the conference brought 1,591 registrants from the Southeast and elsewhere to participate in more than 40 individual programs, three general meetings, three preconferences, and a record number of exhibits. With its beautiful seasonal decorations, Opryland Hotel provided a perfect setting for the first joint conference with the Southeastern Library Association, the theme being "Southern Harmony: Libraries in Tune for the Future."

The Conference Committee was composed of the following members:

Conference Director
James E. Ward

Div. of Business Operations
James E. Ward
Ernest W. Heard, Director
E. Ray Thethizer, Asst. Director
Linda S. Gill, Treasurer
Annette S. Fitch, Registration

Division of Exhibits
Diane N. Baird, Co-Director
Beverly B. Yeuree, Co-Director
Sue Gateswood
Emily Pardue
Doug Vemonto

Division of Facilities
J. Donald Craig, Director
Barbara Taylor, Director

Division of Hospitality
Teddonna N. Bradford, Director

Division of Meal Functions
Carolyn T. Wilson, Director

Division of Multimedia
Charles M. May, Director

Division of Preconferences
Jean A. Wright, Director

Division of Program Planning
James E. Ward, Director

Division of Public Relations
Mary Glenn Hearne, Director

The keynote speaker at the First General Meeting was Linda Crummond, recently appointed Executive Director of the American Library Association, who has made it her goal to visit all of the chapter associations. This meeting also featured the world-famous Fisk University Jubilee Singers who performed for a packed ballroom and received a standing ovation.

The Second General Meeting featured Wima Dykeman as the main speaker on the topic "Leaders and Literacy: The Challenge Met and Untmet." Dykeman was well received by attendees in what has been described as one of her best performances. This meeting concluded with the presentation of the SELA and TLA awards. Congratulations are in order for the following recipients:

SELA AWARDS
Outstanding Southeastern Author Award
Lee Smith

Outstanding S.E. Library Program Award
Greensboro Public Library

SELA President's Award
Alex P. Allain

Rothrock Award
Frank P. Grisham

Southeastern Librarian Wilson Award
Diane N. Baird, TLA Honor Award

TLA AWARDS

Frances Neel Cheney Award
Barbara Franklin
TLA Honor Award
Edwin S. Gleeves
TLA/SISRS Freedom of Information Award
Joanne M. Goode
TLA Trustee Award
Mary M. Vass

A highlight of the conference was the presentation at the Third General Meeting by Tom T. Hall, who charmed the large audience with his talk entitled "The Myth of Motivation" - even threw in a couple of songs.

The next SELA conference is scheduled for March 18-21, 1992, at the Hyatt Regency New Orleans and will be cosponsored with the Louisiana Library Association. The theme for the conference will be "Libraries and Readers: A Winning Combination."

REGISTRATION SUMMARY

I. Registration Breakdown
A. Full conference registrants
923
B. 1-day registrants
170
C. Guests
164
D. Outside speakers
19
E. Preconferences only
15
F. Exhibitors
380
Total
1,591

II. Total Preregistration
1,087

III. Total Onsite Registrants
170

(Excluding preconference only, exhibitors, and outside speakers)

IV. Preconference Registration
A. Computer-Assisted Instruction
47
B. Accentuate the Positive, Eliminate the Negative: Don't Mess Around with Accreditation
42
C. The Dollars and Cents of Interlibrary Loan: A Methodology for Determining Cost
55
Total
144
V. Exhibits
A. Booths 136
B. Tables (Corporate) 11
C. Tables (Associate) 2
Total 149

VI. Registrants by State
A. Alabama 96 26
B. Florida 37 9
C. Georgia 121 24
D. Kentucky 104 17
E. Louisiana 40 5
F. Mississippi 25 2
G. North Carolina 63 5
H. South Carolina 34 7
I. Tennessee 542 61
J. Virginia 17 7
K. West Virginia 11 1
L. States Outside Region: Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Washington, DC 3

VII. Type of Library or Section Represented
A. Public 443
B. Academic 409
C. School and Children's 99
D. Special 39
E. Trustees 62
F. Friends of Library 3
G. Library Education 11
H. Technical Services 15
I. Other (Retired, Exec. Sec./Dir., Students, and Government) 12

VIII. Budget

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<td>B. Total Expenditures</td>
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<td>C. Income over Expenditures</td>
<td>$ 45,180.00</td>
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*Unofficial figures, as reported on 2-22-91

Convention Collage '91

Collection Management Issues
In An Electronic Age

Thomas Michalak, Associate Vice-President for Academic Services and Director of Libraries at Carnegie-Mellon University, addressed the topic of "Issues On Access in All Formats as It Affects Collection Development Decisions" in a program sponsored by the TLA Reference Roundtable and SELA's Reference and Adult Services Section. Mr. Michalak is an internationally recognized leader and innovator in library automation, and won the 1989 Hugh Atkinson Memorial Award for outstanding achievement related to library automation. He described the CMU library's collection development goals, assessed the alternative methods for delivering information, and presented details on CMU's chosen solutions. Such solutions to information needs spawn new problems for analysis and decision-making, such as the cost of disk space, maintenance, and the need for training of both staff and users.

Using their locally developed online catalog system, CMU has mounted a number of other databases which can be accessed through their network, ranging from a full text encyclopedia through indexes such as Magazine Index to local campus information. Impacts from this approach include an increased use of the libraries and their collections, increased demand for document delivery, demand for more databases, demand for improved subject access, and desire for better help and navigational tools. Local information has been an important enhancement to the system. The Library chose to make available in databases the information that facilitated people's work, and provided campus telephone numbers, administrative information such as rules and regulations, indexed help and system files, faculty and staff research profiles, CMU catalogs, and campus information such as statistical profiles and events calendars.

CMU's system has been a pioneering innovation, and has been well-received on campus and in the community. Aside from the online catalog, the most popular database has been the encyclopedia, followed by Magazine Index.

The system has also encouraged resource sharing activities with other libraries in the city. Plans are underway to share the INSPEC database of computer and engineering information with the University of Pittsburgh. CMU held 56% of the titles indexed in that database, but combining resources with Pitt increased those holdings to 70%. The institutions will share the costs of the database and the computer delivery systems, and deliver to their users improved access and collections.

Mr. Michalak observed that the presence of online indexed information drives out information that is not online. This situation will set the stage for the electronic libraries of the future, which he predicts will be fully functional by 2010. (Reporter: Sandra Leach)

Do You Speak the Language—Aussie, That Is?

Patricia Morrow of the David Lipscomb School, Nashville, told of presenting a paper at the Australian Library and Information Association Conference in Perth. Morrow was awarded $500 from ALA's Bogle International Library Travel Fund to help with expenses. The Award is given to enable an ALA member to attend an international conference for the first time. Unfortunately the award covered only her registration fee. Morrow paid all other expenses herself.

The conference attracted 1,300 "teacher-librarians," the term used in Australia. Morrow said the program was more rigidly structured than in the U.S. During sessions lasting one to two hours, participants "spoke to the paper" which had been previously submitted. The registration fee was high because arrangements were handled by a private business, not by volunteers from the ALA. Morrow noted many common problem areas such as losing readers after the fifth grade and failing to recognize children's librarianship as a separate specialty. (Reporter: Barbara Dyer)
TENNESSEE LIBRARIAN

Tour of the Country Music Foundation Library

On Friday afternoon a small group toured the Country Music Foundation Museum on Music Row in Nashville. For country music fans who happen to be librarians this was a special treat. Ms. Charlie See- man's, Deputy Director of the Foundation gave us background information on the organization and its funding. 

Ron Pugh, Head of Reference, shared with us some of the kinds of reference and research information that is provided by the small staff. The library is open by appointment only to those doing serious research. Writers, record company personnel, researchers, and a few country music fans are the library's clientele. A major project of the library is the use of an audio lab to record and restore older audio recordings onto magnetic tape or CD format for preservation. It is estimated that the library currently has copies of approximately seventy-five percent of all the country music recorded since its beginnings in the 1922.

Mr. Pugh was joined by Linda Green, Head of Technical Services, as they took our group to the closed stack area of books and periodicals. Then we went on to the stack area where copies of actual recordings are kept. Included in this area were original wax cylinders used by the first Edison phonographs. Members of the group were surprised that this area is not humidity and temperature-controlled for archival purposes. Linda told us of their project to catalog each recording on a computerized database which will give them the capability to search for a particular recording using a number of different indexes. The estimated time for completing this project is nine years.

A film collection is also being cataloged. These films consist of old syndicated television country music shows, and feature films in which country music stars have performed. The library does not archive video tape from the Nashville Network cable channel or radio station WSM tapes of the Grand Ole Opry performances. Like most libraries, there is limited time, staff, and space.

Before the group left, we took a quick trip through the Country Music Hall of Fame and Museum upstairs, but to this librarian the "real neat stuff" was downstairs in the library. (Reporter: Judy Greenspoon)

Grand Ole Opry Program

Approximately 500 conference-goers attended the Friday night performance of the Grand Ole Opry. While we all ate our Goo Goo Candy Clusters, we heard the songs of Bill Anderson, Connie Smith, Porter Waggoner, Grandpa Jones, Ricky Skaggs, Roy Acuff and many more. Grand Old Opry announcer, Grant Turner, announced that the SELA/TLA Conference was being held at the Opryland Hotel and that our group was in the Opry House. After our appropriate response of yelping and yelling, Roy Acuff wanted to clarify where we were all from (eleven states) because "if we were all from the same town, nobody was left."

"Status of telefacsimile in Southeastern libraries," Friday, December 7, 3:00-5:00.

This program consisted of oral and written reports from each state in SELA. While every state has a little something different to report there were some common thoughts which surfaced.

1. Most libraries do not charge a "fax fee," though many do charge a regular copying fee.

2. Fax is used for materials/document delivery, ILL requests and administrative messages. (However, there were some who commented that they had expected to use the fax often for ILL requests and decided not to because of RUSH fax requests with turn around time restrictions that disrupted normal procedures.)

3. The fax machine is getting to be as common (and commonly used) as the copier or the telephone. Some libraries like the fax because it is an attention getter for them while others expressed the idea that "the honey-moon is over."

4. The facsimile machine can serve a variety of functions in libraries, but specific guidelines for use are advised. An ALA committee is planning to publish guidelines for use of fax machines in the winter issue of RQ. (Reporter: Doris Prichard)

Trends in Resource Sharing

"Trends in Resource Sharing," a program co-sponsored by the SELA Interstate Cooperation Committee and the TLA Resource Sharing Roundtable, was presented by Virginia Boucher of the University of Colorado, Boulder.

A major trend is the increased volume of interlibrary loan requests. More patrons are requesting access to materials not held by their library, and they are asking for diverse formats. The lack of skills in critical thinking in the selection of sources has become more apparent, with long printouts from CD ROM searches being submitted for interlibrary loan requests.

Automation continues to be integrated into the resource sharing process. Networks, such as OCLC and RILN, are used for verification. Personal computers and software are used for word processing, billing, and generation of statistics. Telefacsimile machines provide quicker transmission and reception of requests. Ms. Boucher warns, however, that manual methods should not be forgotten for approximately 9 to 10% of the requests are already on the shelf, some of which can only be found by a librarian.

The ethics of access to information for those who can or cannot pay is an issue that needs to be addressed. More studies of cost and measures of service will be done by administrators. Dollars are being transferred from materials budgets to fund "access in lieu of ownership."

Staff for resource sharing will have to be increased and constantly retrained to keep up with technology. The staff should also take an active role in library affairs. In order to deal with increased workloads containment policies, setting priorities and limits, will have to be established.

The last, and most promising, trend is that there will be increased international involvement in resource sharing with the opening up of the Eastern bloc. (Reporter: Gayle Baker)

SOLINET: State of the Network

Frank P. Gresham, Executive Director of SOLINET, presented "SOLINET: State of the Network..."
State of the Network” in a program co-sponsored by the SELA Interstate Cooperation Committee and the TLA Resource Sharing Roundtable. He stressed that resource-sharing is now a way of life for libraries.

The SOLINET annual report was distributed, and the financial status looks good. Among the highlights of the past year was the restructuring of the organization with the addition of a chief operating officer and a new marketing department, and the redefinition of some programs. Software was rewritten to streamline tape processing and recons. Outside funding from NEH was sought for preservation microfilm projects.

SOLINET’s advocacy role was highlighted. The network has membership on the Users Council of OCLC, EDUCOM, and the Network Advisory Committee of the Library of Congress. In addition, the network will be sponsoring a conference on “The Role of Information in the Economy of the Southeast.”

Gresham spoke of issues for the 90’s: libraries will be allocating materials funds in order the buy access; networks will be needed to facilitate access to information; more funds and more staff will be needed to accomplish this.

In order to assist its members in the 90’s, SOLINET will become more involved in coordination, consulting and advocacy. New programs are planned for small library automation, collection management, continuing education (particularly in staff development), and the electronic library. (Reporter: Gayle Baker)

“Accentuate the Positive, Eliminate the Negative: Don’t Mess Around with Accreditation.”

The speakers were: Carolyn Robinson, Associate University Librarian, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia; Jan Fennell, Director of the Library, Georgia College, Milledgeville, Georgia; and Gretchen Neil, Director, Learning Resources/Assistant Academic Dean, DeKalb College, Decatur, Georgia. These three librarians from Georgia teamed together to give a comprehensive overview of the accreditation process for more than forty academic libraries. Ms. Robinson addressed the criteria which regional accrediting bodies evaluate academic institutions. Emphasis today is on how well the university or college meets its mission, purpose, and goals. Ms. Fennell outlined the self-study peer review process which each institution must undergo with emphasis on the role of the librarian who should not officially serve on the Committee evaluating the library. Ms. Neil spoke on the expectations of the Visiting Committee which has such an important role in the accreditation process. (Reporter: Marcia J. Myers)

Video Copyright Issues for Libraries

Seventy some librarians attended this session lead by a keynote speaker and a reactor panel. The main speaker was Ivan Bender who is an attorney for the Association for Information Media and Equipment (AIME) in Elkhart, Iowa. I was pointed out that librarians must be as knowledgeable as possible about copyright issues. Mr. Bender presented an overview of the current copyright law with emphasis on the fact that fair use does not mean free use but that the ill-defined nature of fair use is to our advantage. He indicated that the showing of videos in a public library is a public performance and appropriate permissions and/or licensing agreements are needed. Off the air video taping at the request of a teacher is the only instance that allows copying of an entire video work. (Reporter: Marcia J. Myers)

Building Bridges With Books

Building Bridges with books because of the need to highlight and feature the black American and because the story needs to be told is the goal of Ms. McKissack. She stressed the use of non-fiction featuring the history of the black American to give dimension to a neglected period of the history of the United States. She further stated that such books must first of all be interesting and then appropriate, uplifting, and of value to the reader. Images are very important to the citizen, and non-fiction can provide the positive image to link the past to the present, the person to the other person, and the self to the future self. The young reader who knows self can then decide where he or she wishes to go in life. Without that knowledge, the person lacks the map to proceed. Use the technique of reading a brief but interesting portion of the book aloud to begin the process of building of such bridges for the young reader. (Reporter: Babs Carter)

Getting Your Piece of the Pie: Innovative Advocacy and Fund Raising Ideas

Are librarians insular and resistant to change? “Free” library service is not so free as one might think, and as in all marketplaces the customer must be considered stated Roy Smith, Director of Leisure Services for the London Borough of Sutton. Care leads to satisfaction which leads to backing for the library from the funding agencies. Libraries must learn to flaunt successes; one is rated by politicians as one rates oneself. The Sutton Library features a succession of activities from the usual to the unique. All are geared to draw the public through the front door and then through the library. Art exhibitions, wine receptions, local author book signings and book exhibits, exhibitions of major appliances for sale, fashion shows, passport photo booths, craft working classes—all of the activities provide a commission to the library. As a result, the Sutton Library generates 22% of its own income.

Cecil Beach, Director of Public Services, Broward County, Florida, suggested that libraries get their piece of the pie by providing power that the governing bodies will respect. Within the library a network of interdependence enables one to deal successfully with anticipated change. Remember the phrase “you may be right” and provide third person endorsements as this network develops. Within the larger community, libraries should foster cooperation between agencies i.e. share the pie, share the budget, share the staffing, but with the attitude of demanding twice as much instead of saving half. (Reporter: Babs Carter)
Tennessee Librarian

Information Literacy: Revolution in the Library

The subject of Mr. Breivik's remarks was information literacy and the role which librarians can play in bringing about the educational reform needed to make people more effective information consumers. Citing the passive learning going on in classroom marked by the use of prepackaged information not tailored to the individual's preferred learning style, Mr. Breivik criticized the way in which education has conditioned students to be dependent on others for information. Mr. Breivik contends that librarians need to "intrude" themselves in the process of educational reform, and promote the teaching of information seeking skills. Such knowledge enables people to recognize an information need and then locate, evaluate, and use the information effectively. He sees information literacy as a means to accomplish the goals referred to in various education reform reports, namely, active citizenship, lifelong learning, active learning, and resource-based learning. Sadly enough, however, Mr. Breivik revealed that librarians are rarely mentioned in such reform reports. (Reporter: Linda S. Dixon)

"Confidentiality of Library User Records: Implications for Services in the Future"

The SELA/TLA Second General Meeting Luncheon

The Second General meeting of the combined SELA/TLA conference was called to order by George R. Stewart, President, Southeastern Library Association. The speaker was William Dykes, author and Tennessee State Historian, who talked on "Leaders and Literacy: The Challenge Met and Unmet." Leaders in literacy include both public figures and average people who become involved in the "joy and excitement of reading and literature." Presentation of awards followed the speaker.

The SELA Awards included the Outstanding Southeastern Author Award to Lee Smith for her novel Fair and Tender Ladies, the Outstanding Southeastern Library Program Award to the Greensboro Public Library for the "Community of Readers Program," the Southeastern Library Association President's Award to Alex P. Allman; the Rothrock Award for contributions to librarianship to Frank P. Grisham; SELA Honorary Memberships to J.B. Howell, John David Marshall, Paul H. Spence, and Frank P. Grisham; and the Southeastern Librarian Wilson Award to Joanne M. Good and Mary M. Voss for their 1989 article "The TLA Library Instruction Roundtable met on December 9, 1990 at the Opryland Hotel. John Tyson, State Librarian, Commonwealth of Virginia, Richmond and Alan Wallace, University of Tennessee at Knoxville introduced speaker Patricia Breivik, Chair, ALA presidential Committee on Information Literacy, and Associate Vice President for Information Resources, Towson State University, Baltimore. Ms. Breivik presented a speech concerning the need for teacher education reform and the role of the library in resource based learning entitled, "Information Literacy: Revolution in the Library?", a question and answer session followed. TLA Library Instruction Roundtable (TLIRT) officers met briefly following the program. Alan Wallace distributed a proposal to reconstitute the James E. Word Library Instruction Award. This proposal will be submitted to the TLA Board of Directors. TLIRT officers agreed that the award would best be presented at the annual TLA awards ceremony.

Officers agreed to initiate the selection process for a 1991-92 TLIRRT Secretary in February. Judy Butler, Vice Chair/Chair-elect and Alan Wallace, Chair suggested we develop plans for the next TLIRRT program to focus on school librarianship. The meeting was adjourned. (Reporter: Valerie Mittenberg)

Resource Sharing Roundtable

The Resource Sharing Roundtable and the SELA Interstate Coordinating Committee sponsored a smorgasbord of programs on timely issues. The preconference session, presented by Virginia Bouchier, University of Colorado, Boulder, on "The Dollars and Cents of Interlibrary Loan: A Methodology for Determining Costs," was well attended. The following morning Ms. Boucher discussed "Trends in Resource Sharing." With increasing use of CD-ROM databases and the mounting of databases on online catalogs there is a tremendous increase in interlibrary loan activity. It is imperative that established protocols be followed if the interlibrary loan system is to survive. The intricacies of locating, verifying, and using sophisticated computerized systems require well trained staff to operate an interlibrary loan department in this era.

At the conclusion of the Trends session,
Tennessee Resource Sharing

Submitted by George Ansh Self and Jim Toth

A revised Resource Sharing Agreement has been developed by participants of the Tennessee Resource Sharing Group. A survey/ballot was distributed to the twenty-one current members of the group to secure a consensus of opinion in regard to features to be incorporated in the agreement. Since direction for the group is provided by the Chair of the Resource Sharing Round Table, members decided that it is necessary to state specific guidelines for membership. Below is a copy of the agreement which applicants for membership will be expected to sign and send to the Chair of the TLA Resource Sharing Round Table.

Tennessee Resource Sharing Agreement

This Agreement, known as the Tennessee Resource Sharing Agreement (TRS), provides for the exchange of normal interlibrary loans of photocopies and returnable materials between the participating libraries at no charge. The goals of this agreement are to reduce the time spent processing invoices by each participant and to improve resource sharing.

This Agreement specifies that participating lenders will not charge participating borrowers for handling, normal postage or photocopy exposure when filling interlibrary loan requests. This Agreement does not cover delivery of materials by unusual and expensive means or for the use of for-profit clients, for which the lender may charge the borrower. This Agreement does not limit the right of the lender to determine whether requested material can be loaned or copied, or whether special services can be provided.

Libraries eligible to participate are public libraries, academic libraries, special libraries (excluding those of for profit entities), and libraries of non-profit agencies. Participating libraries should have their serials holdings represented in TULS (Tennessee Union List of Serials), should have their holdings represented in the OCLC online union catalog, and should be “suppliers” in the OCLC ILL Subsystem. Eligible libraries may request to participate by providing a signed copy of this Agreement to the Chair of the Resource Sharing Round Table of the Tennessee Library Association. The chair is responsible for maintaining a list of the participants, for distributing the list appropriately, and for issuing proposals for changes to the Agreement. Such changes may be made after discussion, balloting or voting by the TRS participants. Participating libraries should comply with good interlibrary loan practices. Lenders should be as generous as they are practical. Borrowers should use appropriate resources including TULS to locate needed materials, and should avoid concentrating requests on a few lending institutions. (This form may be photocopied. Ed.)

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE

I agree, as representative for ___________________________, to abide by the provisions of the Tennessee Resource Sharing Agreement.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR: ___________________________

INTERLIBRARY LOAN LIBRARIAN: ___________________________

Name

Title

Date
TENNESSEE BIBLIOGRAPHY

1991

Mary Glenn Hearne, Chair
Public Library of Nashville/Davidson County

Patricia M. LaPointe
Memphis/Shelby County Public Library and Information Center

John David Marshall
Middle Tennessee State University

Beth E. Sanderbeck
The University of Tennessee Municipal Technical Advisory Service

This ninth annual Tennessee Bibliography lists books from 1990 published about Tennessee or by Tennessee authors. Government publications and pamphlets are generally omitted. Children’s books are designated by an asterisk. Annotations are used to identify, in case the title does not why, the work was included. Nashville Room staffer Laura Rehmert worked on collation and verification.

MGH


Book on Clarksville architecture by two Clarksville residents.


Second collection of short stories by the Tennessee born writer.


Carter, Frances S. From Then to Now. Gaines- ton, TN: The author (Rt. 4, Box 200 38562), 1989. 69 pp. $12.00. Author teaches school in Jackson County, Tennessee.


A Nashville musician presents his black colleague’s Christian endeavors.


Directory of the Major Tennessee Foundations.

Antioch, MA: Logos Associates (7 Park Street, Room 212, 02703, 1990. $50.00.

Doyle, Don. New Men, New Cities.


Doyle of Nashville and淮ood wrote about alcohol and drug addiction.


Author is a well-known historian and resident of Olds, Tennessee.


Gehart was president of Belmont College in Nashville for 23 years and now serves as chancellor.


Contains much information on Memphis and Beale Lake.

Spring 1991

Color photos and text cover trains located in East Tennessee.

Fletcher, John Gold. Selected Essays of John Gold Fletcher: Fayetteville, University of Arkansas Press, 1988, 261 pp. 25.00. Fletcher became associated with the Fugitive-Again movement at Vanderbilt University.


This narrative of the founding of Missouri includes some Tennesseeans, such as Thomas Hart Benton.


Grant, Nicholas B. The Life of a Common Soldier, 1862-1865. (Tennessee: J. Gilliss) (P.O. Box 713, Adenwood, TN 38310), 1989. 35 pp. $3.95. Author served in the Union Army Company "F." Sixth Tennessee Infantry.


Ely is a professor of law and history at Van-

derbilt.


Hancock County, Tennessee and its People, 1844-1989. Sneedville: Hancock County Historical and Genealogical Society (P.O. Box 43, Sneedville, TN 37869), 1990. 229 pp. $40.00.


Harroche, former head of the Vanderbilt Department of Religion, and Falk, a Nash-
ville Rabbi, co-authored this book.


Hickey, Donald B. The War of 1812: A Forger-


Many Tennesseeans fought with Andrew Jackson in this conflict.


Order from: Metro Historical Commission, Bush Herbert Bldg., 176 3rd Ave. North, Nash-
ville, TN 37201.


The History of St. Luke Christian Methodist Epis-


Horton, Myles, The Long Knoll: An Autobiogra-


Myles Horton was the founder of the Highlander School in Tennessee.

Hubbard, Preston John. Apocalypse Undone: My Survival of Juvenile Imprisonment During World War II. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1990. 263 pp. $23.95. Author is a native of Lawrenceburg and was, for 33 years, a professor of American history at Austin Peay State University.


The Moon Is Always Full. Nash-


Ingle, Joe. Last Rights: Thirteen Fatal Encoun-


Nashville writer/actor Ingle focuses on the per-
sonal stories of prisoners executed in the South since 1976.


Jarman, Mack. The Black River. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1990. 54 pp. $20.00 (cloth), $9.95 (paper).

A book of poetry by the Nashville author who teaches English at Vanderbilt University.


Jones, Jerrie Dale and Billy N. Escue. Positive Creativity: How to Enhance and Evaluate Its Bloomwood: Creative Innovations, 1990. 120 pp. $9.95 (paper).

Authors are education professors at Tennessee College in Nashville.


Biography depicts a poor Jewish boy from Mem-
phis who became a confidant of presidents and an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Kampmeier, Rudolph H. Vanderbilt University School of Medicine: The Story in Pictures from its Beginning to 1963. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Medical Center, 1990. 121 pp. $10.00.


Mr. Kaplan is a former Tennessee reporter and has been a Pulitzer Prize finalist.

Kelly, James C. and Dan E. Pomroyer, The Winawase. Johnson City, TN: The Over-


The Clinchfield Railroad runs from east to west Tennessee.

Kitchel, Dwain L. Writing and Marketing a Family History in the 1990's. Knoxville: Ten-
nessee Valley Publishing (PO Box 52527 37950), 1990. 72 pp. $4.95. Author resides in Knoxville.

Lambdin, Dewey. The French Admiral. New-


Larsen, Lawrence H. The Urban South: A His-

try. Lexington: University Press of Ken-

tucky, 1990. 198 pp. $23.00.

Some of the Tennessee cities included in this study are Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville and Kinston.

Law, Rachel Nash and Cynthia W. Taylor. Ap-

palachean White Oak Basketmaking. Knox-

ville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990. 328 pp. $37.95 (cloth), $18.95 (paper).


*LeMac, Liz. The Story of Dollywood. Nash-

This is the first children's book for the Nash-
ville author-entrepreneur.


Liles, J. N. The Art and Craft of Named Dye-
ning: Traditional Recipes for Modern Use. Knox-
ville, University of Tennessee Press, 1990. 256 pp. $39.95 (cloth), $19.50 (paper).

Author is a professor of sociology at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.


Author is a reporter for The Nashville Banner and a Civil War buff.

"I was there in the New Madrid Earthquake of 1811-12." Nashville: The author, 1990. 36 pp. $3.25.

Lopez, Diana Crisp. Graduate Education at Ten-

Lennon, Christopher. Tennessee's Forgotten Warr-
riors: Frank Chasamh and His Confederate Divi-


Lynn, Mac. Churches of Christ Around the World.
GENEALOGY


Hylstcl, J. D. (ed.). Early Henderson and Hendricks with a Genealogical Table of the First Seven Generations in America. Knoxville: The editor (322 Carta Lane, Knoxville, TN 37918), 1990. $15.00.


Netherland, Carl W. and Justin B. Netherland-Nashville-Nashville-Footnotes, 1760-1985. Winnsboro, LA: The author (P.O. Box 521, Winnsboro, LA 71293), 1989. 467 pp. $35.00. This family was an early settler of Tennessee.


Saltar, A. P. Jr. A Swamp-Stirring Family History. Pearlwood, Tex.: The author (3814 Country Meadows Cir., 77584), 1989. 296 pp. $20.00. The Smith lineage includes several surnames that have been familiar in East Tennessee for nearly two hundred years.


Schweitzer, George K. Massachusetts Genealogical Research. Knoxville: The author (407 Regent Court, 37923), 1990. 249 pp. $10.00. Author is a Knevelian nationally known in the field of genealogy.

Sinsler, Byron and Barbara. 1880 Coven: Tennessee Counties: Benton County. Nashville: B.
Tennessee Librarian


Eliza Wallin was a hunter in Tennessee and Kentucky as well as property owner in Tennessee.


White, Elizabeth W., comp. Giles County Chancery Court, vol. IV. Ethridge, TN: The author (P.O. Box 315, 38456), 1990. 165 pp. $20.00.


Carr, Margaret. The Pepper Place Sharretts' Recipes. Atensville, KY: The author (Box 95 42204), 1990. 46 pp. $1.00. Author is a retired chair of the Home Education Department of David Lipscomb College in Nashville.

Cumberland Girl Scout Council Alumni. She Loves Me, Nashville: The Council (4522 Granny White Pike, 37215), 1990. $10.00. Compiled as a fund raising effort and contains recipes from many Middle Tennesseans.


Cumberland Science Museum has been offering its visitors creative, quality science exhibits for years. Now CSM’s SCIENCE OUTREACH EXHIBITS can come to YOU!

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A Northerner traveling south by boat in the 1850s looked for signs of habitation at the clumps of trees as the boat approached shore. Southerners on board knew that the trees concealed stately plantation mansions, but Northerners, believing such descriptions to be only another sign of the "curse of slavery," asked incredulously, "Where are your towns?" Indeed, as author Doyle states in chapter one, the eleven states that would become the Confederacy had only thirty-four places with a population of even 2,500 in the 1850s. According to Doyle, the cities remade the South after the Civil War. In eleven chapters Doyle effectively examines existing conditions in Nashville, Atlanta, Charleston, and Mobile during and after the Civil War, and the impact of these conditions on future commercial ventures. The book focuses on the backgrounds and achievements of the business leaders and their solutions to the social disorder resulting from the urban-industrial development which they championed.

Throughout the book Doyle ably contrasts the rapid economic and social strides of Nashville and Atlanta with the slower progress of Charleston and Mobile. Railroads made Nashville and Atlanta the trading centers of the New South. Then, too, many Northerners had come to Nashville in the 1830s during the railroad boom bringing with them their entrepreneurial skills. Atlanta became a vital manufacturing center as supply center for the Confederacy. In contrast, the railroad from Atlanta throughout the Piedmont to Richmond, Norfolk, and points north after the war bypassed Charleston, whose harbor was strewn with wreckage for years after the war. Mobile's railroad project failed and the city was unable to secure federal funds to deepen her harbor.

The "new class" of business leaders that emerged in Nashville and Atlanta were either the sons of small farmers of limited means or sons of merchants, physicians, schoolteachers, or clergy. Only twelve of Atlanta's business elite and nine of Nashville's had served in the Confederate Army. A Northerner, Gates P. Thruston, who had served in the Union Army as brigadier general, became lawyer, banker, and partner in the St. James Insurance Company in Nashville. In the 1870's and 1880's, this "new class" of businessmen built neighborhoods like Nash-ville's Rutledge Hill and Edgewood and the Nash-ville Athletic Club, the Nashville Golf and Country Club, and the Nashville Art Association which launched the Nashville School of Fine Arts.

Charleston, a wealthy plantation society before the war, suffered heavy battle casualties and many young men later left the city for better opportunities elsewhere. By 1880, Charleston's business leaders, most of whom were part slaveholders, exhibited serenity in the face of economic stagnation. A few successful Charleston business leaders like William Williams, Francis J. Perlee, and William L. Trenholm tried to steer Charleston toward economic progress but went unheeded. Mobile, although lacking a strong, wealthy antebellum class like Charleston, was also more oriented toward gracious living, mirth and fertility than toward economic and social achievement.

When business leaders in these four cities recognized the social disorder created by economic development, they adopted a "new paternalism" of white supremacy supported by segregation. Doyle, using Nashville statistics, shows how segregation forested many inequalities such as a pupil-to-teacher ratio of one white teacher for thirty-three white students and one black teacher to seventy-one black students by 1912-13. Charlestonians' paternalism was tinged with pessimism. Rather than offer any plan for black progress like Nashville or Atlanta, Charlestonians considered blacks a burden to fu-
Tennessee librarian.

ture progress, Doyle observes. Doyle rightfully concludes that although the New South did not completely undermine the old regime or establish a new order, its successful achievements made possible the advances of the modern South. All college and university libraries should include this book in their collections. Doyle’s conclusions are well documented with copious footnotes for each chapter. Some readers may find the abundance of footnotes annoying. However, such documentation indicates that the author’s conclusions are sound and based on extensive research. The book’s organizational structure is logical, moving from existing conditions in the South during and after the Civil War to businessmen’s achievements and their solutions to social problems. This is an invaluable tool for students and scholars interested in Southern history after the Civil War.

Robert T. Ince

Antasma Head, Cataloging
Memphis State University


From the Great Smoky Mountains National History Association come two recent selections that will inform and entertain the entire family. Both books are soft cover and relatively inexpensive.

Exploring the Smokies: Things To See & Do In Great Smoky Mountains National Park by Houk offers a panacea of photographs, history, folklore, nature study, and travel information. Actually the book may suffer from an identity crisis in that it is hard to characterize it as a travel book or a natural history. So call it both and all the better for reader-explorers Rose Houk, described as a freelance author and editor, specializes in natural history writing, and has penned a number of works on national parks and monuments.

The book opens with a two-page travel planner—very basic, yet useful information for the uninitiated Smokies visitor. The remainder of the book is divided into two parts: Destinations and Opportunities.

The Destinations section provides descriptive information of different regions in the Park, from the well-known Newfound Gap to the quieter Cosby area. Driving distances from Gatlinburg, Cherokee, and Townsend; facilities, and highlights for each area is given. Most of the information in this section comes in the form of folk stories and history. For instance, in the Greenbrier chapter we find out that the graves in the Huskey Cemetery face East because mountain people believed that on the Second Resurrection Christ will come from the direction of the rising sun.

Another historical tidbit is that Look Rock was the place to be for fashionable gentlemen and ladies of the nineteenth century. As the story goes, they came from the Seven Gables Hotel, a popular spa in Mount LeConte, and traveled the three miles up to the top of Clingmans Dome. The trip became an Easter Sunday tradition until mid-twentieth century. Many readers may enjoy the story in the Cataloochee section on how “Terece George Palmer got his nickname. It’s still no more and let the curious seek out the answer. Suffice it to say that it is these little vignettes that make this book a delight. The folkloric information also important in the Destinations section, includes recommendations on hiking trails, excepting the mountains, and lists in what order it is carried out and what is not.

It is in the Opportunities section that the book takes a more travel guidebook approach. The author elaborates on such topics as photography, hiking, fishing, bicycling, etc. More detail on the main attractions covered is available in other specialized treatments, but as a beginning, general look at these opportunities this guide will certainly do.

Inarguably one of the outstanding features of the book is the color photographs. For they truly tell the story of why the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is such a wonderful place to explore: the color, the changing seasons, the specificity of the people, and how all the facts, figures, and information are well diversified in the book. Also noteworthy is the diversity of nature that exists there.

Exploring the Smokies would be an excellent addition to any popular reading collection. High school and public libraries will want to give it serious consideration. However, be forewarned, the soft cover and "x" 12" format will not hold up when under what could be fairly heavy use. If you are considering it as a gift or as an addition to your own Smokies guidebook collection, its unswervingly size will not make it a practical field guide.

Dodd and Eldon’s Mark Trail In The Smokies is for more youthful reading audiences. Mark Trail nature comics made their debut in forty-five daily newspaper comic sections in 1946. The original creator, Eldon Dodd, has since turned over the reins to artist Jack Eldon and the strip now appears in nearly two hundred newspapers worldwide. The goal of the comic strip has been to educate children about their natural resources and to make them feel a responsibility for preserving these resources. The character Mark Trail is an outdoorsman writer for a fictitious nature magazine. He passes long enough from his assignments around the globe to inform us about the natural wonders of the world. Among the many facts we bear on this particular sortie into the Smokies are why organisms abound in the Park, that spider silk is the strongest natural fiber known, and that pollination in the form of acid rain is affecting our national parks.

In this era of Michael Jordan’s slam dunks, the Mario Brothers search for the princess, and the Ninja Turtles ever constant vigil against the Shredder, a sojourn into the world of nature should be a welcome relief for our youths. On first look I feared, however, that this is the very problem with this book and the concept of Mark Trail comics: What may have worked with the children of the 50’s and 60’s no longer holds the same fascination for the children of the 80’s and 90’s.

To test my hypothesis, I read selections from this book to my two boys, ages five and eight, both of whom are familiar with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and are particularly entertained by nature study. They are also typically enamored of the above noted modern childhood diversions. The results of any research were mixed. They weren’t overwhelmed, they didn’t ask for more; but they did listen and ask questions. Both told me they liked the book and were pretty excited about adding it to our home library. The comic strip format was not the draw for them, though it was the curious new facts they learned about (he animals).

A review of the art work in what has been a successful comic strip for 45+ years would be a bit presumptuous, but do be aware that comic strip drawings are what you are getting here with a rather limited range of colors.

Don’t expect the children to run to the shelves and living you back this book shouting “read this one, Mommy,” “we can watch the rare ones!” From an educational standpoint teachers, librarians, scout leaders, and parents get a great deal for their money, and it is recommended on that basis. Useful purchase for children’s collections.

Rita H. Smith
John C. Hodges Library
University of Tennessee, Knoxville


The subtitle really tells the story. The Tennessee Valley Authority was conceived by Franklin D. Roosevelt as an experiment in New Deal social planning. Congress gave the organization a mandate to improve all aspects of life in the Tennessee Valley. But Grant effectively argues that, instead of improving life for the blacks of the region, the officials of TVA chose to support and, in some instances, replicate the racial segregation and discrimination that already existed in the Upper South.

As a result of their policies, TVA officials raised a chance to make improvements in Southern race relations. Although racist quotas were used for hiring at TVA, most of the positions for which blacks deemed suitable were low-level, temporary, menial jobs. Even in areas where skilled blacks were available, frequently they were not employed. Segregation of the races in work crews, living quarters and schooling was carefully maintained. In most cases, the schools and homes provided by TVA for black families were inferior to that provided for white families.

TVA officials obtained local approval for its programs through the existing social and power structures of the Tennessee Valley. This method effectively removed black input since blacks were outside the local power structures. In the short run, TVA probably received more local support by functioning in this manner. But, in the long run, the perpetuation of segregation damaged the economic and social growth of the area and had a negative impact on the black families already living on the margin.

TVA came under attack for its racial policies from several groups, most notably the NAACP. In 1938, the NAACP participated in an investigation of TVA by Republics in Congress. As an outcome, several recommendations were made
to improve the treatment of blacks within the organization, but few substantive changes were made until the 1970s. The officials at TVA maintained that segregation followed the social structure of the Tennessee Valley and was non-discriminatory.

TVA and Black Americans is a well-written and researched book. It is impossible to understand the dynamics of the Upper South without understanding the role that TVA has played within the region. Grant adds significantly to this understanding. This title is appropriate for all colleges, university and public libraries in the Tennessee Valley.

Anne E. Bridges
The University of Tennessee Library
Knoxville


The Smithsonian Guide to Historic America is a series of 12 volumes, each devoted to a specific region of the United States. As the title indicates, the emphasis of these guidebooks is on history rather than on tourism.

This guidebook is a quality paperback printed on coated paper with beautiful full color photographs. The volume being reviewed covers North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia. A chapter is devoted to each state and is prefaced with a well-written brief history. The geographical organization allows one to make a logical progression from one end of the state to the other, making it particularly pleasant to the armchair traveler. Address and phone numbers are provided along with the brief descriptions of places of historical note, including architectural details of historic homes and buildings. The guidebook concludes with an appendix, "Notes on Architecture," and an excellent index.

Tennessee is well-covered, beginning with the mountains in the northeast corner and ending with the Mississippi bottomlands in the southwest corner. The historical preface compares well with the Tennessee Blue Book. Because the emphasis of the guide is historical, tourist attractions such as Dollywood and Gatlinburg are left out in favor of the more historically notable By-
Tennessee Librarian: Instructions for Authors

1. Tennessee Librarian is the official publication of the Tennessee Library Association. It is a medium for professional and scholarly information and articles, and a forum for the presentation and discussion of issues related to library and information services in Tennessee. Tennessee Librarian seeks materials on all types of libraries and library activities. Manuscripts of the following character will be considered:

   a. Major articles of approximately 2500 words: Scholarly papers relevant to Tennessee libraries; papers with quantitative or qualitative evaluation of library practice; state of the art reviews designed to bring Tennessee librarians up to date; reports of studies or surveys of Tennessee libraries, emphasizing findings, conclusions, and implications.

   b. Communications of approximately 1000 words: Scholarly papers relevant to Tennessee libraries; papers with quantitative or qualitative evaluation of library practice; state of the art reviews designed to bring Tennessee librarians up to date; reports of studies or surveys of Tennessee libraries, emphasizing findings, conclusions, and implications.

   c. Reader comments, guest editorials, letters: Brief cogent statements or points of view.

   Upon receipt, a manuscript will be acknowledged by the Editor. Following review of a manuscript by three referees, a decision to accept or reject will be communicated to the writer. Accepted papers will be published as soon as space permits.

2. All manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the sheet only. Two copies of a manuscript should be submitted.

3. Name, position, professional address, telephone number, and FAX number of the author should appear on the title page. The number of words rounded to the nearest hundred should appear in the upper right-hand corner of the page.

4. Footnotes should appear at the end of the manuscript double-spaced. Footnote style should follow A manual of Style (Chicago), 12th ed.

5. Copy should be sent to Sue Klipsch, Editor, Tennessee Librarian, McClung Historical Collection, Knoxville Public Library System, 501 West Church Street, Knoxville, TN 37902.

Submission deadlines:

<table>
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<th>Winter Issue (February publication)</th>
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TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP

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INDIVIDUAL

- Public Library
- College and University Library
- School Library
- Special Library
- Trustees and Friends of Libraries
- Library Education
- Also indicate Roundtable membership:
- A/V
- Children's/Young Adult Services
- Government Documents Organization of Tennessee
- LIbrary
- Computers in Libraries
- Reference and Information Service
- Resource Sharing
- Technical Services
- Tennessee Library Instruction

Dues include membership in one section and one roundtable. Additional sections or roundtables may be added for $25 each.

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