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Editor: Maria Garrett, Reference Librarian, The University of Tennessee Libraries, 1015 Volunteer Boulevard, Knoxville, TN 37996-1008, (865) 974-2018. Fax (865) 974-2768. garrett@utklib.lib.utk.edu
Associate Editor: Phoebe Watts, Reference Librarian, 1015 Volunteer Blvd, Knoxville, TN 37996-1000
Business Manager: Baddie Pannell, Head, Agriculture/Veterinary Medicine Library, The University of Tennessee Libraries, A-115 Veterinary Hospital, Knoxville, TN 37996-4500
Book Review Editor: Elizabeth Bari; Government Documents Librarian, The University of Memphis Libraries, Memphis, TN 38152
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From the Editor

November, Thanksgiving month, is an appropriate time for the words I have to say.
As I look back over the past three and a half years as editor of the Tennessee Librarian,
the thoughts that come to my mind are ones of gratitude. I want to express that gratitude
publicly.

First, I’ll offer my heartfelt appreciation for the staff of this publication: Flossie Wise,
Assistant Editor; B. P. Pompa, Business Manager; and Elizabeth Baur and Anne
Bridges, Book Review Editors. They have not only accomplished well the work that
needed to be done; they have also been a steady source of support through these years.

Many people helped make the layout, printing, and mailing of each issue possible. I’m
especially grateful to Marsha Cunningham for her ability as a graphic artist, her
willingness to lend her talents to this journal, and her patience with the editor. I have
thoroughly enjoyed working with Dennis Russell and the staff at Hubert E. Hodge
Printing Company and am thankful for their consistently excellent and timely work. Dee
Buchanan and Jo Newman in Graphic Arts at the University of Tennessee were
particularly kind and helpful. Anne Staud and the staff at Direct Mailing Services have
done a wonderful job and have been a joy to work with. Ralph Butler at the computing
center at David Lipscomb University has been very gracious to put the mailing list in
computerized form.

I’ll give Betty Nance, our Executive Secretary, her own paragraph. Granted,
working with the editor is part of her job, but she does so with a pleasant and gracious
spirit! Betty is responsible for the directory each year, for the mailing list each issue, and
much more. And besides fulfilling those roles, she’s offered lots of much appreciated
encouragement.

Recent Presidents of TLA and the Editorial Advisory Board have played
significant roles. I’m particularly thankful for the support offered by Carolyn Daniel
and John Evans during some difficult times. I’m grateful for board members who not
only refereed articles but willingly extended their two-year appointments well beyond
that limit. Thank you, Philip Smith (Chair), Edith Craddock, Barbara Dyer, Annette
Pitzer, Bill Prince, Bill Robinson, and Joan Worley.

Each year the journal carries special features that are the work of specific
individuals. I’d like to say a special thank you to Mary Glenn Hearne, who has faithfully
compiled the Tennessee Bibliography for many years, and to Stephen Patrick, who
compiles the Tennessee Notable Documents. Thank you, also, to the
community members who have worked with them. For this issue, and for its companion
issue last year, Diane Baird has invested much time and energy. As Chair of the
Nominating Committee, she has recruited an excellent group of candidates from which
we will elect TLA’s leaders for the coming year. Thank you, Diane.

One of the particular joys of this job has been the opportunity to work with many
librarians across the state of Tennessee. I’m grateful for those who have contributed
articles and ideas. I’ve enjoyed meeting and talking with many of you at our annual
conferences, and I hope to continue that. Next year you’ll get to come to my home
town, Knoxville, so I’m looking forward to meeting more people then.

There’s one more special group I’d like to thank. They’re very important people in my
life—the staff of the libraries at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. I cannot imagine a
better group of people to work with, and I’m grateful each day for the privilege of working
with you.

I’ve enjoyed my time as editor of this journal, and I look forward now to becoming
a reader again. I’m excited that Harriet Alexander has accepted this role, and I’m
anxious to see the journal evolve under her leadership. It’s your turn now, Harriet, and
I know you’ll do a great job.

Marie Garrett
Are You A Library Leader?

A close friend recently informed me that I have been dubbed “The Triple Crown Winner of TLA”—referring, I suspect, to my having been elected to serve as Treasurer, Vice-President, and President during three consecutive years.

Now, some of you might consider this poor planning on my part. Others would term it “sheer insanity.” (And you could be right!) But those of you who know me well know that it is reflective of my strong feeling for the mission and roles of this organization.

Most people consider the Tennessee Library Association to be a “professional library association.” I prefer to think of it as a “library leadership association.” Every single member of TLA that I have had the honor to meet during the last ten years has been a library leader. In fact, I think they are drawn to TLA because they are library leaders. Whether they are professional librarians, or paraprofessional library personnel, or library trustees, or a “friend” of the library, or a library volunteer, all of them are library leaders in their community.

Because of their dedication to the philosophy of “the library” they have become identifiable with the library. People in their communities recognize them as folks who are serious about information services. And since they are serious about library and information service, they seek out others dedicated to that same purpose, in order to share knowledge and experiences. That is what the Tennessee Library Association is all about.

We have evolved from a small group of professional librarians to an organization of dedicated library “movers” and “shakers,” regardless of their professional or non-professional status. It is this evolution that makes us strong. Our library leaders come from all walks of life and have varying life experiences to share. This diversity is helping us develop a VISION for the future of library and information services in Tennessee.

How, you ask, do I know all TLA members are library leaders? Well, think about what a leader is or does—

A leader has vision. Vision is indispensable to organizational progress. A library leader must understand the short-term and long-term significance of libraries in society. Further, he must not only comprehend the needs of immediate library users, but also that of potential clientele. He constructs a clear mental picture of what a group or organization should become and then transmits this vision to the minds of others. Effective leaders have the ability to project ideas, excite people, and develop choices that are appropriate for the situation at hand.

Leaders have integrity and high ethical standards. Integrity eliminates the possibility of deception, false compromise or the misleading of one’s followers. The leader uses truthfulness and forthrightness to win the confidence of others. Effective leaders maintain high standards of personal conduct and adhere to those standards in all situations so that employees or other group members can rely on their actions. Leaders demonstrate integrity when their concern for group interests is always greater than their personal pride, and when they hold themselves to the same standards even when their superiors may not.

An effective leader has an understanding of others. A leader must be sensitive and receptive to the viewpoints of those around him.

An effective leader plans ahead. Skillful planning is essential for a healthy organization and for averting crisis management.

A leader has courage. The courageous leader adheres to what he believes is right, even when he risks disapproval. He will take stands and actions which may not be popular, but which may be in the best long-term interests of society or his organization.

A leader is enthusiastic and optimistic. Members of the group will automatically give more of themselves and take more pride in their work if they know their leader is involved, committed, and enthusiastic. Leaders confront problems positively and have no fear for the voice of despair and cynicism. A leader addresses problems realistically and without discouragement.

Effective leaders are flexible. They must be personally receptive to new ideas and unthreatened by different or superior ones. Leaders must be flexible themselves, and they must be able to assist others to accommodate change. They must understand that yesterday’s approach may or may not be the correct approach for today or tomorrow. Flexibility also suggests that adaptable leaders are more capable of managing stress. They should have the ability to take whatever comes their way and thrive on it.

Finally, leaders have a sense of commitment. They are willing, and, yes, even eager, to commit their time, their loyalty, their strength, and their name to the causes in which they believe. They are willing to focus their thoughts and their skills into the organization in return for little more than a feeling of having “served their fellow man.” Few of us are involved in the library world because of fiscal rewards. We are here because we believe in the idea that information should be available and accessible to all and because we want to help improve the quality of life of our fellow citizens.

During the ten years since I returned to Tennessee and became a member of TLA, each member I have met has fulfilled most of the characteristics I have described above. Some members reflect one or two characteristics more than others, but, as a whole, TLA is composed of people who have vision, integrity, high ethical standards, an understanding of others, courage, flexibility, enthusiasm, and optimism.

Only one thing troubles me: Our sense of commitment to the organization seems to be flagging. We all lead such busy lives that it is difficult to find the time to spend improving the association and helping it grow. We have difficulty identifying members who are willing to become leaders of committees, sections, roundtables, and even officers. Our members are intelligent enough to realize that to become a leader in the organization one must be willing to commit, in some cases, a large amount of time to it. Most of us have heavy work loads, families to take care of, and commitments to other organizations. But where is our sense of priorities?
Believe me, no one understands better than I about lack of time to do anything else. Some of you know that the last eighteen months have been extremely difficult for me. During that time I have changed jobs twice, moved twice, planned the 1995 TLA Annual Conference, been deeply involved in the care of my son who was injured in a serious auto accident, and for my grandmother who has serious heart problems, as well as planned, implemented and participated in a complete stack shift at the State Library and Archives. Ask me about flexibility and about adaptability. I have become an expert at both. For the first time in my life I have had problems meeting deadlines and fulfilling all my commitments.

But how can I expect others to give of their valuable time to a volunteer organization if I am not willing to devote my own time to it? Frequently friends or acquaintances ask me how I find the time to serve as an officer. After all, I have only the same twenty-four hours in a day and the same seven days in a week that each of you have. But we must all develop our own sense of priorities.

I encourage each and every one of you to re-commit to the Tennessee Library Association. The association needs YOU, and you (and your library) need the ASSOCIATION. While you are redeveloping your commitment, take the time to discuss it with others. Encourage your friends and colleagues to become members of the association or to re-commit to the association.

In this time of great change in the library world, and, indeed, the world around us, the association needs strength in numbers and strength in leaders. Become a leader and join or re-commit to the Tennessee Library Association now!

Lynette S. Sloan

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**Ways to Contact Two TLA Leaders**

**President**  
Lynette S. Sloan, Director  
Fort Loudon Regional Library  
718 George Street, N.W.  
Athens, TN 37303-2214  
phone: (423) 745-5194  
fax: (423) 745-8086

**Vice President/President Elect**  
Evelyn Remmers  
2205 Brentwood Drive  
Cleveland, TN 37311  
phone: (423) 472-6286  
fax: (423) 339-9791 at Cleveland Public Library

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**Featured Collection**

**The Dorothy Dix Collection**

F. G. Woodward Library, Austin Peay State University

by Inga Filippo

Due to the foresight of former Austin Peay State University head librarian, Ms. Johnnie Givens, a special collection about a local writer with a national reputation exists in the Austin Peay State University Library. It is the Dorothy Dix Collection. As a native of middle Tennessee, Ms. Givens believed that a potential wealth of research materials could be found in homes of families and friends of regional writers in her service area. Because she was successful in her endeavor, the acquired collection meets an objective in developing materials important to its region and is closely linked to those found in larger collections.

Miss Dix was born and raised at the Meriwether home, Woodstock, located near Clarksville, Tennessee. In 1886, at a time when no respectable woman would dare step into a newspaper office, she began her career in journalism, writing for the New Orleans Picayune, and subsequently, for the New York Journal.

As a forerunner of today's popular advice columnists, Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer (1861-1951), writing under the pen name "Dorothy Dix," was America's highest paid and most widely read female journalist of her time. Her advice on love and marriage was syndicated in newspapers around the world. With an estimated audience of 60 million readers, she became a popular and recognized figure on her travels abroad.

Although there are several libraries with collections containing information on Miss Dix, the largest such collection is housed in the Austin Peay State University Library. In 1969, in an effort to facilitate the development of a collection of materials by and about several prominent local authors, Ms. Johnnie Givens solicited information from and about local writers. She enlisted the help of the Assistant to the President, Mr. Felix G. Woodward, who approached Mr. A. Huntington Patch, of Asheville, North Carolina, the favored nephew of "Miss Dix." The request drew a favorable reply. In that same year, Mr. Patch sent to the University Library his first shipment of materials by and about Miss Dix. The collection has grown and is now diverse. It consists of approximately 1500 items: personal letters, scrapbooks and journals from her many travels, copies of all the books she wrote, personal mementos, photographs, and many newspaper clippings of her writings. The collection is classified into 15 different categories, including 53 separate folders which store approximately 1500 individual items.
The seven books written by Dorothy Dix are a vital part of the collection, the only known complete collection of her books. In 1902 Miss Dix published her first book titled *Fables of the Elite*, a collection of allegories in which animal characters act out domestic incidents and from which the narrator draws a moral. The “beast fables,” as they are called, were first published as a series in the *New York Journal* during her first year there as a journalist. Between the years of 1910 and 1920 the “Mirandy” series was published, primarily in *Good Housekeeping* and *Cosmopolitan*. The Mirandy stories expressed folk wisdom in Negro dialect and claimed to be conversations between Minny and persons of her race. In 1914 the first volume of *Mirandy* was published, followed by *Mirandy Exskirts* in 1922.

Probably the first letter written to Miss Dix is found in the correspondence file entitled “Letters pre-1930.” The letter, written by her father, is dated Sunday 24th of May, 1863, before he left his family at Woodstock to fight in the Civil War. Miss Lizzie, as she was called while a child, was nineteen months old. Her father writes:

*My Dear little Lizzie*

*If you should be deprived of your natural guardian or protector by the untimely hand of death you will be left to the tender care of your most devoted mother, my beloved wife...*

Other letters in the collection include correspondence between Miss Dix and many of her relatives. After reading several letters by Miss Dix written to her siblings, her nieces and nephews, one can tell that she cared a great deal about her family. In a letter dated 10 October, 1949, she writes to her favorite nephew Hunt:

“I am glad you liked the check and that you and Bee are going to spend it on some foolishness, though I don’t consider clothes in that light. I think they are an investment that gives you prestige in other peoples’ eyes and back up your own morale.

It can be seen, therefore, that literary inspiration stemmed from the family and was part of her life at an early age.

Among the several scrapbooks contained in the collection, one from her Egyptian travels truly depicts Miss Dix’s adventurous nature. Articles, photographs and newspaper clippings vividly describe her exotic experiences with desert Sheiks who would “pay with their lives for the theft of an Arab’s wife.” Throughout her life Miss Dix was intrigued by beautiful women. One of those was Cleopatra. Miss Dix said, “she was the greatest vamp in all history, and she possessed more ‘it’ than any other woman has ever had.

Cleopatra spent a lifetime trying to guess how to fascinate men.” As she traveled, Miss Dix showed an interest in the differing relationships among men and women of other cultures. However, in the conclusion of her most popular series, “In the Footsteps of Famous Fair Women,” she states that “the footsteps of fair women lead all around the world and back again to where they started.”

Numerous photographs tell the story of a beloved woman. As a child of two years, Miss Lizzie sits in the lap of her Mammy Emily at Woodstock, as Mrs. Gilmer, during the early years of her marriage to George, she is seen in many family photos with her sister, brother, nieces and nephews.

Her many travels to different parts of the world also are well documented through photographs. She recorded her experiences in the many travel diaries she so diligently wrote while in India, South America, the Philippines, Morocco, etc. These were later published in her book *My Trip Round the World*. As a celebrity of her time, she was honored by many. The photograph album dedicated to her as a remembrance of her visit to the Philippines in 1939 reveals likenesses and information about her many appearances and gatherings while on the islands. Several articles in English and Spanish tell about the “Love” expert’s advice to the Manila women who, in turn, ask if Miss Dix has ever fallen in love herself. “Everybody should fall in love,” she declares. “It’s a good education.”

Between the years of 1877-79 Miss Lizzie graduated from the Female Academy in Clarksville and studied at the Hollins Institute in Virginia. On February 1, 1877, her friend, Willie Tandy, presented Lizzie with an autograph book of black leather and gold lettering. On the first page he wrote the following:

*Light be around thee. Hope be thy guide. Gay be thy bark and Smooth be thy side. Soft be the mind that beareth thee. (sic) on. Sweet be thy welcome, thy wanderings done.*

Over fifty notes of friendship to Lizzie are carefully cited, signed and dated in the autograph book. Miss Lizzie’s best wishes are most thoughtful and dear. At an early age she was a beloved friend to many who expressed their love and affection for her, as she did for others later in life.

The most voluminous file in the collection holds many letters and articles that Dorothy Dix wrote in over half a century. "A Story of War Times: How Chloe Saved the Silver," her first piece written for the *New Orleans Picayune* in 1894, was followed by the "Sunday Salad" column, her first association with syndication. In 1901 she accepted an offer by Mr. William Randolph Hearst to
write for the Evening Journal in New York.

Many newspaper clippings narrate her sixteen years there as the nation's number one investigative writer. Her first opportunity for major syndication came through a contract that she signed with the Wheeler Syndicate in 1916. Not only did this change permit her to write columns of advice for the lovelorn, it also afforded her opportunities to travel. She no longer had to write about murder trials and court proceedings, which she responsibly reported at the Journal. After seven years with the Wheeler Syndicate she moved to the Ledger Syndicate, which freed her to write advice columns in advance.

At this time, Elizabeth Meriwether Gilmer, writing under the pen name "Dorothy Dix," had become America's highest paid and most widely read female journalist. Her advice on love and marriage was syndicated in newspapers around the world. With an estimated audience of 60 million readers, she became a popular and recognized figure in her travels abroad.

These are but a few highlighted samples from the Dorothy Dix Collection in the F. G. Woodward Library. The addition of this collection to the University Library has increased opportunities for students, faculty, and other library patrons to conduct research on a local figure with a national reputation. It also has allowed the APSU Library to become a connecting link among other university research centers where additional information on Miss Dix is available.

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I Never Harmed an Onion, So Why Should It Make Me Cry?

Publishers and Librarians in the Information Technology Age

by Paula Kaufman

Thinking about the changing relationships between publishers and librarians brings to mind the title of an old Moe Jaffe song that Steve Allen recorded, "I Never Harmed an Onion, So Why Should It Make Me Cry?" Perhaps because neither librarians nor publishers know enough about each other to understand the changes the emerging information technology era is causing, it sometimes feels as if, although neither is out to harm the other, each makes the other cry.

Articles in the popular press do little to quell our concerns about the roles librarians and publishers will play in the future. How often have stories suggesting that everyone will become his or her own publisher made librarians wonder if the future will include publishers as we now know them? How often have stories suggesting that libraries are just warehouses of print caused publishers to wonder about the future of libraries? Are we both really endangered species?

The 1990s have spawned a whole new set of changes: changes in the global economy; changes in societal attitudes about the role of government; changes in convictions about financing a social agenda with federal and state tax dollars; changes in public perceptions about the American educational system; and, of course, rapidly changing developments in information and communications technologies, behind which are lagging changes in public information policies. Within the context of these latter changes there have emerged uncertainties about the roles of well-established and new players—libraries, publishers, hardware and software vendors, network operators, cable and telephone providers, entertainment (infotainment) companies, and a whole host of previously unimagined and even unimaginable players.

For years, publishers have produced books and other materials, and librarians have bought them, licensed them, accessed them, and made them available to their users. For decades now both publishers and librarians have understood, at least implicitly, what their specific roles were and what role they each added to the process of communication. But neither publishers nor librarians have really spent much time and effort in trying to understand fundamentally how each other works. Implicit and instinctive knowledge about each other's roles and functions, however, can no longer serve as a substitute for a more informed knowledge. The introduction of new information and communications technologies appears to be sending our nice neat world into one of chaos, one in which, if you believe all you read, everyone soon will be his or her own publisher and librarian. We think we know this is pure nonsense, but unless we have greater comprehension and appreciation of each other we will have no reliable way to evaluate the impact of new technologies on the universe in which we operate.

This article is an attempt to explore whether or not this is nonsense, to examine the traditional functions of publishers and librarians, to speculate on how new changes in our environment might change the roles of each, and what changes might be in store for the relationship between publishers and libraries. It is, of course, very difficult to generalize about all types of publishing. Some observers, including Steven Harrod, predict that the trade literature will follow one path into electronic publishing whereas the literature of specialized scholarly and scientific research will go another. Because my experience is centered in the environment that concerns itself more with the latter than the former, this article focuses a bit more on scholarly publishing than trade publishing.

Publishing... before an enterprise reaches completion, as we explore, we call out to other, communicate, publish papers, cry out on finding.

—Lewis Thomas

Although publishing today is changing in structure and method, it has not really changed in substance. As the author/scientist Lewis Thomas suggests, it remains what it has always been—the art of creative and effective communication. Today's press focuses so often on the global publishing giants that it sometimes seems as if they dominate, even control, today's entire publishing market. Contrary to this popular belief, and although publishing as a whole is big business, many publishers today are still quite small, and, in fact, some individuals do serve as publishers of their own works—they always have and probably always will. Many of the factors influencing publishing in the second half of the 20th century are the same ones that are influencing the way in which libraries do their business—the information explosion, the development of information and communications technology to handle the rapidly growing output of information, and the consequent threats to both the rights of authors and publishers and the fair use rights of library users. It is fair to say that what publishers and librarians do is becoming more complex and of more far-reaching consequence.

Although publishers generally all have the same purpose—to be the catalysts between authors and readers—the output of their efforts creates unique objects, each different from the others. Books, for example, are not a commodity. Every book is different from every other book; every journal is different from every other journal; every cd-rom, every audio cassette, every object that a publisher issues is different from every other object. As a result, publishers do not have the same sense of community that librarians do. They work well together where their rights or interests are threatened, but each is generally concerned more with individual reputation and financial position than with the image and issues of the entire publishing industry.

Although publishers vary in size, type of output, and specialization, they all offer the same basic set of services, each of which adds value to the process of communication.

Editorial—searching for authors, acquiring manuscripts, preparing manuscripts for publication, providing an imprint of quality...
Production—designing and supervising the conversion of manuscripts into marketable form
Sales—promoting and marketing each title
Distribution—storing, delivering, billing, and collecting
Finance, Accounting, and Legal—maintaining computer systems and internal accounting, paying royalties, obtaining and granting copyright permissions.

Think of a publisher as an orchestra conductor. Like conductors, publishers are not just mere aggregations of creative skills, judgement, and knowledge. Successful publishers must have exceptional response to the creativity of those whose works are being performed. Like conductors, publishers cannot exist alone; they must forge partnerships with authors, printers, booksellers, and librarians, all of whom are also dealing with the information technology changes of the late twentieth century.

What will new technologies bring to publishers? "The end of the book? Not in my working life," says Frank Urbanowski, director of the MIT Press. "No one right now seems willing to give up on the printed codex, a technology still very well-suited for so many purposes. On the other hand, few people are predicting that the digital revolution will not have an impact on publishing."

In a recent paper, Laura Fillmore, president of the Online Bookstore, coined the term "pubnetting" and characterized it as immediate, global, interactive, kinesthetic, and multimedia. She explained the difference between traditional publishing and pubnetting in this way: "The economy of publishing represents an economy of scarcity; one is selling finite objects. Pubnetting operates in an economy of abundance. If someone makes

From a practical viewpoint, growth is the major key to success for publishers. Growth in overall revenues at a greater rate than expenses requires publishers to match product and market. The good editorial and marketing judgement and good customer service that this requires will be much more complex in tomorrow's world than it is today's. A good balance of providing customers with the information they need and providing investors with a fair return on investment is, ultimately, the key to success.

Libraries
One of the blessings of the Information Age is that you have a lot of data. And one of the curses is that you have a lot of data.
—Gerald D. McInwale

Libraries arose in an era of scarce information. Now, thanks to rapid developments in information and communications technology, information is abundant. Some observers, like Gerald McInwale, might say that it is hyper-abundant. It is clear, however, that the information structure of the future has not yet taken shape. Thus, the continuing challenge to librarians is to reduce the flood to acceptable streams of reliable and usable information while providing the leadership required to shape the future into a useful and useable place.

Although libraries vary by size, type of parent institution, and specialization, they, like publishers, share a set of basic functions. Librarians add value to the process of communication in a number of important ways, all of which the librarian readers of this article can identify readily. These include:
Selection and Acquisition—Screening publications to create collections that are intellectually coherent and best fit users’ needs, working with individual library users to help them identify and access appropriate sources, providing physical and electronic accessibility so library clientele can use the materials available.

Organizing information—Creating cataloging and other search systems and tools that enable intellectual access to information by various paths (e.g., author, subject), grouping information by format and content, creating guides to collections and guides to information materials by specialized subjects or locations, storing materials so they can be easily accessed physically.

Public Services—Offering professional assistance and searching systems to direct people to appropriate sources, providing instruction to individuals and groups on how to think critically about their information needs and how to use libraries and information systems, teaching and training users to find and organize their own information, providing mechanisms for users to borrow and copy materials, developing broad networks of libraries to provide wider access to information.

Collection management—Archiving information, preserving and/or conserving artifacts, providing housing for collections, shelving and organizing access for library users.

Success in today’s library environment lies in providing increased services that meet the needs and expectations of a broad range of library users, the effective use of new technologies, and increased productivity. Just as publishers will survive by learning how to operate in a hybrid environment dominated by either print or electronic online materials, so too must librarians operate flexibly in an environment that requires them to maintain multiple systems simultaneously. But librarians have an additional challenge, that is to collectively insure that access to library resources and services is available to all residents, not just to people who can afford to pay for them or to people who are located conveniently nearby. Public libraries face special challenges because they are not part of a university, college, corporation, or other specific organizational entity.

New technologies continue to provide useful tools for promoting the development of new information sources and new knowledge, but new technologies can be applied successfully only in an environment in which someone—librarians—provide considerable interpretative skills. The somewhat popularly-held idea that knowledge can prosper by creating vast information warehouses based on a hypermarket model—you can buy it if you can find it—is both fantasy and intellectually suspect.

It seems appropriate to characterize the library of the future as an interactive nexus of global information. Collaborative ventures will continue to be essential to the evolution of the new library, and no one organization will manage to become the virtual library, the very concept of which implies cooperation.

As in the past, libraries of the future will continue to focus their attention on the needs of their users, somewhat analogously to the ways in which we have seen that publishers will need to. If one thinks of librarians as information retailers, then it becomes obvious that librarians will have to find ways of providing individualized services in their consumer markets.

In characterizing the word librarian as a verb, because it is a word that implies movement, Kenneth Arnold raises useful and interesting images. Until now, he writes, librarians, unlike many professionals, have been associated with a place—the library—a building. In the future, the librarian will be a vector, one who searches for and establishes connections. Librarians in the emerging environment may well become links to editors, people who specialize in identifying and establishing linkages with other information structures, forging pathways through the virtual library.

Most of the traditional library functions and many of the ways in which libraries and librarians add value to the process of communication translate well into the emerging hybrid environment.

Selection and Acquisition—Many of the traditional methods and activities that librarians use to identify their users’ needs will remain the same, although patterns of face-to-face contact will change over time. As new information sources and new information technology tools proliferate, librarians must develop new methods to determine the mix of information resources to “add” to their collections, some by physical possession and others by access and links, and new ways in which to balance the emerging set of collection resources.

Organizing information—For many years librarians have worked collaboratively to provide intellectual access (e.g., cataloging systems and records) to the materials held in their aggregate collections. As definitions of “collections” change, as the universe of collectible and/or accessible information resources mushroom, and as users’ expectations for access rise, librarians will be required to provide increasing levels of access in new and different ways by developing new types of finding tools, links among resources, access to different levels of descriptive elements, and new ways of financing a new mix of collection formats. New information artifacts will take on arbitrary shapes and forms, for which there is no natural mapping and are no principles of operation. For people to use these artifacts easily and efficiently, someone—librarians—will have to provide a coherent understandable structure.

Public services—Information and communications technologies can promote the formation of new knowledge, but only with the help of interpretive skills, skills librarians have always possessed. New emphasis on instructional activities, both for individuals and for groups, will be required as librarians continue to assume responsibilities for the information competencies of their clientele. Collaboration, cooperation, and networking are significant defining characteristics of the American library community. Libraries and librarians who remain vital in the digital environment will be those who find new ways to forge new partnerships and links.

Collection management—As libraries continue their traditional role of archiving and preserving information, they will have to find new structures, new collaborative relationships, new financial resources, and new methods for maintaining long-term access to files in all formats, files that may be owned by individuals and institutions outside their own (e.g., information that is available only through a license and is owned only by the publisher). New definitions of collections of individuals’ “papers” and other “special” materials must be determined.

Success for libraries in the future environment lies in providing traditional, enhanced, and new services that meet the expectations and needs of a broad group of
Publishers and Librarians

Publishers and librarians have always had a symbiotic, yet somewhat unformed, relationship. They knew they needed each other, but it seemed unnecessary to understand well what the other needed and how each operated. That is changing.

Both publishers and librarians are facing an array of difficult and somewhat similar challenges. In many ways the situation is worse for publishers, many of whom have neither tradition nor motivation to work collaboratively and most of whom lack the technological resources of librarians. Publishers are faced with the serious problem of controlling information for economic gain in a system that yearns to be free, whereas librarians are striving to organize access to a continuous bumper crop of information that threatens to create the haystacks in which the proverbial needle cannot be found. Publishers' success is measured by the bottom line, by financial survival, or by growth. Librarians' success is measured by the quality of services they provide to their users and by their ability to garner sufficient financial resources from their parent institutions and other sources. By improving mutual understanding of these roles, functions, and added value provided by publishers and librarians in the present and the future, and by finding better ways in which to match product with market, the ultimate set of products and services to end users should be strengthened. That, in turn, should provide the ingredients both publishers and librarians need to survive and thrive.

The key to the development of a successful relationship between publishers and librarians lies in cooperation and control of content. This means, in effect, that scholars and authors, publishers, and librarians will have to work together to find the means to create new structures and new ways in which together they, along with some potential new players, manage what has been our traditional process of communication.

Librarians and publishers will continue to play critical roles in the process of communication. New challenges provided by information technologies, new pressures to ensure accountability, and new ways of doing business are creating a climate in which new models of collaboration between librarians and publishers can provide added value for the many people seeking information. And that, after all, is why we're all doing what we do.

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On the Nature of Leadership

by Edwin S. Gleaves

A Pluribus of Platitudes

Anyone who has run a computerized search for books, articles, and catchy quotations on the subject of leadership knows that there is a landfill of literature, a universe of information, out there—a plethora of platitudes—that makes the searcher despair of meaningful selectivity. My approach here will be more modest and more limited. Close to home, I can recommend Judy Drescher’s short but excellent article in the September/October 1994 issue of Public Libraries. I would like to expand briefly on one of Judy’s points and then take a quick look at two other aspects of leadership, one of them technological, the other political. Let me begin with a remarkable book that may give us a key to leadership.

History and Biography

The name George Seldes is not an everyday word, but neither was George Seldes an everyday, ordinary man. He was one of the great and most tireless journalists of our time whose life spanned most of our century. In 1987, at the age of ninety-seven, Seldes published a most remarkable history of our times entitled Witness to a Century. With a career that began in 1909 and continued three quarters of a century, Seldes was indeed witness to many of the great events that took place in the twentieth century. But the subtitle to this book reveals more clearly than the title just how he viewed history: Encounters With the Noted, the Notorious, and the Three SOBs. I will leave it to the more curious souls to find out for themselves who the three SOBs were, but the noted and notorious included—to name only a few whom Seldes met personally—William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, Isadora Duncan, Edwin Rickenbacker, Douglas MacArthur, Lady Astor, Albert Einstein, Nikita Lenin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, George Bernard Shaw, Andre Malraux, Sinclair Lewis, J. Edgar Hoover, Ernest Hemingway, Harry Truman, Joe McCarthy, Eleanor Roosevelt, Marshall Tito, and Ralph Nader.

By viewing history in terms of the people and personalities that shape it, Seldes is following in the tradition of Thomas Carlyle who said, “History is the biography of great men” (and women, we would add these days), Ralph Waldo Emerson was even more emphatic: “There is properly no history, only biography.” The cynical Ambrose Bierce observed characteristiclly, that “history is an account, mostly false, of events, mostly unimportant, which are brought about by rulers, mostly knaves, and soldiers, mostly fools.”

This brings me to two observations on leadership: (1) One person who assumes a leadership role can make a big difference in the course of history, whether that history be institutional (such as that of a college or university library), national, or international; and (2) Leadership gone awry can be dangerous, even tragic on a grand scale, in its consequences. You have all heard Lord Acton’s warning, “Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

The Vision Thing

Among several characteristics of good leaders that Judy Drescher identified in appointing 250 Public Library Association members to committees in her role as President of PLA is this one: “Leaders are visionaries.... They can think about issues above the minutiae and see the larger whole.” What is sometimes called today the entrepreneurial manager is nothing more than someone who is able to see the larger whole, and that whole exists in a time as well as a spatial dimension. For me, a visionary is not a mystic who thinks ethereal thoughts, but someone who can apply inductive reasoning, seasoned with a dash of instinct and imagination, to all the disparate developments around us and then infer where we are going from here, i.e., predict the future direction of these developments.

When I am searching for someone to assume a leadership role in the Tennessee State Library and Archives, I look for someone who is not only a good day-to-day manager but someone who can see the larger picture, who can appreciate, on the one hand, the role of each division in the larger organization and, on the other hand, plan for the future based on knowledge we possess today. It is not an easy task to keep your head while everyone around you is losing theirs, and even more difficult to keep a clear head that allows you to see beyond today’s minutiae and envision tomorrow's whole.

One of the most concrete and financially rewarding examples of someone who possesses vision is Peter Lynch, money manager and stockpicker par excellence, whose book One Up on Wall Street tells us, in the words of the subtitle of the book, How to Use What You Already Know to Make Money in the Market. The key here is using "what you already know," for Lynch is telling us that all the computer models in the world cannot tell us as much as an astute observer of the current scene—what is selling, who is buying, what your own family wants for next Christmas.

Managing in a Wired World

Much the same can be said too of those who can assess the impact of technology on information services and chart a course for libraries for the next decade—or even to the end of this century, which is only five years away. The events are swirling all around us; who can tell us where this whirlwind of activity will take us?

One thing for sure: these technological developments, in particular the widespread use of networks, will affect how we manage in a world of networks with electronic mail flying in all directions. The chief information officer of Sun Microsystems tells us with all assurance: “E-mail is a major cultural event—it changes the way you run the organization.” Even if we had not already been exposed to Total Quality Management (TQM), we should suspect that something very life-changing is going on here. In a networked environment in which everyone can communicate directly with everyone else, the old hierarchical pyramids of management simply won't work.
"Networks," according to Fortune magazine, "irrevocably alter the nature of managerial authority and work." This is where a more collaborative style of leadership comes into play, recalling a paraphrase of Theodore Roosevelt's comment that a boss drives while a leader leads. Bosses will have a hard time in a wired world. Leaders will have boundless opportunities.

Profiles in Political Courage

Finally, when does a leader lead and when does a leader follow? It seems axiomatic that a leader should lead, but recent political campaigns suggest that some of those who want to be leaders are trusting the polls to tell them what they ought to think. But they are not the first; two nineteenth-century statesmen, one in England and one in France, had similar ideas. Benjamin Disraeli said, "I must follow the people. Am I not their leader?" Alexandre Ledru-Rollin said much the same: "There go my people, I must find out where they are going so that I can lead them."

In this country we continue to struggle with the two notions of leadership that characterize our two houses of Congress: the House of Representatives, elected every two years, representing, as the name implies, the oftentimes conflicting interests of their various constituencies, in districts around the country; and the U.S. Senate, elected every six years, to deliberate and act on behalf of the overall interests of the country.

Still, Representatives and Senators often campaign on platforms that say they will vote purely and simply according to the will of the people. John F. Kennedy, for one, refused to accept such a role as a member of the Senate. He wrote, "The primary responsibility of a Senator, most people assume, is to represent the views of his state." But Kennedy had problems with such an interpretation of his role:

It is difficult to accept such a narrow view of the role of the United States Senator—a view that assumes the people of Massachusetts sent me to Washington to serve merely as a seismograph to record shifts in popular opinion. The voters selected us...because they had confidence in our judgment and our ability to exercise that judgment from a position where we could determine what were their own best interests, as a part of the nation's interests. This may mean that we must on occasion lead, inform, correct, and sometimes even ignore constituent opinion, if we are to exercise fully that judgment for which we were elected.

As you might have guessed by now, these words come from Profiles in Courage, which consists of portraits of eight United States Senators who risked their reputations and their positions by rising above regional allegiance and following their consciences on questions of national interest. Some of them paid dearly for their acts of courage.

Conclusion

I think we would all agree that a good leader must possess courage. In our field, there are many opportunities to demonstrate courage, not as elected officials, but as defenders of the right to read and other high principles on which our profession is based. Some of those decisions will not be popular, either with the public we serve or the officials to whom we report. But like you, I have known no small number of librarians—and library trustees—who indeed have been profiles in courage.

References

1. My favorite definition of leadership came from a Peabody colleague of mine, Linton Deck, who was wont to observe, with a touch of sarcasm, "Leadership is keeping the herd moving roughly west." Many administrators, I believe, would settle for having done just that.

Contrary to public opinion, being a librarian is not an easy job. You know that and I know that, but Mr. John Williams, writing to Governor Dewitt Senter on April 11, 1871, apparently did not, for he made the following request regarding his son:

At Home, April 11, 1871
Knoxville, Tennessee
Governor Dewitt Senter
State Capitol
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Governor:

My son Tom, who is in Nashville, informs me that the Office of the State Librarian is or will soon be vacant & that he would like to have the appointment. He is endeavoring to fit himself for the legal profession, & thinks the position will afford him a good opportunity for reading & therefore makes the application.

In accordance with your conceived duty as chief officer of the State to give to him, I will regard it as a favor personal to myself.

I am very truly yours,
[Signed]
John Williams

I rest my case.

Fall 1985

3. Well, if you really want to know, they were Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian novelist who organized the Dalmatian Guard and "invented all of Fascism except its terrorism and its bloodshed" (p. 132); Errol Flynn, whom Seldes characterizes as "one of the most despicable human beings that ever lived" (p. 325); and the "reader's choice" among three of America's most powerful columnists of their day: Fulton Lewis, Jr., Westbrook Pegler, and George E. Sokolsky.
7. Stewart, p. 44.
8. See the special issue of Fortune, cited above.
9. Stewart, p. 44.
11. Kennedy, pp. 16-17.
Tennessee Internet Treasures
Sites of Interest to School and Public Libraries

by Cathy Cochran and Anne Langley

For the third installment of Tennessee Internet Treasures, we have focused on sites useful to and appropriate for school and public libraries. We have included subjects ranging from medicine to music to child care, as well as a community freenet.

What: The Knoxville Child Care Information and Referral Service Home Page
URL: http://funnelweb.utk.edu/ha/ccrs/ccrshome.html
Who: Ryan Marvan, dearmac@aol.com
Where: Knoxville

Sponsored by Levi Strauss & Co. Child Care Fund and the University of Tennessee Child and Family Studies Department, this page offers a wealth of information about local child care. The purpose of the Knoxville Child Care Information and Referral Service is to develop and provide child care services that create an environment for young children that will promote and enhance the optimal development of the child. This online service strives to locate child care providers in the area and provide extensive information about them in order to help families make an informed decision when choosing a service. The user has access to a list of KCCIRS services, the United Way Community Service Guide to Day Care, and the monthly KCCIRS newsletter. A boon to parents of young children, this site is one of the first social services pages in the state.

What: George F. DeVine Music Library
URL: http://www.lib.utk.edu/music/musichome.html#links
Who: Marsha Mische and Pauline Bayne, musiclib@utklib.lib.utk.edu
Where: University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Jump straight to the "Music on the Internet" section to get to the meat of this wonderful site. The information is logically organized and offers access to an extensive collection of music information available on the Internet. Subjects to choose from include "Business of music," "Classical music," and "Other collections of music links," "Music hardware/software, MIDI, electronic music," "Music education," "Musical performing," "Popular genres and jazz," "Universities and institutions," and "Downloadable software, scores, pictures." Every page offers lateral access to all other sections of the site, a feature that should be on many more Internet sites. A final gem at this site is found under the "Business of Music" section. "Buying recordings on the Internet" is an excellent annotated list of sites for purchasing musical recordings.

What: WPLN FM 90.3, Nashville Public Radio
URL: http://www.wpln.org/
Who: cpadarson@wpln.org
Where: Nashville

WPLN Nashville is an excellent radio station website. A few of its outstanding features are a community events calendar, a coverage map, access to information about the Talking Library (a free reading service of the Nashville Public Library), and direct e-mail access to the station at talkback@wpln.org. Also included here is a map of the station's coverage area. To the author's chagrin, Knoxville is out of the boundary.

What: MTSU's Todd Library Subject Oriented Library/Internet Guides
URL: http://www.mtsu.edu/~kmiddlet/subjects/subjects.html
Who: Ken Middleton, kmiddlet@ulibnet.mtsu.edu
Where: Middle Tennessee State University

An extensive subject-driven selection of Internet resources. Each separate subject page is set up differently, depending on the types of information available. For example, the English and Literature page has pointers to a few meta-indexes, some electronic text sites, and specific author home pages. This variation in page style for different subject areas is an excellent approach.

What: Rxtra Info, The Web Server of Pharmacy Services
URL: http://solar.utm.edu/~samth/rxtra.html
Who: Edwin Smith, esmith@solar.utm.edu and Kyle Lewis, klewis@utmc_pams@wpgate.utm.edu
Where: UT Knoxville

An extensive source of pharmaceutical and medical information of interest to pharmacists and many others. Here you can access Pharmacy Web Servers, Nuclear Pharmacy Web
Sources, Medical Web Servers, Infectious Diseases Related Links, Poison Information Servers, Gopher Servers related to pharmacy and medicine, and Other Medical Information. Each of these sections has extensive listings of pertinent and informative Web sites. Near the bottom of the main page is a section titled “Ed’s Spot Light Link,” where the user can find a featured site related to medicine. This site acknowledges that the Internet is not a static place. More users and web page designers need to keep that all-important fact in mind.

**What:** Greater Knoxville Community Network WWW server  
**URL:** http://solar.rtd.utk.edu/knet  
**Who:** Vickie Russell, vrussell@solar.rtd.utk.edu  
**Where:** Knoxville

K-NET, a local community network, should be officially up and running by the time this article is published. A few of its objectives are to develop a community-based entity to coordinate and make decisions for the freenet; locate public access terminals throughout the community in primary locations such as libraries, public housing, shopping malls, etc.; and to ensure equal access. This site already looks well organized and has made use of some simple graphics, yet retains a gopher feel. Once fully operational, this freenet will be a great asset to Tennesseans all over the state. K-NET will link to information about health and social services, city and county government meetings, education and community events, as well as providing gateways to other state and national information. The freenet will also provide members of the community with e-mail services. Accounts are available to anyone who does not abuse the system’s resources. The software interface is designed for novice users. Each page has a handy bar of buttons with links back to the home page. K-NET has surfaced through the volunteer efforts of many people at the University of Tennessee.

**What:** Mathematics Archives WWW and Gopher Servers  
**URL:** WWW at gopher://archives.math.utk.edu:80/%7EGET%20/ or Gopher at gopher://archives.math.utk.edu  
**Who:** Earl D. Fife, fife@calvin.edu and Larry Husch, husch@math.utk.edu, codirectors  
**Where:** Departments of Mathematics at Calvin College and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville

The Mathematics Archives WWW and Gopher servers contain a wide variety of resources with an emphasis on teaching and instructional materials. There is an extensive collection of downloadable educational mathematics software for both Macintosh and IBM. A few examples: “Are You Ready for Calculus 1, 2 and 3?”, “Function Visualizer” and “Graphmatica.” This site also has an exhaustive collection of links to other mathematics resources, such as electronic journals, preprint services, grant information, and much more. This moderated site is well organized and has a great feature—a “What’s New” section organized by date so that you can quickly tell what’s been added since your last visit.

**What:** Nashville Public Library  
**URL:** http://www.state.tn.us/other/library/nashlib.html  
**Who:** Rita Hamilton, ritch@wolde.nashv.lib.tn.us  
**Where:** Nashville

From the very first page, the Nashville Public Library has made it extremely easy for the user. At the top of the page are three straightforward choices—access the “Online Catalog,” go directly to a list of “Internet Resources,” or hop on to a page devoted to “Kid’s Stuff.” Once you access the online catalog, you can look at your circulation record and place holds on items. You can also access a periodicals database and a list of events at the library. Click on “Internet Resources” and you go to a page separated into Local Information, Library Catalogs, U.S. Government Information, Reference Materials, Politics, News, Economics and Investing, Arts and Culture, and Sports. “Kid’s Stuff” includes access to sites covering Books and Writing, Geography and Educational Resources, and a catchall section called “Diversions.”

**What:** Scholar’s Booklink  
**URL:** http://www.mtsu.edu/mtsu/library/kblink/kblink.html  
**Who:** Ken Middleton, kmiddle@branch.mtsu.edu  
**Where:** Todd Library, Middle Tennessee State University

This site is an excellent source for online book reviews, excerpts and announcements. The subjects included are Art & Music, Literature & Theatre, Business & Economics, Nursing & Medicine, Environment & Nature, Philosophy & Religion, History & Culture, and Science & Technology. There is also a featured book on the main page. When we visited, the featured book was Tennessee’s Historic Landscapes: A Traveler’s Guide. Clicking on the title yielded a short review and a scanned photograph from the book. Pursuing the section on Nursing & Medicine, the user can find text from various chapters from Seasons of Grief and Grace: A Sister’s Story of AIDS and links to many nursing books. The history link is subdivided into five sections: African-American History, Civil War, Middle Eastern History, Tennessee History, and Women’s History. A featured book from the Women’s History section included the full text of the book in HTML and SGML formats. This is a great site with good organization. Each topic area includes well marked links to reviews, texts, overviews, pictures and book jacket images, as well as other resources.
Tennessee Adventures in Supercomputing (AIS) is an incredible Web site with excellent graphics, organized information, and useful resources. This site represents a collaboration between teachers from 15 Tennessee schools and professional researchers at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This program, supported by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Scientific Computing, is being piloted in five states: Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, New Mexico, and Tennessee. The goal is “to cultivate the interests of diverse populations of high school students in mathematics, science and computing.” Also available are the results of competitive expositions at both the state and national level where students get a chance to demonstrate projects facilitated by AIS.

References

Acknowledgement
The authors wish to thank their editor, Jon Wallace.
Jeanne D. Sugg

Professional Concerns: During the last six years in Nashville, I have been impressed with the enthusiasm of those who work with the Tennessee Library Association. On the other hand, it is alarming to find a multitude of librarians who have not yet directed their energies and talents for the good of our state organization. Those of us who have spent our lives in the library world have had the opportunity to use our skills in shaping the future of lives in a variety of ways. What better way to further contribute to the enrichment of our profession than to participate in our local, regional, and state organizations?

The Tennessee Library Association is facing a financial crisis that calls for each member to make a renewed commitment to ourselves and our colleagues to become active participants in the solutions. By recruiting new members as well as some who have fallen by the wayside, we guarantee an expanded vision for our organization that has both a rich heritage and an exciting future.

Join me in supporting an organization seeking to join those who provide library leadership in our state whether they be professionals, paraprofessionals, friends, trustees, or avid supporters!


Fall 1995

Claire Hasbrouck

Professional Concerns: In this age of information, libraries of all types must make adjustments to provide information for our "customers" who have the "need to know." We must continue to explore the use of technology and resource sharing among all libraries in order to provide this service. But doing this we still remember why many of us got into this business as trustees and/or librarians—this is the love of reading and our desire to share this joy with others. My concern is that we promote our services, court those who have not found the wonders of information and the pleasure of reading available to them, and use the organization's resources to accomplish the mission of TLA.

Education: M.A., East Tennessee State University (Library Service), 1975; B.A., University of Northern Iowa (Education), 1952.

Positions: Adjunct Faculty, East Tennessee State University, 1995; Media Services / Technology Director, Sullivan County Schools, 1983-present; Library/Media Specialist, Holston Middle School (Sullivan County), 1974-83; Girl Scout Field Director, Lincoln, NE, 1953-56; Teacher, Webster City, IA, 1952-53; Library Trustee: Sullivan County Library Board, 1962-present (several terms); Watunga Regional Library Board, 1979-81 and 1991-94 (Chair).

TLA Activities: Staff development (1993); Long Range Planning (1989-90); Legislative Network (1989); School Library Louise Meredith Award Committee (1989 and 1990, Chair); Trustees Section, two terms as Chair, 1963-present; School Library Section (1974-present); Children's and Young Adult Services Round Table.

Regional and National Association Activities: American Library Association, American Association of School Librarians; Tennessee Association of School Librarians (Long Range Planning Committee Chair, Newsletter Editor, and Conference Program Committee, 1992); Southeastern Library Association (Media Utilization Committee); Boone Tree Library Association (Chair, Secretary, Nominating Committee).

Other Professional Organizations and Activities: Tennessee Advisory Council for Libraries, 1982-89 (Chair); Long Range Planning Committee; Director Services Grant Reviewer; Area Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services (Chair), State Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services (Delegate).

Conference Presenter: Tennessee State Library Association; Southeastern Library Association; Tennessee Association of School Librarians.

Honors and Awards: TLA Trustees Award, 1992.
Regional and National Association Activities: SELA Membership Committee, 1992-96; SELA Continuing Education Committee, 1993-94; Mid-State Library Association, Chair, 1990-92; Vice-Chair, 1988-90; Treasurer, 1984-86.


For ALA (American Library Association) Council Representative

Rhonda Armstrong

Professional Concerns: There are many unique issues facing libraries today, especially those related to the role of libraries in the area of electronic information. There needs to be a reasoned approach to implementing electronic versions of resources, providing access to those sources, and not just eliminating paper entirely as some outside the library field would urge. In a state in which libraries are relatively underfunded, it is important that libraries receive support for providing access to information through technology and receive funding for all aspects of library service. ALA has focused attention to these matters through documents and lobbying efforts, and if elected, I would make a commitment to represent the concerns of TLA members on these and other issues.

For ALA (American Library Association) Council Representative

Larry Romans

Professional Concerns: For the last three years I have been the Tennessee Chapter Councilor (state representative) on the ALA Council. I have learned much about being an effective advocate for Tennessee libraries and librarians. Attending meetings and casting votes are not enough; I have been learning the subtleties of how to build coalitions, how to use parliamentary procedure effectively, and when and where to let my voice, and yours, be heard. I would like a second term to make use of this experience.

I have helped refocus ALA Council on issues that are directly related to libraries. Three years ago, Council spent too much time discussing economic boycotts and foreign policy issues about which we demonstrated no particular expertise. Now Council spends more time discussing such issues as how to promote libraries as the primary way average citizens access electronic information and how to develop local, state, and national strategies to promote libraries.

I chair the caucus discussions of the Chapter Councilors from the fifty states. The Chapter Councilors have become the single strongest force in turning ALA Council attention to more strictly library issues. There are many social issues that should be discussed by Council, such as homeless people in libraries, intellectual freedom and censorship, promotion of more women to management positions, and hiring and promoting librarians with diverse backgrounds. It is just as important to deal with such issues as developing strategies to improve library funding, making ALA more effective in Washington, advocating the rights of all citizens to government information, and ensuring that electronic information does not become accessible only to patrons in large and rich academic libraries.

Promoting solutions to library-related problems is not the job of the ALA Council or the TLA Board of Directors alone. Each of us needs to keep informed, to join and be active in both ALA and TLA, and to maintain regular contact with our local, state, and national decision-makers about library issues. I am committed to renewed advocacy of libraries and public access to information, and I have developed the skills to be effective on ALA Council. I ask for your vote.

Education: M.L.S., Indiana University, 1991; B.B.A., Middle Tennessee State University, 1980.

Positions: User Services Librarian (Extended Campus Library Services), Middle Tennessee State University, 1994-present; Public Services Librarian, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1993-94; Reference Librarian, Chattanooga State Technical Community College, 1991-92.

TLA Activities: Reference Roundtable, Chair, 1995.

Regional and National Association Activities: Member, American Library Association, 1991-present; Association of College and Research Libraries; Library Administration and Management Association.


Membership in Other Professional Organizations: American Political Science Association (APSA), since 1983.

Honors and Awards: 1995 Annual CIS/GODORT/ALA "Documents to the People" Award "for his outstanding leadership as an advocate of effective public access to government information."


For SELA (Southeastern Library Association) Representative

Stephen Alan Patrick

Professional Concerns: Representing the TLA Membership in matters to take lightly. Networking and cooperation are vital components of any active organization and working with our colleagues across the southeast who share common goals and objectives is crucial to the survival of TLA. During my career, I have been an active participant and served as an officer and liaison for a variety of professional organizations on local, state, regional, national and international levels. I believe that my diverse service record qualifies me to be our SELA Representative, a position in which I would be proud to serve.


Positions: Associate Professor and Head, Government Documents / Law / Maps Department, East Tennessee State University, Sherrill Library, Johnson City, 1982-present; Government Documents / Reference Librarian, Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC, 1978-82; Arts-Audiovisual-Film/Reference Librarian, Greenville County Library, Greenville, SC, 1976-78; Teacher, 4th grade (Spelling), 1974-75, 5th grade (Special Education), 1973-74, Ellis Munford Junior High School, Munford, TN, 1973-75.

TLA Activities: Member since 1982; TLA Executive Board, 1983-86, 1988-89, 1992-96; Advisory Committee on State Documents, 1984-present (Chair, 1984-86, 1992-96); Tennessee Notable Documents Committee, 1989-present; Legislative Committee, 1982-86, 1988-90 (Sub-Committee on Draft Legislation for Confidentiality of Library Circulation Records, Chair, 1985-86); Long Range Planning Committee, 1985-87 (Task Force on Governance and Structure, 1985-87); College and University Libraries Section (CULS), 1982-present (Program Planning Committee for Nashville meeting, Fall, 1995; Co-Chair, Fall 1995); Government Documents Organization of Tennessee (GODOT) Roundtable, 1982-present (Executive Committee, 1982-85, 1987-90; Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect, 1982-83, 1987-88; Chairman, 1983-84, January 1988-June 1989).


Art Libraries Society / Southeast Chapter [ARLIS/SE] (Member since 1977; Executive Committee, 1978-82, 1993-present; Secretary-Treasurer, 1978-86, Chair, 1978-80, Chairman, 1980-81, Chapter Historian/Archivist, 1993-present; Editor, ARLIS/SE Newsletter, 1994-present;
Tennessee Librarian

Fall 1985

highland handicraft guild, 36th annual guild fair, asheville, nc, civic center, july 20-23, 1983.


etsu distinguished faculty award in service, 1994.


who's who in library and information services (ala), 1982 edition.


leadership needs to be shared. citizenship, quality education and information, as well as good general personal development is at our fingertips through local library opportunities. we should all be concerned with consistent growth and development of our resources.


sla activities: southeastern library association, representative; legislation committee; literacy roundtable; children's and young adult services roundtable.

regional and national association activities: american library association; southeastern library association; nashville library club.

honors and awards: tla children's and young adult services roundtable service award.

Tennessee Reviews

Edited by Elizabeth Baur


If you’ve read other books by David Hunter you’re probably a fan of police and mystery stories. In Trailer Trash from Tennessee Hunter departs from that genre and allows us an intimate look at the life of a little boy—a boy growing up in an inner city community known as Lonsdale located in a small town called Knoxville, Tennessee. Hunter is the little boy. In what he calls "technicolor memories of a boy’s life" he shows important life lessons like "never eat a horesybee" (p. 11), and "...never cross a Primitive Baptist once she gets to the cussing point" (p. 82). We experience how he learns about the work ethic by observing a drunken, shiftless uncle. Visits from cousins teach him about familial relationships. Yes, lessons learned without the Oprah Winfrey Show! In simple language he relates these experiences, enabling us to view the world as it was, during what we generally refer to as the simple times of the late 1940s. I found the simplicity to be simply delightful.

While Hunter moved from Lonsdale to South Carolina (where he and his family were called “trailer trash"), most of his reminiscences are of his life in Lonsdale—peppered with a little Rifle Range Road stuff for some rural flavor. Having been raised on Vermont Avenue in Knoxville myself, I had a great time reading about and remembering Minnett’s store, the end of the line, and Johnson Street. Yes, I would agree that Wallace’s made the best ice cream I’ve ever tasted! As I was reading, I was beginning to think that the author and I were in the same station wagon making that Sunday afternoon pilgrimage down Clinton Highway to get a scoop of chocolate, deliciously crude with tiny bits of ice-served on the freshest cone. I must take exception, however, to Mr. Hunter’s statement regarding his impressions of the people who resided in Western Heights, the federal housing project in the Beaumont-Lonsdale community. He stated, "It was a grinding cycle of poverty that bred a hatred of the world outside, which was passed on to the children" (p. 125). Many of my high school classmates were residents of Western Heights. Those I knew who lived there were not hate-filled. True, Mr. Hunter is a bit older than I. Perhaps that makes a difference in his point of view on the subject. Strangely, it would seem that during the time period he is reflecting upon things were even better for the residents than in the 1950s and 60s when I was a child. Still, in my opinion, his statement is too broad.

Those of you who are not from the same neighborhood that Hunter and I are from will still enjoy his stories. In his forward, Hunter tells us that we are about to experience the adventures of a small boy’s life. I think, however, that what he remembers as adventure is, after all, the facts of life—sometimes cold, hard facts dealing with survival. I recommend this book for its regional flavor and for youths who need to be reminded of those days of ice boxes, selling pop bottles (early recycling), and wonderful surprises found in cereal boxes (pre-happy meal days)!

Leah Cox
Senior Library Assistant
MTAS Library
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville


If you’ve ever scrambled on a late Friday afternoon for the words to the “Tennessee Waltz” or been asked by a class of 150 for the name of the state rock, this is reference source you won’t want to have out of your sight. Rob Simbeck has written an informative and entertaining handbook which gives "the fascinating stories behind our flag and capitol, the mockingbird, iris and other official symbols."

Tennessee actually has 29 state emblems, all but one of which are "official"; that is ratified by the state legislature. Even though that may seem like a lot, other states not only have more, but also more varied items, like shells, colors, dogs, fossils, boats, and beverages. Tennessee had no state symbols at all until 1802 when the legislature ratified the state seal. Until then Tennessee governors used their own personal seals to attach to official documents. The last symbol, the zebra swallowtail butterfly, was ratified in 1994, primarily because it is particularly abundant in the South and lays its eggs on the pawpaw. "You can’t get much more Southern than the pawpaw," one proponent of the zebra swallowtail contends.

Simbeck’s writing style is extremely readable and clear. You almost feel like he’s there telling you a story. He declares early on that state symbols are “nostalgic rallying points—the formal, state-level equivalent of a loved one’s handkerchief or photograph, something to stir the heart or jog the emotions.” With each chapter he does exactly that, jogging the reader’s memories with personal associations. His introduction details the broad history of Tennessee symbols. Then each symbol is presented by category. Not only does he give a rundown on it’s “legislative history,” and what significance it has for Tennessee, but he includes many just plain interesting facts as well. I certainly didn’t know that there were over 475 species of ladybugs (selected as state insect in 1975) or that the lightning bug (also selected in 1975), played an important role in space history. It seems that chemicals which are extracted from the lightning bug are extremely sensitive in detecting an energy compound present in every living cell. When the Mariner probe searched Mars for life, it did so with the help of lightning bugs. Also, in 1933, a statewide referendum made the mockingbird the state bird by a vote of 15,553 over the robin’s 15,073. Other losers were the cardinal, the bobwhite quail (which became the state game bird in 1987), and the bluebird.

Simbeck also presents interesting accounts of Tennessee’s flag and the long, arduous, political process of building the state capitol. And he includes a chapter on the legislative process in Tennessee, using the zebra swallowtail butterfly as an example.

This excellent little reference book contains an extensive bibliography and an index. Tom T. Hall is quoted on the back
cover as saying this book “should be on every coffee table in Tennessee.” It is far more than a “coffee table” book and belongs in every library reference collection: public, school, and academic.

Elizabeth Bauer
McWherter Library
University of Memphis


As stated in the preface of Separating the Men From the Boys, minor league baseball serves two purposes; training future major league baseball players and providing organized baseball to areas without a major league team. This second purpose is perhaps timely to speak of since minor league baseball, in late 1994, served as the only organized baseball available. In truth, many minor league teams packed the stadiums in 1994 and continue to do so in 1995. 1994 marked the 50th anniversary of the Carolina League, which includes the geographic areas of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Founded in 1944, the Carolina League has managed to survive the fate of many other baseball minor leagues that died out in the 1950s. Survival for the Carolina League was in part due to the League’s taking full advantage of a peculiar mix of “older” players returning from World War II and a group of young players, all eager to prove themselves. Things were booming in the late 1940s and early 1950s until the advent of television which brought major league baseball into the living room. This started a period of decline for the League. Other leagues fell by the wayside but due to good management practices, a smaller geographical area, and a loyal fan base, the Carolina League made it. By the 1980s the demographics of the fans brought a resurgence. Even a movie, Bull Durham brought some fame to the League.

This book contains some interesting profiles of such players as Ray Jablonski and Leo “Muscle” Shoals, both of whom brought color to the League. Many more famous major leaguers also played in the League, such as Johnny Bench, Babe Ruth, Duke Snider, Hank Greenberg, and even Satchel Paige. There are two appendices, a bibliography of the league and a name index, which are nicely done and will please baseball statisticians. Overall the book is scholarly and filled with the obligatory statistics that baseball histories abound in. It is perhaps a little dry for a baseball piece. Many incidents are reported, but there is little analysis to go with it. It is recommended for all libraries with collections in sports history, recreation, and southern history.

Mary K. Friedlich
McWherter Library
University of Memphis

Books Received but Not Reviewed

The Farm on Nippersink Creek: Stories from a Midwestern Childhood by Jim May. August House, 1994, $18.95.

Raised Catholic (Can You Tell?) by Ed Svendt. August House, 1994, $10.95 (pck.)


Fall 1995


Haunted Bayou and Other Cajun Ghost Stories by J. Reneaux. August House, 1994, $18.95.

Thirteen Miles from Suncrest by Donald Davis. August House, 1994, $19.95.


Instructions for Authors

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

- scholarly papers relevant to Tennessee libraries
- papers with quantitative or qualitative evaluation of library practice in Tennessee
- 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.

Reader comments, guest editorials and letters will also be considered. News items should be sent to the TLA Newsletter.

Name, position, professional address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address should appear on a separate title page. The author's name should not appear on any other page of the manuscript.

Manuscripts normally should not exceed 2500 words. They should be double-spaced on one side of 8 1/2 x 11" paper. Please submit three copies along with a 3 1/2" disk copy if possible (Microsoft Word or WordPerfect preferred). Tables and graphics should be on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript. Black and white photographs are preferred. These materials will not be returned.

Notes should appear at the end of the manuscript, double-spaced. Style should conform to The Chicago Manual of Style, 14th ed. For example:


Submit manuscripts to Harriet S. Alexander, Editor, Tennessee Librarian, The University of Memphis Libraries, Memphis, TN 38152.

Receipt of a manuscript will be acknowledged by the editor. Following review of the manuscript by two or three referees, a decision to accept or reject the article will be communicated to the author. Accepted papers will be published as soon as space permits. Authors will receive two copies of the issue in which the article appears.

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