

ACRL Chapters

• The **FLORIDA ACRL CHAPTER** sponsored a one-day preconference workshop on May 9 at the annual meeting of the Florida Library Association in Orlando. The topic of the workshop was "On-Line Searching and Its Impact on Your Library." Anne G. Lipow, University of California, Berkeley, was the featured speaker. About 136 librarians participated.

Another meeting of the chapter is scheduled for November 2, 1979, in Orlando. The tentative program theme is "AACR 2 and Closing the Card Catalog."

• The **MARYLAND CHAPTER** sponsored a "Career Development Workshop," featuring Deanna Marcus of ARL, on March 22. Eighty persons attended.

On June 8 the chapter held a program meeting at the annual conference of the Maryland Library Association. The program topic was "The Governor's Conference and Academic Libraries in Maryland." Four discussion groups considered the following questions: (1) How public can public access be? (2) How will the network work? (3) Can college students read the material in college libraries? and (4) How can the state board for higher education relate to academic libraries?

• The **MINNESOTA CHAPTER** of ACRL held its annual conference at St. Olaf and Carleton Colleges, Northfield, Minnesota, October 24, 1978. Chairperson Allen L. Dollerschell, Rochester Community College, presided over the business meeting at which the chapter voted to invite ACRL to hold its second conference in Minnesota in 1980 and 1981.

Julie A. C. Virgo, ACRL executive secretary, discussed ACRL membership and chapter relationships. Evan Farber, ACRL president, spoke on periodical selection in the academic library. A reactor panel composed of Marcia Pankake, University of Minnesota; Carol Bodien, Bemidji State University; Ron Frederick, College of St. Benedict; and Sharon Wieners, Rochester Community College, discussed Farber's presentation and periodical selection policies in their institutions.

• The **NORTH CAROLINA CHAPTER** of ACRL held a meeting on the topic "Planning for Change, a Conference on Closing the Catalog" at Guilford College, Greensboro, North Carolina, on April 27. One hundred thirty-five librarians attended the conference, about one-third of them from public libraries. The two morning speakers were James Thompson, assistant librarian for technical services at Johns Hopkins, and Jean Cook, head of the Serials Department, Duke University. Discussion leaders for the afternoon sessions were William Gosling, assistant librarian for technical services at Duke, and Arlene Dowell

of the North Carolina Central University Library School faculty.

The next meeting of the chapter will be held on October 18 at Charlotte, in conjunction with the North Carolina Library Association biennial conference. The principal speakers will be political scientist James David Barber of Duke University and Julie A. C. Virgo, executive secretary of ACRL.

• The **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER** of ACRL held its annual meeting on December 9, 1978. The program topic was "Academic Libraries and Collective Bargaining." Speakers were Roy Kidman, University of Southern California; Anne Lipow, University of California, Berkeley; and Cliff Wood, California State University, Sacramento. Each spoke about one aspect of collective bargaining. A tape of the discussion is available from Philip O'Brien, Librarian, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608.

• The **TENNESSEE CHAPTER** held its first meeting on April 26-27 in Cookeville. More than 160 librarians and exhibitors attended. Leland M. Park, director of the Davidson College Library, gave a keynote address entitled "Proposition 13 and Academic Libraries." Ralph E. Russell, university librarian of Georgia State University, Atlanta, spoke on identifying the library's clientele. In addition to the two addresses, the program featured eleven interest group meetings.

• The **TEXAS CHAPTER's** annual meeting was held in San Antonio, April 5, at the Texas Library Association's annual conference. At the program meeting, Ruth Tighe of NCLIS spoke on the subject "National Information Policies and Libraries." At a session entitled "The Status of Status," the chapter's Academic Status Committee reported on its survey on the status of academic libraries in Texas. A tour and reception at the new Trinity University Library, San Antonio, concluded the program.

The Texas Chapter will cosponsor, with the Texas Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers, a workshop on AACR 2 at the University of Houston October 11-13. A workshop on academic status is being considered for February 1980.

• The **VIRGINIA CHAPTER** of ACRL held its spring meeting April 28 in Richmond. "Is Anyone out There Listening?—Communications and the Academic Library" was the meeting's theme.

Duane E. Webster, director, Office of Management Studies, ARL, spoke on communications and ARL libraries. Robert L. Frank, assistant professor, speech communications and theatre arts, University of Richmond, discussed methods of carrying out nondefensive conversations with

faculty about library matters. Henry Stewart, assistant dean, Old Dominion University Libraries, surveyed the role and makeup of faculty library committees in Virginia academic libraries.

In November the chapter will meet with the Virginia Library Association at the Homestead. David Kaser, professor of library science, Indiana University, will speak on the subject "The Two Faces of Librarians in the Twentieth Century."

• The WISCONSIN ACRL CHAPTER held a winter conference at Mount Telemark, Cable, Wisconsin, on February 15-16. The conference theme was "Your Job, How to Love It—Not Leave It." Dennis Mannering, president of Options Unlimited, Green Bay, gave a keynote address entitled "Attitude Assessment and Job Satis-

faction." Mannering also conducted a "hands on" workshop on the factors that influence employee morale. Don L. Tolliver gave a sneak preview of the now classic University of Wisconsin System Library Study.

On September 27-28 the chapter will hold its fall conference at the Quality Inn, Madison. The theme will be "Evaluation of Library Services." Featured speakers will be Thomas Galvin, University of Pittsburgh; Michael Gorman of AACR 2; Arthur Tannenbaum, New York University; Carolyn Snyder, Indiana University; Jeff Gardiner, ARL office; and others. Contact Linda Olson or John J. Jax, Pierce Library, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751; (715) 232-2128. ■■



James D. Lockwood
Assistant Director
ALA Washington Office

The process of amending the public printing and documents portion of the *United States Code* (Title 44) will have passed the hearing stage by the time this issue of the *News* reaches the mails. The current review of Title 44 may lead to the single biggest change in federal publishing laws since their inception in 1895.

Revision of Title 44 raises a number of fundamental questions. What should be the role of the federal government in generating, producing, and disseminating information? How centralized should the federal printing and publishing capability be (i.e., should there be a central Government Printing Office)? Who should pay for government information (should it be supported by tax monies or user fees)? What should be the balance between government-supported and commercial services relating to federal documents? What should be the future of the Depository Library System?

A key question for libraries is federal support for the depository libraries program. Thirteen hundred libraries serve as depositories for federal documents. The selection and processing of federal publications on a monthly basis usually entails a sizable commitment of staff time and effort for these libraries. Providing access to the documents often requires additional expenditures for bibliographical assistance, supplemental indexes and research aids, microform printers, and readers. If the federal government has an obliga-

Inside Washington

tion to make the information it generates widely available, should it not go beyond merely providing "free" publications and help underwrite the expenses of the depository operation? In other words, shouldn't the government provide additional assistance to depository libraries in the form of training, equipment, toll-free access to government agencies, etc.?

The government's role in printing and publishing is another issue Congress must face. Is there a need for a massive government printing and publishing complex? Some argue that government publishing should be contracted out to commercial firms by competitive bidding or the like. This alternative is not necessarily incompatible with the depository program, since the government could furnish libraries with book coupons redeemable for commercially published government materials (along the lines of the food stamp program).

"Political" factors, as well as complex philosophical issues, make the job of revising Title 44 a tough one. Chief among the political factors is the sheer size of the revision effort required. The more complex the bill, the more difficult it is to get interested parties to agree. Among the interested groups are: libraries, the information and printing industries, federal departments and agencies, the Government Printing Office, government publicists, the Joint Committee on Printing, and committees in the Senate and House. To arrive at a major legislative package that accommodates the needs of such diverse groups is the challenge.

By late September we should have a much clearer idea of how the political and policy issues were resolved in the final version of the bill placed before the House and Senate. ■■