Letters to the Editor

Katina Strauch
Against the Grain
Dear Editor,

No one can accuse you of crass commercialism. I tried to find a subscription form in the April issue of Against the Grain. After patiently searching through the complete issue (which forced me to read all the articles; I usually just read my own) I finally found the subscription information. It was printed in such small type I had to remove even my reading glasses and hold the journal as close as possible to my myopic, middle-aged eyes. How about making it as easy to subscribe to ATG as other elitist publications like People Magazine, Cosmo, and Soap Opera Digest?

Sincerely,
Barry Fast
(Academic Book Center)

Dear Editor,

Of course you know I would never "kill you"! I gave up sports hunting years ago and sold all my artillery save one that my parents gave me for my twentieth birthday. I doubt it would knock over a jackrabbit at ten yards — so you're safe.

Of course, you know I would respond to the Off the Wall column in ATG v.4#3, June, 1992, 49 — violently — so here goes:

As a matter of fact, you have shot yourself in the foot with the admission that "if every publisher used telemarketing or sales reps it would be horrible because... librarians just don't have the time to pay adequate attention to everything..." Before I refute your arguments for the umpteenth time I am compelled to comment that I read a Freudian wish to be "all things to all people" in the statement by a librarian that publisher calls are necessary. So for the umpteenth time again, I will try to explain why jobbers exist:

1. To Save Librarians Time.
2. To Make a Meager Living.

I have answered number one, Saving Time. As for number two, I and every other bookseller feel grossly abused by publishers who look to us for help in selling 99 percent of their list but regally hang on to a few big money makers. Oxford University Press has a backlist of over 15,000 titles, and all but perhaps 100 of them are available and pushed to the jobbers. The same jobbers on whom they rely for promotion of their backlist are held in such low esteem that the publisher believes that in-house promotion is the way to go. Macmillan/Scribner has a backlist of thousands of titles and makes all of them available to jobbers at a discount with the exception of possibly 200 titles that are sold on a direct basis. Now Simon and Schuster/Prentice Hall is getting into the act. The president of its academic reference division is quoted in a recent PW article as saying that he's spending more marketing dollars in these troubled times because "librarians have good memories and will remember their friends and supporters when normal funding is again available." Does this smack of trying to buy goodwill? Your suggestion that librarians "learn about the book from the telemarketer or sales rep and then place an order with the book jobber" is a good one; excepting that the telemarketers do not give a discount on most of the titles they are calling librarians about. Thus, if one were to follow this advice, your jobber is faced with the necessity of adding a handling charge and thereby opening itself to criticism of "list price boosting." Over the years, I have suggested to most of the telemarketers/no-discounters that most jobbers will seriously consider furnishing the name of the library that buys a "marketed" title so that the sales rep would get credit. All the jobber would expect is a minimum discount to cover costs; enough so that a list price would not have to be raised. To date I've had no takers.

In conclusion, I am suggesting that librarians should be librarians and booksellers should be booksellers. There are bound to be some cross-overs. I am certain that your favorite jobber(s) will be glad to give you all the information you need to know about any promoted book you want to call about. It should be kept in mind that the jobbers are visited, generally by an authorized representative, if not sales manager, of the publishing company while telemarketers are generally inexperienced clerks who can only repeat to you what has been continued on page 49
Words

How does a new word or expression get started? I was listening to my nineyear-old daughter the other day talking to a girl friend in the back seat of our car (a frequent way to eavesdrop on the conversations of the young and the restless). They kept saying words like "not" and "psych" (pronounced "sa-i-e-k in three syllables). It seemed to be shorthand for saying: "I don’t agree with what you’re saying.” As in — "Are you going to let me eat dessert when I didn’t eat all my vegetables?” My response would be "no,” or alternatively "psych.”

Be that as it may, words seem to be created by people of all ages. And for all kinds of reasons. So, don’t worry about making a word up — the key to it is to pick a word to make up that will catch on — sort of like publishing a bestseller. You have to understand the yin and yang of the experience.

But what I want to complain about is certainly words that seem to have crept into our vocabulary.

For example, the word **empowered.** I decided I loved Clifford Lynch when he spoke at the Charleston Conference last year and admitted in public something I would have never had the nerve to do — that he hated the word “empowered.” At the time I didn’t applaud him or anything, but I did make a mental note that at least there was one person who agreed with me. And who had a lot more nerve than I did to admit his dislike in public. Don’t get me wrong. There’s nothing wrong with power or empower and whatever it embodies. It’s just not a word that sounds like something that it’s good to have. Empowered sounds like underhanded power. Okay. Sorry if you don’t agree with me.

Next, I hate the new word **downsizing.** What the heck does it mean? Who dragged it into our vocabular-y? When a company is “downsizing” it is getting rid of people. Using that word is sort of like putting chocolate icing over a mud pie. Who wants to go around saying “I was downsized today?”

And how about “liased” or “interneted” or “bittened.” These are words that have identity crises. They once were nouns. And now they are trying to become verbs. Give me a break.

Though I was empowered by bittening you today, I found myself downsized before I knew what hit me.

What language are we talking anyway? No wonder we have trouble communicating! And no wonder publishers, vendors, and librarians don’t know whether they are partners or cooperators. It’s all a matter of language.

Our world is about communication. I guess we have to keep up. Still, I’m old fashioned enough that I don’t like these weird words creeping into our vocabulary. They just muddy the waters of communication.

There, I got that all off my chest. And this is Against the Grain, isn’t it?

written on the script before them. A couple of years ago I was invited by accident to a party given for the direct sales reps for one of the large publishers. There were 30 or 40 people present and I did quite a bit of questioning. My conclusion was that the combined book knowledge of this group was less than the wastebasket emptier at any of the jobbing companies I am familiar with.

So there is no threat for your life. But I hope that I have again helped you in trying to figure out the complexities of library-vendor relations.

I have just finished reviewing the April edition of ATG and have come across your complaint about publishers asking for a customer number. I agree with you wholeheartedly: I never give them a customer number even if I happen to know it, and I maintain that I am placing an order and it is their business to find out my number if it is so important to their system. Sometimes I get real sarcastic and mention that I deal with over 30,000 publishers and who in the "blankety-blank do they think they are” that I should have their number at the tip of my tongue. I do, however, volunteer my zip code or the zip code of the client for whom I am calling. This will invariably satisfy the question of the boob on the other end of the line.

Of course, I can’t write this much without a short lecture: why don’t you order from your jobber? I’m sure none of the jobbers ask you for a customer number and if you ask for a “Rush,” you will probably get the book as quickly, and with much less hassle, than if you order from the publisher.

With best regards,
Lyman W. Newlin
(Book Trade Counsellor)

Deadlines

Look, we have to establish deadlines, right? Still, send us what you have, regardless of the deadline. It seems like Against the Grain is always in production.

The next issue (November 1992) is the Charleston Conference issue and the deadline is October 5. Some of the other deadlines are listed below.

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