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## Bulletin of the Rhode Island Library Association v. 42, no. 2

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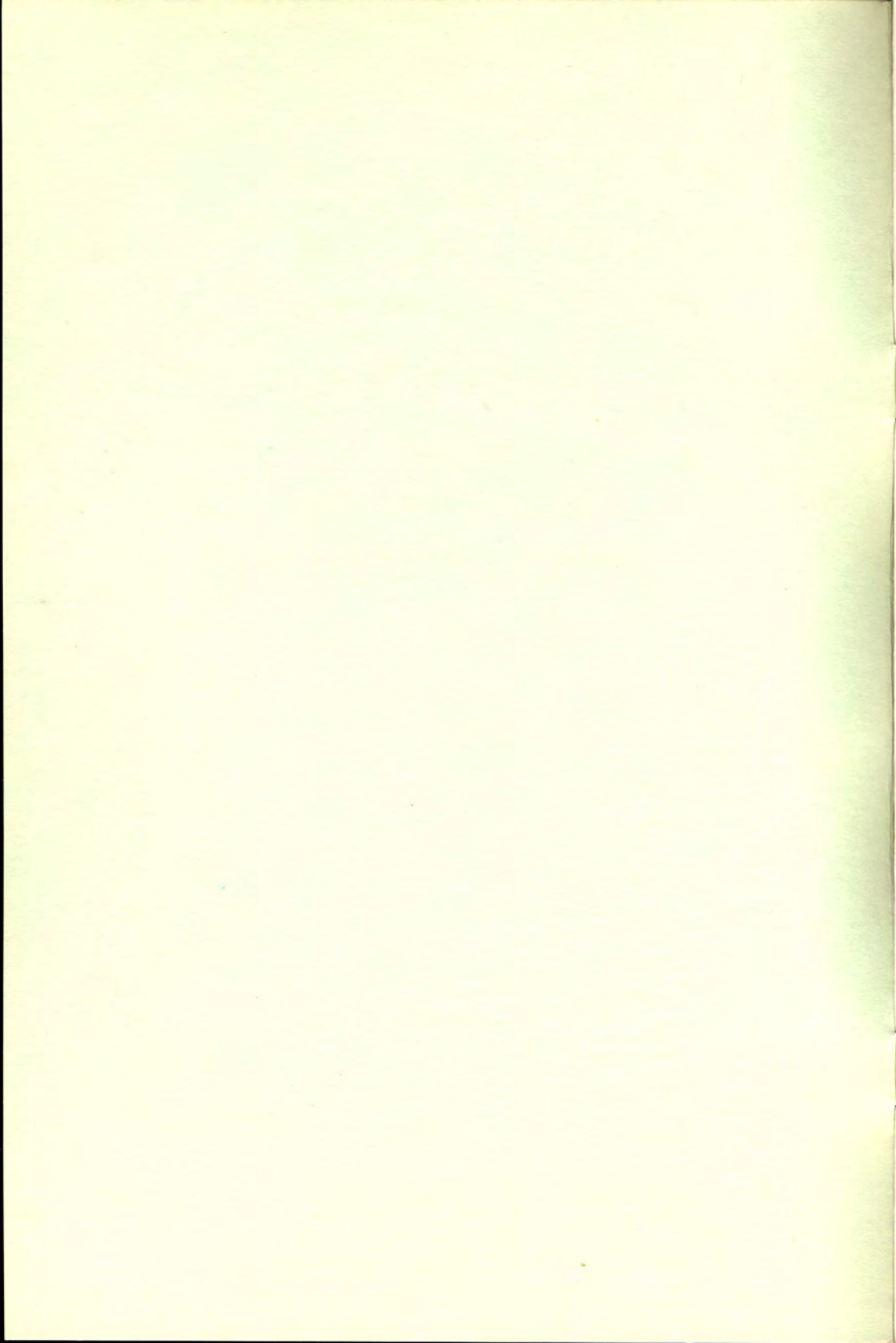
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**BULLETIN**  
of the  
**RHODE ISLAND**  
**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Vol. 42 - No. 2

April 1970



**BULLETIN**  
**of the**  
**RHODE ISLAND**  
**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Vol. 42 – No. 2

April 1970

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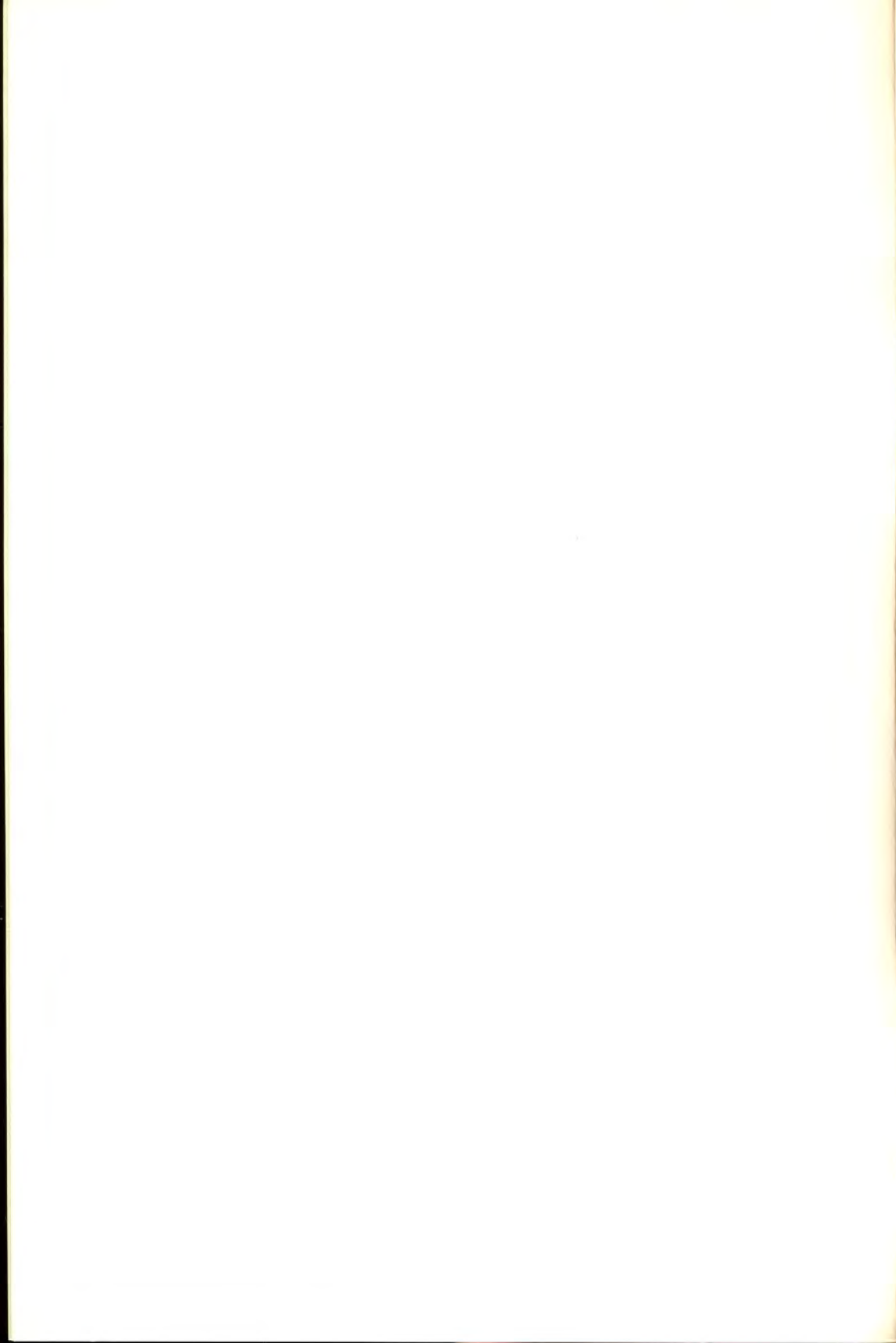
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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Webster's Dictionary, 3rd edition, defines LIBRARIAN as "a specialist in the care or management of a library— one whose vocation is working with library books." This is true as far as it goes, but we must never forget that we work also with people. We wouldn't be "in business" long if people did not want the books and related materials which we manage and care for so efficiently. Do we care for people— all kinds— as well? Do we know what they are thinking, hoping, planning? Are we aware of the issues of today; the changes taking place in society; our place in the scheme of things?

We may not be in favor of all that is going on in the country and world today— undoubtedly we are not. This is as it should be. As individuals we are entitled to have our own opinions. As librarians we must make material available which covers all sides of a controversial subject. And to do this we must know what the subjects and the sides are. We may be in a library which has a special public, but with the increasing mobility of librarians today it is well for us to know the other publics and their interests.

In line with this reasoning— we are departing from the "how to run your library good" workshops (for the Spring Conference) and presenting three young men who will make many of us aware of new concepts of librarianship. They may disturb us. Good! Complacency is the enemy of good library service— not to mention personal growth. I hope we leave the Conference thinking, and, if necessary, arguing. Listen well.

I thank the officers and board of The Rhode Island Library Association who have been so helpful to me during the past year, especially the Vice President, Mr. Charles W. Crosby. To Mr. Crosby fell the giant task of organizing the state-wide National Library Week celebration. He has proved that the office of Vice President is an active one.



I should also like to thank the various chairmen, committee members, and special representatives. Much has been accomplished by all of them during 1969-70, and with the direction the committees are taking we can look forward to continuing progress.

It has been an interesting term and a half for me. May I say that I believe in The Rhode Island Library Association. Regionalization is expedient and important, but for some of us the state organization is all we will ever be involved in. It is important that those of us who are able join American Library Association and New England Library Association, but certainly all of us should join and support The Rhode Island Library Association.

*Jean L. Nash*

March 30, 1970

PLASTIC FLOWERS:  
AN OPINION ABOUT PROFESSIONALISM IN LIBRARIES

by

Robert M. Simmons

*Library Assistant/in Charge of Gov. Documents*

*Rhode Island College Library*

If professional librarians were to take a mind expanding drug which would blow the lid off their illusions, the experience for most of them would be a bad trip. The overwhelming fact that most professional librarians suppress, and that few nonprofessionals dare confront them with, is that library professionalism as we now know it is as phoney as plastic flowers. It is an artificial bauble stamped out in library schools, packaged by associations, promoted by standards and sold to institutions.

The heretical truth which is camouflaged in countless devious ways is that there is little qualitative difference between the tasks performed by professionals and those performed by nonprofessionals. A study of this problem produced the following findings:

“ . . . that professional librarians are involved to a significant degree in the performance of nonprofessional duties . . . . Professional librarians below the rank of branch librarian and department head indicated that their normal work assignments embraced an average number of 21 duties. Thirteen of these were professional and eight nonprofessional.” (Eugene D. Hart and William J. Griffith, “Professional or Clerical?” *Library Journal*, September 1, 1961, pp. 2758-2759.)

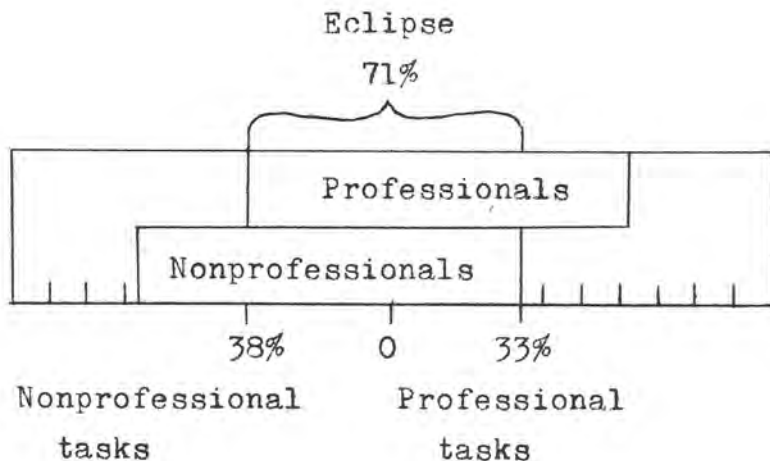
This study, however, covers only one half of the circle; it does not indicate how many of the duties performed by nonprofessionals are professional in nature. If we concede that a modest one third of the tasks performed by nonprofessionals (sometimes flatteringly referred to as semi-professionals) are professional in nature, the amount of eclipse is astonishing.

Nonprofessional tasks performed by professionals	38%
Professional tasks performed by nonprofessionals	33%
Amount of eclipse	71%

Since the distinction under study has scant basis in fact, it is exalted through stale rituals such as joining organizations, attending meetings, scanning the contents of journals, dropping names and assuming a patronizing attitude towards those who have not yet ascended to the heights. The behavior of professional librarians sometimes resembles that of those who believe that one can reach heaven by attending church regularly. The disturbing point is that in the limited universe of the librarian the mumbo-jumbo works.

The various disguises and protective maneuvers used to conceal the above mentioned realities should be easily recognizable to anyone who has worked in a library. In most technical services departments semiprofessionals assist in the cataloging of books. In spite of the great expertise required, some learn to perform the task without assistance. To avoid embarrassment, such precocity is usually kept under control through the device of non-recognition. The person's labors are not talked about, not mentioned in his job description and certainly not reflected in his salary. If the precocious individual is bold enough to point out this contradiction to his superiors, he is likely to spend the rest of his days at the institution filing cards. In more candid situations the precocious cataloger might be kept in line by insisting that all his work be checked by a professional. This technique applied to the medical profession would have the orderly performing heart surgery with the surgeon inspecting the results of his work.

In the reference department the frequent absences of the professional librarian from the reference desk are explained with the myth that he is busy formulating policies and developing programs. In reality he may be off somewhere filling out inter-library loan forms or checking periodical holdings. Meanwhile a nonprofessional is probably at his post, solving the various problems of the public. Would a lawyer send his secretary to argue his case in court? Could the secretary manage the task if given the chance? In the library profession, apparently, such reversals are quite possible.



Since professional librarians are hard put to measure their success against pinnacles of achievement, they seem to be content to define themselves against what lies below them. The result is an oppressive caste system in which professional egos are inflated at the expense of the nonprofessional. Consider the term "library assistant," a label commonly attached to nonprofessionals which identifies them by their supposed inferior relationship to professionals. Of course many "library assistants" are performing tasks which are in fact independent, even though the job descriptions and administrative charts indicate supervision. A nonprofessional answering questions in the reference room, while the reference librarian is doing something else, is not being supervised; and he is not assisting anyone, save the patron. The "library assistant" stigma is perhaps the most harmless form of oppression inflicted upon nonprofessionals. More serious are the limitations placed upon their salaries, benefits and chances for advancement.

Deep and chronic personnel problems are the inevitable result of a universe controlled by such a system of unnatural laws. Nonprofessionals are often resentful that they are getting less pay for equal work, or that they are restrained from advancement by meaningless degree requirements. Frustration and demoralization are the long term results of such containment. Professional librarians, on the other hand, are often highly status conscious, trying to prevent their paper Bastilles from folding under their

own weight. Trivial distinctions become terribly important to them, such as the reference librarian shall never shelve a book, or the cataloger shall never file a card, even though a good portion of their days may be spent on equally humble chores. Their personalities may suffer from professional schizophrenia caused by the chasm between the supposed and actual nature of their work. Nonprofessionals are generally not susceptible to this disorder since most of them will readily face up to the duplicity of their roles.

How is harmony to be restored to this disordered universe? It should be obvious at this point that the problem suggests its own solution. Phoney professionalism must yield to common sense in a bloodless coup. Workers should receive equal pay for equal work and they should be able to advance according to their abilities, free from the artificial barriers created by degree requirements. If there is such a thing as professionalism in libraries, it should develop from an environment where it can grow and blossom naturally from the vine.

## NOW IS THE TIME

by

Mrs. Helga H. Eason

*Head, Community Relations Department*

*Miami Public Library*

Have you been saying to yourself, "I don't believe I will join American Library Association this year. It's such a big organization, it's so far from me and it doesn't do a thing for me personally?" If you have, stop a minute and think. You'll realize that this is far from the truth. For years, the American Library Association has kept the standards of the profession high. As a result, the status of your job is such that governing bodies are paying increasingly high salaries. This certainly affects you. Moreover, the American Library Association has for years maintained an office in Washington which kept all librarians apprised of legislation affecting libraries, which alerted nationally-known librarians as to hearings at which they should appear, which worked to put through appropriations which have improved the service of the libraries of this country, which in turn increased not only prestige of libraries but their budget. This, certainly affects you vitally.

You may feel that this is impersonal, so let's consider the various divisions of the American Library Association. There is at least one division that can be of tremendous help to you personally. Whom do you serve? If you work with adults in a public library, teach adult services in a library school, administer a special or public library, are a state librarian or a consultant working with adults, are a Trustee or member of Friends of the Library, you can get immeasurable help from the Adult Services Division. For years, the Division has been perfecting techniques and publishing the findings of ways to work with aging, the disadvantaged, labor groups and the culturally illiterate. It has encouraged its members to go into the community where knowledge and information are needed— to the disadvantaged and the advantaged, to people of all races. And for the past two years, the Division has been preparing a Library Bill of Rights for Adults— A

Call for Action and is asking your help in composing this important statement.

Do you work with children? Do you work in a school or children's room of a public library, administer a library involved in a great deal of activity for children, teach children's literature, serve as a consultant in children's work for a state library? If you are involved in any of these activities the Children's Services Division can help you immeasurably. The same holds true of other Divisions. If you are a school or public librarian working with young people, a professor teaching library school students how to best work with young people, the Young Adult Services Division can help you greatly.

You don't have to be the Director of a great library to be a member of the Library Administration Division. If you work in public relations, with personnel, or are a member of Friends of the Library, sections in this division can prove invaluable to you. If you do reference work, you can get the advice you need on informational, bibliographical and research activities from the Reference Services Division. If you work in technical processes in any type of library anywhere, you will want the help of the Resources and Technical Services Division for your work is continually changing in this computerized age, with central processing, book catalogs and new means of reproducing library materials.

You need not be a professor in a library school to become a member of the Library Education Division. If you are interested in courses now being given in library schools or have ideas for new courses, you should be a member of this Division. There are few libraries of any kind that are not using or thinking in terms of some kind of automation. If you are "automation-minded" the Information Science and Automation Division fosters activity in this field.

If you are a Trustee of a public or college library, you will be interested in and are encouraged to join all these Divisions, as well as the American Library Trustee Association.

If you are a Trustee in any type of library, you will find other community-minded citizens in ALTA who can give you excellent suggestions about what they have done in their libraries that you might like to do in yours.



Nine divisions of the American Library Association cut across types of libraries and activities in libraries and are continually studying problems that confront and perplex you every day and are always ready to answer questions. There are also Divisions that especially assist librarians in specific types of libraries, for instance, the Public Library Association. This Division, as do all Divisions, publishes book lists and brochures on many subjects, such as "Public Library Service to Institutions", "In-Service Training" and "Successful Bond Issues." If you work in a public library, you should not miss these if you want to do a better job. The American Association of School Librarians has the information you need as a school librarian. It is especially proud of its School Library Manpower Project, a new approach to training and recruiting. If you are in a State Library, you will want to be a member of the American Association of State Libraries, and if you are a director or supervisor in a large metropolitan and college library or working in inter-branch loan, you can obtain the help you need from fellow-members of this Division.

If you are in a college or junior college or research library, you can receive valuable assistance from the Association of College and Research Libraries, especially from its publications, its Microform and Monograph series. You probably use "Choice" for book selection now.

If you work in hospital or institution libraries, you will be grateful for the contacts, information and materials published by the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. And if you work in the audio-visual field not only ALA but most divisions can provide answers to your problems.



This summary could not possibly describe the help you can get from the Divisions of American Library Association. If you are lucky enough to go to the Conferences, you will discover lively programs that not only give you answers but stimulate other questions. And you will get acquainted with fellow librarians who will be happy to serve you as friendly consultants. Whether you attend Conferences or not, there is at least one Division that will give you the answers you need, answers that will provide the knowledge and enthusiasm to keep you on top of your profession. ALA is not far away and impersonal. It is as close to you as your fellow librarian or a postage stamp. It is stimulating people and ideas. Join now and find out for yourself.

1970 3rd Annual Student Leadership Conference  
University of New Hampshire

"Take all of the good things that have happened to you in your life, roll them into a ball, put it in your heart . . . and release it!" This quotation, made extemporaneously by one of the students attending the 1969 Student Leadership Conference, expresses how the cumulative force of the week's activities affected one person. But it could very well have been the theme for the entire conference.

In view of the outstanding success of the first two conferences, the New England School Library Association, and the University of New Hampshire are enthusiastically announcing the 3rd Annual Student Leadership Conference to be held on the Durham campus of the University of New Hampshire, August 16-22, 1970. The conference is open to any junior high, or senior high school student who has leadership potential, is active in a library, audio-visual or other school organization, and who has been recommended by an adviser. Students from any geographic area are welcome, and for the good of those attending, they are urged to apply. One of the special benefits of this experience is meeting student leaders from other than familiar schools and states.

These Student Leadership Conferences were instituted first as early recruiting efforts for careers in librarianship. But this objective is only first among several equals. The conferees are, obviously, several years away from making any kind of career commitment. Those involved in the planning of the week's activities want first of all to make a positive impression on the minds of the students. A positive impression which would help them to be better individuals in their own eyes, better citizens in the eyes of their home communities, schools, organizations, and better library citizens of the future. We are not trying to cultivate members of the Silent majority, the Vocal Minority, or any other labelled unit within or without our society. What we do wish to do is to plant, and to initially cultivate that seed of personal recognition, personal responsibility, and personal action. We want the con-

feres to see themselves as valuable members of society— of all society— to help them recognize and appreciate themselves as the centers of their own private worlds. And also, more importantly, as a free-floating body in the larger universe of mankind. They must prepare themselves to shine as brightly as they can either from the creative energy with which they have been endowed, or by reflecting, selectively, from other shining bodies about them. And to do this, hopefully, without too many collisions.

Together, the word that has fallen on evil days among the cynical and the sophisticated, so concisely describes the experience of those attending the 1969 conference. It is impossible to give more than a brief, fleeting wisp of a hint of the oneness felt by all of us. It was a special feeling that kept building during the week, and literally forced recognition the last evening, and the following day when we suddenly found the conference moving into its last hours. One can say we touched each other . . . we were touched by each other . . . we reached out with a new awareness, and saw our brothers.

The various parts of the program for the week do not take on particularly new and innovative forms. They have, however, served us well in the past, and, while not bound by tradition, we do not necessarily want to release the proven good. What we particularly are hoping to offer is relevancy of what is being presented to them as the good life, the necessary lessons to be learned, and the standards that society has set.

By bringing together a young staff— young in spirit, young in heart— we hope that the various parts of the week's program will somehow help in each student's understanding of what is relevant, and why.

The core of the conference program are the small group sessions called Think Tanks. These groups are shared by no more than twenty, often fifteen, conferees and one of the teaching staff. The subjects explored range from the obvious "What is Leadership?" through the not so obvious Photofantasy. In between these can be found Think Tanks with such arresting titles as Reference Roundup, Library Clubeteria, Bibliodelicatessen, New Garden for the Flower Children (a look to the future in information retrieval equipment and services), Community Bookshelf, Galloping Graphics,

A-V ABC's, etc. This list, of course, changes each year as new staff come in, and old staff change their areas of concern. These small groups meet for four times during the week. Each student is assigned, after indicating his choices on a preference sheet, to two different Think Tank series for the week. Here the students meet firsthand an alive, thinking, concerned adult who is willing to give, startle, and to share. The student have a hands-on experience with new materials, new equipment, and new ideas.

Special guest speakers are invited to the campus. We have made a conscious effort to invite people who have something to say, and know how to say it to the youth of today. They must have relevancy! We are not limited to librarians only on our speaker roster. A sampling of the outstanding speakers from past conferences would include Miss Betty Cavanna, noted author of books for teenagers; Mrs. Albert Morrissey, sister of Amelia Earhart; Miss Margaret L. Coit, Pulitzer prize-winning biographer; Mr. Edward Mayo, President of the Kennebunkport Dump Association; Miss Melissa Mather, author; several young men from the Outward Bound program; a delegate to one of the recent national presidential conventions; and a state governor.

We want to involve the converees in as much of the business of the Conference as possible. Students introduce guest speakers, act as hosts and hostesses to campus guests, publish a daily newspaper for the conference, plan and conduct a stunt night, which is usually one of the highlights of the week, and make arrangements for the final formal luncheon which closes the conference.

Sooner or later, of course, exercises of the spirit and of the mind must inevitably give way to those of the body. Recreation is not forgotten. Most of the students make good use of the beautiful outdoor university swimming pool. Others are satisfied with a walk through the green and lush campus, or "uptown" for a souvenir hunt.

For further information or application forms, write to: Roy D. Miller, Jr., Director, STUDENT LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, UNH Division of Continuing Education, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire 03824



UNION PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ORGANIZED 1820

UNION PUBLIC LIBRARY FOUNDED IN 1820  
OLDEST IN TIVERTON (Second Oldest in Newport County)

*taken from*

The Sakonnet Times, February 26, 1970

"At a meeting young men inhabitants of Tiverton convened for the purpose of establishing a social library." One hundred and fifty years ago these words were recorded as a small group of men met one evening in March to form the first library in Tiverton.

The minutes of that first meeting are recorded in a hard covered ledger which can be seen at the library.

The Constitution, now faded but still legible, states "We the subscribers considering the many important advantages to be derived by us and society, in general, from the establishment of a social library in the town do hereby form ourselves into a society for that purpose."

Known as the Union Society, the constitution went on to set forth many articles of interest. Only residents of Tiverton of fair and honorable company could be members. Any person found guilty of disorderly behavior or of treating the society with contempt could be expelled from the organization. "Interested out-of-towners" could be made honorary members by a vote of the membership.

Each member had to purchase at least one share, the price five dollars, and books were drawn from the library were to relate either to history, biography, philosophy, theology, chemistry, poetry, etc." It wasn't until 1837 that the constitution was amended to include novels. Also "religious and political dissertations favouring any one party or sect more than another" were excluded from the society unless they were a donation.

Books had to be returned before the annual meeting and any member "refusing or neglecting" was fined not less than 12 cents nor more than 50 cents. The librarian was also instructed to keep an account of the title, size, number of pages and prints or maps contained, for all the books drawn from the library.

Before the end of the first year, the records reveal an attempt was made to gain control of the library and move it from the Four Corners residents. A scheme was uncovered in which certain people at Howland's Ferry (Stone Bridge) hoped to gain possession of the library for their locality. A number of persons belonging at the Ferry were proposed as members, motion was purposely not seconded. Then a committee was appointed to investigate as to whether or not it was expedient for the society to admit the persons proposed "on account of an expressed determination in them to remove the library."

At a meeting four days later, Simeon Borden advised the division of the society, but Pardon Seabury recommended the location of the library at the Four Corners. Both reports were held till the annual meeting when the society unanimously resolved that the library "be and hereby is established at the village commonly known and distinguished by the name of the Four Corners situated on the West Road in the south part of the town of Tiverton.

The first few years after that all went well and then interest began to wane. Often there were not enough members to form a quorum, and it became increasingly difficult to collect dues. In 1831 there were several meetings and an effort was made to revive the interest and prospects of the society.

In the spring of 1860, one year before the outbreak of the Civil War the old Union Society, after fifteen years of inactivity was reorganized, new members were admitted and the name changed to the Tiverton Union Library. The new librarian, Benjamin F. Seabury, was permitted to move the books from his father's store to his own house where they were kept in a small building at the northwest corner of the house.

Within the next 40 years the library was moved a number of times. In 1868 it was located at the old wheelwright shop and Preserved Tripp who ran the shop and lived upstairs, was the librarian. The books were kept in a small room at the rear of the shop.

1888 marked an important event in the history of the library. A new constitution was drawn up and the use of the library was made free for all. It became the Union Public Library Association. The books were moved

from the wheelwright shop to the southeast corner of the second floor of the present Davol house. Later the books were moved downstairs and then to the John Almy house.

The library came to be housed in its present building in 1896. At that time the association rented Good Templars' Hall and in 1914 the surviving members of Pocasset Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, sold the building to the Union Public Library for one dollar.

In September of 1922 money was raised by subscription to have the library placed on a suitable foundation. The building was moved to its present site and in May 1923, the lot on which the library now stands was given to the association by Joseph and Lilian Potter, great grandchildren of Cornelius Seabury.

Today, the lovely picturesque old building houses some 9,669 books. Many organizations in Tiverton have donated much to help it function. The Sunshine Club gives magazines and books, the Grange purchased the flag, and the Nonquit School Organization has given money. In the past the Tiverton Lions Club has been very generous. The town of Tiverton appropriated \$1308 in its 1969-70 budget for its operation.

In order to continue its service, the library was mandated by the state to affiliate with the Essex Library around 1965. It has been aided immeasurably by the Library Services Act, and is a member of the State's Interrelated Library System.

Mrs. Frank Snell, the present librarian has maintained an unswerving interest in Union Library and the preservation and teaching of history of the Four Corners area. She is the former Edna Cory, and a descendant of Pardon Seabury, one of the founders of Union Public Library.

Union Public Library has been of great benefit to Four Corners residents and even some from Little Compton over the one hundred and fifty years of its operation. The group of aspiring young men who met and founded the early library would be rewarded to see its well stocked shelves today. Space is at a premium but still it continues to serve young and old, year round and summer people, to quench their thirst for knowledge, or just the enjoyment of a good book.





## ESSEX PUBLIC LIBRARY

by

The Staff

*Essex Public Library*

Thirty-one years ago, on a rainy Monday in May, the cornerstone of the present Lydia Smith Baker Essex Public Library was set in place. Newspaper stories of the time tell us that, among other things, the stone contained picture accounts of a disaster still fresh in the minds of the citizens of seafaring Tiverton; the hurricane of 1938. The weather was to play still another part in the erection of the building. The chairman of the board of trustees, Mr. George Delano, stated at the laying of the stone that construction should be completed in four months; the formal dedication did not take place for more than a year due to adverse weather conditions.

Today a visitor to the library on the hill can observe the famous Tiverton sunsets reflecting off the fieldstones of its walls, the same Tiverton fieldstone that the donor of the library, Miss Lydia B. Essex, admired so much that she expressly stipulated its use in the construction of her legacy. Miss Essex, a former school teacher, had been a long-time summer resident of the town. Upon her death, she left to the town of Tiverton a two acre lot of land and approximately forty two thousand dollars to be used for the construction and maintenance of a free public library in memory of her mother, Lydia Smith Baker Essex.

The gift was accepted at a Town meeting in 1937. Construction began in October of 1938 and the cornerstone laid in May 1939.

A colorful flagstone terrace forms an attractive entrance to the ediface that is constructed of fieldstone gathered in Tiverton. The interior contains a spacious main room and a children's reading room. A smaller room with open stacks, contains many old books which relate to Tiverton's early history. Downstairs there is a large room, which is used for group meetings.

The library is governed by a board of five trustees which are appointed by the Town Council for a period of three years.

The heart of any library, no matter how fine its construction, is its collection of books. Miss Essex did not forget this. Even today, income from her bequest is used in the purchase of books, although in recent years it is a small sum in comparison to income from town, state and federal sources. The foundation of the present collection, however, came from the Whitridge Hall library. When the Essex library was opened in 1940, the collection of 9,000 volumes was given to the new library. According to the Fall River Herald News of June 19, 1940, there were "books to suit all walks of life and covering a wide variety of interests; books that are out of print and others autographed by famous people and, last but not least, a very fine collection of reading material for children and young people . . ."

This description is still appropriate today. The collection of books has increased to 11,000, many outdated books have been discarded in recent years, some remain from the Whitridge collection, but the majority are of more recent vintage. The "books to suit all walks of life and covering a wide variety of interests," have been supplemented by magazines, pamphlets and phonograph records. Regionalization of library services has resulted in a much larger variety of books available to Tiverton residents, including such enrichment sources as motion pictures. Community groups use the basement meeting room, children participate in story hours and students use the growing reference collection. It is quite apparent to all citizens of Tiverton that the ominous signs of hurricane and rain present at the cornerstone dedication were not true indications of the future of the new Lydia Smith Baker Essex Public Library.

## NORTH TIVERTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The North Tiverton Free Public Library was founded on April 4, 1927 when the General Assembly granted a charter to this non-profit organization. Two of the well known members of the original board of trustees were: Dr. James F. Lima, widely admired and loved by many persons here in Tiverton until his death in 1958. The other was Louis M. Wager, superintendent of schools for many years until his death in 1950. Mr. Wager has the distinction of being the youngest superintendent ever in Rhode Island; he was only 25 years of age when he assumed that post here in Tiverton.

These men and others like them believed that there was a need for a library at the north end of Tiverton. The library was first located at the rear of a store at the corner of Hilton Street and Main Road. The library soon outgrew these cramped quarters and in 1930 moved to 155 Main Road. The library has been located at 241 Hilton Street since July, 1967.

The library has had only two librarians in its long 43 year history. Mrs. J.T. Lima was librarian from 1927 to 1952. Miss Katherine Ryder has been librarian since then.

The Board of Trustees feel that the library has made a valuable contribution toward the education and reading pleasure of many residents of Tiverton. The library is presently going through a period of renewal and improvement. It is hoped that the library will continue providing services for the people of Tiverton for many years to come.



## CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

Don Roberts— is an assistant professor at the School of Information and Library Studies at the State University of New York at Buffalo. After receiving his B.A. degree from San Francisco State College and his library degree from the University of Southern California, he served on the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library for several years as a reference librarian, head of a branch, and in an experimental L.S.C.A. program at the Venice, California Library. Across the country Don Roberts is known for his multimedia presentations at library conferences and library schools.

Jacques Early— is the Director of the Media Communications Lab at Buffalo, New York. He also serves as a research associate at the School of Information Science at the State University of New York at Buffalo. He has also directed motion pictures and television programs at the State University of New York.

Mark Gerzon, a sophomore at Harvard College when he wrote *The Whole World is Watching*, completed his junior year abroad on an International Honors Program, studying with American and local social scientists in nine countries. He grew up in the Midwest and has traveled throughout the United States, meeting and talking with the young people whose world he describes.

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Articles and Comments Welcome  
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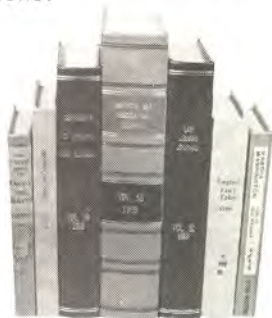


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## TENTATIVE CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

## SPRING CONFERENCE

The Coachmen  
Tiverton, Rhode Island

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 9:00 - 10:00  | Registration   |
| 10:00 - 10:30 | Business Meeting   |
| 10:30 - 11:30 | R.I.L.A.Action Committee Program presented by<br>Young Adult Division.   |
| 10:30 - 11:30 | Visit Local Libraries  |
| 12:00 - 1:30  | Lunch at The Coachmen  |
| 1:30 - 2:30   | Mark Gerzon, <i>author of The Whole World is Watching</i>  |
| 2:30 - 3:30   | Don Roberts and Jacques Early from the State University<br>of New York at Buffalo - <i>Revolution in Librarianship</i> |

Directions to The Coachmen - Junction of Routes 138 and 24  
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From the North—

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Take 24 to the Junction of 24 and 138

From the Newport Area -

Route 138 to the Junction of Route 24

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 Junction Route 138 and 24  
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 Chilled Potato Salad  
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 Tuna Fish Salad Mold  
 Sliced Virginia Ham  
 Beef Bourguignon w/Rice Pilaff  
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 Boston Baked Beans or  
 Macaroni au Gratin  
 Ice Cream Roll or Cup Cake  
 Coffee

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