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Rhode Island Library Association

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11-1975

## Bulletin of the Rhode Island Library Association v. 48, no. 5

RILA

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# BULLETIN

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THANKSGIVING  
DINNER 95 CENTS





EDITORIAL NOTICE:

The Bulletin appears on a monthly basis. News and articles should be submitted to the editor or assistant research editor by the first week of each month. The Bulletin staff can only promise to publish the news it actually receives from the library community.

The Bulletin is a publication for public, school, academic and special libraries of Rhode Island. Published by the Rhode Island Library Association, it is open to news and discussion of interest to RILA members. Articles contained herein, however, do not necessarily reflect the ideas of the RILA membership, or the Bulletin staff, or the Bulletin advertisers. All articles about library matters are welcome, all should be signed, and should not exceed ten double spaced typed pages unless the editor is consulted.

Bulletin subscription rates are \$6.00/year for agencies or individuals not holding membership in RILA. Advertising rates are available on request.

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THE EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

- Linda Hodgman, Bulletin Research Editor

Dear Reader, where are you? It's us, your editors. We are so lonely. We write and write and write for you. Why don't you speak? A small word would do. You like us? You hate us? You hear us? We would be so grateful to know. Shall we continue? Shall we cease? Your wish is our command.

Recently we dragged 1000 Bulletins down to the post office and on a beautiful autumn day sweltered in a dark mail room tying on zip code bands so that you could sit leisurely in the following week with a cup of coffee and your Association's news. I don't mean to suggest that we think we are martyrs or have an inflated view of what we do. Still, to tell the truth, we feel somewhat slighted by your inattention. We are not asking for officious praise. Indeed, we would be embarrassed by any such sudden effusion. But editors of other well-respected journals tell us we are doing remarkably well. Somehow we don't know what to do with that. We wonder what you think.

Once we were eccentric, we thought we could impress you, now we are modest. We fear we displease you, or worse bore you. Sometimes it is hard to go on. We have an odd idea of time; we think yours and ours is important. Will you tell us if we are wasting it, or not, in some letters to the editor? Meantime, we hope that all goes well for you, and that you have a very pleasant Thanksgiving.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

October 23, 1975

The life you are injecting into the RILA Bulletin is much appreciated here at WLB. Only those who necessarily read the bulk of library literature can pontificate on the relative merits of the various state association newsletters, and not since Maryland's revitalized CRAB has one taken such a quantum leap forward.

Sincerely,  
Wm. R. Eshelman, Editor,  
Wilson Library Bulletin

Dear Editor:

Sorry to be so slow in responding but I have said yes two times too often and have been over my head for sometime. I do like your article (on intellectual freedom, July 1975 RILA Bulletin) and managed to stitch out a word in its behalf to Bill Katz as a possible for his annual on the Best in Library Lit. It will be interesting to see if the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom picks it up in its bibliography. Keep it up. That IFC has got to be opened up so that people that think deeper than the ALA staff can get on it.

Incidentally the whole news coverage in the Bulletin is superior to many state publications. Keep it up.

As ever,  
Gerald Shields, Professor of Library Science,  
State University of N.Y. at Buffalo, and former  
editor, American Libraries



# NELA Fall Conference: A Positive View

- CAROL HRYCIW

Assistant Catalog Librarian, Rhode Island College

The gross disappointment with the NELA Conference as voiced in the "NELA Conference Report" (RILA Bulletin, v. 48, no. 4, October 1975) caused me to question momentarily my rather positive reaction to the Conference's Tuesday offerings. Yet, upon reflection I still considered the morning "subject headings" meeting to have been informative and to have been worthy of more detailed discussion in the Bulletin's Report. I also did not find the afternoon session on New England library cooperation to have been as mindless as the Bulletin editor suggested it was. Surely, it was not merely "first conference euphoria" that allowed me to enjoy the remarks made by the various speakers at that session!

Tuesday, September 30th, a gorgeous, slightly chilly, autumn day in Newcastle, New Hampshire, saw a multitude of librarians gathering for the final meetings of the three-day New England Library Association Conference. Catalogers and a few intrepid reference librarians ambled down to the Ship's Theater at Wentworth-By-the-Sea for a nine o'clock forum on "Subject Headings: LC /Sears/Alternatives".

Prime speaker was David Remington, Assistant Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress. Mr. Remington noted some recent subject cataloging changes at LC, the problems that they pose, and the controversy over them within LC itself. For example, all subject headings formerly incorporating the word "Negro" will now either use the word "Black" or, as the case warrants, "Afro-American". Our feelings about this policy were solicited.

Other interesting bits of information which Mr. Remington passed along to the assembly were that (1) the eighth edition of LC's Subject Headings in two volumes, complete with a valuable, highly-revised, and greatly expanded introduction, has been published and is available for purchase, along with a microfiche version of the set; (2) the publication date of the next five-year cumulation of LC's Books: Subjects is still unknown; and (3) LC definitely is planning to close its card catalog in 1980, reverting instead to a computerized book catalog. Following the meeting all interested attendees were invited to speak personally with Mr. Remington on the porch of the hotel and examine the new subject headings book.

I next attended a brief business meeting of NETSL while others sat in on meetings concerning video communications in libraries and strategies for working in the community. At this meeting various reports were given, including two by Recording Secretary - our very own - Sally Wilson. Eleanor Gustafson, newly-elected president of NETSL, then queried the group for ideas for NETSL's spring conference. Two suggestions arose, one asking that the area of acquisitions be addressed in some fashion, and the other, pleading for another session with an LC representative concerning LC's treatment of monographic series.

Meandering through the exhibition rooms and savouring a delicious schrod luncheon pleasantly filled my time until the afternoon meeting on "New England Interlibrary Cooperation - What's In It For Us? - What Are We In For?" First, a ten-minute media presentation of networks currently operating in the New England area was given, and then three speakers and a three-member panel of reactors discussed various aspects of the chosen theme.



Henry Bourgeois, Intergovernmental Coordinator for the New England Municipal Center at Durham, New Hampshire, offered his views on the proper way to approach coordination and cooperation among agencies, based on his experiences with municipal cooperative efforts; Ron Miller, Director of NELINET, emphasized attacking problems of cost and attracting non-users of the library to the library through cooperative measures; and Al Trezza, Executive Director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, spoke about the work of his Commission, including the publication of its report "Toward a National Program For Library and Information Services; Goals for Action" and the hoped-for White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

Reactors included Mr. Anthony Agostinelli, Director of Civil Preparedness, Providence, R. I., who addressed the audience as a last-minute replacement for Mayor Cianci. Decidedly a crowdpleaser, Mr. Agostinelli enthusiastically urged librarians to seek any and all the support they can muster for improved library service, maintaining that "the consumer has a civil right to get information", and that libraries are the natural and proper locations at which much of this information can found. Ronald Crisman, Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Budget and Management, cautioned librarians to begin small in their efforts at cooperation in order to reap maximum effectiveness. Finally, Maureen Strickler, Staff Director of the Federal Regional Council, voiced her amazement at the fact that library cooperation appears to be far more advanced than governmental cooperation at the regional level.

'Round about 4:30 the meeting was adjourned as the majority of librarians in the Theater decided to cooperate in making the wine and cheese tasting party, immediately following, a rousing affair!

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#### A THANKSGIVING THOUGHT

Upon good manners, honor and duty getting you absolutely nowhere — This is disheartening. But if anyway you can sit at your hearth with an evening cocktail and the light gently playing on your newspaper, with the wife not bitching from the kitchen and your kids growing up to be like you, say to yourself, what the hell, I got some of the good things, even though those rude pushy ruthless bastards have got the best. And maybe that's the reason you're still alive.

- J. P. Donleavy, The Unexpurgated Code

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



# Workshop in Library Public Relations

WHEN January 9 - 10 and 16 - 17, 1976  
(Scheduled for week-ends to accommodate practicing librarians)

WHERE At the University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R. I.  
(Sponsored by the GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL)

LEADER Alice Norton of Alice Norton Public Relations, a nationally-known specialist in library public relations and current chairman of the ALA's NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK Committee.

Ms. Norton has served as president of the Library Public Relations Council, chairman of the ALA's Public Relations Section, and publicity director for the 1959 ALA Conference in Washington, D. C. She is the only professional librarian who is an accredited member of the Public Relations Society of America and is the author of Public Relations Information Sources (Gale, 1971).

---

LEARN --What public relations is  
--How to plan and develop a public relations program  
--How to evaluate a public relations program

HEAR --Public relations experts from libraries, business, and non-profit organizations

STUDY --Successful public relations programs  
--Effective public relations materials  
--Key writings on public relations  
(Registrants will receive a reading list prior to the workshop)

PARTICIPATE --In group discussions  
--In interviews with public relations personnel  
--In conference phone calls with library leaders

PLAN --A practical project of your own to be completed after the workshop

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OPEN TO: Practicing librarians and library school students  
Post-master's students  
NOTE: Pending approval, two graduate credits will be granted to qualified students



ACCOMMODATIONS For those planning to stay overnight, accommodations will be available at local inns and motels. Inexpensive accommodations may also be obtained at the URI Hostel, adjacent to the campus, on a "first come, first served" basis.

Lunch will be available on campus on the days the workshop meets. Other meals may be obtained at nearby restaurants.

REGISTRATION Please return the attached application form by December 19. As the number of participants will be limited, early application is suggested.

Tuition: \$80.00  
Registration fee: 5.00

Payment in full should accompany application. Make checks payable to the University of Rhode Island.

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APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

WORKSHOP IN LIBRARY PUBLIC RELATIONS

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
(Last) ( First) (Middle Initial)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
(ZIP Code)

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ SOCIAL SECURITY NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PRESENT POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

DEGREES(Institution and date) \_\_\_\_\_

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION AT URI? \_\_\_\_\_ If so, give date  
and division \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ONE: \_\_\_\_\_ Graduate credit desired \_\_\_\_\_ No credit desired

Check here if you desire information on overnight accommodations

Send application to:

Graduate Library School

# SRRT Job Hotline

The Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) has for some time intermittently published a job hotline. In an effort to disseminate the information more regularly the SRRT Job Hotline will appear monthly in the RILA Bulletin. We are anxious to make the "Hotline" as meaningful as possible and you can help. If you have knowledge of any library position (professional or non-professional) in the Southeastern New England area, please contact the Job Hotline coordinators:

Candice Civiak  
Providence Public Library  
401-521-7722 ext, 253 or  
401-861-0604

Nancy D'Amico  
Roger Williams College Library  
401-255-2361 or  
401-831-1975

Additional copies of this list may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope with a request to either of the above Hotline Coordinators.

## JOBS OPEN IN NOVEMBER

LIBRARY: Russell Public Library  
Job Title: Children- Youth Services  
Requirements: AB minimum  
Salary: 7671 per year  
Hours: Full time  
Contact: William Van Beynum, Dir.  
Russell Public Library  
Middleton, Conn.

LIBRARY: Swansea Public Library  
Job Title: Head Librarian  
Requirements: MLS or Professional certificate.  
Experience necessary. Local applicants preferred.  
Hours: 30 per week  
Contact: M. C. Gardner, Secretary Board of Trustees  
1087 Gardner Neck Road  
Swansea, Mass. 02777  
Include resume and salary requirements.

LIBRARY: Dartmouth Public Library  
Job Title: Director  
Requirements: Previous Administrative  
and Library experience.  
Salary: Negotiable  
Hours: full time  
Contact: Send resume to Chairman, Board  
of Library Trustees, Southworth Library  
Dartmouth, Mass. 02748

LIBRARIES: Peacedale, Matunuck, Kingstown  
Job Title: Director of South Kingstown Libraries  
Requirements: Accredited MLS and significant  
administrative experience.  
Salary: \$11500 - 13000  
Contact: send resume by December 1 to  
Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, President,  
South Kingstown Public Library Board of  
Trustees  
Box 718, Post Road,  
Wakefield, R. I. 02879

LIBRARY: Somerset Public Libraries  
Job Title: Adult Services Librarian  
Requirements: reference and preferably  
some cataloging experience and MLS  
Salary: \$9000 and medical benefits and  
four weeks vacation  
Hours: 35/wk. full time  
Contact: Send resume by January 1 to  
Sally Evans, Director,  
Somerset Public Library  
1464 County St., Somerset Mass. 02726



# Bike Rack



- CAROL SWANSON

Acquisition Librarian, Warwick Public Library

The "Bike Rack", a collection of paperbacks designed to appeal to ages thirteen through seventeen, has enjoyed great popularity since its introduction as part of Warwick Public Library's tenth anniversary celebration, May 4, 1975. Prior to that time, there was no separate collection of materials for this age/interest group. "Young adult" titles were incorporated into either the children's or adults' collection.

The collection consists primarily of fiction, with some popular non-fiction, including biographies and sports stories. The fiction deals with concerns of the target audience--search for identity, problems of alienation and rebellion, the generation gap, formation of values, and determination of goals. Multiple copies were ordered of titles selected from lists of best books for young adults, publisher's lists, and library supplier's catalogs. There is little duplication of titles included on the library's other paperback racks.

In an effort not to put off potential borrowers, it was decided that in naming the collections, no reference would be made to "teenage", "young adult" or "YA". All we needed was a symbol stamped on the book pocket as a signal for shelving purposes. This symbol would also be placed on top of the paperback rack. The stamp chosen depicted an old fashioned "Big Wheel" bicycle, and from this, the Bike Rack was christened.

The Bike Rack is not segregated from the four other racks of paperbacks in the library. This of course invites borrowers of all ages, but this is not considered a disadvantage. From the moment the library opened on May 4, the Bike Rack has acted as a magnet for the intended audience. The instantaneous appeal can partially be attributed to the fact that all the books were new, but the attraction has lasted even though they are well worn. The rack held approximately 450 paperbacks, and by Wednesday of the first week was picked clean, with only about 25 books remaining. This was the case throughout the summer despite ongoing ordering efforts.

P.S. from Alice Forsstrom, Children's Librarian, Warwick Public Library:

The Bike Rack - visible from the Children's Room - is a lifesaver when trying to help young people and/or their parents find a good book.

# OCLC at RIC

-LUCILLE SIBULKIN

Head of Technical Services, Rhode Island College



I would like to note several things about OCLC at Rhode Island College. In response to Joan Crothers article on OCLC (Sept., 1975 Bulletin), since September, 1973, when we went "on line", service to our faculty and students has increased greatly.

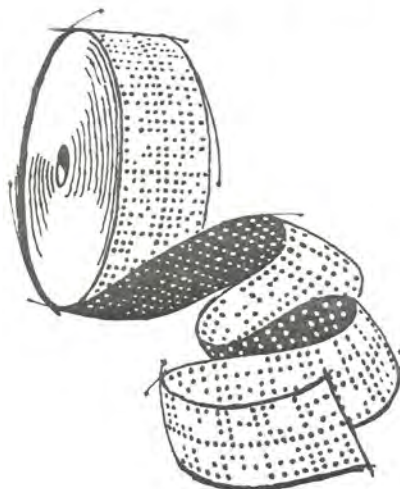
Prior to FY 1974 we cataloged, on the average, 9000 new monographs yearly. FY 1974 we cataloged \*13,000 new monographs. Prior to "on-line," books were cataloged six months to nine months after being received. Now a book is fully cataloged, labeled, and cards filed within eight weeks time.

With OCLC we manage with one less clerk-typist and have given impetus to our reclassification (from Dewey to LC) project. In reclassifying monographs, we try the data base for those titles for which we do not have LC cards. Our "hits" have been approximately 25% of those searched "on-line."

For monographs dated 1967 - our "hits" are almost 90%.

A reference librarian requests a "search" several times a week for interlibrary loan purposes. Most of the time, the title needed is in the data base and can be borrowed from an OCLC member library.

In summary, much time is saved in typing, proofreading and alphabetizing. Our patrons are better served with a decreased staff in technical services and some inter-library loan requests are expedited from us and to us.



\* 17,000 volumes were added to the collection,  
13,000 were new titles.



# Another Response to OCLC

-EDWARD J BRIER

Head, Catalog Dept., Providence Public Library

After reading Ms. Crothers article (RI LA Bulletin, Sept. '75) on the Ohio College Library Center, I feel there may be room for additional observations on centralized cataloging sources.

The concept of a centralized source of cataloging is appealing when first investigating such a concept. But the concept OCLC brings is not entirely new - there have been commercial cataloging firms doing this for many years - Bro-Dart, Josten, Baker & Taylor, Wilson -- and of course the Library of Congress catalog card sets. But OCLC is the "in" thing right now. Maybe it is good for some - maybe it is not - I don't know - and I don't think anybody else does either, because its universal applicability still has not been conclusively demonstrated.

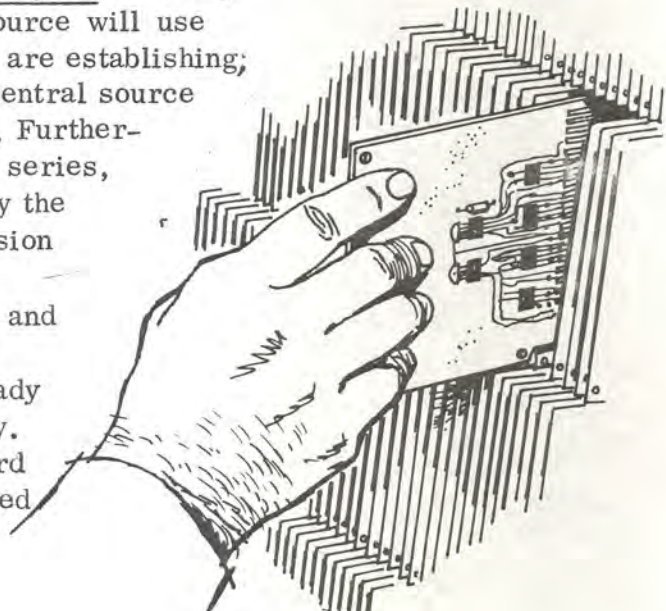
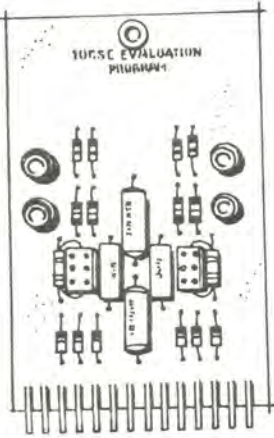
There are two criteria library administrators should look for in investigating the feasibility of a centralized cataloging service: 1. can it do the

job? 2. costs?

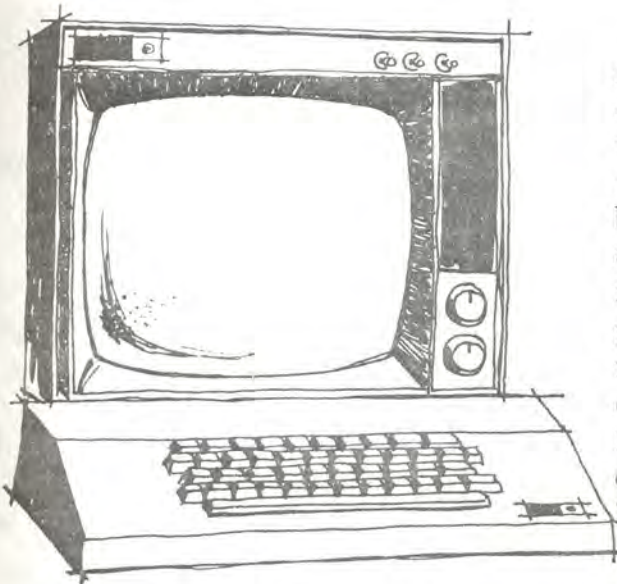
One of the most basic jobs of any Catalog Dept. is to make up catalog cards - to show the holdings of that institution for the retrieval of information. OCLC can make up catalog cards. Delivery is prompt and efficient (if entries have been made in their data bank) But the crucial question is: "Can these cards be used?" After a two year experiment with centralized cataloging (and processing) for the simplest of items (fiction & children's literature), I have had a working opportunity to see the dangers of a centralized cataloging system (for some libraries).

The catalog card has four essential elements: author - title - subject - call. no. If these are not indicated in the proper manner, we are not doing an effective job in "showing holdings for retrieval of information". A centralized source does indicate these elements. But it is also a cataloging precept that we must be consistent - and a central source of cataloging information is not always consistent with what a library may already have established. For example: author - a person's name may be established one way, and a centralized source may establish a different form or version of the same person's name; subject - we may have a subject heading established but the centralized source will use this same term as a see reference to another term they are establishing; call no. - we classify a subject in one number and the central source will assign a different class number for the same subject. Furthermore, the four formats used in cataloging an item: set, series, open entry and monograph will be established one way by the library - and another way by the central source - confusion results!

In all the above mentioned cases are we right and they wrong?? NO WAY!! (We may even be technically wrong). But they are different from what we have already established and this violates the principle of consistency. Thus an author's works must be filed together in the card catalog - and books on the same subject should be shelved together. Thus sets, continuations and series must be maintained.







Principles of cataloging are universal - we follow the same principles - but every library has established its own applications of these principles. The cataloger must maintain the integrity of the collection by maintaining consistency with what has already been established. Consequently, the older and more established a library is - the more it must rely on its own Authority Catalog to maintain consistency of personal names and subject headings, and the more it must rely on its Shelf-list to maintain classification consistency so that "like books are shelved together" People's names do change - the Library of Congress does change subject headings edition by edition - Dewey Decimal Classification varies edition by edition - but the cataloger must maintain the threads of unity to hold the system together.

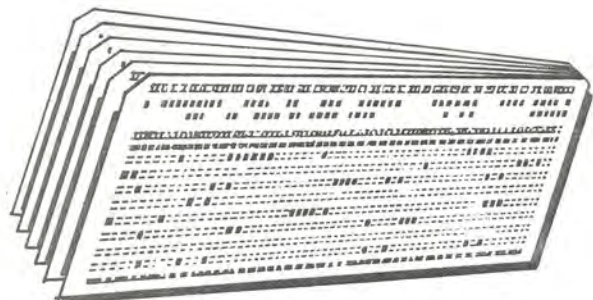
I can understand a new or very small library relying on a centralized cataloging source - yet I find it ironic that the largest libraries, those libraries that have the most to lose in terms of maintaining consistency, are the ones electing to try OCLC (possibly because only they can afford it).

Now if a library should choose to let a faceless and non-involved centralized source do its cataloging, I feel this can have a deleterious effect on libraries as libraries i.e. repositories of information arranged in an orderly manner that can be retrieved. I fear that libraries may be merely dumping grounds for loads of books that come in every week - being cataloged to reflect the changes the Library of Congress and the Dewey Decimal Classification may make year by year by year. As Vincent Bleeker, the late Director of the Warwick Public Library used to say: "If a cataloger won't be true to the principles of cataloging - then why not catalog books by accession number, or by color of the binding, or by size"? This way would certainly be easier, faster and cheaper! In other words I am saying that the dangers of relying on a centralized cataloging source are the losses of consistency which may result.

Now suppose we say - OK - we will accept centralized cataloging but we will not lose consistency because we will edit and revise what this central source does. Sounds good! But it is easier said than done! The larger the library, or the older the library - the more editing and revision is necessary to maintain consistency. There follows no real savings in staff time due to this editing-revising time. Even if catalogers say "the hell with it" - we'll accept whatever they send us - then the public service librarians cannot accept the resulting inconsistencies.

So can OCLC or any other centralized cataloger do the job? - judge for yourself!

As far as costs are concerned, Ms. Crothers pointed out that OCLC is no small investment. And I am still not convinced there is a savings in professional staff time if extensive editing and revision are needed. In any case, the initial operating and membership expenses (running into the thousands of dollars) are too great for most libraries to even consider. Nor





can the costs be measured for hours of irritation and frayed nerves resulting from staff trying to reconcile inconsistencies inherent in such a system. The irritation is compounded by the fact that we can't confront the source of our problems!

When we see the CRT in operation, we cannot help but be awed by what a remarkable technological machine this is. Yet what do we have? We have bibliographic information. But we can get bibliographic information in six out of ten new books by the Cataloging in Publication program - or if we order books from the Weekly Record we can get information from there, or the Book Publishing Record - or from NUC - or from LC proof sheets (now streamlined to optional English language only boxes). So we do have other sources of bibliographic information - much cheaper than OCLC - information which we may (or may not) accept.

And if it is just catalog cards that you want - there are commercial printers that can do the job much cheaper than OCLC-- only you must provide the bibliographic information on a master card - information that is right for your library.

I feel cataloging costs can be reduced and must be reduced. My way would be to eliminate wasteful, non-productive, non-essential work practices - to separate real details from pettiness. Just "letting the other guy do it" obviously can pose many new and hidden problems that "super salesmen" either are unaware of, or just do not want to mention.

In conclusion, I feel a national systems network as envisioned in the NCLIS report is desirable in the interests of cooperation. But too often this systems network is mentioned in the same breath as a national bibliographic information center. Effective library cooperation requires strong members if the system is to be meaningful and I fear that centralized cataloging may weaken the integrity of individual members. Perhaps added Federal funding should better be spent on strengthening, not supplanting, state and local library systems??? Can a national bibliographic information center understand the needs of your community?



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Please complete this section and return with your dues.

Name ----- Position -----  
 Library ----- Type of Library -----  
 City ----- State -----  
 \*Mailing Address -----

\*The Mailing Address will be used on all RILA mailings. Mail renewal form and dues to: Rhode Island Library Association Membership, Regional Office, Barrington Public Library 283 County Road, Barrington, Rhode Island 02806.

## Article of the Month

"The View from the Tower of Babel" by Daniel Gore, Library Journal, Sept. 15, 1975.

Synopsis: Even in the 1960's, in a period of considerable prosperity for libraries, a sufficient number of buildings could not be constructed to house more rapidly growing collections. "In a few years the majority of academic libraries will own more books than they can shelve; yet half the time they are unable to deliver the books they already own to a patron who wants them. Too many books and too few." One copy of every book in the world can paradoxically be too few, since many readers will still fail to find the book they want when they want it, because someone else has it. And one copy of every book in the world can be too many since many readers will not want many of the total number of books published. As industrial engineer R. W. Trueswell noted, one could selectively remove almost half an academic library's collection (those books that had not circulated in seven years) and yet reduce the holdings of wanted books by a trifling one percent. What percent of your library's collection has not



circulated in seven years? Remove it and you'd reduce your circulation rate by no more than one percent. Eliminate the dead part of the collection and there is space to house new books and duplicates necessary to meet readers' demands. Duplicates are necessary because as Trueswell also noted, a small portion of any library collection is in such heavy demand that it is unavailable when wanted by approximately 50% of academic library users. Place that 50% failure rate against a 1% drop in circulation resulting from a weeding of the non-circulating material. Availability of duplicate titles to meet reader demand, and not ownership of the greatest number of titles, is what will improve a library's performance in serving patrons.

## **R I Library Film Coop Reorganization**

- L. FLANAGAN

The annual membership meeting of the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative on October 9 proved to be the clearest, most organized, and thoroughly informative meeting in the state in some time. Both David Green, the new director of the Cooperative and Curt Bohling, chairman of the Cooperative Management Committee, are to be congratulated.

Green distributed copies of the Cooperative's handsome new film catalog, and the membership voted to distribute single free copies to each Cooperative member (including branch libraries and academic member departments). All others would be charged \$1.00 per copy, as would members for copies beyond the first.

Members also voted, in view of an expected budget deficit this year and next, to increase the per capita membership fee from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents as of July 1, 1976.

Reporting the results of a "service survey" he recently made, Green observed that 50% of film requests are for children's films, but only 20% of the Cooperative's collection is composed of them. This is the weakest point in the collection, though there are other deficiencies in the collection. More ecology, feature and documentary films are also needed, as are duplicates. Some films circulate as much as 50 times a year, and the Cooperative needs at least 120 duplicate titles to meet current demands. On the other side of the coin, some worthwhile titles hardly circulate at all. And Green announced that he wants to package numbers of films with mixed circulation rates according to subject, and distribute them as packages to increase overall circulation. In connection with this package plan he intends to help librarians advertise a given package as a film series, as well as advertise other aspects of their film programs. Librarians, said Green, should learn that film is more than a passive experience, and they should know how to select and advertise films around a theme, how to work a speaker into a film showing, and how to build film programs for interested community groups.

To convey a knowledge of film programming Green will run a series of workshops. Still other workshops are planned on the film as a medium and on the use of film equipment. Again Green pleaded with projectionists to use film carefully and to make certain projector gates are kept clean. The Cooperative spent \$3500 last year in film repair and replacement alone.



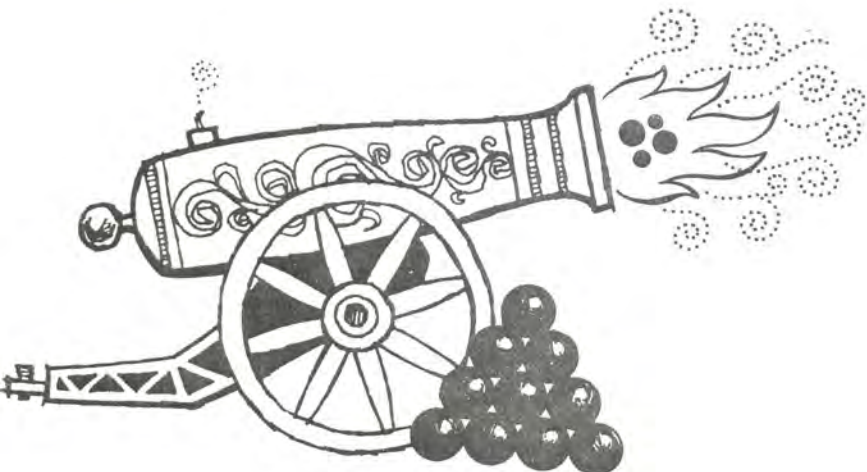
From his study of a "Service Survey" of the members and the collection itself Green felt that there were four priorities for the Cooperative: 1. Repair and replace needed films; 2. Buy duplicates where necessary; 3. Purchase films recommended by members on "Approved purchase list" distributed during the summer; and 4. Buy the least expensive of the important new films now appearing. In addition to tackling these priorities Green said he would like to: a) compose a guide to sources of film in R. I. other than the Cooperative; b) establish a collection development committee with special representation for children's librarians, a by-law review committee, and a fund raising committee; c) hold 1/2 day film previews around the state and use written evaluations at these previews; d) explore film rental to non-members; e) apply for a grant to make the Cooperative an audio-visual reference center, a place with an indepth collection of materials largely on film, f) apply for grants to expand the Cooperative's collection and g) attempt to make R. I. a test area for the new video discs.

In a circulation report the membership learned that 404902people had watched 14918 Cooperative film showings in fiscal 1975. These showings were made possible by holdings of 747 film titles and 919 film prints and the interlibrary loan delivery system of the state. While that amounts to an enormous success for the Cooperative, with over 1600 more film titles circulated in 1975 than in 1974, the Cooperative still has troubles, money troubles. The budget deficit for 1975 was \$2679 and is expected to be \$2300 in 1976. With increased instruction of projectionists Green is hopeful that much film damage can be reduced and that the deficit occasioned in a good part by repairs and replacement will also be reduced. A more major financial problem lies in the fact that the Cooperative has less than \$600 to spend on new films this fiscal year, down from \$13500 last year. Bohling and Green have gambled that the difference, money spent on Green's salary, will be more for the good of the Cooperative than the same amount spent on film now. For it is proposed that Green's expertise, which is certainly genuine enough, will be sufficient to reorganize the Cooperative more efficiently and to find financial grants to pay not only Green's salary but buy more new films than ever before. In a lean year for financial grants that's a big gamble. Nonethe less, the membership voiced no opposition at the October 9 meeting. So there is apparently membership support for the gamble. Anyone with any ideas about alternative funding sources that Green might investigate, or money saving ideas on current operations should contact him at the R. I. Library Film Cooperative, 739-2278. This Cooperative is one of our finest joint library ventures in the state. In this very critical year any kind of support is most welcome.

## **Connecticut Library Association Conference**

The Connecticut Library Association's Fall Conference, duplicated at both Storrs and Bridgeport in October, was focused on unionization of public employees at the local and state level. Connecticut state law now guarantees collective bargaining and binding arbitration to all public employees and guarantees money to meet all labor settlements. Participants overwhelmingly felt that experience with the relatively new legislation has been good overall. Speakers clearly demonstrated that salaries, benefits, and job security did improve with unionization. And a number of participants felt that if anything the tide had turned considerably toward labor and away from management. One of the more interesting developments cited has been the formation of the Civil Service Employees Association Inc., a consultant firm which has blossomed from the Civil Service Employees Association, a statewide union. CSEA Inc. is an organization largely composed of labor lawyers and negotiators who will, for a fee, step into any situation, and organize a union for a given group of employees, negotiate a first contract, a second contract, and handle interviewing disputes - without making the horrendous mistakes usually made by newly organized union members without experience.





## Calendar

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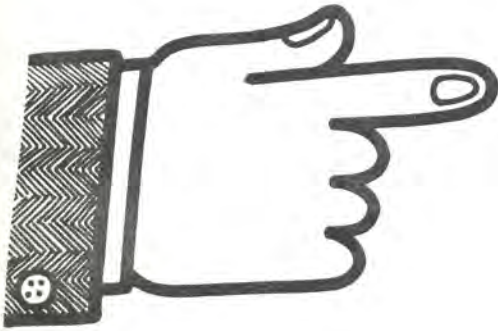
- November 19 - 22      New York Library Association Annual Conference, Americana Hotel, New York City. Write V. Wallace, Northport Public Library, 151 Taurel Ave., Northport, N. Y. 11768
- November 24      "To Live in Providence", a film by Scott Sorensen and Marian Marzynski and funded by the R. I. Committee for the Humanities. Showings (3) at 10:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. Meeting Room, Providence Public Library.
- November 24 - 28      Media Production Week, Department of State Library Services, 10 a. m. - 4 p. m. Call P. Salesses, 277-2726, for an appointment.
- December 1      Cooperative Juvenile Book Review Meeting, "Popular and Controversial Books," Providence Public Library, 9:30 a. m.
- December 4      Large Print Book Conference, Marriott Inn, Providence, R. I. Registration \$6.00 Call Barbara Wilson, Department of State Library Services, for further information. Registration forms included in this Bulletin.
- December 11 - 12      Hardware Preview, Department of State Library Services, call Peter Salesses 277-2726 for information.
- December 15      Adult Book Talks 9:30 a. m. - 11:30 a. m. Speaker: Marcia Di Gregorio, Providence Public Library Information Coordinator, Rochambeau Branch Library, Providence Public Library.
- January 18-24      American Library Association Mid-Winter Conference, Chicago. See American Libraries October 1975 for information.
- July 18-24      American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago.

## The Exchange

Because of a demand, especially from graduate library schools, for back issues of the Bulletin, the Bulletin staff continues its appeal for earlier issues of this publication. We especially need the following numbers: volume 47, number 2 (incorrectly printed as number 3)-with the fat 19th century gentleman on the cover.

Please check your desk drawers and dust bins for old Bulletins. Thanks much.





# Honor Thy Trustees

- American Library Trustee Association

The ALA Jury on Citation of Trustees requests that you submit to RILA President James Giles trustee candidates for the 1976 American Library Association Trustees Citations. The trustee candidates shall, in the judgment of your selection committee, have performed distinguished service to library development whether on the local, state, or national level.

The Jury on Citation of Trustees in the selection of the two recipients of the citations shall follow the policies adopted by the American Library Trustee Association. Equal consideration will be given by the Jury to the trustees of small or large libraries; citations will be limited, however, to trustees in actual service during the last part of the calendar year preceding the conference.

The information desired by the Jury and the procedure to be followed in the selection of the candidates follows: All materials in nomination of candidates shall be sent to Mr. Giles at the Cranston Public Library by December 10, 1975. He in turn will forward such materials to Andrew M. Hansen, Executive Secretary, American Library Trustee Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

The 1976 Trustee Citations shall be presented to the recipients at the first general session of the American Library Association Centennial Conference on July 18, 1976, in Chicago. The Trustee Citation is the highest award conferred on a library trustee by the American Library Association.

## Basic Facts About the Trustee Citations

- Purpose:** The citations are presented to two trustees in recognition of distinguished service to library development. The awards symbolize and honor the best contributions and efforts of the 60,000 American citizens who serve on library boards.
- Terms:** Trustee service so honored may have been performed on the local, state, regional or national level, or at a combination of levels. Equal consideration is given to trustees of small, medium and large public libraries. Citations are limited to trustees in actual service during at least part of the calendar year preceding the conference at which the award is made. This would be the year 1975 for the 1976 awards. The Jury on Citation of Trustees is authorized to make no citations when, in its opinion, no sufficiently outstanding achievement is brought to its attention; or it may make only one citation.
- Nominations:** A nomination should be in the form of a comprehensive statement of the candidate's achievements. Nominations may be submitted by any individual library trustee, librarian, library board, state library extension agency, state library



association, state trustee association, the American Library Trustee Association, or the Public Library Association. The names of nominees who have not received awards may be resubmitted. The nominations should, however, be updated to show further accomplishments, if appropriate.

Nominations for awards at the 1976 annual meeting must be submitted to the ALTA Executive Secretary postmarked not later than December 15, 1975.

Nominations must be no longer than five (5) double-spaced typewritten pages. Five copies are requested.

It is suggested that nominations not be lengthened by statements, petitions, essays, clippings, tear sheets, or by inclusion of non-library related information regarding the nominee. If there is a wish to show broader support of a nominee, it is suggested that following the signature of the nominator there be the signatures or names and addresses of co-sponsors and/or endorsing organizations and individuals, provided such additional signatures stay within the prescribed limitation of five double-spaced pages.

## **Public Library Construction: Federal Funds Available**

Media Write, Massachusetts Bureau of  
Library Extension

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (P. L. 93-383) provides libraries with the opportunity to expand both library facilities and services under Title I, Community Development.

Libraries may receive assistance for acquisition, construction and reconstruction of a facility which is designed to serve as a neighborhood branch library or as part of a multi-purpose neighborhood facility. Libraries may also receive assistance for providing services for a Community Development project. However, the provision of library services is restricted to residents of areas where library services are not available in an eligible Community Development Neighborhood Project and when such services have been applied for and denied or not made available under other applicable Federal laws or programs.

The main thrust of the neighborhood assistance program is to provide concentrated effort to effect change in a specific neighborhood; library participation should be oriented towards this goal. Therefore, communities with populations over 10,000 may only participate if the neighborhood branch library cannot provide the required assistance for the project. Community Development is not intended to provide support for the overall operational and administrative costs of the central library in serving the entire community.

In addition to the Community Development grant program, which can provide Federal funds up to 100 percent of activity costs, HUD is authorized to guarantee loan obligations issued by grant recipients (or public agencies designated by them) to finance acquisition or assembly of real property (and related expenses) to serve or be used in carrying out eligible activities which are identified in the application and for which grants under this title have been or are to be made.



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# R I L A Logo Contest

The Publicity Subcommittee of the Rhode Island Library Association Long Range Plan Implementation Committee has decided to sponsor a logo design contest and offer a prize of \$25.00. The logo (Webster's 7th Collegiate - logogram - a letter, symbol or sign used to represent an entire word) would be for the Rhode Island Library Association. Entries would be accepted from anyone, not just library employees, and should be submitted no later than January 1, 1976 to Jean L. Nash, West Warwick Public Library System, 1043 Main Street, West Warwick, R. I. 02893.

All entries must be designs of no more than two colors, on white ground, size to be 4" x 6" and capable of being reproduced. Any medium is acceptable. This logo would be used in many places - RILA stationery, billboards, posters, etc., and hopefully would make the public "think" libraries" when they saw it.



## The Political Arena

- STEPHANIE KIRKES

Branch Head, Cranston Public Library

After years of watching library legislation be defeated or ignored and realizing that the library was very low on the priority list when it came to governmental consideration, I decided to take a direct step towards being able to influence and support the role of the library. I tried to get myself elected to the City Council of Pawtucket and even though I was trounced by my opponent, the incumbent of six years standing, it was a valuable and enjoyable experience. We hear and read about how librarians should take a stand, but yet few of them are visible or vocal enough to gain much needed attention. My intention was to run for the School Committee, but when I walked into the Board of Canvassers office to fill out the necessary papers, and asked, off-handedly, who was running in my own district only to find out that the incumbent councilman was unopposed, my intentions did a quick turn-about. Our system of government doesn't work at it's best when elected officials are unopposed and just keep rollin' along, year after year. So I declared myself in the race (?) and went about collecting signatures of registered voters in my district.

This was my initial attempt in the political arena and the first thing I learned was that an awful lot of people aren't even registered to vote. The second thing I learned was that people are very reluctant to sign their names to ANYTHING! Fear and apathy seemed to be the dominant reasons for not giving me a signature, even though it was not in any way an endorsement or an obligation to vote for me. Since the signatures were required to appear exactly as they did on the



voting list, there were signatures that didn't count at all because the voter had neglected to use his or her middle initial, or had put it in when it didn't appear on the voting list. So it was necessary to collect as many as 200 signatures, just so 50 correct ones would be guaranteed. I handed all my names in the day before the deadline, confident that I had enough, but the Board of Canvassers called during the day and said I needed 19 more in order to qualify and have my name on the ballot in November. That last night, I was out until 11, getting reactions such as, "You're crazy to be out alone at night". But I was able to collect enough signatures and so was qualified by the Board of Canvassers. This was just the beginning.

As a result of the reactions I got from people I talked with in their homes, I was determined to work towards the improvement of the feeling of security. If people were so afraid to go out at night in their own neighborhood, wasn't there anything to be done? Were the police doing their job as well as they could? Did we need more or brighter streetlights? Was the establishment of a youth center a partial solution? In addition to these questions, I wanted to concern myself and the City Council, if I was elected, with setting up a small branch library in the district, using a vacant store that was situated on a corner lot and had parking. Since the educational level of the residents in the district was, for the most part, on the low side, the addition of a neighborhood library had obvious advantages. Recreational facilities were lacking, as were educational opportunities for adults. Using the elementary schools at night for the adults of the area for both recreation and education was something else I wanted to work on. My ideas of what I wanted and hoped to work for were printed on a flier that I handed out to people as I went around the neighborhood, door-to-door. Fliers were also left in busy locations, such as laundromats and grocery stores. Several good friends donated hours of their time and energy to make posters for me, with the name and office prominent. I also had large posters professionally printed. The trouble with the posters, though, was that as soon as we put them up in the neighborhood, they would mysteriously disappear within a few hours. Several generous people, to whom I owe my great appreciation, agreed to let the posters be put in their front yards or on their houses. My husband and I obtained the voting lists of all the people in the district and mailed a flier to every one of the registered voters. Again, with this chore, I received a great deal of help from a few wonderful friends who addressed envelopes, folded fliers, stamped and licked. I was invited to and spoke at two different Candidates' Nights, neither of which my opponent attended. The local newspaper in reporting the first Candidates' Night omitted my name, statement and photograph completely. Whether this was intentional or not, I have no idea.

"...The First Amendment (of the U. S. Constitution) allows all ideas to be expressed--whether orthodox, popular, off-beat, or repulsive.... People are left to pick and choose between competing offerings...." is what Justice William O. Douglas had to say about something we have lately been hearing, arguing and talking about, intellectual freedom. And that is precisely what I wanted to do, offer the people a choice, give them a chance to use a little of the freedom that our constitution guarantees, let them "pick and choose", as the good Justice said. And choose they did. Even though I did not win, the experience I gained was valuable. I learned that an organization of people to work for you and with you is very important, the larger the better. I overheard someone at the meeting in Newport say that the Rhode Island Library Association was not a political organization. No, it is not, but perhaps some of its members ought to become more directly involved in some political organization, if the library is to get the kind of recognition and support that most of us want. How many members of Congress do you know who are lawyers? How many are librarians?



# Concepts and Crochets

The time may well have arrived for the chairman of the RILA Professional Committee to present a resolution to the Association concerning unemployed librarians. The District of Columbia Library Association recently considered a resolution requesting reduction of library school enrollments in view of the growing numbers of unemployed librarians.

\* \* \* \* \*

Patricia Pothier of the Northern Regional Office has suggested that an issue of the RILA Bulletin be done by students in the Graduate Library School at the University of Rhode Island. It would be open to long and short articles, reflecting student research, ideas, hopes, fears, whatever. The Bulletin editorial staff is willing. Would anyone amongst GLS students be willing to coordinate the issue at URI? Just telephone the Bulletin editor.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mathematicians at Brown University meet each Friday to hear and discuss a paper by one of their colleagues. If the thesis of the paper holds up, the author frequently polishes the document and publishes it. These weekly meetings, therefore, promote research and its distribution in the field. And they bring people with common interests together in a club-like atmosphere for regular intellectual exercise as well as some conviviality and refreshment. Could librarianship in Rhode Island support similar activity, even on a monthly basis?

\* \* \* \* \*

The centralized processing center at the Department of State Library Services collapsed this month because of a \$27,000 deficit since July 1. That collapse has thrown a number of libraries into unexpected panic. Those libraries may well have to shell out quite a few additional dollars to duplicate individually the work performed for them until recently by DSLS. In view of this unexpected and serious failure at the state library level, and in view of an ad hoc committee's reform attempts last spring to put the processing center in good working order (see July 1975 RILA Bulletin p. 24), and in view of DSLS's failure to inform that committee prior to the center's collapse that committee reforms were not working, this editor feels that the ad hoc committee should request a full report from DSLS on the causes of the processing center failure. Copies of that report could go to all libraries which hold or have held contracts with the processing center.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since the processing center at DSLS is scheduled to close its doors December 31, the Rhode Island Library Association might consider a one day mid-winter conference on the problems of cataloging in the state. What can libraries, especially small libraries do? What are the benefits and limitations of commercial services? What are the comparative costs? What solutions have local librarians discovered? What information, and what effort, can we share?

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The Consortium of R. I. Academic and Research Libraries has formulated an agreement (see RILA Bulletin, August 1975, pages 13-16) to allow interlibrary loans for undergraduates. In dealing with these undergraduates, cooperating libraries will gather considerable information about local undergraduates, their book needs, their colleges, their places of residence, their success or failure in their academic libraries. Would CRIAL consider assembling this information in say a year or two, to present a composite picture of the R. I. undergraduate, his library needs and usage? This picture, suggested one regional coordinator, will probably show enormous service to undergraduates by public libraries, and may provide a whole new rationale for funding public libraries in part from the State Department of Education.

## The Lost Colony: Reflections on a Civil War

- RICHARD FITZ MAURICE

Audio Visual Tech., Pawtucket Public Library

As you sit and read this in well fed middle class America, there are people who speak our language and form a considerable percentage of our population fighting a war. This war has been going on for hundreds of years. It can only end the way the same war ended here, with the British troops going home. Ireland is England's lost colony.

I think that libraries should have wall maps of countries of the world. I have spoken to so many Americans who do not know that Ireland is divided into two separate countries. I have been to Ireland four times as I have relatives in the free south. You have to show a passport to go into the occupied north.

When I tell people I am going to Ireland, they say be careful. I then tell them that I am going to the south where it is a lot safer than the streets of Detroit or San Francisco; and they look at me with confusion. But there is no war in the south. And ignorance of that is ruining the tourist trade of Eire. Yet there is peace and quiet abounding in the lush green countryside of the south. Friendlier people I have never met than those who live there.

Now if I would have said that I was going to northern Ireland, then I would expect someone to say "be careful". Believe me I know. I met two 17 year old girls in the north. Both of their young brothers were wanted by the British for suspected I. R. A. activities. The girls had been tortured by the British soldiers. They had both lost their little fingers and both had a cross tattooed on their breasts with a heated bayonet. I met another girl from Northern Ireland who had run away to Holland where I was visiting friends. She also was very young. She came home one day and found only her front door standing. That was all that was left of her house and family after the Protestant equivalent of the I. R. A. bombed it.

I do not condone the I. R. A.'s violence but I can see why they react that way. I hope to see a Mahatma Gandhi type leader get the British out peacefully someday. Three million Irish against 55 million English can not succeed violently.

You see it all started hundreds of years ago when the English brought over Scottish Protestants who were loyal to England and put them in Northern Ireland. In this way they hoped to gain better control over all of Ireland. Well, the Scottish intruders were given the best land and the Irish Catholics were removed from their homes to make room for the Protestants.



Then the Scots were given all the governmental positions and oppressed the native Irish with the help of England. Now the Irish Catholics and Protestant Scots live in two different worlds. The Catholics of Northern Ireland live in ghettos in their own country and the streets are paved with English soldiers and tanks and machine gun bunkers in Londonderry and Belfast. If you walk down a street in the Protestant section where Catholics are not allowed, you see banners that read "God save the Queen: Catholics be damned."

Ireland had a population of eight million before the potato famine in the mid 1880's. After that the English let them starve or killed them in battles or drove them to leave for America or Australia. Today there are barely three million Irish people in all of Ireland. It is the only country in the world with a declining population. Because of political oppression in the north and economic oppression of the south by England, it is not getting any better.

What can you do? Well, I'm not confident about making recommendations. Most people seem afraid to stick their necks out these days, because they are afraid of getting them chopped off. You can write letters to your Congressman and to the President, and urge them to make England set its lost colony free. The Irish have been fighting for freedom since the middle ages and perhaps before, and have met enough Irishmen to know that they are just stubborn enough never to give up.

As librarians you can exhibit updated wall maps and news clippings to help the public keep informed of current events in Ireland. Libraries should also have the following titles on the subject of the Irish struggle for freedom and on the Irish people.

- 1) Ireland's Civil War, by Calton Younger, Taplinger 1969.
- 2) The Great Famine (Studies in Irish History 1845-52), edited by R. Dudley Edwards and T. Desmond Williams, Russell and Russell, 1975 reprint of 1957 ed.
- 3) The Crows of Mephistopheles and Other Stories, by George Fitzmaurice and The Plays of George Fitzmaurice, Dufour, 1970.
- 4) Fodor's Ireland, 1975.
- 5) Holy War in Belfast (A History of the Troubles in Northern Ireland), by Andrew Boyd, Grove, 1972, paperback ed.
- 6) The Fenian Chief (A Biography of James Stephens), by Desmond Ryan, Univ. of Miami Press, 1967.
- 7) States of Ireland, by Conor Cruise O'Brien, Random, 1975.

## A S I S Conference

- L. FLANAGAN

Twenty-three hundred librarians, computer specialists and information scientists came to Boston for the October 26-29 annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science. With the "Information Revolution" as its theme, the conference included a variety of programs dealing with copyright, a national information plan, the privacy issue, networking, costing analysis, and teleprocessing. The keynote address was delivered by Daniel Bell, Harvard professor of sociology and author of The Coming of Post Industrial Society.

Dr. Bell's address, "Toward a National Policy in Information," proved to be a genuinely enjoyable experience. Placing the information revolution in a larger social context, Professor Bell observed that over a century ago the world left the agricultural age, where the emphasis had been on the production of power in its various forms. When power was harnessed,



it could be used for the production of goods and the world entered the industrial age. Now, according to Bell, we are entering the post-industrial age, where the resources for both production of power and goods are growing scarce, but where information is becoming plentiful. In the post-industrial society, information is the key variable in understanding reality. With appropriate information, dwindling resources can be more efficiently used. But this information must be harnessed, procedures for its use must be agreed upon. While we have the information to solve or begin to solve many national problems, we have not agreed on priorities or policies in employing this information and developing further information. For example, in telecommunications we have moved from a local to a galactic view in the twentieth century. Yet in the political sphere, our concentration still rests on a system of states much as it did in the last century. Can political institutions, can human beings, keep up with the pace of information technology?

Presently 20 to 40% of the gross national product is information. 20% to 40% of what can be and is sold each year in the United States is information, and that percentage is growing (no one suggested that will surely mean the death of the public library, which will hardly be supported by the taxpayer in an information giveaway when everybody else is selling the stuff). Without some national policy to direct the growth and application of knowledge, the nation faces disaster. As diverse groups acquire more knowledge randomly, more demands are made by these groups on the social and political structures, which demands are neutralized by other groups with contrary demands, and we face paralysis.

The major need is for the development of a national information policy. And the major question is, what should the role of government be in the development and implementation of that policy. Should government direct it, or guide it, or merely fund it? If not government, who?

GALLIMAUFY

The Executive Board of the Rhode Island Library Association announces that the RILA annual membership fee for most trustees should be \$5.00, since most trustees do not have a personal income from library work in excess of \$4999. Please encourage your trustees to join, and to participate in the newly reorganized RILA trustee committee chaired Francoise Anderson of the Coventry Public Library.

\* \* \* \* \*

Miss Harriet Briggs, former head librarian in East Providence for over 30 years, until her retirement in 1951, died in mid-October. She was the second woman to hold that East Providence post, having been preceded in it by her mother.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jewel Drickamer, Director of the Department of State Library Services, has said that the Governor's Conference on Libraries may be scheduled as late as May 1977, and the White House Conference on Libraries should follow in autumn 1977. Miss Drickamer also noted that increases in state and federal aid before then are unlikely.

\* \* \* \* \*



The concept of centralized or last copy book storage in Rhode Island is alive and being explored. One possible site under investigation as a final retirement home for old books is Rodman Hall at the University of Rhode Island.

\* \* \* \* \*

Cassette recordings of the RILA Fall Conference talks by Julius Michaelson, R. I. Attorney General, and by Charles Churchwell, Brown University librarian, are available, as is a cassette recording of the Conference businessmeeting. Please telephone the Bulletin editor for copies.

\* \* \* \* \*

Doris Dexter, new librarian at the Harmony Library, announces that the library has been relocated in far superior quarters in the nearby Hawkins Elementary School.

\* \* \* \* \*

Pat Bullard, Director of the Cumberland Public Libraries, reports that by January 1st the former Cistercian Monastery in her town will be transformed into the new Cumberland Public Library. Construction should be completed in November, and furnishing and moving done in December.

\* \* \* \* \*

Elizabeth Russell reminds us that Cora Cheney's "Christmas Tree Hession" will again be dramatized in Newport this year, with Newporters dressed in colonial costume on December 19.

\* \* \* \* \*

George Parks in URI's Biblio sees an end in sight for construction of his library's addition. The new structure is presently enclosed, and lighting and bookstack installation should be completed about the first of the year.

## **Rhode Island Library Association**

### **Legislation. 1975 - 76**

The following bills to increase library funding were announced at the RILA Fall Conference by the Government Relations Committee. These bills have been before the House Finance Committee in the R. I. General Assembly since last winter. Please read the bills carefully. Instructions on how to support them will follow in later Bulletins.

#### BILL 75-H.5667

would amend General Law 29-6-9, "Special Research Centers," as follows:

Following "...the University of Rhode Island," add "Providence College and Bryant College."



EXPLANATION: The libraries of Providence College and Bryant College would be designated Special Research Centers, making them eligible for small annual grants-in-aid (currently \$7500). These libraries are, to some extent, performing this backup service to the interlibrary loan system already. Brown University, University of Rhode Island, and Rhode Island College already have such status.

BILL 75-H. 5668

would amend General Law 29-6-2, "State Aid to Free Public Libraries," as follows:

Strike "twenty-five cents (25¢) per capita and not more than fifty (50¢) per capita" and substitute "forty cents (40¢) per capita".

EXPLANATION: The level of state aid to free public libraries would be raised by increasing the minimum state grant from 25¢ to 40¢ and by removing the ceiling. Effectively, the annual grant-in-aid would be increased only 5¢ per capita, as DSLS has been funding for several years at the level of 35¢ per capita, using other money.

BILL 75-H. 5669

would amend General Law 29-6-7, "Interrelated Library System," as follows:

Strike "twenty-five cents (25¢) per capita" and substitute "forty-five cents (45¢) per capita", and

following "other than city or town where the same is located" add "with the exception of South County Interrelated Library System where the population of the regional center community shall be included as a basis of computation for grants-in-aid."

EXPLANATION: State per capita grants-in-aid to regional centers located in Barrington, Pawtucket, Warwick, and Westerly would be raised from 25¢ to 45¢.

Because of the seasonal change in the population size of the region, and because certain activities are required of all centers, without regard to size, it is necessary for the South County Interrelated Library System to have additional funds. This would be done by allowing this system to include the population of Westerly in its per capita computations.

BILL 75-H. 5670

would amend General Law 29-6-8, "Principal Public Library," as follows:

Strike "one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00)" and substitute "three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000.00)."

EXPLANATION: This change would raise the level of state aid to the Principal Public Library by increasing the minimum state grant from \$100,000.00 to \$300,000.00. In effect it would raise the state grant from its present level of \$223,366.00 to the proposed minimum of \$300,000.00.

SUPPORT BILL 75-H. 5667

SPECIAL RESEARCH CENTERS

The proposed amendment to G. L. 29-6-9 would designate the libraries of Providence College and Bryant College as "Special Research Centers." Currently, the Department of State Library Services funds such centers at \$7500 per year. Brown University, Rhode Island College, and the University of Rhode Island are presently serving in this capacity.

The term "Special Research Center" denotes that a particular institution possesses special collections which are of significant research value. The designation opens these collections to limited use by the public throughout the state. The centers provide physical access to their collections for citizens with letters of referral from other R. I. librarians. Each special research center also services loan requests transmitted by the principal public library to the terminals installed in each center.



Unfortunately, the exclusion of Providence College and Bryant College has limited the usefulness of this system. Recognition of these two institutions is long overdue. Providence College now possesses a new and vastly improved library facility, the Phillips Memorial Library. The creation of an Ethnic Studies Center and an archive has resulted in the acquisition of important collections. Bryant College also has a large new library building and its collections on business and marketing are unequalled anywhere in the state.

The valuable contributions which Providence College and Bryant College could make to the state's library network should no longer be ignored.

SUPPORT BILL 75H-5668

#### STATE AID FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The free public library has been a historic tradition in New England, an important manifestation of New England values and priorities. Though the individual community libraries were often the gift of wealthy local philanthropists, the generally high regard for education ever since the Pilgrims has been a powerful force in the continued concern for good libraries. In the past, Rhode Island's libraries have been national leaders.

But the Age of Philanthropy is over. And we all know the disheartening library budget figures. Inflation continues to spiral the cost of telephones, postage, books, paper supplies, salaries, heat, bookmobile gas. Many library budgets are frozen or even cut back. And the poor economy is sending substantially more people to the library for service. The thin red line gets thinner and thinner.

The library is the natural place to fill our informational, educational, inspirational, and recreational needs. A healthy public library should be the heart of every community. Without reasonable libraries, the people of Rhode Island become the losers, for few other institutions are organized to perform these kinds of services. But if Rhode Island's people are going to continue to have access to the kinds of information they need to make decisions in their daily lives, public libraries in our cities and towns must have more money. Our libraries cannot be allowed to atrophy and die for lack of funds. Librarians and trustees must enlist the help of library friends and patrons in calling this need to the attention of the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Bill 75-H. 5668 asks for only a nickel more per capita than libraries are presently receiving. Smithfield would receive an additional \$673.40; Scituate, \$374.45; Hopkinton, \$269.60; and Portsmouth, \$612.55. This money is obviously not going to solve all our problems; it would be only "emergency" money to help us over a difficult period. It is felt that we realistically cannot ask for more. And a point often overlooked is that the bill would also remove the "maximum" from the law, making increased funding easier in the future.

Librarians over the years have generally been nonpolitical, and have rarely fought for the tax monies libraries really need. Now we must stand up and be counted. It is time that librarians told the public and officials what the library has been doing for the community quietly and steadily for years, and what it will cost to keep up a respectable level of service.

SUPPORT BILL 75-H. 5669

#### INTERRELATED LIBRARY SYSTEM

For nine years the State of Rhode Island has been fortunate to have a progressively fine Interrelated Library System. It has been refined to the point where libraries and librarians could not achieve their goals without this outside assistance. When the network was started in 1964 and expanded in 1967, the funding was based on a per capita grant of twenty-five cents,



excluding the population of the community which houses the Regional Center. This level of funding has not increased since the beginning, though population increases with the 1970 Census resulted in additional income to each region.

The Department of State Library Services in addition gives grants of eight thousand dollars to each region toward the Coordinator's salary, and the Department pays for the cost of teletype. Further, the Department of State Library Services has given several additional one year grants for specific projects. However, there has not been an operational increase; yet in the period of 1972 through 1976 fiscal years, inflation has increased an average of 12 per cent a year and salaries have increased an average of 6.5 per cent. Thus the purchasing power of the regions has substantially decreased.

Interlibrary loan is the largest area of service and increased steadily for the first nine years, broadening from simple title searches to more sophisticated subject research.

The visible and unifying link for this network is the well developed but costly delivery system. Not included in published statistical information is the benefit derived by the entire library community from the free film and mail deliveries which are provided by the drivers.

The Regional Centers also provide an assortment of other services, including backup collections of paperbacks and hard cover books, the printing of book lists and flyers, and provision for consultative services and numerous workshops.

These services are paid for from budgets that have been held to a level set in 1972. With circulation records being broken, the Regional Offices are long overdue for a moderate increase to fight four years of double digit inflation. The Government Relations Committee has decided to fight for the same bills that the Rhode Island Library Association placed in the Assembly last year. For the bills to make it through the House and Senate, they need the support of all librarians and interested allies. Please support the four bills and forward information to patrons, Friends of Libraries groups and Trustees. We need to move sooner this year than last to gain added momentum and recognition.

SUPPORT BILL 75-H, 5670

#### PRINCIPAL PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Providence Public Library, because of the strength of its collections and services, was designated the State's principal public library in 1964. Since the library makes its entire resources freely and easily available to public libraries in the state, residents of cities and towns other than the City of Providence and regional library centers, it is eligible for a state grant. The current grant-in-aid is \$223,366. This level of funding was reached in the fiscal year of 1971-1972. The Rhode Island Department of State Library Services was able to secure some additional monies which were disbursed to the library as four one-year grants for specific projects. Yet the operational grant is at the same level in fiscal 1976 as fiscal 1972. In order for the library to keep pace with just the yearly inflationary factor since 1972, an additional \$76,000 was stated as a basic requirement in last year's legislative proposal.

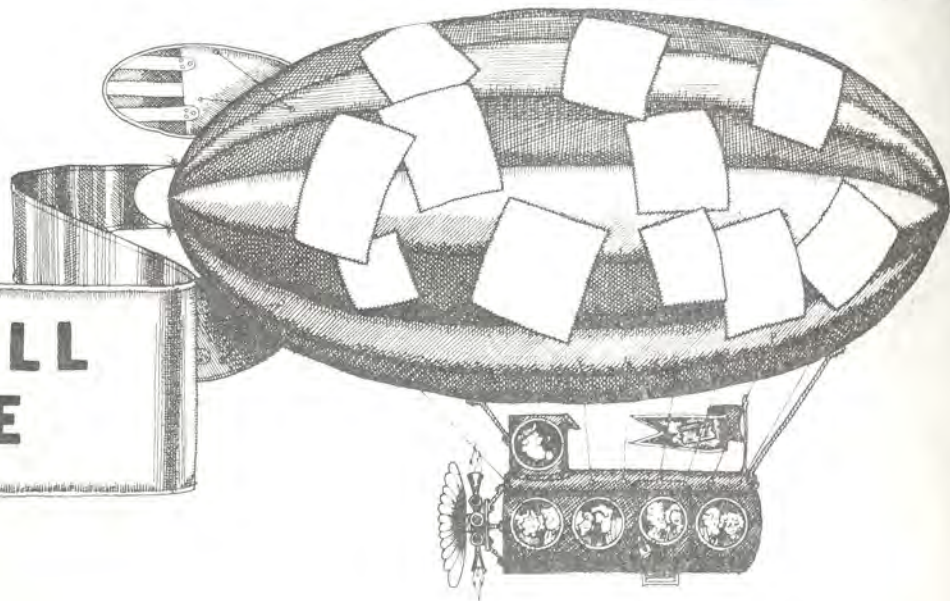
Skilled personnel are necessary to acquire, organize and actively stimulate the use of the library's broad range of historical and contemporary material. Its total print and non-print resources number well over 1,000,000 items. Books and periodicals are in excess of 660,000. Other parts of the collection include government documents, maps, audiovisual materials, copying equipment, pictures and art reproductions, paperbacks, pamphlets, etc. Last year 149,204 reference questions were answered and 790,606 items of library material circulated to Rhode Island citizens. Direct state-wide use by Rhode Island residents was substantiated in October, 1975 by a week-long survey, conducted at the Central Library and the Branches. 45.7% of the people using the Central Building and 8.5% of the branch library users do not live in Providence (please note corrections in this line to the informational sheet on this bill distributed



# R I L A FALL CONFERENCE

LINDA HODGMAN &

LEE FLANAGAN



In the world of contemporary librarianship, we find the skies blackened with storm clouds and the earth shaken by heavy thunder. The ground trembles beneath libraries with every announcement of budget and personnel cuts, with the decline of federal and state support, with the soaring spiral of inflation, with the rapidly growing public demand for more information from ever diminishing collections. And the sky darkens ominously with the threat of electronic telecommunications monopolies replacing books, with the likelihood that most information will soon be priced rather than free, with the possibility that human dignity will be very difficult for most to achieve when all information is controlled by a very few.

Through these tempests a small and fragile dirigible, the RILA 1975 Fall Conference was flown in our opinion with great steadiness and competence by its participants. There were no stunts, no sensations, no dare devil flying, just sound, practical navigation that effectively got us to where we wanted to go, some common sense pragmatic modest answers to some of the problems of these evil times. Beth Perry and Sidney Wright and all members of their Conference Committee deserve, we think, the commendation of the Executive Board.

On the first day of the conference over 220 people representing all areas of librarianship lined up at the Conference registration desk in the Sheraton Islander Hotel in Newport. Thereafter, they milled around 47 different exhibits in the main hall, balancing coffee cups, shaking hands, seeing themselves on Pawtucket's television equipment display and shouting above the general hullabaloo, until the panels and programs commenced. Then they divided up. Fox Point Attorney Robert Mann told library staffers that they had to organize and obtain legal precedents to guarantee their rights to fully serve children with all types of materials, while local library figures Louise Dolan, Alice Forsstrom and Jan Thomas presented their impressions of child advocacy. Meanwhile, upstairs David Chase of the R. I. Historical Preservation Commission described his work in surveying the history of whole communities and Professor James Findlay detailed URI's Oral History Project. With virtually not a moment to breathe, conferees then moved on to hear the Intellectual Freedom Committee tell how it had deleted much of last spring's controversial "Appendix C" in a new resolution being presented to the membership. In the same hour other librarians heard Susan Boucher of the Pawtucket Library and Albert Klyberg of the R. I. Historical Society respectively address problems in writing and collecting local history.

Then the buffet luncheon confronted conferees with the same problem that registration had - long, very long, lines. These were the only real difficulties with the Conference, which in itself speaks well of the overall performance. But these problems in queuing could be attended to by the next Conference.



After lunch the feature address of the day was made by R. I.'s Attorney General Julius Michaelson. While we expected that his observations might be rather vague and generally political, we found his talk on "The Right of Privacy vs. the Public's Right to Know" very well thought out, complex, and thoroughly cognizant of the subtleties and ambiguities involving the use and misuse of information. Mr. Michaelson stated that not until 1965 did the Supreme Court recognize privacy as an essential element in our constitutional liberties, and that thus far the High Court has not yet really determined what governmental and societal interests justify limiting the right to privacy. We do know, continued the Attorney General, that the right to privacy has, to some degree, to be balanced against the public's right to know and regulate. There are numerous instances where it is not clear just where a balance can be struck. For example, when bombings occur, do law enforcement agencies have the right to examine library circulation records to see who may have borrowed books on bomb manufacture? Do pharmacists have a right, when considering an applicant for employment, to know if the applicant has a record of drug convictions? How far does freedom of the press extend in considering the right of an individual to a fair trial? What right does government have to secrecy in conducting its affairs. Who has a right to medical and credit information regarding an individual? Too frequently in these delicate areas, noted the Attorney General, a decision between privacy and the right to know is made "without consistency and without uniformity" on a case by case basis. What we need are more uniform guidelines or standards for such decisions, standards determined by the courts. We need more study, and more definite legislation for both the individual and the society. In conclusion, Mr. Michaelson affirmed that in a well-functioning society there must be enough privacy to nourish individual creativity and constructive expression, and there should be enough publicity of government and similiar activities so that individuals can form correct judgments about important political matters.

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Next, everyone scurried off to hear about the large dimensions of book loss, with Dick Robbins of Warwick Public Library posing a very amusing account of book loss and library mismanagement. Charles Crosby of Providence Public Library approached the same subject from the serious side, while Dick Olson of R. I. College Library and Paul Bazin of the Providence College Library detailed the operation of actual book security systems in their libraries. Upstairs at the same time Anne Shaw of URI, Frank Conti of the State, and Ethel Lee of Brown University spoke of several pieces of very interesting proposed new legislation to develop and manage state documents centers.

At the conclusion of these sessions librarians again dashed off to hear the next featured speaker, Charles Churchwell of the Brown University Libraries. This dashing between meetings made for another Conference problem Thursday. The half hour breaks between sessions virtually did not exist because meetings began late and ended late. We felt that conferees were harried, and exhibitors who counted on seeing conferees in the scheduled breaks were more short changed than necessary. RILA should adopt a Conference guideline to the effect that all conference meetings will begin and end on time.

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Dr. Churchwell spoke on "A Viable Alternative to Faculty Status for Librarians." Such status is here according to the documents of the profession. This status includes faculty, rank, sabbatical and other leaves, tenure, commensurate salaries, time for research and writing, and travel funds. These advantages allow both for building a better research collection and for improving the quality of service. The question, asked Dr. Churchwell, is: can we



achieve these two objectives in a way other than through faculty status?

We can, simply by asserting our roles as librarians, noted Dr. Churchwell. Academic librarians should be proud of their function. No respectable university or college possesses other than a good to outstanding library, for a library is central to any learning institution. "You cannot have a quality institution," asserted Dr. Churchwell, "without a quality library." As Paul Buck urged more than 20 years ago, "let us apologize no more but proudly assert that the library is a vital organ of the university, and that he who directs its policy is potentially second in importance only to the president as the custodian of the institution's well being." To do justice to the demands of contemporary academic librarianship, however, it is becoming more and more necessary to specialize, in order to be able to judge complex materials for the collection and to be able to interpret more difficult information to faculty and students alike. Though the generalist is necessary, there will be less room for him in the future. Specialization will of course bring better salaries, job security, improved working conditions, and opportunities for professional development. Dr. Churchwell concluded "The viable alternative would seem to be to return to the concept of being librarians, and to rid ourselves of the schizophrenia that has diverted us from our central task." Academic librarians can clearly demonstrate that their work is central to an institution of learning, and they can focus without apology on the unique contribution of librarianship.

Several points in particular disturbed us about this talk. One, Dr. Churchwell seems to assume that academic librarians have wished to give up being librarians and to become faculty. But there's no more evidence for that assumption than that academic chemists want to be faculty and not chemists anymore. Academic librarians want to be librarians and faculty, and the dual goal rather than diverting academic librarians from excellence in their tasks, as Dr. Churchwell suggested, has motivated them to become increasingly more excellent to meet faculty standards. Secondly, Churchwell's contention that more specialization is necessary to both improved service and to improved collections is indisputable. But the librarian who wants to develop and maintain the specialization that Churchwell wants is going to have to have research time, writing and travel funds, and a satisfactory salary. In other words, Dr. Churchwell's kind of specialist is going to need all of the benefits of faculty status. And to get those benefits its going to be necessary to get faculty status. For academic librarians to rid themselves of a concern for that status means a loss of conditions necessary to reach the level of specialization that Dr. Churchwell wishes. And that seems to be a problem he did not consider in his talk.

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Thursday's program concluded with David Green, Director of the R. I. Library Film Cooperative, demonstrating despite broken camera, the elements of a good film.

Friday brought an expectedly smaller group of registrants to the Conference, about 100 in all, and made us think that RILA should perhaps aim only at one day conferences with a clear theme or target. Other state library associations such as Connecticut's are beginning to do this with great success. One day fall, winter and spring RILA Conferences focused in depth on single subjects would be very promising.

At the Association's Business Meeting Friday members heard from Bob Burford of the Government Relations Committee that RILA would continue to sponsor this session the four library funding bills it now has before the General Assembly finance committee ( see article prior to this for description of the four bills). A change in the proposed bills at this late date might confuse the legislators. In the very near future Association members and other friends of libraries will be asked to actively support the proposed legislation. Methods of support will be detailed in future Bulletin issues.



After that report Jewel Drickamer, Director of the Department of State Library Services, told us about planning for the 1977 R. I. Governor's Conference on Libraries. Thus far the Department still awaits ALA guidelines on how to proceed. Meantime, however, a meeting is planned shortly with the Advisory Board of Library Commissioners and the State Advisory Council on Libraries to examine possible directions for the 1977 Conference. DSLS will stay in touch on this matter with RILA, RISLA, CRIAL, RISMA and other major state library organizations.

Robert Maier presented the Intellectual Freedom Committee's latest resolution, on contradictions in the "Introduction" of the ALA Intellectual Freedom Handbook. Members themselves had asked for this resolution at last spring's RILA conference, a resolution which is now quite moderate in tone and aim. According to Maier, the RILA IFC likes the ALA Manual very much, the IFC fully supports the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, but the IFC would like the membership to request withdrawal of contradictions in the ALA Manual's short and unnecessary "Introduction" - before those contradictions prove an embarrassment to the profession. Members present decided to submit the resolution to all RILA members for a vote by mail. The resolution and a ballot appear in the Bulletin article after this one.

A second resolution requesting the Association to ask for a reopening of the Warren Commission's investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination was defeated.

Louise Sherby's excellent report on the work of the Long Range Plan Implementation Committee was also presented at the business meeting, and the text of that is reprinted in this Bulletin after the "IFC Resolution" article.

After the business meeting, conferees had a choice of listening to Ellen Altman of the University of Toronto Library School speak about her projected "Cookbook" on do it yourself measurement library service. Or conferees could hear HEW's Jane Mayerson talk of available federal grants, Lee Flanagan speak of locally available grants, and Providence Public Library's Mildred Giusti outline the many and diverse sources of grants on file in her library.

In the last sessions after lunch, William O'Malley of URI Library's Technical Services Department and James Damico of Brown University's Reference Service address new developments in their collections while Yale's George Vrooman presented his philosophy of collection development. Running concurrently was RIC Professor James Ritter's workshop on budgeting for small public libraries, where he presented a model budget form. Things concluded with Providence's Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Jack White informally discussing the Freedom of Information Act over cocktails. The Conference in our estimation had been quite satisfying, if not exciting, and we set off from Newport feeling rather pleased.

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LAST MINUTE JOB HOTLINE INFO

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Cranston, Rhode Island 02905

Children's Librarian

James T. Giles, Library Director, Cranston Public Library, 1825 Broad Street, 37½ hrs. 2 evenings and alternate Saturdays; MLS preferred; exp. in work with children.

Cranston, Rhode Island 02905

Preschool Project Director (half time)

James T. Giles, Library Director, 1825 Broad Street Bachelor's degree in Early Childhood Education; some exp working with preschool agencies; knowledge of appropriate book and non-book materials.



# Intellectual Freedom Committee

## Resolution and Ballot

- a. Editor's Note: at the RILA Fall Conference a workshop and a part of Friday's business meeting were devoted to discussion of the resolution which follows. This resolution has been formulated by the RILA Intellectual Freedom Committee in response to a request of the RILA membership at the 1975 Spring Conference. At that time the IFC's objections to ALA's 1974 Intellectual Freedom Manual, voiced in appendix C of a draft of the RILA Intellectual Freedom Handbook, were rejected by the RILA membership. The membership asked that said objections be phrased as a resolution for the membership to take action on at the Fall Conference. At the Fall Conference business meeting those in attendance decided to open voting on the resolution to the whole Association membership, by mail-in ballot. That ballot appears below - please return it by January 1, 1975.

For any member to take action on the resolution intelligently, some careful reading is necessary. Re-reading of the ALA Library Bill of Rights and of the Freedom to Read Statement, as well as a considered reading of the "Introduction" and "Historic Overview" of the 1974 Intellectual Freedom Manual are essential to any rational decision about the resolution which follows. We think that RILA members who care about intellectual freedom will review these documents and vote on the resolution.

b. Resolution of the RILA Intellectual Freedom Committee

- Whereas, The Rhode Island Library Association fully supports the American Library Association's Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, and
- Whereas, The "Introduction" to the 1974 Office for Intellectual Freedom's Intellectual Freedom Manual, from the "Introduction's" prominent position as well as from its content, appears to be intended to serve as the latest and fullest interpretation of numerous documents in the Manual including the Library Bill of Rights and the Freedom to Read Statement, and
- Whereas, The Manual's "Introduction" posits two incompatible definitions of intellectual freedom, the first in paragraph one that intellectual freedom is freedom of belief and freedom to act upon one's belief and the other in paragraph two that intellectual freedom is freedom of belief necessary to action but separate from it, and
- Whereas, The "Historic Overview" which follows the "Introduction" appears to impugn both of these definitions when its authors Judy Krug and James Harvey assert that ALA has never endorsed a uniform or rigid definition of intellectual freedom, but has rather promoted a variety of principles aimed at fostering a favorable climate for intellectual freedom, and



- Whereas, Neither of the "Introduction's" unqualified definitions recognizes the "Historic Overview's" statement that ALA's strong opposition to censorship has in fact been tempered by influences of taste, responsibility and legality, and even by current dispute about access for minors, advocacy versus neutrality, and the appropriate degree of personal intellectual freedom for librarians themselves, and

-Whereas, The "Introduction" simplifies complex issues and disdains comprehensible definition in the matter of intellectual freedom, and

-Whereas, The RILA is in sympathy with the difficulties of addressing the issues of intellectual freedom, and recognizes that the "Historic Overview" does recognize such difficulties very well, therefore, be it

Resolved, That RILA finds the "Introduction" a confusing and inadequate preface to the current American Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Manual, and be it

Resolved, That RILA recommends deletion of the Manual's "Introduction" to permit the "Historic Overview" alone to stand as an appropriate introduction in its recognition of the complexities of intellectual freedom.

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c. Ballot on the IFC Resolution

\_\_\_\_\_ I vote in favor of the Resolution

\_\_\_\_\_ I vote against the Resolution

\_\_\_\_\_ I abstain

Comments:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Library or other mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: only those who have paid their membership dues for 1975-76 may vote. Please tear off ballot on dotted line and mail to James Giles, President, RILA, c/o Cranston Public Library, 1850 Broad Street, Cranston, R. I. by January 1, 1976.



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INTERIM REPORT OF THE LONG RANGE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION  
COMMITTEE FALL CONFERENCE, NOVEMBER 7, 1975

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As mentioned in my earlier report at the Spring Conference, The Long Range Plan Implementation Committee has used the approach of sub-committees to fulfill its charge in the areas of public relations, continuing education, a statewide borrowers' card and the appointment of a school library media specialist in the Department of Education.

Because of changes that have occurred and are still occurring in the economy in general, funding for libraries in particular and the effect of the new dues structure on RILA, the sub-committees have been forced to take a hard look at the recommendations of the original Long Range Planning Committee and in some instances have found it necessary to follow through on the intent of the recommendations rather than on the recommendations themselves. The general feeling of the committee is that it is better to make some progress rather than no progress at all.

The Public Relations sub-committee is presently exploring methods of expanding the visibility of libraries and gathering ideas of programs and plans that have worked to see if they could be carried out on a broader, state-wide level. They are also sponsoring a logo design contest for RILA. There is a display in the exhibit area giving complete details as to size, color, etc.

The Continuing Education Sub-committee has conducted several surveys in an effort to determine what types of programs and formats are wanted by librarians, administrators and support staff. These results have been tabulated and will be used not only in the planning of future programs, but also in helping to establish guidelines for an on-going continuing education program.

An extensive literature search has also been conducted by the committee. From the literature several models have been considered and many modifications have been suggested. The committee also plans to work closely with the Graduate Library School, the Dept. of State Library Services and the University of Rhode Island Extension Division in the mapping out of its final proposals.

The State-wide Borrowers' Card Sub-committee has visited several Connecticut libraries participating in the successful Connecticut card system and has also obtained detailed information on the on-going "Direct Access" experience in Nassau County (N.Y.). Also, a meeting was recently held with Miss Jewel Drickamer, Director of DSLS, and as a result of the ideas emanating from that meeting, further study will be conducted concerning the legislative and financial aspects of the state-wide borrowers' card before final proposals are presented to the entire committee.

Dr. Schmidt, State Commissioner of Education, has not responded to the letters and position paper sent to him by the School Library Specialist Sub-Committee in conjunction with the R. I. School Media Association. At this time the committee does not feel there is much more they can do; however, if anyone has any ideas on how to apply more pressure on the Dept. of Education to allocate funds and recruit candidates for this position, we would be happy to hear from you.

According to our present time schedule, the Long Range Plan Implementation Committee hopes to present its final report to the RILA membership at the Spring Conference in May, 1976.



## QUOTABLE QUOTES

Dr. Louise McKay...was...a kind of college heroine, though it was hard to understand why. What had she done that was so remarkable? She had been a high school librarian, and had become a doctor, what's so extraordinary about that? The girls, and by that I mean the women students...always spoke about Louise McKay's change of profession as if it were a Lazaruslike feat, as if she had practically risen from the dead,

- Jessamyn West,  
"The Condemned Librarian"

God has chosen the foolish things to confound the wise.

- Bible

I am very certain that a day's idleness here and there make a great deal more honest solid work to be done than any unintermittent labour.

- Rhoda Broughton,  
Not Wisely But Too Well

"If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them. The world breaks everyone and afterward many are stong at the broken places."

- Hemingway, A Farewell to Ams

...we have thousands of Authors of all sorts, many great Libraries full well furnished, like so many dishes of meat, served out for several palates; and he is a very block that is affected with none of them.

- Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy



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