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RILA
BULLETIN



Nov. 1976

EDITORIAL NOTICE:

The Bulletin appears on a monthly basis except for a single issue in July and August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the first 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, the Bulletin welcomes 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 will be considered. 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 per issue are \$20 per $\frac{1}{4}$ page, \$35 per $\frac{1}{2}$ page, and \$50 per full page. Call the advertising manager for further information.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Letters to the Editor	1	Job Hotline	21
Features in Bookmobiles	2	Calendar	23
Library on Wheels	6	Prov. Public Library	24
Parnassus on Wheels	10	Grad. Library School	25
DSLS Bookmobile	12	Agony of Brown Library	28
Bookmobile Books	14	NELA Conference	34
Media Bus	17	Personnel Interchange	35
Film Coop	20	Gallimaufry	38

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



I must apologize for the lateness of this month's Bulletin. Several factors slowed things up a bit this month, including the changeover to a new Bulletin format and preparation for the RILA Annual Conference. Coverage of the Conference will appear in the December issue. As for the format, it was designed by Paul Woodbine of Woodbine Press here in Rhode Island. I for one am most grateful to Paul for his help in bringing the Bulletin together as a visual entity.

This issue as you may have surmised from the cover is focused on book-mobile service and includes seven articles by national and local experts on the subject. You may also enjoy the second feature of this issue, some alternative views on the now settled library strike at Brown University. Speaking of the University, this month's illustrations were done by Brown's Judy Finberg. Judy has been doing Bulletin art work for over a year now. Upcoming issues of the Bulletin will concentrate on communications, children's services, video service, and RILA history.

Letters to the Editor



Dear Editor,

I beg to differ with Roger Wilson's rather caustic attack on our June student issue of the Bulletin.

First of all, the Bulletin is supposed to be a forum for all kinds of ideas, is it not? In which case we were doing the service of exploring various aspects of librarianship. A strictly practical outlook would be rather boring.

Second, if one looks at the nature of the articles, two are general research articles, a common feature in any journal; one discusses the need for practical experience in conjunction with theoretical training (didn't you like that one, Mr. Wilson?); one is a book review, and so on. The subjectivity and idealism inherent in some of the articles will encourage us to think, which will make us better librarians.

Lastly, almost every one of our contributors and editors has had some practical experience. We are supposed to be making library science a more academic discipline, as the Committee on Accreditation would probably agree. We will hopefully be equipped to adjust to new situations as they arise, out of prior experience and an understanding of all the possibilities. Without some intellectualized background and that touch of idealism, librarianship becomes just a job and the librarian becomes incapable of thinking in new ways, incapable of change, and will only be bitter in the end. I would like to thank Lee Flanagan once again for giving us the opportunity to explore our field, and hope that the opportunities will always be available.

Sharon McKinley
URI Graduate Library School

September 23, 1976

Dear Editor:

This letter is prompted by "Defending the Indefensible: The Limits of Intellectual Freedom," Library Journal, 100 (1975) and RILA Bulletin (July 1975.) I am presently both a Ph.D. candidate in philosophy, and an M.L.S. student at Pittsburgh. Recently I first encountered the Intellectual Freedom Manual. While I could not but agree with much of its intent, still I was struck by what seemed to me its social irresponsibility (and, on one view of the connection, therefore its moral irresponsibility as well). Parts of it seemed, prima facie at least, sometimes to be internally inconsistent as well as inconsistent with restrictive and regulatory practices generally accepted (even, or especially, by those who regard themselves as liberal) in other spheres of social and personal activity.

So far as I can tell, my general objections to the Manual are very like those worked out in greater detail in your paper. So I was delighted to come across it while reading the censorship literature.

Yours sincerely,

T.G. McFadden
Graduate School of Library and
Information Science
University of Pittsburgh

October 25, 1976

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the publication in Administrator's Digest of important material from the RILA Bulletin. (Margaret Edward's article, July-August 1976 Bulletin). Some years ago, I heard a lecture by Margaret Edwards and was impressed with her energy and forcefulness. There was a lot of substance in what she had to say.

I want the Executive Board to know that the Bulletin is being read and developing a fine reputation outside of Rhode Island.

Cordially,

Dan Bergen
URI Graduate Library School

September 31, 1976

Dear Editor:

Please know that I am extremely grateful that you were able to synthesize the report on the GLS by the Committee on Accreditation of the ALA and a selection of responses to questions at the August 16, 1976 public meeting within the September 1976 issue of the Bulletin. Since it has often been difficult for us to maintain the important communication with those interested in our program, we appreciate your help in sharing central issues of the report and the forum with your membership and the many other readers of the Bulletin.

As you know, perhaps, we are trying to respond practically to the recommendations in a series of activities: faculty recruitment, strengthening Library Science holdings in the University Library, developing an active Advisory Committee, reviewing our curriculum, publishing a student newsletter, and studying our goals and objectives. This will be a long process in which we will need patience, courage, and support not only of our own but of the regional community of librarians.

We will certainly try to keep you informed of our major enterprises.

Cordially,

Nancy Potter
Acting Dean, URI Graduate Library School

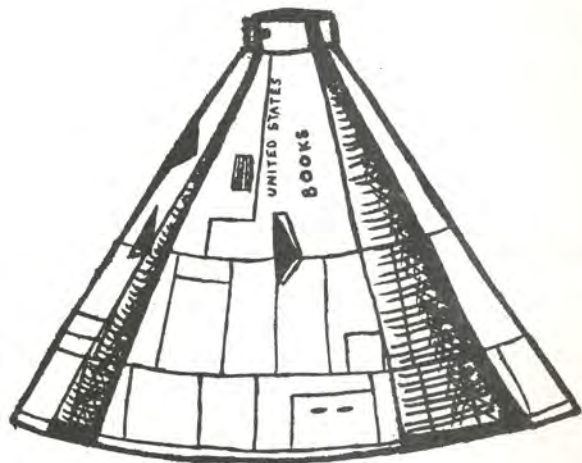
NEW FEATURES AND TRENDS IN BOOKMOBILE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- Eleanor Frances Brown

(Note: Mrs. Brown distributed the following paper at the recent New England Library Association Conference. She is the author of Bookmobiles and Bookmobile Services (1967), Bibliotherapy and Its Widening Applications (1975), and other professional as well as children's books. Her address is 2092-D Ronda Granada, Laguna Hills, Ca. 92653).

1. Special attention to the construction of shelving to accommodate paperbacks and special carousels for paperback collections.
2. Incorporation of the necessary facilities for movie projection whether it be rear screen projectors, conventional-type movies or movie and slide projector holders.
3. Provision for closed circuit television so that some of the more affluent libraries can entertain small groups of people with educational television programs.

4. Electrically-operated hydraulic lift for boosting wheelchair patients into the bookmobile.
5. Air conditioning now a necessity rather than a luxury. Twenty people inside can raise outside temperature of 90° to 110°, even in temperate climates.
6. Inclusion of a generator to make the stops more flexible and save costs of erecting power poles growing in popularity.
7. All-steel construction of the framework as opposed to a considerable amount of wood framing in past years. Makes for less cost and superior quality.
8. Radio telephones or two-way radios installed.
9. Elimination of exterior mouldings to eliminate rust problems. Mouldings retained, however, around the roof line and over doors.
10. Increased use of fiberglass reinforced plastics in stairwells, wheelhousings, and a goodly portion of the exterior forward section. This material is rust resistant and does not need refinishing on a periodic basis. Some bookmobiles have a fiberglass "skin" or a covering over the entire exterior. This enhances the beauty and provides a corrosion-free covering over the entire exterior. This enhances the beauty and provides a corrosion-free surface. Replacement panels are inexpensively and quickly replaced in case of accident.



11. A line of smaller vehicles is being offered that will fit into local libraries' reduced budgets and are less apt to offer many of the so-called fringe benefits which tend to increase the cost of the overall vehicle.

12. More use of power steering, power brakes, and automatic transmissions, because women are often drivers and cannot manage so easily the manual controls on a large truck. A word of caution. Be sure that the engine is not underpowered for automatic transmission and automatic controls.

13. Development of multi-media type vehicles that will offer not only book service but will afford many other features that will attract both young and old.
14. Cost of bodies has increased approximately 70% in the last 10 years. Vehicle chassis has increased from 100% to 220% depending on model and style of chassis. Generators and air conditioners are up 75-80%.
15. Kohler generators now have a hot water heating system built in, which in a sense provides free heat.

16. Shelving and desks use more durable type of finish.
17. Wall to wall carpeting used more widely - easier to maintain.
18. Use of low lead or no lead gas recommended for longer life, especially if there is a generator.
19. Radial tires recommended. Longer wear and better control, as well as no thump.
20. Avoid skylights flat on roof. Subject to leaks.
21. Flat windshields are better than curved, because of cost of replacement.
22. Fiberglass doors light and easy to operate.
23. Automatic steps available, however, subject to leaks, both air and hydraulic.
24. Shelving of solid grade furniture oak.
25. Wider 33" fiberglass door for use with the handicapped or elderly. An elderly person climbing stairs tends to turn sideways and pull himself up by the handrails. The wider door makes this possible. Also it allows the use of ramps at locations where a number of wheelchair-bound patrons live or work. This opening even large enough to accommodate an electric lift, such as one used by the Portland library.
26. Better maintenance advice and help on generators, which have been a problem. Manufacturers feel trouble mostly due to improper maintenance. Bookmobile generators subject to road vibration, dust, and constant use equivalent to many thousands of miles more of travel use by the truck engine. Talk to the Gerstenslager and Moroney representatives about this.
27. Bookmobile chassis today, carefully selected to fit the weight and construction of the body, can now be expected to last 15 years or so under normal use instead of the 10 to 12 years formerly estimated, and about 8 more years than the average truck. The gross vehicle weight rating of the new chassis should be about 20% higher than needed because the bookmobile spends its 15 years with a near full load 24 hours a day on the outside walls.
28. Because of the stringent federal requirements for pollution, noise control, and safety standards in recent years chassis manufacturers are constantly changing models or discontinuing models. The constant research and experimentation required, - plus the rising cost of materials and labor are what have raised the prices of the chassis from 100% to 220%, making the total overall cost of the bookmobile much higher.

Above list compiled with the assistance of Gerstenslager and Moroney Companies.

The Gerstenslager Co.
Bookmobiles
Wooster, Ohio 44691
216-262-2015

Thos. F. Moroney Co., Inc.
Bookmobiles
433 Boston Turnpike
Shrewsbury, Mass. 01545

LIBRARY ON WHEELS ... A NEW CONCEPT

- Anne Parent, Cranston Public Library

(The following article is reprinted from the February, 1976 issue of Branching Out, the Cranston Libraries staff letter, of which Ms. Parent is editor).

While weeding Oaklawn's vertical file recently, I came across an article so fascinating I couldn't resist sharing it. "Oaklawn Library Adds Motorized Branch" reads the title of the feature in the Providence Sunday Journal, dated June 11, 1922. Beginning with a summary of the library's history, the writer discusses the Oaklawn Library Association's decision that the time had come to do some of what we today might call "outreach." The conclusion was reached after considering that "the scope of the library's influence was limited. It was serving and helping the village, but there was a broad country district, just outside, which was in a large measure untouched." The trustees discussed the problem of "spreading out..in a manner consistent with the busy life of the twentieth century, and the busier life of people whose daily pursuits occupied them for long hours through the day and often into the evening..The answer that came to this question, the agency that promised to fill the needs of the situation, was the automobile."

" 'Why not motorize the library?' asked Jonathan Comstock, one of the trustees...But motor vehicles do not grow on bushes, nor do they come from the limited city appropriations by which country public libraries are assisted in their maintenance. The vision of an addition to the library building, with a garage and glittering motor car - 'Oaklawn Motor Library' - did not quickly materialize. But when Oaklawn wants anything, it does not wait for a 'nickel-plated road' to present itself, and so another way was found. 'I'll give the use of my car' said Mr. Comstock...Saturday, May 27, was the day set for the experiment and promptly at 9:30 Mr. Comstock and his machine appeared...Cranston is a city of such 'magnificent distances' that lunches were taken along, for it was planned to spend the whole day on the road."



"The territory which may be said to 'belong' to the Oaklawn Library covers approximately one-half of the 28 square miles of the city of Cranston, and is so sparsely settled that it still persists in being called 'country.' Persons who are told that it is Cranston stubbornly refuse to believe that they are in a 'city'...This 'country' section of Cranston extends several miles to the west and south of Oaklawn, and it is traversed by an old fashioned road system that practically isolates its people at certain seasons of the year. Ideal ground, the Oaklawn Library people thought, for such an experiment as a motorized travelling library... The first 'customer' was a farmer, who at first protested that he 'had no time to read,' and also

said he was well supplied with reading matter, but in a few minutes time was persuaded to take some bound volumes of a travel magazine and some other books. Finally he was so favorably impressed with the plan of the library that he took several books, of various characters, to be read before the next visit of the truck."

Tackling the problem of carrying books, the article notes that "the first half-mile of jolting over the country roads shook the carefully arranged books from their shelves until it was seen that for the present, the ordinary box, or even the bushel basket was the most practicable conveyor for the books." Slanting shelves with locks were planned for construction soon. "But the real improvement that is sought, and one that is to materialize before many months have gone by, is the ownership of a truck by the library. This may be kept on the library premises, and kept stocked with books all the time, the selections being changed from time to time as the wisdom of the library officers or the popularity of the various kinds of books may dictate."

"Before the desired improvement can be accomplished, however, it will be necessary for the library to make an addition to its quarters. The building in which it is now housed is an old schoolhouse still owned by the city of Cranston...The library has asked that the city make it a present of the building, with the land upon which it stands, and this request has been pending for a long time. If the property is given to the association, as it is hoped it may be, it is planned to construct an "L" on the side of the building with a basement to accommodate a heater, and a garage for the truck, which, it is hoped, may be purchased later, to be equipped properly for the motorized travelling branch."

Just thing - the association did gain ownership of the building that same year, but it was more than forty years later that a "T" shaped addition was constructed; the building returned to city ownership, and now, more than fifty years after this article was written, a "motorized travelling branch," or bookmobile, is again under consideration to improve library service in the city of Cranston. In the words of the late Adlai Stevenson, "A wise man doesn't hurry history." Indeed!

MEALS ON WHEELS ADDS A NEW DISH

-Gabriela Adler,
Cranston Public Library

(Note: this article is reprinted from the November issue of Northern Libraries).

In these financially troubled times, when libraries strive to expand services, but money is scarce, a little ingenuity goes a long way. Stephanie Kirkes, a branch librarian at the Cranston Public Library, came up with an experimental project that would be inexpensive and viable.

The Food for Mind Project is a low-budget outreach program designed to serve homebound people receiving Meals on Wheels. Our goal is to fill their needs for information and recreation as fully as possible. We tap all the resources of the Cranston Public Library system, and when necessary, the statewide inter-library loan system.

We offer books, including large print in hardbound and paperback format. Also available are magazines, records, pamphlets, and large print crossword puzzles specially purchased for the project.

It takes many people to make this program work. The Cranston Public Library provides me - the project director - a part-time librarian averaging six hours a week. Part-time clerical help is also provided and gratefully accepted.

The Meals on Wheels organization, here handled by two directors who are very supportive, is our project-partner. The directors have smoothed the way with the hospital (our other partner); given me names and telephone numbers of their clients; allowed me to accompany a volunteer on a delivery route; and invited me to discuss the project at a volunteer's meeting. Their help is continuous.

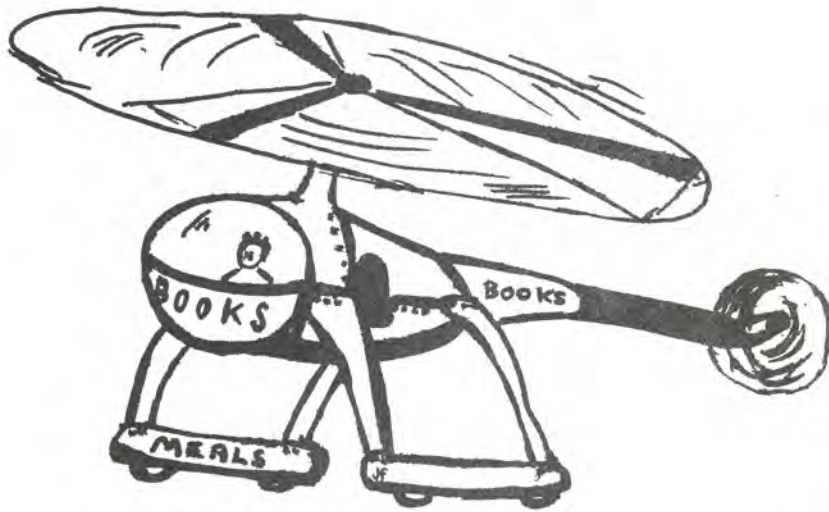
Our totally indispensable friends are the volunteer drivers. They now bring library materials to the clients when they deliver meals, and return books to the hospital at the end of the routes. These kind people work hard, and I am careful not to overload them with books.

Our other partner, the Cranston General Hospital, is where meals are prepared, and then picked up by the volunteers. The kitchen averages 35 meals a day. With the Food Administrator's cooperation, we put the library book box in an accessible place every Wednesday. This, at the volunteer's suggestion, is a library day.

Items are marked with patron's name and address, and put in the box. Volunteers take outgoing items, and on returning, deposit those the clients have finished.

Clients are usually elderly and ill. Of the thirty called so far, twelve have expressed interest. The others appreciate our concern for them, but usually plead old age and poor vision. Clients are frequently added to routes and sometimes dropped, so I call the directors periodically to keep up-to-date.

I contact clients by telephone to explain the program to them. If a client wants library service, I arrange to visit him briefly. We chat about his interests and preferences, which I note down. I later choose appropriate materials, mark them, and take them to the hospital. Subsequent visits will be made to record client's reactions.



We are bound by several limitations. Only Meals on Wheels clients, and only those on Cranston delivery routes, are served. The blind are presently excluded as we have no materials for them. A state agency supplies their library needs. Also, our funding is for eleven months only. After that, we hope to continue with other funding.

Paperwork is minimal. I keep a list of clients' names and telephone numbers. Most important are the reader's interest files. These 5" x 7" cards help me choose items that patrons will enjoy. Interests, pre-

ferred print size and materials, are recorded. These cards act as circulation records. Each item checked out is noted on the back, and stamped due and returned. In the regular library circulation files, all items are charged out to "Food for Mind". We charge no fines.

I keep a brief diary of my activities, hoping it will be helpful when I evaluate the project. I will also compile questionnaires near the end, for clients and volunteers.

The bill for this project is surprisingly low. We are funded by a \$1,608 grant from the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services. Most of it pays my salary. The rest is for a clerk-typist, crossword puzzles, file cards, printing expenses, and my mileage.

Publicity is important and cheap. We decided newspaper coverage would be desirable. Cranston's Program Coordinator, Anne Parent, tackled the job, and in no time we had stories in the Providence Journal-Bulletin and the Cranston Herald-Toady. We had some good response after these articles.

Outside contacts are a great help in making new projects work. Other librarians doing similar work are a good bet. They are usually willing to share their experiences. State agencies dealing with the aged also offer curious kinds of help.

I have found that adaptability is important. The proposal for this project was thoughtfully planned, but changes still occur. Originally we intended to tell clients about the program by accompanying volunteers on all the route. This didn't work. Health Department regulations and client's preferences stipulate that meals be delivered hot. Consequently, drivers are always hurrying. A librarian taking even a couple of minutes more with each client is a hindrance. Telephone calls are a good solution.

Many Meals on Wheels clients don't want our service, for various reasons. A couple say they are interested, but seem wary about a personal visit. Some just want someone to talk to. One is senile, and has no memory of our previous conversations. A couple have been taken on the routes. Sometimes books are not delivered to a client. These kinks in a new process are to be expected, can be solved, and don't discourage me.

The work is interesting and rewarding a good number welcome the service warmly. Interests are very diverse, and I am kept busy. My contacts with everyone have been very friendly, and I hope to see this program continue and grow. For a project that costs so little, the rewards for all participants are quite ample.

PARNASSUS ON WHEELS

- Virginia Carter, Director,
Coventry Public Library

"Parnassus on Wheels" or the " Foster-Coventry Program of Library Service to Older Americans" is not a bookmobile but a van delivering library materials to the homebound and nursing homes. Contrary to the usual bookmobile service, the patrons do not enter the van to select materials.

The project grew out of an Outreach Leadership Network Workshop (federally funded) held in Jamestown in the late winter of 1971-72 and attended by twenty-four Rhode Island librarians, each of whom had to submit an outreach plan for his or her library. Two librarians, Sally Henderson from Foster and Joseph Fitzpatrick, Jr. from Coventry presented plans for library services to the elderly in their respective towns. As their objectives were almost identical, there developed the idea of a cooperative venture between the libraries in the two towns. Accordingly, a non-profit organization was approved by the Boards of Trustees in each town and Parnassus on Wheels Inc. was set up and incorporated on June 22, 1972. Establishment of a non-profit corporation was a pre-requisite to securing federal funding for the program. After much preliminary work, on July 1, 1972, Parnassus on Wheels Inc. received a federal grant from the Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, Division on Aging. Federal funds were granted for a three year period, the federal and local shares to be 75%-25% respectively the first year, 60%-40% the second year and 50%-50% the third year. At the end of the three year period, the towns became financially responsible for the project. Coventry's contribution (which is included in its regular library budget) amounts to four-fifths of the total operating cost of Parnassus. Foster's contribution (a separate item in the town budget) amounts to one-fifth. This proportion is based upon the time spent and the number of patrons served, in each community.

A Chevrolet van, purchased at the inception of the program, carpeted and equipped with some shelves, has been on the road 20 hours per week since 1972. It visits each homebound patron and each nursing home bi-weekly. The schedule is arranged on an alternating basis"A" week and "B" week.

Possible patrons are contacted through ministers, doctors, and social service agencies and nursing homes approached directly.

The criteria for receiving services are as follows: elderly individuals lacking transportation; individuals confined to their homes, because of continuing illness or accident, for longer than four weeks (to be serviced during the period of incapacity only.)

Shortly after its inception, the program started borrowing large print, regular print and talking books (both on records and tape) from the Department of State Library Services. We have depended very heavily on their materials ever since and we would be unable to operate the Parnassus program without the cooperation of DSLS. The materials have always been selected for each patron individually, according to taste and interest.

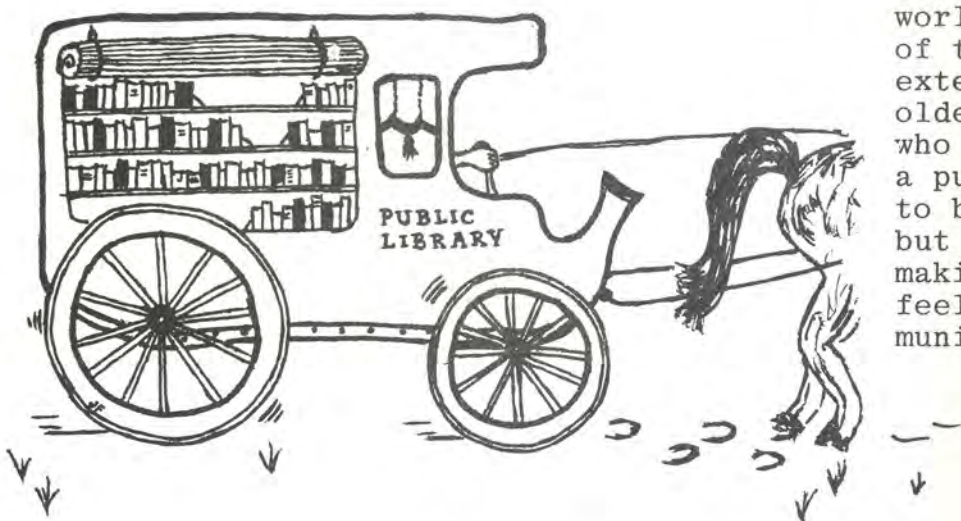
In addition to books, periodicals, large print books and talking books (the basic materials circulated at the outset of the program), we are now providing our patrons with games, puzzles, cutouts, coloring books, paperbacks and musical cassette tapes. Circulation of cassette players and tapes (old time hit songs) has become very popular. Tapes of radio program of the thirties and forties (Jack Benny, Fred Allen, Charlie McCarthy, etc.) are greatly in demand. Monthly film programs in nursing homes, a new service inaugurated last year, has been extremely successful. Parnassus on Wheels purchased a 16mm. projector and borrows films from the Rhode Island Film Cooperative. Seventy-two films were shown last year to 2005 nursing home residents.

At the start of the project, there were approximately 100 people to be served. The number of patrons has increased but not as much as was anticipated at the outset. Some patrons have been lost through the closing of nursing homes, changes in residence, and deaths. New patrons have been added at about the same rate. The maximum number to be served at any one time was 165. Presently, the program is serving 154 patrons. Circulation has risen steadily.

The neighboring towns of Coventry and Foster comprise a huge area of the Western part of Rhode Island. Thus, the Parnassus van travels hundreds of miles each month. The van has a large loan capacity, but due to its uneven distribution of weight, has difficulty holding on snowy and icy roads. This problem is lessened by placing sandbags at the rear of the van. When the van needs to be replaced, a large station wagon might serve the same purpose and be easier to handle. We have found, as the program progressed, that the shelves of the van have been used less and less and the materials more conveniently stored in canvas bags on the floor.

The program has been very enthusiastically received. Operated on a philosophy of personalized service, it continues to meet the needs of each patron individually. This makes it an extremely expensive service to operate (about \$60.00 per patron per year including in-kind expenditures). To many patrons, the driver-coordinator

represents one of their few contacts with the outside world. The original purpose of the project; i.e. to extend library services to older and isolated citizens who cannot conveniently visit a public library, continues to be fulfilled. The additional, but no less important, goal of making the elderly and isolated feel more a part of the community is also being met.



D S L S BOOKMOBILE

- Lynn Lewis, Department of State
Library Services

On the 14th of July 1976 while returning from the Burrillville run the bookmobile caught on fire in the motor and the fire rapidly spread, causing extensive damage to the interior cab area. The librarian's supreme nightmare of burned circulation records, burned inter-library loans, burned patron request lists, and 2,5000 burned or water damaged books occurred. We did manage to save the librarian, her assistant, and the driver because we got off it, fast! It is not too cool to sit in a burning vehicle that has 50 gallons of gas in tanks centrally located.

The next few hours, days, and weeks were spent notifying the proper state authorities, the insurance company and the public. This was done through letters, newspaper releases to nine state papers, radio announcements, and the inter-library loan network, and phoning, and phoning, and phoning. A sincere compliment is given to the public librarians throughout the bookmobile area who offered their services to help in any way possible, especially with phoning or with pick-ups and deliveries.

The unsolicited response of the bookmobile patrons has been fantastic. Patrons offered to write letters to encourage the continuation of service, give money or to start a fund drive. For the approximately 1,500 families that the bookmobile services that twice a month visit was really missed.

While the bookmobile was parked in the state motor pool yard awaiting evaluation of damage and repair bids we continued service on a once month basis. Using the Department's International Travelall (looks like a hard top jeep...rides like one too) loaded with boxes of books, service was begun. The selection is limited, the number of titles per person is now limited, but the patrons are willing to accept this temporary cut back. We look like an old New England trader peddling our wares off the tailgate. This operation depends on good weather and so far luck has been with us. The decision was made to repair the old bookmobile and we should be able to return to our regular schedule in a few months.

The Rhode Island Department of State Library Services has offered continuous bookmobile service since September 30, 1958. For this eighteen year period Jim McCann has been the driver. Jim knows the patrons and the state better than any librarian can hope to. Some of the "children" he saw in the beginning of bookmobile service are bringing their children on. Although this eighteen year period has seen many schedule changes the basic philosophy behind the service is still the same. We are interested in reaching people needing library service and encouraging these people to use library services throughout their lives whether it is at a bookmobile, a school or a public library.

Need is a crazy word to define when the bookmobile covers areas with homes valued at \$60,000 and upon the same day goes to areas that are depressed. How does one define need when some patrons with a



three car family are fifteen miles from the library and on the same day we serve a family that has only one car taken by the worker and this family has seven miles to the local library? In any event, it is a service well liked.

Pre-fire, the bookmobile ran on a two week alternating schedule covering areas in Burrillville, Scituate, North Kingstown, Richmond, and newly added areas in East Greenwich and Western Cranston. On board was a collection of 2,500 books from adult to juvenile fiction, biography, and non-fiction, posters, musical scores for piano, guitar and electric organ from acid rock to spirituals, and kits. The kit idea was new this past year. A patron could borrow a complete sewing kit, including a cutting board, certain size crochet hooks or knitting needles, a latch hook, or a hairpin lace loom along with the

pattern booklets to do almost any project. A limited number of periodicals featuring People Weekly and Country Journal have been popular. For handouts there were state highway maps, tourist and camping information, consumer handouts, gardening pamphlets from the U.R.I. Cooperative Extension Service, bookmarks, and balloons for the children. Each summer a drawing contest is run for children age two years through twelve years and book prizes are awarded for four winners in each age category.

Although factors such as the time for each stop, the space available on board, or the weather for outside limit extensive program offerings, the bookmobile librarian can still offer a variety to the patrons. We use a film loop and a rear projection screen usually showing Walt Disney nature films. Tales using the drawing story method have been done outside using charged-out books for desk tops and the side of the Bookmobile as a draw board. At one stop at the Potterville fire station Uncle Pete, Smokey the Bear, came and did a program for the children. The fire engines and rescue truck were moved out and chairs set up. Another possibility yet unexplored is to have a patron demonstrate a skill or a craft at a stop and have extra books available on the subject.

It will be great to get the repaired bookmobile back into circulation on a full schedule and to be able to give the patrons full service again.

* * * * *

BOOKMOBILE BOOK SELECTION: A NOVEL APPROACH

- Anne McGill, Pawtucket Public Library

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to describe the methods of book selection employed for a bookmobile. This library vehicle is destined to service the needs of a city of 80,000 and is a substitute for two branch libraries which have been discontinued. This library adjunct must provide reading material for the public generally and for children, the elderly and the housewife specifically.

The acquisition of books and related materials for a bookmobile is unusual in that it does not require purchase; library materials are extracted from the main library for this vehicle; nevertheless, great care must be exercised in book selection due to limited space.

Selection for a bookmobile should follow the same guidelines used for any public library:

1. The book selection policy now in force at the public library will apply.
2. Periodic questionnaires should be distributed to the patrons to elicit suggestions.
3. Reserves will be taken for books and magazines (perhaps even phonograph records.)
4. Particular emphasis should be placed upon the children's collection.
5. Special needs of patrons--bi-lingual, low-vision will be taken into account.

Bookmobiles have proven their worth in this country and Europe. These vehicles make possible book loans to the elderly, shut-ins, and small children to whom transportation to their local libraries is not always possible.

Bookmobiles can be defined as "books in motion". They were not always "book vans" as we know them today. As early as 1905 books were circulated from canal boats in Washington, D.C. Kentucky and Tennessee used pack mules, while streetcars have transported books in Europe. At the present time, jeeps are used in Puerto Rico. Air Service is now used in Alaska, New Mexico, and Texas. According to Harold Goldstein, the challenge of giving the public what it wants is still unfulfilled 55 years after Washington County, Maryland sent its first book wagon on the way.

An obvious disadvantage of the bookmobile is lack of space and a crowded condition for patron browsing. Unfortunately, this space limitation was a factor which led some libraries to limit their bookmobile collection to light reading. This practice has been discarded with the emphasis being placed on selection of a "general" nature. In his article "Bookmobile operation and the library system," (Library Trends, 1961), Irwin O. Sexton states:

...however, the collection must be extremely well chosen...The point to remember is that the mobile unit's collection should be a well balanced one and certainly not devoted solely to books for recreational reading.

One recent innovation in book selection has taken place in Oklahoma, which now uses mainly paperbacks for the following reasons:

1. Paperbacks take up less room.
2. They are less costly.
3. Paperbacks need not be cataloged.
4. Because of their relatively low cost, overdue notices can be eliminated.

The important question of whether bookmobiles should load from a central branch or maintain their own collection has yet to be resolved.

Advantages of using Central Branch

1. Patrons have more books at their disposal.
2. All mending and discarding takes place at the main branch.
3. Books can be used by central library patrons as well as bookmobile patrons.

Disadvantages

1. Pages are overburdened in closed stack libraries, for they must assist in procuring books for bookmobile loading.
2. Records must be maintained by central library so that librarians will know where books are.

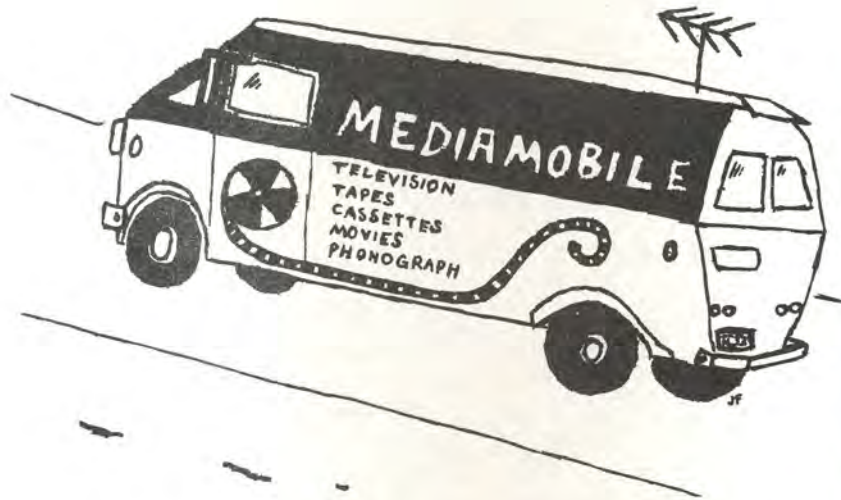
It is interesting to note that Oklahoma bookmobiles recently chose to maintain their own collections. According to a recent survey in Santa Anna, California, the breakdown of the 94 bookmobiles in the district was as follows:
32 bookmobiles had their own collection.
62 bookmobiles used the central library collection.

Selection of Non-book material

1. Library patrons should be provided with phonograph records when they specifically request them.
2. Framed pictures cannot be carried easily -- but announcements of what A.V. material the central library provides should be placed on the bookmobile bulletin board.
3. According to A.L.A. standards, magazines, such as the following, should be included in selection and it is significant that the bookmobiles in St. Louis do have a periodicals collection.
 - a. Time or Newsweek.
 - b. Better Homes & Gardens or Good Housekeeping
 - c. Magazines of local interest.

One bookmobile in Washington County, Mississippi, has applied modern technology by incorporating the library's card catalogue in microfiche. A reader is installed so that the patron can be informed of the library's collection. In addition, a radio/telephone serves a double function: readers can have reference questions answered and can reserve books and related material.

What has movies, records, books and toys? A special van emanating from Reidsville, N.C., supplies multi-media for low income families from three counties. The project director and her two assistants prepare informational programs, especially ones involving pre-schoolers and their mothers. In addition to providing films, pamphlets on job opportunities, nutrition, etc. are on hand.



In this country, G.K. Hall, among others, publishes "large print books" which make reading a pleasant and convenient task for those with failing sight. These books fall into the classes of mysteries, Westerns, modern novels, and romantic or Gothic suspense types. This library shelf can be supplemented by Ulverscroft "sight savers" which are reprints of British popular books, fiction and non-fiction. In addition to large print books, the New York Times magazine and the Reader's Digest also come in large type and can be circulated from a bookmobile.

In spite of the fact that no standards have been set up specifically for bookmobile book selection, the usual book selection tools may still be applied.

Reference Shelf

A clearly labelled shelf should be maintained. The following are suggested titles:

Webster's International or Collegiate Dictionary
Columbia or any good one volume encyclopedia
Information please
World Almanac
Providence Journal Almanac

Periodicals

After consultation with Katz Magazines for Libraries, the librarian should attempt to select periodicals which range from hobbies to current-event types. The selector should not forget to include local magazines, as well.

Fiction

The same criteria should be employed in choosing bookmobile fiction as any other fiction for a traditional library. Experience has proven, however, that much processing and cataloging effort can be spared when rental systems are employed for current novels and this avenue should be at least explored.

Tools: Kirkus Service
Library Journal
New York Times Book Review
A.L.A. Booklist

Children's Literature

Since children are the prime users of book vans, careful selection of their reading is essential. In her classic, Children and Books, May Hill Arbuthnot puts forth some standards:

1. Stories should have an adequate theme, a memorable set of characters and distinctive style.
2. Children's reference books should be interestingly written and lively in style.
3. Art in children's books is part of all art, not an isolated special field.

The following book selection devices are helpful:

Fenner, Phyllis. Something Shared; Children and Books
Horn Book

Mahony, Bertha E. and Elinor Whitney Field. Newberry Medal Books, 1920

Smith, Lillian. The Unreluctant Years. American Library Association, Chicago. 1953.

Non-Fiction

It would be well to rely upon demand as a factor in choosing non-fiction, with the exception of the classics. Questionnaires should be distributed periodically. A capable, up-to-date librarian should be familiar with the patron's hobbies and interests.

Classics

Classics, which form the bedrock of our civilization, should be entitled to at least one shelf on the merits of their mere existence. Suggested titles might be Great Books in the hardbound set of the University of Chicago's paperbacks with accompanying discussion aids. In addition, why not include the Harvard "five foot shelf?" Robert Downs' Books that Changed the World also can be scanned for appropriate titles.

A recent trend in reading the classics in a systematic fashion was introduced by Clifton Fadiman. His Lifetime Reading Plan should be included in the bookmobile collection. The patron may be influenced to suggest his own titles after reading this attractive volume.

Specialized Reading

Tools: Large Type Books in Print

R. R. Bowker

Blaine Ethridge Books. 13977 Penrod, Detroit, Michigan 48223
(Multi-lingual books).

Summary

While it is interesting for the librarian to explore various avenues to determine innovative materials available for bookmobile patrons, ultimately it must be admitted that the patron's demand has the greatest influence. In order to assure himself that the library user's needs are met, the director should distribute questionnaires. These forms might query the patron on his reading tastes and ask his opinion of bookmobile service.

Bookmobiles can be a great aid in bringing books, magazines, and the multi-media to rural and out-of-the way areas of this sprawling nation. Librarians in their bookmobile material selection are limited by only two things--budget and imagination.

THE MEDIA BUS

- Roberta Smith, Bookmobile Librarian,
Providence Public Library

The purpose of the Providence Public Library Bookmobile is to reach the areas of the city that are not accessible to the branch libraries or to the Central Library. Children who are too young to go to a library alone and the elderly patron who finds traveling difficult are the major concerns of the Bookmobile Librarian.

The inner-city community comprises the major percentage of the bookmobile schedule. Because there is such a real need for the personal, direct service of the bookmobile to the residents of the housing projects, all projects are visited on a weekly basis.

The elderly are reached in different ways. The bookmobile goes to some meeting places of senior citizens groups such as luncheon programs and community halls. There is direct service to two housing developments - Huntington Towers and Kilmartin Plaza.

With the new fall schedule we are experimenting with some other community agencies. Two health centers are being served with weekly filmstrip programs. The numbers are not great, but it gives the bookmobile librarian an opportunity to work on a more individual basis, with the children. This program is growing slowly.

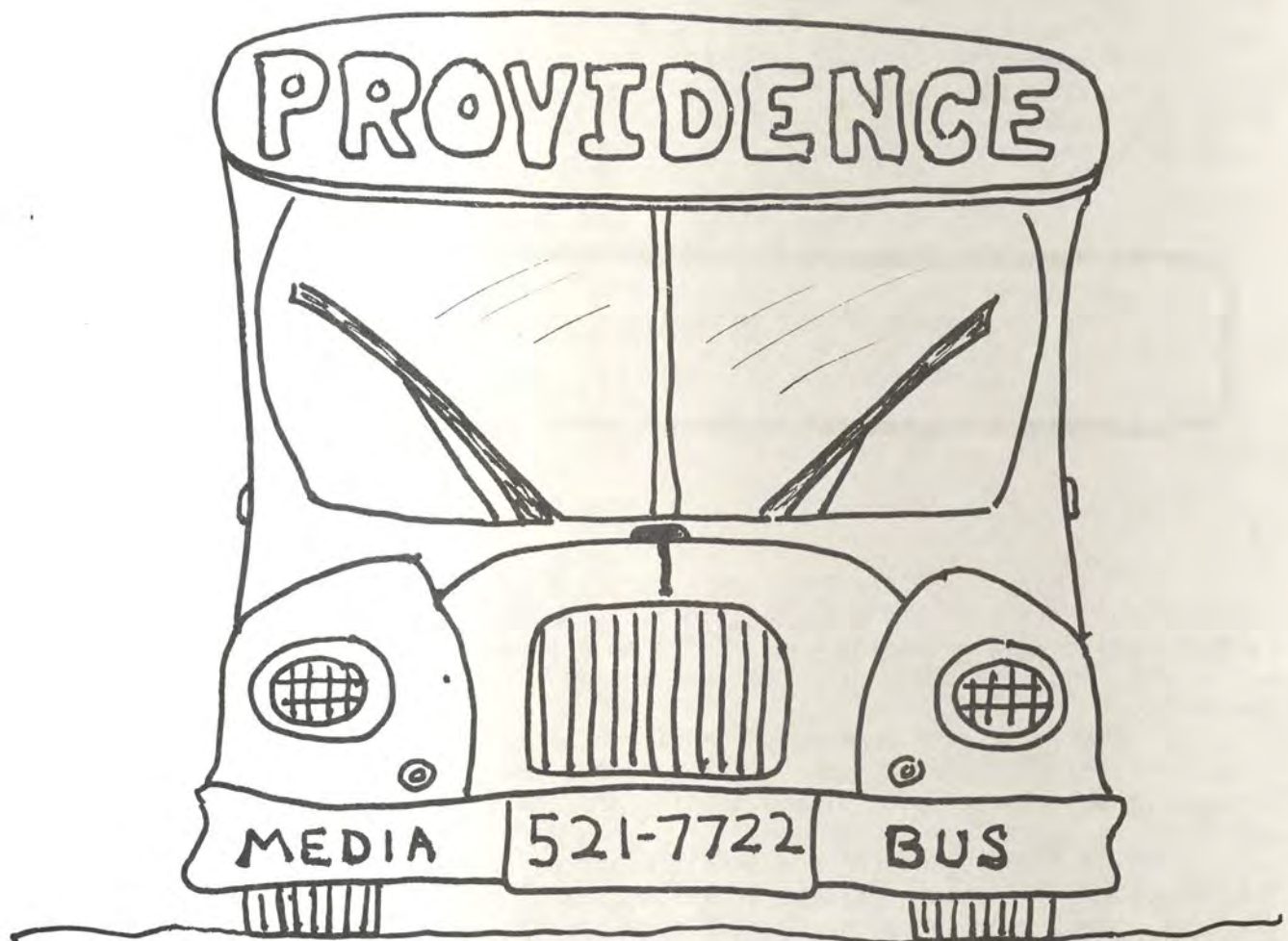
Also added to the fall schedule are two day care centers. It is so important to reach the preschool age child in a positive, meaningful way.

Books are borrowed from the bookmobile by the youngsters and then a story-hour of filmstrips follow in the classrooms.

The standard name of Bookmobile was changed in September 1974, with the arrival of a new vehicle. The name chosen was Media Bus, exemplifying its new role. Besides circulating books, the bookmobile now circulates all kinds of media, such as, educational games, cassettes, records, etc.

The name bookmobile still remains the accepted choice by staff members and patrons. During the summer months when there is a more relaxed, less scholastic usage of the bookmobile, the children are reached in a special way. The bookmobile librarian and the Recreation Department work cooperatively in scheduling movies throughout the summer. These programs are well attended by youngsters and parents.

The most significant aspect about being a bookmobile librarian is that you can go directly to the patrons on their homeground where they are comfortable. But the bookmobile is not a separate entity. It is an integral part of the library and should be used as a springboard. It is hoped that patrons will realize the limitation of the bookmobile, leading them eventually to the more complete resources of the branch system or to the central library. If this happens, the bookmobile has served its purpose to the community.



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Please contact any of the following people for application folders and/or more information about ALA:

Sandra L. Gallup
298 Governor Street
Providence, R.I. 02906

Carol A. Hryciw,
Rhode Island College Library
Providence, R.I. 02908

Marguerite E. Horn
20 Olive St., Apt. 3
Providence, R.I. 02906

Patricia L. Thibodeau
175 Irving Ave.
Providence, R.I. 02906

ALA Membership Promotion Task Force Committee for R.I., Carol A. Hryciw, Chairwoman.

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Rhode Island Library Association

FILM COOPERATIVE

A Letter To Whom It May Concern, from Charles Crosby, Providence Public Library:

This is a very personal appeal to anyone who takes the time to read it. I am not speaking as a member of the Collection Development Committee, nor as a member of the Executive Board of the Rhode Island Film Cooperative, nor as the representative of that one institution that uses more films than any other in the state of Rhode Island.

I merely want to point out to you that if you have a financial stake in something, you should send someone to represent you when the development of that investment in money, personnel, and expertise is being added to. Today, October 20, at the Providence Public Library a most excellent series of films were shown in the morning from 9:30 until 12:00 noon, and again in the afternoon from 1:30 until 4:00. This morning eight people attended - this afternoon, another eight people attended. The projectionist and the director of the Rhode Island Film Cooperative, David Green, was one of the morning's and one of the afternoon's count.

The film fare was most worthwhile and most entertaining. We saw a lengthy film on Edward R. Murrow and his contribution to journalism and the video interview. We also enjoyed two short, extremely satiric Italian comedies. We were further entertained by an excellent film entitled "Spider" about a short-order cook in a New Hampshire diner, and finally, we saw a very sympathetic portrayal of the problems of the elderly in a film called "An Old Man".

I write out of a sense of shock because I remember the old days at Warwick when we would have twenty-five and thirty people previewing a film. Granted, I am being nostalgic. We had the staff then, but, I think we also had something else. Vinnie Bleecker's total commitment to films in the growth of a collection in this state had imbued all of us with something of a pioneering zeal which we all seem to have lost. Since we have an able director, we seem to think this is just one more chore that he can perform. Being the type of individual that he is, David Green is not about to singly pick the films added to our collection.

What is your pleasure? Can you come for just an hour? How do you wish to show your support of the film cooperative? Do you feel that having paid your assessment you are no longer obligated to add your personal decision? This is your co-op and there are moments when its decisions are not all that cooperative because you are not there to add your pro or con to a vote on the viability and worth of some of the films being considered for purchase.

Personally, I feel we are not giving David Green the backing he so richly deserves. He is a dynamic young man, not the least bit frightened by work or overtime, or time or distance. Time and again he has made himself available to all of us for consultation, discussion and the fair hearing of any point of view. He should be more visibly supported by our presence as well as our pocket-books. We have something very fine going in this state. The Department of State Library Services has always been aware of this. Many, many libraries have contributed to the best of their ability to make this dream a reality. Money alone will not do it. The physical presence of representatives from many libraries will make film previews the truly democratic operations they once were; the decision making action David Green should be able to take for granted.

I am sorry if I have tread on anyone's toes or offended anyone. I said this was personal in its concern and content; please take it in just that vein. We need the help of all the participating libraries to keep our collection up-to-date, and worthwhile. We have much more than the nucleus of a good collection. Granted it has faults, but we need your criticism and your suggestions to help us rectify its faults. Try to attend at least two previews a year. That alone will make a difference.

Ed. note: This editor heartily seconds Charles Crosby's suggestion. Under David Green the R.I. Library Film Cooperative has become a genuine film library. In the past year he has secured \$16000 in additional grants plus numerous free films. These grants are now making it possible for the Cooperative to acquire classic feature films and increase film usage in the state. Last year the number of people viewing Cooperative films jumped again, totaling 405,135 persons in fiscal 1976. David's intense interest in film, the Cooperative, R. I. libraries, and the R. I. public is manifest in everything he does, the new film option plan, his highly business-like management of financial matters, and his broad knowledge of films and film history. He deserves more support from the librarians he serves.



SRRT JOB HOTLINE

The Social Responsibilities Round Table of Rhode Island has published a "Job Hotline" on a regular basis for over a year now. We have enjoyed much success and we are grateful to the individuals who have contributed to our effort. The RILA Bulletin has generously offered to continue printing the SRRT Job Hotline in its' monthly publication. I would like to stress that it is not necessary to join RILA to receive the Job Hotline. Just send self-addressed stamped envelopes to either of the co-ordinators whose addresses are listed below and you will receive updated Job Hotlines each time there are new listings.

Co-ordinators addresses:

*Candice Civiak
Providence Public Library
150 Empire St.
Providence, R.I. 02903*

*Nancy D'Amico
Roger Williams College
Bristol, Rhode Island*

LIBRARY: Bryant College Library
Title: Assistant Librarian
Requirements: Person to work in
all aspects of circulation in
a business college library.
Eves. and Saturdays.

Contact: Bryant College, Pers. Dir.
Smithfield, R.I. Affirmative
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LIBRARY: Coventry Public
Title: Outreach Librarian
Requirements: Wanted for library
program: person with library
background plus courses. Must
be attuned to senior citizens
needs.

Contact: Mrs. Carter, Coventry
Public Library. 401-821-5654.

LIBRARY: Middletown Free Library
Title: Librarian
Requirements: MLS, public libr. adm.
Salary: \$12,000.
Contact: Chairman, Trustees, Middle-
town Free Library, Middletown, R.I.

LIBRARY: Worcester State College
Title: Librarian III, Peri. Dept.
Requirements: MLS and two years
experience in peri. ref. or
second masters.

Salary: \$12,300-\$16,946.
Contact: Mrs. Helen Shughnessy, Dir.
of Personnel, Worcester State
College, 486 Chandler St.,
Worcester, Mass. 01602

LIBRARY: Somerset Public Library
Title: Children's Librn.
Requirements: MLS, Children's
service experience.
Salary: Min. \$8,500, 4 weeks vaca-
tion and usual benefits.

LIBRARY: Barrington Public
Title: Administrative Asst.
Requirements: MLS
Salary: \$9,500
Contact: Ms. Roberts A. E. Cairns
Barrington Public Library,
283 County Rd. Barrington, R.I.
02806.

LIBRARY: Pawtucket Public Library
Title: Library Assistant II
Requirements: Some library and/or
work with elderly preferred.
Duties: direct Senior Awareness
(outreach to elderly in nursing
homes) program.
Salary: \$7077 year with 2 step in-
creases first year.
Contact: Myron Kirkes, Coordinator,
Northern Interrelated Library System,
13 Summer St., Pawtucket 723-5350.

LIBRARY: Portsmouth Free Library
Title: Asst. Libr, in charge of
Childrens Services.
Requirements: College degree, MLS
desirable.
Contact: Send resume and references
to: Rosemary Finneran, Libn.,
Portsmouth Free Library,
2568 East Main Road., Portsmouth,
R. I. 02871

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CALENDAR

- December 1 Monthly Meeting, RILA Executive Board, at University of Rhode Island Library, 3:00 p.m.
- December 2 "Ethics for Librarianship," Massachusetts Library Association Midwinter Conference, Sheraton Sturbridge Inn, Sturbridge, Mass. 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Write Patricia Demit, MLA Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 7, Nahant, Mass. 01908 for further information.
- December 7 Young Adult Cooperative Book Review Group, 9:30 a.m., Fox Branch, Arlington Public Library, Mass. Contact Bee Lufkin for further information.
- December 7 "Freedom of Information Act," Monthly Adult Book Meeting, Pawtucket Public Library, 9:30 a.m.
- December 14 R. I. Library Film Cooperative Preview Session of Childrens Films, at the Department of State Library Services, 7-9:30 p.m.
- December 15-17 First Annual International Videodisc Programming Conference, McGraw Hill Conference Facility, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. Registration fee \$325.
- January 7, 13, 20, 27 and February 3 "The Public Library - Its Place in the Hierarchy of Federal, State and Municipal Political Structures," five two hour seminars for public librarians and library trustees, at the Department of State Library Services, 7:45 - 9:45 p.m. Contact Richard Waters, DSLS - 277-2726, or Charles Crosby, Providence Public Library - 521-7722 for further information.
- January 30 - February 5 ALA Midwinter Conference, Washington, D. C. - see October 1976 American Libraries for information.
- April 17-23 National Library Week.

* * * * *

According to the N. Y. Times Supplement on Libraries, October 14, 1976, there are 100,000 libraries in the U.S.: 75,000 school, 9000 public and 3000 college. These libraries hold 1.5 billion books, circulate them 4 billion times a year, at a cost of \$3.5 billion a year or 1/500th of the GNP. Library expenses since 1970 have risen 56% and in 1975 alone rose 10%.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		

NOTE: All persons interested in the field of educational media are eligible for membership in R.I.S.M.A. All R.I.S.M.A. members may also become active or associate members in all divisions dependent upon said divisions qualifications for membership. Persons must join R.I.S.M.A. first before joining the A-V or Library Associations.

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R.I. School Library Assn.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Active	\$3.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Associate	\$2.00

Make Checks payable to R.I. School Media Association and Mail to: Wilfred E. Berube, Membership Chairman; 349 Williston Way, Pawtucket, R.I. 02861

AT PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY

- Charles W. Crosby,
Providence Public Library

The Providence Public Library has been proudly sponsoring a Bicentennial Exhibition in its main exhibit hall on the second floor. The exhibit is entitled "American Builders' Sources" and it is funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities in answer to a proposal submitted by Charles W. Crosby early last February. The exhibit is divided into three parts: The Palladian Tradition, September 15 - October 9; The Grand Tour, October 13 - November 13; The Builders' Chest Book, November 17 - December 15.

The first section of the exhibition has come and gone. It stressed the importance of Andrea Palladio's influence on the classical tradition of 18th century architecture and utilized familiar public and domestic examples here in Rhode Island. The current, or second phase, The Grand Tour, stresses the interest of English, French and German architects in the sources to be found in the classical ruins of Italy and Greece or those of the Near East. The final phase, the Builders' Chest Book will emphasize the small carpenter's guides, the actual

builder's books that were used in 18th and early 19th Century America. Tools and woodwork, as well as the books and photographs, will comprise the exhibition which will open on November 17. Mr. Christopher Monkhouse, Curator, Decorative Arts, Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, will be the speaker. The public is cordially invited to attend.

It should be emphasized that the great majority of material used in the exhibition has come from the rich holdings of the Edward Nickerson Architectural Collection at the Providence Public Library. Some books were borrowed from the Boston Athenaeum, the Boston Public Library, the Providence Athenaeum, the Redwood Library and Athenaeum, the Rhode Island School of Design, and Brown University. There will be a complete catalog in italic script of all the books used in the three exhibits. If you or your friends are in the neighborhood, please drop in and spend a few minutes viewing an exhibit which a well known architectural historian claims is "One of the handsomest bicentennial exhibitions on the Atlantic Seaboard". Quite humbly, I think it a very worthwhile effort and certainly, one of the finest exhibitions ever held at the Providence Public Library. I can say that because I only caused it to happen. I secured the financing and funding, but three young men transposed an ordinary exhibition hall into a rather sumptuous setting for the display of some very interesting photographs by a talented young architectural photographer, Douglas Dalton, the hand-done notes and citations of Frank Feighery and the overall arrangement of books and the composition of the catalog notes by Michael Scanlon.

Do come and see it, and I think you will not feel that I have been conceited or smug about a very interesting and rather exhausting effort.

URI

GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Ed. Note: We are happy to publish excerpts from the GLS Newsletter in this section. This very open and informative Newsletter is published biweekly by the Graduate Library School and the GLS Student/Alumni Association for free distribution to students, alumni, and friends of the School. News or announcements can be placed on the mailing list by writing or calling D. C. Peck, GLS, 74 Lower College Rd., URI, Kingston, R.I. 02881 (401-792-2947).

THE GREAT ADVENTURE--PROGRESS REPORTED October 15, 1976:

URI Vice-President William Ferrante presented to the Postsecondary Comm. of the Board of Regents, at their meeting on 28 Sept. 1976, a summary report of the accreditation situation, with a checklist of ALA COA recommendations and URI's own recommendations that the program be continued. Here follows an epitome of his comments under the heading Part V: "What have we done and what are we doing?"

1. Authorized the search for a "Dean?Director"; 2. Authorized filling of two faculty vacancies (i.e. replacements, not new ones); 3. Completed analysis of COA Report and set timetables for addressing recommendations; 4. Assigned part of one faculty member (Tryon) and one librarian to assessing and strengthening Library Science collection; 5. Committed Library funds for Library Science collection; 6. Established GLS Lab and Lounge for GLS students in Library; 7. Gathering advice from students and area librarians; 8. Planning Advisory Committee for the GLS; 9. Engaged URI Instructional Development Program to help faculty respond; 10. Planning a newsletter for students and alumni; 11. Began searching campus for more space for GLS; 12. Asked N.E. Library Board's aid in learning region's needs; 13. Conferring with other N. E. universities to strengthen Extension program.

Under Part VI: "What else will we do?"

1. Write a response to COA, correcting errors and presenting alternatives; 2. Send regular progress reports to ALA; 3. Engage an outside consultant to help; 4. Request a COA visit for no later than Spring 1978; 5. "Regain accreditation!"

Dr. Ferrante did not have occasion to mention that another step the Administration has taken is to cut the GLS office staff from four to three secretaries.

GLS DOSSIER SERVICE, November 1, 1976:

We are very pleased to announce that we can offer to GLS students a dossier service which may ease the burdens of job-seeking, if but a little. Students who wish to use it may establish a file (of resume, transcripts, letters of reference, and supportive documents) with the GLS Placement Service, which file will be mailed to prospective employers at either their request or the student's; and students may now indicate so much in their letter of application. All documents will be stamped by GLS, which will give transcripts, &c., a certain semi-official character. With the packet we will send an attractive cover sheet which may add a little class.

The fee for sending these packets, after one free one for each student, will be 50¢ per request, which is well below the actual cost of xeroxing, staffing, and postage; the difference will be made up out of the GLS budget. Many thanks to Dean Potter for this, as for so much else. Since there is no billing apparatus, students are asked to pay up promptly, but not necessarily in advance.

At present we can extend this service only to graduates, but if all goes well we may eventually be able to include earlier alumni as well. Note: for legal reasons, no confidential material can be admitted; one's recommendation writers must be aware that their letters will not carefully be withheld from their subjects' eyes.

If you wish to try using the Service, get into touch with Peck at the GLS at your convenience.

PROFILE OF CURRENT STUDENT BODY, November 1, 1976.

Official registrations released by the Registrar have enabled us to make our now-regular analysis of the student body, and some of the more entertaining details may be mentioned here for the general edification of the faithful. First, an enrollment table for GLS students on Kingston campus, comparing Fall Terms for several years back.

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Male</u>
F	72	55	201	256	21.4%
F	73	60	193	253	23.7%
F	74	34	144	178	19.1%
F	75	41	170	211	19.4%
F	76	29	158	187	15.5%

We're not yet able to give % Full Time, which recently has been rising towards 50% (but will be lower now). Our average age is 29.44 (28.35 in F 75); having dropped steadily for several years, it now climbs. For men it is 28.24, for women 29.66. Those here now who originally entered GLS on Full Status comprise 56.5% (55.7% F.75), on Conditional 43.4% (44.2% F 75). Foreign Nationalities make up 3.2%, ethnic minorities only 0.5%.

We see statistically insignificant trends towards regionalism and a lower quality of credentials. The number (of students) has dropped and this is because fewer admitted applicants have shown up; only 35.2% of current students of the Fall 1975 class were new, 48.8% of the Fall 1974 class. Unofficially, only 22.6% of admittees for Fall 1976 have shown up at URI compared to 39.3% in F 75, 34.9% in F 74; the "no shows" may have changed plans having heard of our loss, but many may have gone into Extension courses instead--we won't know until end of term.

A Parthian shot: if enrollment drops 22 more by Spring Term, it will reach the lowest point since the School's beginning in Fall 1964; - the lowest if 166 in Spring 1975 - which is good or bad depending upon one's point of view.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO FULL STRENGTH, November 15, 1976:

All representatives to the Advisory Committee to the GLS have now been selected. In the last issue we identified the first ten, who were: Joseph Cusker (from N.E. Landgrant Universities), Irene Demers (GLS 72, R.I. School Media Assoc.), Avis Duckworth (N.E. Library Bd.), Ardis Holliday (N.E.L.A.), Richard Howard (URI Audio-Visual Dept.), Patricia Jensen (N.E. Educ. Media Assoc.), Ronald Miller (NELINET), George Parks (URI Library), Thomas Pezzullo (URI Administration), and Barbara Wilson (DSLS).

Since then the remaining five have been chosen by their constituencies: Elizabeth Fast (GLS 69, GLS Student/Alumni Assoic.), James Giles (RILA), James Kenny (RIC Dept. Instructional Techn.), William Metz (URI Faculty Senate), and Sarah Weed (GLS Student/Alumni Association).

Their first meeting was held on Friday, 12 November, in the URI Faculty Center.

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THE AGONY OF THE BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

FOUR VIEWS

YESTERDAY - by H. Glenn Brown, Former Chief of Reference Librarian,
Brown University.

October 19, 1976

Dear Editor:

Eight years after retirement I am prompted to write to the Bulletin about the strike at Brown University as reported in the September issue. This old-timer, who worked in that library for 24 years, may have a bit of perspective for what it is worth.

During the earlier strike, in 1973, I did not cross the picket lines because I thought that the employees were justified and the University administration remiss and maladroit. However, at that time I was retired and did not have to make a decision as an active professional. I am quite sure that if I had been active then, I would have crossed the picket lines and continued to work, but not because I had "bought the line that unions are for industrial workers" or "was afraid to upset the status quo."

Undoubtedly there were times during the period from 1945-1965 when the Librarian considered me obstreperous, but on the whole I was fairly well satisfied with the status quo. I liked the Brown University Library, was proud to have a place there, and felt a general rapport among staff members, both professional and non-professional (including the janitors). We were all library workers, and we worked. Many of us, I believe, felt a sense of belonging.

Nevertheless, there were times when I felt frustrated because "non-appointed" or clerical members of my staff did not get the raises that I had hoped for. Perhaps the department heads, and the Librarian, were more disappointed in this respect than the other employees were. Overall there was little discontent because a job in the Brown University Library was a good job; to borrow an expression current late: the vibrations were good.

They began to jangle before I retired in 1968 (with a terminal salary under \$10,000 after 24 years as Supervisor of Readers' Service and Chief Reference Librarian, with rank of Associate Professor). The discontent of the late 60's brought discord to the Library, as it did throughout our whole sick society. That discord at Brown was fostered by new young staff members, by students (and faculty members) in revolt, and by the great popular singers: Baez, Dylan, Joplin, and Seegar. The jangle in the Library culminated in 1973 in the formation of a union and a strike, soon settled in the union's favor. The vibrations, however, are not yet in tune.

At the end of that strike, I sensed that some of the strikers were puzzled by my continued friendliness with those who kept the Library operating. I worried about my divided sympathies, but I could not deny or cast off friends whom I had worked with for 15-20 years and who, as I had been, were hardworking, loyal Brown

University librarians. Their sense of service was a commitment that precluded the strike as an economic weapon. I think that although we professional librarians approved organized staff association efforts to improve our salaries, we became conscientious objectors to a strike. I do not mean to imply that the non-professionals lacked a commitment to service; they simply chose affiliation with a union and a strike supported by the union as the only effective economic weapon available. It was effective. They won what they wanted, peaceably and rather quickly. The conscientious objectors, many of whom were not neutral, worked harder than ever, and the general staff morale was shattered almost beyond repair.

Now the union is again on strike, and this time I find I have less sympathy with the strikers than before. Why? For one thing, when I began to use the Library again after the first strike, I ran into mute evidence of slack management and slipshod work. The arrears of shelving were very slowly reduced. The cleaning and upkeep of the Rockefeller Library seemed to be steadily declining. A specific instance of something wrong happened to me. I was requested to return material which I had returned before the strike. Such an error is not extraordinary, but the material happened to be slim little National Park Service guides which I had put in an envelope and handed to an attendant with the explanation that I did not want to put them on the book return conveyor. As soon as I received the card, I went to the Library, checked the shelves, and found the folders back on the shelves. However, they had never been discharged. For me, the vibrations were distinctly bad.

A second reason for my reluctant sympathy now is the attitude of some union leaders during this tragic period of inflation and unemployment. Too many union leaders are so greedy as to lead their members into anti-social activities. There is a homeopathic treatment for the anti-social activities of business and industry, and I don't believe in that kind of cure. If management is greedy and obstinate and union leaders counteract with greed and obstinacy, the evil will simply be compounded. A union may think it wins if it holds out long enough and violently enough to get the contract it thinks it must have, but the organization or business affected will suffer for a long time from bitterness, divisions, and crippled morale. So far as the present strike of library employees is concerned, it may be partially such effects of the 1973 strike which promote the present strike.

This time the University's management has offered an increase to the union members similar to that which it will give to the non-union employees. In the present social and economic climate, the union, in the long run, might win a good deal more than money if it would accept that offer. Although the present depression is not yet as severe as that of the 1930's, it grows steadily worse, from my point of view. In that earlier depression many of those who kept their jobs (I lost mine) took voluntary cuts of 5% or more to keep their institutions in operation, and as times began to improve, a salary increase of 5% was something to celebrate. Although Brown University may not now be poor, it certainly is not affluent. It is troubled with the debts of a rather heady expansion and the cost of meeting challenges it may have neglected before the 60's made them undeniable.

So I think the union leaders and members should accept management's offer and work with the whole academic community to help get Brown University in a better position to give deserved pay increases in the future. I haven't the slightest doubt that with the increases now offered, and under the present library administration, the service can be improved, attitudes can be changed and morale restored; if everyone accepts a crisis and works with a will to get through it. Such an effort now, in trying times, should make reasonable negotiations in the future a sound prospect.

TODAY - PART I

- Kathleen Gunning, Reference Librarian
Brown University

October 25, 1976

Dear Editor:

I am writing to you regarding the labor dispute at Brown University. In a recent article clearly sympathetic to the striking union members, you asked why the professional staff is continuing to work while some members of the non-professional staff are on strike. Originally, I had felt that in the interests of staff harmony after the strike ends, it would be preferable to avoid statements expressing the positions of individuals in this situation; however I cannot ignore some of the statements in your article. I cannot speak for the professional and supervisory staff as a whole but would like to mention some of the factors influencing my own decision.

First, in answer to your depiction of the staff as spending time on the janitorial duties, I have not performed any janitorial duties during this strike. Nor have I engaged in any library tasks which I have not performed as a normal part of my duties at some point in my professional career.

Your article states that one reason for the union's refusal to accept a 6% raise offer (the university has since proposed to make such a raise retroactive to July 1, thus increasing the total to almost 7%) was partly due to the higher raises which have been negotiated in previous years. It should be noted that this 6% offer is a higher rate of increase than the 5% overall raise given this year to the faculty, professional librarians and supervisory staff. The 5% raise is also lower than raises given in previous years, and like the wage offer to the union, reflects the financial condition of the university.

The library materials budget has also been cut this year. As of this writing, the Brown libraries have \$200,000 less available to spend for books than we had last year. Therefore these funds can only cover the library's periodical subscriptions, binding, standing orders, government documents, and course reserve orders. Unlike previous years, there is no money available for reference materials, or money allocated to academic departments for the purchase of materials in their disciplines. Some departments have endowed funds willed to them by donors, but these amounts are usually small and in other years have been greatly supplemented by general library funds. The following list of departmental endowed fund levels with the average price per title in the field placed beside it, will indicate how disastrous this situation is:

Brown University Departmental Library Funds, 1976-77

Departments with no funds

Afro-American Studies (11.35)
American Civilization (12.50)
Astronomy (28.00)
Chemistry (35.70)
Chinese
Comparative Literature(12.60)
Egyptology
French (10.75)
Linguistics (12.70)
Music (15.80)
Oriental (27.43)
Physics (26.00)

Departments with more than 5,000

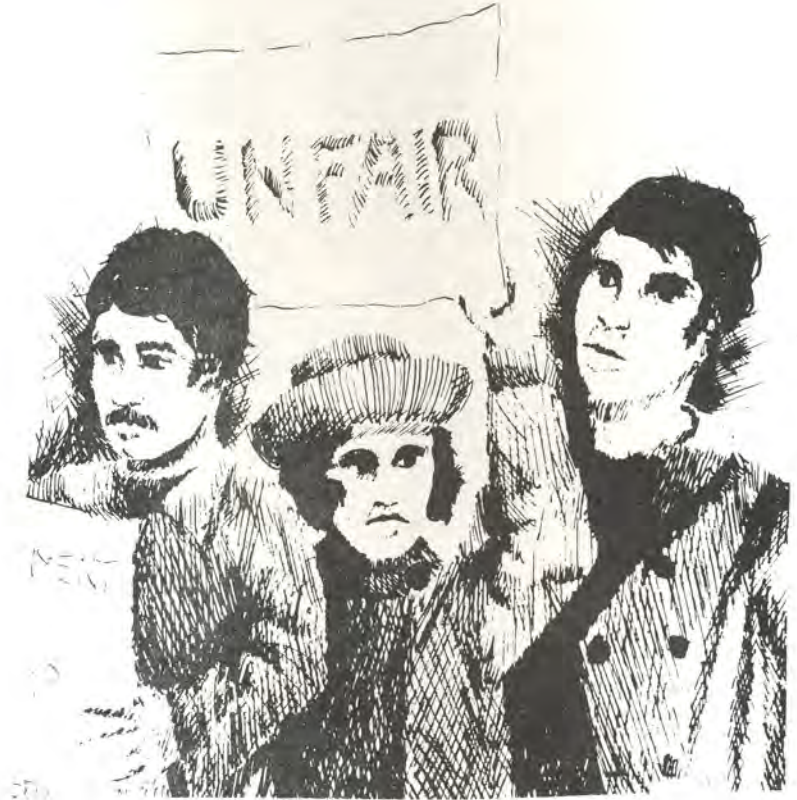
History (18.00)
Medical Sciences (28.00)

Departments with less than 1,000

Art	(29.75)
Classics	(25.70)
Engineering	(28.00)
Geology	(19.65)
German	(14.85)
Italian	(6.25)
Psychology	(16.15)
Religion	(14.15)
Slavic	(13.15)
Spanish	(7.85)

Departments with 1,000 - 5,000

Anthropology	(13.15)
Biology	(25.50)
Education	(10.75)
English	(10.80)
Mathematics	(15.50)
Philosophy	(16.35)
Political Science	(11.45)
Sociology	(13.65)
Economics	(12.70)



(The figures in parentheses are the average book prices for the items in those field during 1975-76)

Out of 33 disciplines, 22 have approximately \$4,300 in total to spend on library materials for this fiscal year. It is impossible to maintain a research collection with this type of budget. I am responsible for book selection in several of the social science disciplines. During this fall I have been working with the faculty in these departments in an effort to spend the small funds available as wisely as possible.

I can understand the efforts of the union to obtain the highest possible salary increase. However I could not justify staying out of work in support of demands for higher salary rate increase than were accepted by the appointed staff and the other two SEIU unions on campus, especially in the midst of the library's budgetary crisis.

TODAY - Part II

- Janet C. Hampton
Brown University Libraries

October 8, 1976

Dear Editor:

The enclosed statement * issued in early September by the majority of professional librarians and supervisors may help you understand the position of the professional librarians at Brown University. This statement was issued to assure the returning faculty and students that library service would continue on an un-interrupted basis. It was widely distributed on campus.

I find it curious that another professional librarian would find it newsworthy that Brown librarians continue to offer and provide service to their patrons. We have been busy serving the public, supervising the many members of the support staff who are working, and performing all essential duties necessary to the maintenance of service. We have been too busy doing our jobs to make public statements concerning the current labor dispute.

It is not clear whether your article entitled "Unions: Strike at Brown" in the October Bulletin was an editorial expressing your views or a news feature. If it was intended to be the latter, I suggest more careful research of the subject would have been in order.

* The statement referred to was signed September 9 by 41 Brown librarians, and read as follows:

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned professional librarians and supervisors are members of an important service agency of Brown University. As such, we believe that the provision of uninterrupted library service to the Brown community is our responsibility and obligation. It is, therefore, our intention to perform those duties which are essential to the maintenance of this service.

TOMORROW

- Lee Flanagan

On November 14 Brown University library clerical workers ratified an agreement with the school to end their agonizing three month old strike. Forty-nine of the fifty-four library clerical strikers agreed by a two to one margin to a six percent across the board increase, an amount that the University held to throughout much of the strike, plus a \$100 lump sum payment to each worker. As of November 22 the strikers from Local 134 of the Service Employees International Union were back at work.

The pact is in line with the University goal of holding down costs and returning to financial stability. It is, according to a satisfied Paul Maeder, vice-president for finance and operations, "consistent with the wages paid throughout the University." On the other hand, a very dissatisfied union negotiator, Joseph Peckham, noted that the settlement "really isn't popular." Peckham explains that "the union voted to accept terms which aren't very satisfactory, but which under the circumstances are all that is available. It was as if they had a gun to our heads and they wanted us to sign a confession." In other words, the University's ultimatum to fire the striking workers by November 15 if they did not sign a wage agreement was a key factor in reaching a settlement. According to Peckham, it was also "blackmail." Still, he finds reason to be optimistic. "Brown didn't succeed in breaking our union. The fact that 54 people stayed out three months against crushing odds is, I think, pretty impressive. It's a moral victory, though an economic loss." Fifty four union members remained out during the strike, though another 22 returned to work prior to settlement.

In the course of the three month strike, old divisions in the library were intensified and new ones were created. Some library strikers felt betrayed by fellow university maintenance workers, when the striking maintenance workers settled their dispute independently of the library workers. Professional librarians felt striking clerks betrayed the library's commitment to service, and strikers felt professional librarians were duped by administration insistence on a service ethic. Library and university administrators fought strikers with everything at their command and vice versa, with each group firing unfair labor practice charges and suits at one another through the strike.

Many students took the side of the strikers, with 2700 signing a petition demanding that the University submit the dispute to binding arbitration. In turn the University administration repeatedly refused binding arbitration on the grounds that it would take negotiating responsibility away from the University. Student forums, rallies and marches abounded as negotiations ran late into many nights. And finally the University ordered eleven students arrested for obstructing campus deliveries.

Today university officials are back in University Hall. Students have returned to their characteristic past times with only occasional visits to the libraries. But the library administration, the professional librarians, and the library clerks are back together in the library in an atmosphere more than ever marked by mutual suspicion, bitterness, and discord. Had union members fully realized the enormous legal and economic power of the University administration the strike might have been settled more quickly. Had the university administration sensed the strikers' tenacity bred from years of inept management of salaries under an earlier library administration, the strike might have been settled more quickly. Had the professional librarians been more concerned with the long term, rather than with the short term effects of the strike on service, had the professionals sided with the clerical strikers instead of the administration and not crossed picket lines, there would have been no library service for a short term, but the strike might have been settled quickly, and a unified professional and clerical staff could have returned to work in the mutually supportive cooperative atmosphere necessary to good long term service. However, none of these things occurred, and now divisions run so deep that a common unified staff effort at first class library service is difficult to imagine for years to come. The divisions, of fear, hostility, distrust, and confusion did not arise simply from the request of one group for a few dollars more, or from the refusal by another group of a few dollars more. Rather many failures of human beings to understand other human beings over a period of years has produced the corrosion of morale that exists today. Years of management administrative incompetence drove library clerks several years ago into a union.

Most unions have not been formed initially because of monetary greed, though in time an existing union may be corrupted by greed. Most unions are formed rather because some people have been sufficiently ill treated in general by others that all human communication has broken down. And when that communication breaks down entirely in an employment situation, employees are driven to unions just as husbands and wives are driven to lawyers when marital communication fails. Unions and lawyers are a last resort. Both thrive on the inability of human beings to treat others well. Brown's union continues to thrive despite all odds because a new library and university administration, which has the primary obligation for maintaining rational communication with employees, still can not discover the means of establishing it.

In a university, even more so in a library, this is an especially depressing. Tomorrow, and every tomorrow thereafter, I would think the professional librarians, with their special commitment to human communication, would have a particular obligation to reestablish humane discourse between themselves and the clerical workers, and between the clerical workers and the administration.



nela 29th annual conference

- Leo N. Flanagan

From September 26-28 the New England Library Association held its annual conference at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H. I either covered every seminar and workshop that was offered, or collected coverage from others who attended, with the exception of a hospital librarians meeting. And I am happy to report that overall the Conference was noticeably better than last year's production (which was unfortunately an alyssmal fairlure). This year there were several excellent talks, four or five useful workshops, an informative bookmobile rally, and some especially helpful handout materials. Featured speaker at the bookmobile rally, Eleanor Frances Brown, has a paper on the subject in this issue of the Bulletin. Michael Marien's keynote address on the "Library in an Ignorant Society" will be reprinted in the December RILA Bulltin, and exerpts from Aidan Chamber's delightful "Back to Basics: Can Johnny Read?" will follow in the January Bulletin.

Amongst the better workshops were ones on assertiveness training, budgeting, and the marketing of libraries. Do not miss Dot Brown's fine write up of that marketing workshop in the DSLS October Newsletter.

But despite some very hard work by many people in planning or conducting the Conference, including Rhode Islanders Earleen McCarthy, Ardis Holliday, Charles Crosby, Peg Deignan, Roberta Smith, Virginia Carter and Dick Waters, more than half of the total workshops and seminars remained dull at best and useless at worst. A new format for the Conference of three themes for three days could not hold together programs over half of which was thoroughly devoid of interest or information. Some of you know that I always carry a little book to read in case a door is blocked by latecomers at a dull program and I can't escape. It was ironic that I happened to be reading Gogol's Dead Souls during the worst half of NELA.

Why is the NELA Conference three days long? The best of the last conference could have been done in a day and a half, the worst of the last conference would never have ocured, and the last conference would then have ranked as a pretty good conference. If NELA's annual extravaganza must be three days in duration, why can't they do only their best productions, and borrow the tried and true, the most successful programs from the state library association meetings in the past year? Without doubt the Library Associations of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and old Rhode Island do an outstanding seminar or two every year that's worthy of all New England's attention.



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is set up to provide a way for library staff at any level to switch jobs for varying lengths of time in order to observe new practices, compare techniques, and generally broaden horizons. How far you go, where you stop, and how long you stay are up to you - and your library.

The goal and major objectives of the program are listed opposite (participants will develop their own.) If you would like more information about the LPI and how you may join in, ask for the request form and other documents by mailing the insert on the next page to the coordinator in your area

Who May Participate? Any library professional or support staff member (para-professional or clerical) who has been in his/her present position at least six months.

The Library Personnel Interchange was initiated by the Regional Planning Committee of the New England Library Association as a pilot and is coordinated in New England by the New England Library Board. The Association of State Library Agencies is facilitating the development of the program in other areas of the country as interest is generated.

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To share human and information resources among all types of libraries.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- . To provide a fresh perspective on library problems and their possible solutions.*
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- . To stimulate, promote, and demonstrate the advantages of inter-library cooperative activities and networking.*
- . To improve library operations.*
- . To afford opportunities for mutually beneficial exchanges of skills and experiences between host and visiting participant.*
- . To foster and improve job satisfaction and staff morale.*
- . To provide a basis for the evaluation of training and orientation procedures.*

For further information contact:

Richard Waters, Deputy Director,
Rhode Island Department of State Library Services,
Providence, R.I. - phone 401-277-2726 - or
Mary R. Power, Executive Secretary,
Association of State Library Agencies,
50 East Huron St., Chicago, Illinois
phone 312-944-6780.

In New England the Library Personnel Interchange is coordinated by the New England Library Board. To request more information or to initiate an interchange, just fill out this card and mail to:

New England Library Board
231 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, CT 06115

Telephone: (203) 525-2681

Please send me more information on the Library Personnel Interchange:

Name _____

Address _____

_____ (Zip)

Telephone (_____) _____

A PASSING THOUGHT: As I browsed... I realized how often I judge men and women by the books they read, by those that even in a small library show signs of real use, by the paperbacks they keep. Those of us who read must speak the language of our books, their words and thoughts must be in our brain cells and memory stream-of-consciousness as Rowe says the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer were in Shakespeare's, and that there is hardly a page that does not show their influence. We often could not find words to exchange feeling, to express beauty, to convey anything without the books we have made part of ourselves, as all musicians have made Mozart and Beethoven part of their own breath, even the most modern of them.

- St. John, Tell No Man

SALLIE E. COY, WESTERLY LIBRARIAN

Miss Sallie E. Coy whose name was synonymous with The Westerly Public Library for over 50 years, died October 17 after an extended illness. She was 84.

A lifelong Westerly resident, Miss Coy was one of its leading citizens having been nationally recognized for her work as the head librarian from 1930 to 1960. She was also a former RILA president.

In 1953, she received the Letter Library Award from the American Library Association citing her as "a librarian who in the line of duty contributes most to emphasize the human qualities and service to librarianship."

Miss Coy also received the John Cotton Dana Award in 1954 from the library association for her work in public relations for the library in a town of less than 25,000 persons.

Although she retired in 1960, she remained active with the library as a member of its Board of Trustees.

Do You Need a Christmas Present for Someone?

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March 17, 1977

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Current Trinity Subscribers please contact Carol for
information on exchanging Tickets.

GALLIMAUFRY

Thanks to the very considerate response of our readers, we now have a sufficient stock of past issues of the Bulletin, except for the most recent September and October 1976 issues. If you have finished with copies of these, would you please forward them to us at the Pawtucket Library. And again, many thanks to people such as Adelaide O'Neill, Barbara Briggs, Margaret Maryott, Rosalie Lacy, Ellen Harris, Mary Vandersea, Karen Light who have taken the time to send us back copies of the Bulletin. This makes limited printing possible, saves RILA \$, and satisfies requests of authors and advertisers for additional copies.

* * * * *

Carol Gold, our efficient and energetic advertising manager, projects that income from advertising in this year's Bulletin will exceed original estimates. If you know of likely advertisers, please call her at 825-2182.

* * * * *

We have heard that some RILA members have considered resigning from the Association because of various Bulletin editorial positions. This is easily the stupidest thing that we've heard this month. Such a decision changes nothing, for it allows the editorial to stand without opposition. Also editorial opinion, as stated on the inside cover of every Bulletin, is not intended to be representative of the opinion of RILA members in general. And Association members are always welcome to voice any opinion of their own in the Bulletin, or reply to one that has already appeared there. But some people seem to have missed these points. Or perhaps, where Winston Smokers would rather fight than switch, some RILA members would rather switch than write.

* * * * *

RHODE ISLAND S R R T

Is planning a spring conference on library space problems: building, renovation and expansion. Proposed speakers are an architect, and a librarian who has recently completed a building program and a review of new library buildings. If interested in attending, please fill out the attached form so you can be placed on our mailing list.

NAME _____

LIBRARY _____

ADDRESS _____

Comments/Suggestions _____

Please return to Louise S. Sherby, James P. Adams Library, Rhode Island College, 600 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Providence, R.I. 02908.



Brenda Claflin of the West Hartford Public Library is the new editor of the NELA Newsletter. An articulate and dynamic co-editor of Connecticut Library Association's Search, she just may be able to overcome the mono-chromatic tone that has overshadowed the Newsletter for years. Her address at the library is 1073 New Britain Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. 06110, telephone 203-523-5545.

* * * * *

RILA's PR Committee has announced that it's busy at work on a slide show about the Association. Looks like a great idea!

* * * * *

Jim Giles, Director of the Cranston Public Libraries, is RILA's representative to the new URI Graduate Library School's Advisory Committee.

* * * * *

Bob Burford, head of RILA's Government Relations Subcommittee, will be RILA's legislative representative at the ALA Legislative Workshop February 3. Two months before that, Bob will leave the Pawtucket Library to become director of the Johnston Public Library. He succeeds Lynn Bohling, who has resigned to join her husband in the book business. We'll miss her very much in the field. But it will be nice to have two booksellers in R.I. who are so knowledgeable about library needs.

* * * * *

Karen Day is the new editor of the Bay State Librarian, one of New England's more readable library publications. She can be reached at 16 Avon Place, Arlington, Mass. 02174.

* * * * *

In an effort to hold down taxes in East Providence, the City Council considered closing that city's Fuller Branch Library. Library Director, Jim Norman and his trustees fought back very successfully, and all East Providence libraries will remain.

* * * * *

Diane Kadinoff has been appointed to the American Library Association Committee on the Status of Women, a very important appointment.

* * * * *

Dr. Charles Churchwell, Director of Brown's Libraries, has been appointed to the American Library Association's Committee On Accreditation. His term began at the end of the July 1976 conference and will continue for two years.

* * * * *



LJ/SLJ Report on Funding & Copyright: Faced with successful override votes, President Ford has reluctantly signed into law legislation substantially increasing federal aid to libraries. For 1977, LSCA, Title I is \$56,900,000 (a boost of \$7,745,000); Title III (interlibrary cooperation) is \$3,337,000 (up \$743,000). Forward funding (1978) under Title IV-B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is \$154,330,000--up some \$7 million. Other good news: the new Public Works Bill made it and will provide \$2 billion for construction in areas with high unemployment; the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was authorized and extended; and the Higher Educational Act was authorized. Congress will not act on the proposed Title V of LSCA a provision meant to provide urban libraries with direct aid--until next year when it must vote to extend LSCA. As for copyright, Ford signed a compromise bill retaining much of the House's language. The new law permits interlibrary loans that do not pose a threat to publishers. The law is slated to take effect by January of 1978.

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In the URI Library's October newsletter, Biblio, Library Director George Parks reports on the recent addition to the library building. According to George, the construction of the Library addition has reached the state where little things like missing heating units, doors, locks and signs are being addressed via punch list and solutions are being sought for minor problems such as the spots where we have insufficient lighting. A pleasant complexity has been added by the availability of federal funds which will be used on various projects designed to further improve the facility.

For anyone interested in television coverage of major national, international or extraterrestrial events there may be viewed in the new browsing area: however, the Library has no plans, at present, for coverage of the events in Mary Hartman's life.

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NEW PHONE NUMBERS FOR JAMES P. ADAMS
LIBRARY, RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE -
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 22, 1976

Circulation	456-8126	Cataloging	274-4900, Ext. 202
Reference	456-8125	Govt. Documents	274-4900, Ext. 331
ILL	456-8190	Periodicals	274-4900, Ext. 278
Director	456-8052	Special Coll.	274-4900, Ext. 253
Asst. Director	456-8052		

All other departments can be reached by dialing 274-4900.

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Sally Wilson, Assistant Director of Rhode Island College's Adams Library has been elected Vice-President and President-elect of New England Technical Services Librarians which is a part of NELA.

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L. B. Woods, a doctoral candidate at the University of Texas, is the new member of the Faculty at the Graduate Library School. He received his M.L.S. from the University of Texas at Austin in 1969 after which he served as librarian in the Los Angeles City Schools. He became director of the Tyler, Texas Public Library in 1970, and left that position in 1974 to pursue his doctoral studies. He expects to receive his Ph.D in 1977.

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The addition to the Adams Library at Rhode Island College is underway. Planning is complete and ground has been broken.

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George Parks, Dean, University Libraries at the University of Rhode Island has accepted the position as General Chairman for the 1978 Conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries which will be held in Boston.

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Betsy Gates Kesler, Bulletin reporter for academic library news, has provided a good deal of information about academic libraries this month. If news of your library, public, school, special or academic is not appearing in the Bulletin, call the appropriate reporter listed on the inside front cover of each Bulletin issue.

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Ruth Corkill, chairwoman of RILA's membership subcommittee, reports 501 paid RILA members as of November 10 of these 118 are new, but there have been 117 non-renewals by former members. The membership committee plans to contact non-renewing members, and also plans to issue a membership list. Anyone who is a RILA member by December 15 will be included in the list.

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Cathy Compton, Senior Awareness Project Librarian at Pawtucket has announced her resignation as of the end of this year to return to study. Ms. Compton for the past two years has brilliantly and energetically developed library service to the nursing homes of Northern R.I. in the past two years, and she will be very much missed by hundreds of persons in the state.

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Speaking of Northern R.I., do not miss the November issue of Northern Libraries, edited by Coordinator Myron Kirkes of Pawtucket Library and his wife Stephanie of the Cranston Library. This issue contains seven fine articles on current outreach services by R.I. libraries. One article by Gabriela Adler is reprinted in this Bulletin, and another will be reprinted in the January Bulletin.





QUOTABLE QUOTES

Zaccavia and Moses (in Facilitating Human Development through Reading), as well as other writers, believe that for purposes of insight therapy, imaginative literature has greater power to effect changes in the reader than non-fiction.

Eleanor F. Brown, Bibliotherapy

The term "literature," presupposing the use of letters assumes that verbal works of imagination are transmitted by means of writing and reading. The expression "oral literature" is obviously a contradiction in terms. Yet we live at a time when literacy itself has become so diluted that it can scarcely be invoked as an esthetic criterion. The Word as spoken or sung, together with a visual image of the speaker or singer, has meanwhile been regaining its hold through electrical engineering. A culture based upon the printed book, which has prevailed from the Renaissance until lately, has bequeathed to us - along with its immeasurable riches - snobberies which ought to be cast aside.

- Harry Levin, Preface to Albert Lord's The Singer of Tales, 1968

The government, any government, always subsidizes those who will serve its own interests.

*- Otto Friedrich,
Before the Deluge*

"The function of literature ... is ... that it does incite humanity to continue living."

- Ezra Pound

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION JULY 1, 1976 - JUNE 30, 1977

<u>Individual</u>		<u>Institutional</u>	
Personal Income:	Dues	Library Budget	Dues:
\$ 0 - 4,999	\$ 5.00	\$ 0 - 24,999	\$10.00
5,000 - 9,999	10.00	25,000 99,999	25.00
10,000 - up	15.00	100,000 - 299,000	30.00
Trustee:	5.00	300,000 - up	50.00

Dues include 11 issues of the Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin. Non-member subscription rate - \$6.00. Donations made to the Association support such activities as legislation, continuing education, intellectual freedom and public relations. Membership in RILA is tax deductible. Please complete the following section and return with your dues.

 PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION AND RETURN WITH YOUR DUES

Name _____ Position _____
 Library _____ Type of Library _____
 City _____ State _____
 Mailing address _____

Mail this application and dues to: RILA Membership, Attn: R. E. Corkill,
 Pawtucket Public Library, 13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, R.I. 02860

Dues are due and payable July 1; delinquent members will be dropped from the mailing list October 1. New members may join anytime.