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Archives

RILA BULLETIN



April
1977

LEGISLATIVE ISSUE

*Note also 3 RILA Spring
Workshop Applications Inclosed*

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RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
13 SUMMER STREET
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND 02860

April 1977
Volume 49 No. 9

Indexed in Current Awareness:
Library Literature

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 \$7.00/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.

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BULLETIN STAFF:

Leo N. Flanagan, Editor, Pawtucket Public Library, 13 Summer St. Pawt., R.I. (725-3714)

Carol Lynn Gold, Advertising Manager
R.I. Junior College, Warwick, R.I. (825-2182)

Jane G. Paster, Copy Editor, Dept. of Health Library, Prov., R.I. (277-2506)

Mary Champagne, Staff Secretary, Pawt. Public Library (723-5350)

Dena Janson, Production Editor, Rhode Island College (274-4900) ext. (202)

Ruth Corkill, Circulation Mgr., Pawt. Public Library (725-3714)

Peter Bennett, Public and Regional Library News, Pawt. Public Library (725-3714)

Peg Caldwell, School & Special News
104 Longview Dr., Warwick (737-7673)

Betsy Gates Kesler, Acad, Library News
Univ. of R.I. (792-2653)

Commercial Processing and its Alternatives

WHAT: *A Workshop Sponsored by: The Subcommittee on Continuing Education of the Rhode Island Library Association.*

WHERE: *Cumberland Public Library
Diamond Hill Road
Cumberland, R.I.
(2nd floor meeting room)*

WHEN: *April 26, 1977 (note change from
April 20 as previously announced)
9:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.
(coffee and pastry to be
served at 9:00 a.m.)*



Presentations by the major commercial jobbers offering processing services to Rhode Island libraries will be followed by a question and answer period featuring a panel of R. I. librarians.

*Due to limited seating facilities, pre-registration is suggested.
Please return the following form to Jo-Ann Fuchs, Pawtucket Public Library,
13 Summer Street, Pawtucket, R.I. 02860 or call 725-3714. There's no registration
fee.*

NAME _____

POSITION _____

LIBRARY _____

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

"LEGISLATIVE ISSUE"



While Rhode Island libraries and libraries in general, have been out in the rain for years when Congress and state legislatures handed out the money, it looks like they may be invited inside this year when the goodies are given out. Chances now appear very decent that both federal legislation to extend and increase funding for the Library Services and Construction Act, and state legislation to increase funding for the principal library, regional libraries, all public libraries in systems, and special academic research centers, will be enacted. This issue of the *Bulletin* provides some detail on that legislation and seeks your active support.

On a less positive note, it is with regret that I have decided to submit my resignation as *Bulletin* editor to the RILA Executive Board. The Board's very strong encouragement of this publication, and especially the support of RILA's President Dan Bergen and past-president Jim Giles for unrestricted expression of opinion, has made the position very satisfying. However, I feel after several years of my harranques that R. I. librarians are entitled to, if not desperately in need of, a fresh view. Secondly, I feel that I have done what I can do toward improving *Bulletin* content and format. Thirdly, for some morbid reason I work best only in an atmosphere of disaster, such as existed several years ago at the national and local levels. Today prospects of library funding are much better, the URI Graduate Library School is making rapid progress toward reaccreditation, RILA is better directed and far more effective than it ever has been, and the Department of State Library Services has a renewed commitment to its original philosophy of library cooperation. I have hardly a thing to say in exhortative essay, and find I'm thrown back on only expression of my own feeling in fiction. And there are vehicles for that other than the *Bulletin*.

The Executive Board has requested that I remain as editor until June 1978 and I am happy to do so, in order that a new editor may be found and trained in the interim, and that the transition be as smooth as possible. The only problem is that we need a candidate for the editorship, someone with some writing ability, and in Dan Bergen's words, "tireless energy." Please phone me if you are interested.

Some upcoming issues of the *Bulletin* will feature the RILA membership directory, a history of RILA, a look at intellectual freedom in R.I., an examination of the opposition of libraries to television, and a collection of local bibliographies.

NO RHYME OR REASON?
THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARIANS

WHAT: A workshop sponsored by the RILA Intellectual Freedom Committee to examine the personal, professional, and institutional rights and responsibilities of librarians.

WHERE: Providence College
Slavin Student Center
Providence, R.I.

WHEN: May 19th
9:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.



WHY: The issue of the librarian's experience of freedom of expression is often neglected, but basic to the profession's defense of the First Amendment. Librarians cannot defend society's freedoms if their own are violated. Issues involve direct censorship, ethics, fair employment practices, unions, law, academic status and tenure, civil rights and equal opportunity. While a special committee on Arbitration, Mediation and Inquiry would ordinarily address these issues, RILA's SCAMI is presently inactive. Therefore RILA's IFC has undertaken the task. On the agenda are: 9:30 a.m. - coffee and registration; 10:30 a.m. - Zoia Horn, the most notable American librarian imprisoned on an IF matter in the decade; 12:30 p.m. - buffet luncheon; 1:45 p.m. - panel discussion "A View from the Top, or Who Represents the Institution"; 3:30 p.m. - panel discussion "A View from the Bottom, or Who Represents the Librarian"; 4:30 p.m. - cocktails.

Registration is required. The fee including lunch is \$6.00. Please send form below and check made out to RILA to Kathy Paroline, Providence Public Library, 150 Empire Street, Providence, R.I. 02903, by May 12.

NAME _____

LIBRARY _____

POSITION _____

Children's Museum

a new activity
center for young
children

Pawtucket, R.I.

INFORMATIONAL Q AND A's

Q. WHAT IS A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM?

A. A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is a place that provides young children with an environment designed to introduce them to new experiences. A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is a place that allows children to discover things on their own through use of materials designed around the five senses--seeing, touching, hearing, tasting and smelling.

Q. HOW IS THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM DIFFERENT?

A. A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is unlike the adult museum in that it is intended to be an activity center. A doing place where the children handle and use the materials rather than just viewing the exhibits.

Q. WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM?

A. The CHILDREN'S MUSEUM is a distinctive place because it allows the child to use the museum as he wishes. Satisfaction of curiosity imagination, play, stimulation of senses are all vehicles of learning through the use of the museum materials. In addition, participation in the museum program will support and enhance the more formalized learning requirements of the school and help prepare the young child for more effective participation in the school program.

Q. WHERE WILL IT BE LOCATED?

A. This museum will be located in the Pitcher-Goff Mansion on Walcott Street, Pawtucket, R.I. The mansion is ideally located, it is on the National Register of Historical Places, and it has the room to provide adequate space for a well planned series of activity centers for youngsters.

Q. WHO WILL OPERATE THE MUSEUM?

A. The CHILDREN'S MUSEUM will be a private, non-profit organization operated by an elected Board of Directors, representing a board cross section of community interests, including business, education, government, service, and other organizations

Q. HOW WILL THE MUSEUM FUNCTION?

- A. The initial thrust of the program will focus on the younger children. A series of activity centers that will focus on the child's learning thru exploration and experience in Phase I. These activity centers will include collections of simple materials intended to stimulate the child's curiosity and imagination; i.e. candy making, felt tip drawing, crystal giving, candle molds, mild art, models, coin collection, art gallery, etc. - over 100 items in this everchanging kaleidoscope of programming.

Phase II will extend the interest base of the museum to older children whereby exhibits will be housed to demonstrate the principles of science, astronomy, physics, chemistry, and early sciences. These displays will be operated by the youngsters to demonstrate intended scientific goals. Displays will also include materials demonstrating the ways of life of people in various historical periods in the Rhode Island area and others will relate to art, music, environment, health, math, etc.

Phase III could be that of developing and packaging materials to distribute to schools, churches, and other museums, thereby sharing information and providing a source of income for the museum.

Q. HOW WILL THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM BE FINANCED?

- A. In order to put the Pitcher-Goff Mansion in good physical condition,, interior and exterior, about \$25,000 must be expended plus another \$5,000 for exhibits and activity center materials. Another \$20,000 will be needed for the first year of operation and incidentals. A capital campaign for \$50,000 will be opened on October 19, 1976 and run until the sum is realized. Gifts to the museum are tax deductible. It is expected that the operational expenses, after the first year, will be about \$25,000 as a great many volunteers will be used to supplement part and full time staff as the museum develops. Of this amount the museum expects to be able to supply \$4,000 thru membership and \$10,000 thru museum admissions. Friends, foundations, and government grants should provide the remainder.

Q. WHERE CAN CHECKS BE SENT?

- A. Checks should be made out to CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, INC., and sent to its headquarters at 58 Walcott Street, Pawtucket, R.I. 02860

Q. HOW CAN THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM BE REACHED BY TELEPHONE?

- A. Call the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM at 726-2523 between 9 a.m. and 12 noon Monday thru Friday for more information.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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\$ 0,000 - \$ 4,999 5.00	
5,000 - 6,999 7.00	
7,000 - 8,999 9.00	
9,000 - 10,999 11.00	
11,000 - 12,999 13.00	
13,000 and above 15.00	

For each \$10.00 of institutional dues paid, one non-member will be allowed to attend major conferences at member rate, but without voting privileges.

Your dues include receipt of the RILA Bulletin (11 issues/year).
Non-member Bulletin subscription - \$7.00/year

Association dues support such activities as legislation, continuing education, intellectual freedom, public relations.

Membership fees are tax deductible; please retain this section for your records. _____ (Amount paid)

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION AND RETURN WITH PAYMENT.

Your listing in the annual Membership Directory is based upon the information provided below. Please notify us of future changes of address, affiliation, position, or telephone number.

NAME _____ Position _____

Mailing Address _____
Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Library or Affiliation _____
City _____

Business Telephone No. _____ Dues amt. _____

If you do not wish your listing to appear in the annual Membership Directory, indicate by checking here: _____

Mail this form and payment to: RILA, Attn. R.E. Corkill, Pawtucket Public Library, 13 Summer St., Pawtucket, R.I. 02860 (Tel. 725-3714).



1976 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN STATEMENT:
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND LIBRARIES

- Jimmy Carter, President of the
United States

Well-stocked libraries open to all are essential to our democratic system of government. As President Kennedy said in 1963, "Good libraries are as essential to an educated and informed people as the school system itself. The library is not only the custodian of our cultural heritage but the key to progress and the advancement of knowledge."

Today, because of shortsighted Republican policies, we are allowing our libraries to deteriorate.

During the last four years under Ford and Nixon, budget cutbacks, freezes and impoundments have forced libraries all over the nation to sharply curtail their programs.

In 1973, the Democratic Congress voted \$85 million for library services and construction, \$100 million for library services under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and \$77 million for help for college libraries.

In 1974, President Nixon proposed to eliminate funding for all of these programs. And when Congress refused to allow these thoughtless budget cuts Nixon resorted to impoundments of library funds. Only court challenges finally forced release of this critically needed support.

Under President Ford, this damaging policy toward libraries has continued. In 1975, the administration held up release of federal library funds until two months before the end of the fiscal year, making chaos of sound library planning. And under the guise of consolidated funding President Ford has continued to push for the virtual elimination of federal help to the nation's libraries. In 1975 the administration proposed to replace categorical library programs with block grants. But the block grants were slated for only \$10 million in funding, a tiny fraction of the level of previous categorical programs.

Though Congress has consistently overridden these anti-intellectual policies, administration opposition has played havoc with sound planning and sensible administration. And the lower level of federal support has forced many libraries to suspend or reduce some of their programs.

Because of federal cutbacks and local budget stringencies, academic and research libraries have been forced to sharply curtail their acquisition of library materials. Some of the greatest center city public libraries have had to reduce their hours of service, lay off personnel, and eliminate programs. Elementary schools in some cases have closed their libraries altogether, dismissing library personnel and dividing up the books among the classrooms. We cannot call for a revival of quality education in America and close our libraries. We cannot ask our children to learn to read and take away their books.

We need a new, revitalized effort to save our libraries and to make them strong bastions against illiteracy and ignorance.

This is not simply a matter of more federal support, although that will help. In libraries as in other areas, we need efficiency and sound management of our limited resources. We need to organize our library services so that they can effectively serve the public. We need to coordinate federal help for libraries so that the assistance reaches those who need it and so that waste and duplication are eliminated.

Streamlining of government, and coordination between the federal government and the states must be pursued with vigor. At present, federal assistance is uncoordinated, confused and multifaceted. The U.S. Office of Education administers three library programs designed to assist the states to improve their school libraries, develop their public libraries, and help colleges and universities strengthen their library programs.

The National Science Foundation administers a program of science information activities. The Library of Congress serves as a national library, distributes cataloging data to libraries across the country, makes talking books available to the blind and physically handicapped, and works in a host of different ways to improve the services of all types of libraries in America. The National Library of Medicine supplies up-to-date medical information to health science professionals all over the country.

There are many other federal agencies involved in the nation's library systems. There is the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Depository Library program of the Government Printing Office, all involved in one phase or another of library assistance. Grants are available for library construction through the U.S. Office of Education, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and through the Appalachian Regional Commission. The list of library-related federal agencies and services could go on and on.

In federal library help is to be truly useful to the states, to the localities and to library users, we must rationalize and coordinate this disconnected system. We need a clear, ongoing national library policy, coordinated by a well-organized centrally controlled federal agency.

A logical agent for delivery of library support to the nation is a national library. The Library of Congress has been allowed to assume some of these functions. It is possible that it should assume others. As part of my overall effort to reorganize government I intend to study the feasibility of strengthening the role of the Library of Congress in coordinating national library policy.

Along with greater coordination in Washington, we need to strengthen the leadership role of state government in the provision of library services. The local libraries should be able to look with confidence to the state government, and in turn the state should know what kinds of assistance and advice can be sought from Washington. We will coordinate the myriad federal agencies and programs assisting libraries and draw the lines with simplicity and clarity. The states must do the same, by simplifying and modernizing their own bureaucratic structures. Paperwork and bureaucratic red tape. It is no help to our cities, counties and towns if the federal paperwork burden is simply replaced by the state paperwork burden. Proper management and a reformed bureaucracy may themselves make more money available, for books and direct services to the public.

We must have rationalized library development. The large research libraries should be strengthened so that they can serve not only their primary clientele but also smaller libraries in every state. Major research collections should supplement the more general collections of the smaller libraries. Each library should be coordinated with other libraries. Each library should be coordinated with other libraries in its region, so that it will know where it can turn to borrow a book it does not own. Through coordination of this kind, every American will have access to the library holdings of our greatest research libraries.

Improved research and development are required, so that automated techniques of information retrieval can be applied to libraries. But we must be careful to implement only the most costeffective and carefully tested systems. It is easy to waste money on sophisticated technology that is unnecessary or inadequate, or that makes the provision of service more difficult or more timeconsuming.

If we are to succeed in developing libraries to their full service potential we must have the interest and participation of large numbers of the American public. The President is authorized to hold a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978 for just this purpose.

This conference should be the culmination of an extensive process of citizen involvement in library policy making its beginning at the grassroots. Through preliminary conferences in each of the states, the local citizenry can take a close look at their libraries and decide whether perhaps there are overlapping roles and responsibilities of public libraries, new services needed or other changes that need to be made.

These are decisions that must be approved at the state and local level by an informed and knowledgeable citizenry. The White House Conference process will help to develop a public knowledgeable about alternative ways of providing good library services, and it will help create public support for libraries. Results from the state conference can be pooled at the White House Conference. We will then have a sound foundation upon which to devise complementary local, state and federal plans for library and information services in the decade ahead.

Let me summarize the points I have made. First, I believe that federal help for the nation's library system should be funded on a sustained and stable basis. If we are to have an educated and informed population we need a strong and open library system supported by a committed administration.

Second, I believe that federal library help must be rationalized, consolidated and streamlined. This process of cutting red tape must be accompanied by a commitment at the state and local level to do likewise. Consolidation, however, is not a codeword for cutbacks. Adequate funding must be assured.

Finally, I believe that the library-using public should have more input into the decisions concerning the role of their local libraries. A nationwide series of library conferences culminating in a White House Conference is one method of implementing this process.

Libraries are a national resource, and all of the nation must share in their upkeep. By the same token all of the nation must have access to the information contained in our many and diverse libraries. The strength of our system of government is the collective wisdom of our people. Our libraries are one crucial foundation of that wisdom.

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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND COPYRIGHT

- Media Write, March 1977
Mass. Bureau of Library Extension

During 1977 the library profession should be preparing to operate under the new copyright law which is effective on January 1, 1978 (see Nov. 1976 AL, 610-611). For the first time, minimum guidelines have been established for the fair use of books, periodicals, and music in the classroom and for copying by libraries. Though many grey areas still exist under the new law, especially in the area of off-air reproduction, librarians, media specialists, and archivists are given clear-cut indications of what copying may be done without fear of liability for copyright infringement.

A new Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension publication, prepared by Mary Litterst of the Planning and Evaluation Unit, has been sent to Massachusetts public and academic library directors and school media coordinators in the state as an introduction to the fair use and library copying provisions. Copyright Law Revision: Summary of Provisions Affecting Library/Media Centers reviews the guidelines for library copying and for reproducing books, periodicals, and music for the classroom, and points out the need for similar guidelines for reproduction of audiovisual materials. Copies of the Summary are available to other interested librarians through Susan Milamed at the Bureau.

Editor's note: In R.I. at the Department of State Library Services, Deputy Director Richard Waters says that confusion about the new copyright legislation is considerable because the federal government itself is still formulating guidelines. And after the law takes effect only court suits will settle many disputed points. Meanwhile DSLS is assembling materials on copyright. And as chairman of the New England Library Association's Regional Planning Committee, Dick Waters is scheduling a copyright session at September's annual NELA Conference. Also a NELA workshop on copyright is tentatively scheduled for November in Boston in hope of clearing away some confusions. All of this study is expected to result in reliable rules for R.I. libraries in regard to photocopying, joint periodicals purchase, and interlibrary loan.



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THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND LSCA

- Lee Flanagan

On March 19 at the Providence Public Library R.I.'s Senator Claiborne Pell held one of three national public hearings on his bill to extend the Library Services and Construction Act and to increase federal aid to beleaguered libraries in urban areas. Pell as chairman of the Senate Sub-committee on Education called hearings in Washington, New York City, and Providence in support of his bill (Senate 602) to raise federal funding of urban libraries from \$137 million to \$150 million annually. He also wanted to ascertain directions for libraries until a White House Conference (now postponed til 1979) settles that matter more definitively. In Providence, hundreds of librarians and library users gathered, the clear majority favored LSCA extension.

Pell observed that while federal funding of libraries is still a small percentage of their total budgets, it has been the major source of support for innovative library programs. The increase asked by Pell would come in stages over four years. If the bill passed, federal aid to R.I. libraries, for example, would increase about \$60,000 annually. It is now \$400,000 a year. The bill also would provide an increase from about \$18.2 million to \$20 million in annual federal aid to libraries that collectively (regionally) purchase books and share their collections. If approved R.I.'s annual federal allocation for regional service would rise from \$10500 a year to \$11500. Also the Pell bill calls for the federal government to spend \$97 million a year on new library construction and for open-ended financing of library service to the elderly.

Public comment in Providence was generally very favorable. Mayor James Taft of Cranston spoke of the need of both young and old for libraries. U.S. Senator John Chafee of R.I., member of the Senate's Human Resources Committee, stated that he has found federal support motivates local and state governments to do more, and that he believes there is no more dedicated and enthusiastic group in public service than librarians. Director of R.I.'s Department of State Library Services, Jewel Drickamer, confirmed Chafee's claim, noting that federal aid to libraries had pushed local and state support up 200% in the past decade, and that the example of LSCA construction money has persuaded R.I. to provide money for library construction though LSCA does not mandate a state match.

Jean Nash of the West Warwick Public Library, as RILA's representative, made a strong case for federal aid for medium and small public libraries. Counterpointing that F. Charles Taylor of the Providence Public Library eloquently described the decay of urban libraries, noting that Providence has cut staff from 233 in 1968 to 169 in 1977, has had to close all branches on Saturdays, and is able to buy less than half the books now that it bought in 1969. Olive Parsons of the Newport Public Library posed a rather radical thesis, requesting money for standard library service, since services to the majority were as least as important as services to the minorities.

One person opposing Pell's bill was Charles Joyce, chairman of the New England Library Board and Director of the Massachusetts Bureau of Library Extension. Joyce said the Pell bill "is weak in that it would do little" for the libraries of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. He said other rural areas also would be shortchanged by the proposed legislation. He maintained that urban library needs can be met adequately under existing laws if only more money is appropriated.

Addressing library services to special groups, Judith Murphy, director of Providence's Project Persona, explained how her library program works for the Hispanic community. She said the program currently provides service to about 2000 people, but another 2000 have been turned away for lack of money, space and time.

Testimony by librarians was followed by that of a number of private citizens expressing their need for more library service and the restoration of lost services. For instance Elmore Thompson, who is in the Providence Office of Community Development, while emphasizing that he spoke as a private citizen, assailed the cut-back in hours at the South Providence branch of the public library. He said that young working adults cannot use the library, since it is closed evenings. And a great deal of human potential is consequently being wasted. Herman Rose of the Dept. of Community Affairs supported that idea, saying that a lack of funding holds back not only libraries but the people. Senator Pell concluded the hearing, observing that some diverse views on the method of library funding must be accounted for, but that the common denominator of all views expressed had been a belief in the importance of the library. Pell said he felt the best solution would be full funding for his bill. And while his bill will probably pass with some amendments, it will not be fully funded without great political support. A letter to Senator Pell or your own Congressman can provide some of that support.

What follows is an excellent summary of past LSCA legislation, proposed LSCA legislation, accomplishments in library services produced by a dozen years of LSCA funding, and the need for additional services. This summary was issued in March by the American Library Association's Washington Office, and the R. I. Dept. of State Library Services.

• THE HISTORY OF THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT •

(The Library Services Act of 1956 was forerunner of present day federal library legislation. Service was then limited to libraries designated "rural".)

The Library Services Act was amended in 1964 and renamed the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA). It provided for federal financial assistance under:

- Title I - to promote the further extension of public library services to areas without such services or with inadequate services;
- Title II - to construct public library facilities to serve areas which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services;
- Title III - to establish and maintain local, regional state, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and special information centers;
- Title IV - Part A, to establish and improve state institutional library services; and, in Part B, to establish and improve library services to physically handicapped persons who are certified by competent authority as unable to read or to use conventional printed materials as a result of physical limitations.

1970

The Library Services and Construction Act - Amendments of 1970 consolidated Title I and IV into Title I, Library Services.

Title II, Public Library Construction, and Title III, Interlibrary Cooperation, remained as separate titles.

These amendments provided for one advisory council instead of three and made specific reference to metropolitan libraries serving as national or regional resource centers. (NOTE: In Rhode Island, by choice, three councils are still active.)

1973

A new Title IV was added, Older Readers' Services, but to date there has been no money appropriated for this service.

● LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1977 ●

A. Extension to October 1, 1982
S. 602

Introduced by Senator Pell February 3, 1977

"...This bill is a straight extension of titles II, III, and IV of this bill. The authorizations for titles II and IV are the same as they are at present - \$97,000,000 and "such sums" respectively - but I am raising the authorization for title III from \$18,200,000 to \$20,000,000. Title III deals with interlibrary programs and has always been underfunded. For that reason it would seem to be conventional wisdom to leave the authorization for that title alone. However, I wish to signal my colleagues that we intend to step up our activities here. That is why we have stepped up the available funds."

"The one major change we are making in the act is to include a trigger in the title I authorization to provide funds for major urban resource libraries. The trigger is set at \$60,000,000 which is above the current appropriation of \$56,900,000. Any funds appropriated in excess of that amount will be divided as follows: two-thirds will be reserved for urban resource library programs and the remaining third will continue to be allocated to the other activities authorized under the title."

B. Title V - Large Urban Public Libraries

S. 941

Introduced by Senator Javits March 8, 1977

Sec. 502. "The Commissioner shall carry out a program of making grants to States for providing financial assistance to large urban public libraries. The Commissioner shall allot to each State such part of the amount appropriated for this purpose as the total population of cities over 100,000 persons of the State bears to the total population of cities over 100,000 persons of all the States, except that no State shall receive less than \$20,000."

Sec. 503. "The grants under this title shall be distributed by the State library administrative agency, on an appeal per capita basis, to public libraries serving cities of over 100,000 population. The funds shall be used for the purchase of books and other library materials. In the event that a public library receiving such funds reduces its level of total financial support from public funds, other than federal funds, to an amount which is less than the average sum for the three years immediately preceding the grant, the funds to which such library would otherwise be entitled shall be withheld by the State library administration agency."

Sec. 504. "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Title \$60,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, \$70,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1979, and 80,000,000 for each of the next two fiscal years."

C. Extension to October 1, 1981

H.R. 3712

Introduced by Representative Brademas February 21, 1977

An extension of LSCA
Administrative Costs

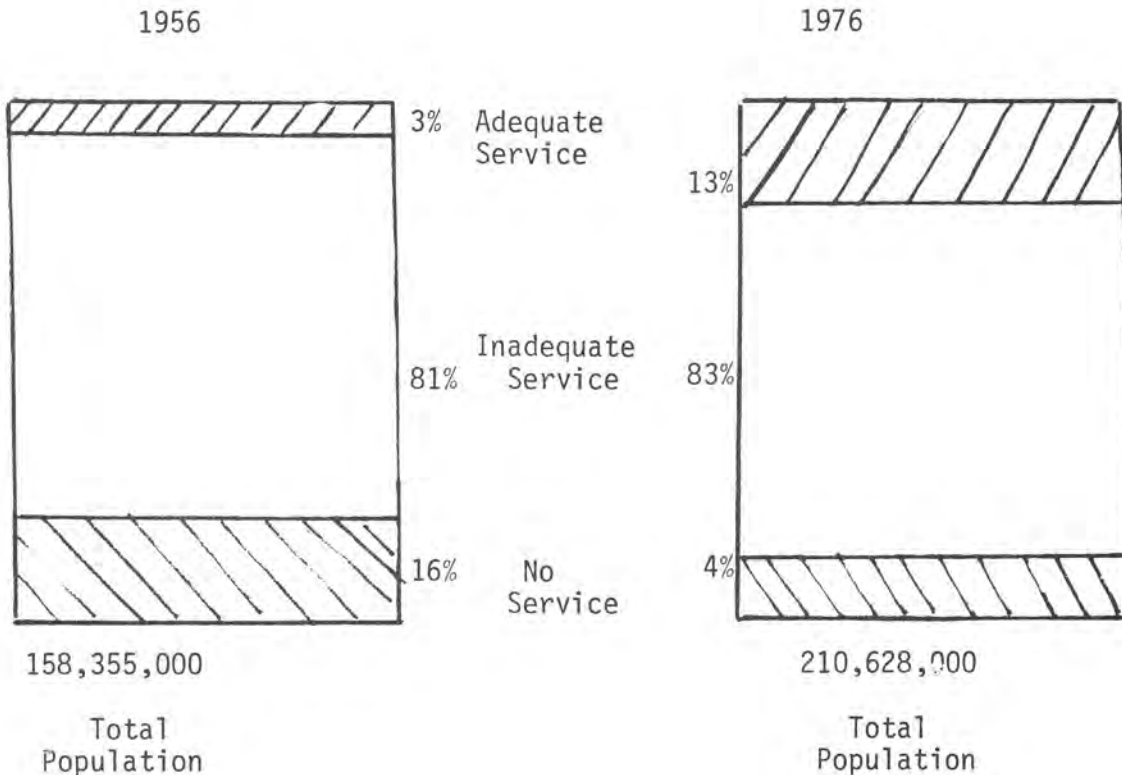
Sec. 8. "The amount expended by any State, from an allotment received under this Act for any fiscal year, for administrative costs in connection with any program or activity carried out by such State under this Act shall be matched by such State from funds other than Federal funds."

● ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LSCA 1956-1976 ●

In order to assess the progress made during the twenty-year history of the Library Services Act (LSA) and the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), and to look to continuing and future library needs, the American Library Association's Washington Office sent a questionnaire to chiefs of state library agencies in April, 1976. This report highlights the data collected through this questionnaire. Returns were received from all 56 states and territories, although not every respondent answered every question; thus data may differ from USOE statistics.

1. EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

Proportions of Population Receiving
Adequate, Inadequate, and No Public Library Service



Although the percent of the population with access to public library service has increased over the twenty-year period, to 96 percent, the vast majority of the population (83%) is served inadequately according to the states' adopted standards. The number of U.S. counties without public library service declined from 940 in 1956 to 297 in 1976. A great part of this improvement is due to extension of service under LSA/LSCA. Nevertheless, 10 percent of U.S. counties are still without public library service throughout the county.

The methods used by states and territories to extend and improve public library services using LSA/LSCA funds are many and varied. Those cited most often are listed below.

Methods Used by 40 or More States or Territories to Extend and Improve
Public Library Services Using LSA/LSCA Funds

- 54 Surveys and studies for statewide planning
- 54 Workshops and other training opportunities for library personnel
- 52 Financial support of local public library programs for the disadvantaged
- 49 Grants of books to local public libraries
- 49 Purchase of bookmobiles
- 49 Field consultant services
- 49 Establishment of statewide interlibrary loan networks
- 48 Library demonstrations to promote units of service or to establish library service
- 48 Purchase of books for state library to backstop local library collections
- 47 Grants of equipment to local public libraries
- 47 Financial support of local public library programs for the bilingual
- 46 Loan of books to local public libraries
- 46 Financial support of local public library programs for the aging
- 46 Purchase of books for state library to improve reference and information service to local libraries
- 45 Statewide public information programs and improved publications
- 43 Multi-county (region, federation, etc.) library system development
- 43 Loan of films to local public libraries
- 42 Development of handbooks, manuals, and training aids for local library use
- 42 Loan of other non-print materials to local public libraries
- 41 Scholarships for library education
- 40 Participation in interstate interlibrary loan networks
- 40 Collection and publication of public library statistics
- 40 Grants-in-aid to local libraries

2. PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING PROJECTS AIDED BY LSCA TITLE II FUNDS

Building Projects:	
Number of new buildings	1,347 (70%)
Number of expansions/remodelings/ alterations/conversions	573 (30%)
Total number of building projects	1,920

Building Project Funds:	
LSCA funds	\$168,087,000 (18%)
Other federal funds	10,479,000 (1%)
State funds	78,257,000 (9%)
Local funds	638,616,000 (71%)
Other funds	6,926,000 (1%)
Total building project funds	\$902,366,000

During the period that funds were available for public library construction under LSCA Title II (FY 1965 through 1975), almost 2000 building projects were aided. The federal share of funding for these was 19 percent, indicating that this program was very successful in stimulating state and local dollars.

Funds have not actually been appropriated for Title II since FY 1973, and a great backlog of library construction projects has developed. A separate survey now in progress, with reports in from 48 states, indicates that 850 public library construction projects could be started if funds were made available this year. The survey shows that a total of \$600 million is needed for these 850 projects. Of this amount, about \$206 million in federal funds under LSCA II would generate some \$393 million in state and local funds as well as another \$2 million in other funds. Even the full authorization would be inadequate to fund all the projects pending.

3. LIBRARY SERVICES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Data on library service to the handicapped is quite incomplete, due to lack of state statistics both as to numbers of handicapped persons and numbers served. However, 45 states provided at least partial data. With this data, and based on the Library of Congress estimate that 3.7 percent of the U.S. population is severely handicapped, visually or otherwise, to the extent that they cannot use print materials, the following can be deduced:

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1976</u>
Estimated number of physically handicapped, including blind, in U.S.	7,289,000	7,918,000
Of these, number served by state library agency or public library	105,280 (1.4%)	387,875 (5%)

It should be emphasized that these are low estimates of numbers served, since not all states were able to provide complete data.

Services used by the states and territories to extend and improve public library services to the physically handicapped, including the blind, using LSA/LSCA funds, are listed below together with the number of states and territories providing each service:

- 50 Providing large-print collections
- 37 Lending specialized equipment
- 35 In-service training for personnel
- 32 Providing free long-distance telephone service to resource centers
- 26 Sponsoring volunteer services
- 23 Operating a sub-regional library for the blind
- 20 Other

4. LIBRARY SERVICES FOR RESIDENTS OF STATE-SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS (correctional, state hospitals, residential schools, etc.)

In this case also, statistics are incomplete, although 40 states and territories provided some data for 1967 and 51 states and territories provided some data for 1976. Thus, these are low estimates, both of number of residents and number served.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1976</u>
Number of residents in all state-supported institutions	735,161	791,960
Of these, number residing in LSCA-assisted institutions	176,479 (24%)	456,327 (58%)

Methods used by states and territories to establish and improve public library services to residents of state-supported institutions, using LSA/LSCA funds, are listed below together with the number of states and territories using each method:

- 51 Consultant services
- 46 Grants of books to state-supported institutions
- 44 In-service training for personnel
- 37 Grants-in-aid to state-supported institutions
- 34 Centralized processing for state-supported institutions
- 24 Full-scale demonstrations of library service
- 15 Other

5. LIBRARY SERVICES SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE DISADVANTAGED, PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING ABILITY, AND THE AGING

	<u>The Disad- vantaged</u>	<u>The Bi- lingual*</u>	<u>The Aging</u>
Number of different projects funded under LSCA since 1972	1,245	392	598
Number of locations (branches, bookmobile stops, housing projects, high-rise apartments, etc.) being served	23,032	2,173	8,341
Estimated number of <u>new</u> library users reached through these projects	20,217,300	4,129,000	4,037,300

*Includes persons with limited English-speaking ability

6. STRENGTHENING METROPOLITAN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

LSCA Title I funds may be used to strengthen metropolitan public libraries to serve as national or regional resource centers. State library agencies identified 223 metropolitan public libraries, of which 109 (49%) had been strengthened under LSCA. During the period since this purpose became one of the priorities under the act (FY 1971-1975) the total LSCA Title I appropriation was \$240,129,102. Of this amount \$29,772,000 (12%) was used to strengthen metropolitan public libraries.

7. INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

Interlibrary cooperation, funded under LSCA Title III, involves the coordination of resources of at least two or more different types of libraries in order to improve service. The number of libraries involved in such activities has increased considerably in the last several years, due in large measure to the stimulus of Title III funds.

The number of libraries participating in intertype interlibrary cooperative activities in 1967 and in 1976 is listed below.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Public libraries	2,667	5,537	108
School libraries	4,045	11,759	191
Academic libraries	625	1,824	191
Special libraries	817	1,788	119
Total	8,154	20,908	156

Cooperative activities used by states and territories to extend and improve library services using LSCA funds are listed below together with the number of states and territories listing each activity:

- 52 Statewide interlibrary loan of materials
- 42 Cooperative continuing education activities
- 39 Statewide rapid communications reference information network
- 31 Statewide union list of serials
- 29 Statewide union catalog
- 28 Centralized processing for more than one type of library
- 11 Interstate compacts (a legal document permitting a state or its units to contract with those in other states for service.
- 15 Other

LSCA funds have financed 710 TWX or other teletype installations. LSCA funds also support the continuing charges (wholly or partially) for 392 (55%) of these. These installations are used to facilitate statewide and interstate interlibrary loan service and reference information networks.

7. LOOKING AHEAD

Chiefs of state and territorial library agencies were asked several questions about the role of the federal government in library development. Of 56 respondents, 55 believe the federal government has a continuing role in library development in their state. Fifty-three believe there is a continuing need for federal funds for library construction.

The chiefs were also asked to identify the financing formula they would recommend for library development in their state. Answers to this question were characterized by variety, but by far the most common pattern recommended was 20% federal, 30% state, and 50% local funding, with 17 states at or very near this distribution of support. The next most common pattern recommended was 10% federal, 30% state, and 60% local, with 8 states at or near this distribution.

8. IMPACT OF LSA/LSCA

Respondents answered two separate series of questions concerning the most significant impact of LSA/LSCA in their state. The combined answers indicate that LSA/LSCA has had the greatest impact in the following areas, listed in approximate order of mention:

- Services to specialized clientele (aging, bilingual, disadvantaged, handicapped, institutionalized)
- Public library construction
- Support for interlibrary cooperation
- Library systems development
- Extension of service to the unserved or inadequately served
- Stimulation of increased funding at the state and local level
- Collection development
- Quality of library personnel

9. CONTINUING NEEDS

In a similar series of questions respondents indicated the greatest continuing needs for public library service in their states. Responses show the greatest continuing needs in the following areas, listed in approximate order of mention:

State funding for library development
Interlibrary cooperation
Increased financial support at the local level
Non-print resources
Services to specialized clientele (agine, bilingual, disadvantaged, handicapped, institutionalized)
Public library construction
Personnel training and development
Collection development

10. SUMMING UP

There is no better way to sum up the impact of LSA/LSCA over the twenty-year period, 1956-1976, than to quote from the comments provided by the states themselves. To the question, "What is the most significant impact of LSA/LSCA in your state" the comments of Rhode Island and West Virginia are representative:

RHODE ISLAND - The increase in state and local support of library services with the impetus provided from federal monies, espeically in support for public library construction and the development of a statewide library network.

WEST VIRGINIA - A wealth of library materials has been made available which would not have been possible otherwise. Stimulated increased state aid through making our program visible.

California's answer to this question is quoted in full as an eloquent testimonial to the importance of LSA/LSCA in extending and improving public library service for all citizens:

CALIFORNIA - Without LSCA the following would not have happened:

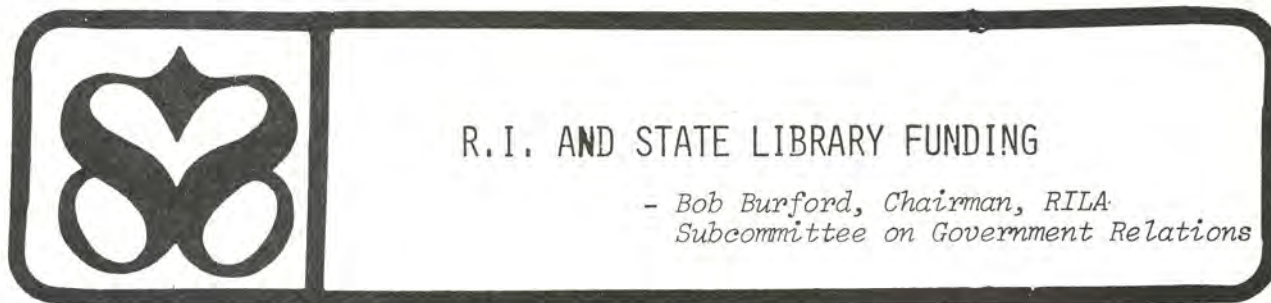
- a. County-wide library service accomplished in every county.
- b. Breaking down barriers between libraries and demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of open access to the resources of all libraries. The California Library Association is now developing legislation to put interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing on a firm footing with funding from the state. To abandon the demonstration structure while the state legislation is in progress would be disastrous.
- c. Allowing and encouraging local libraries to "take risks" in meeting needs of previously unserved citizens, without sacrificing existing programs. Improved service to all is a result. This encouragement must continue through outside money, as local budgets are too tight to enable libraries to meet these needs on their own.
- d. State institutions see the benefits of good library service. A result of this consciousness-raising is the formation of a task force to review library programs in all California state institutions. Already, professional librarian positions have been funded by the state where none existed before. LSCA seed money has had great payoff, and the need remains to build on past experience to get a firm state-funded program for all institutionalized citizens.

The needs which remain in public library service can also be summed up by representative comments from the states. In answer to the question, "What is the greatest continuing need in your state?" the following are typical:

NEW YORK - Greater coordination of services and resources of all types of libraries; intersystem programming; further review of regionalization, integration and new configurations in library service organizations, with funding levels necessary to achieve goals described in our plans submitted to HEW. Support for urban libraries.

- PENNSYLVANIA -
1. State and local funding for library development
 2. Improved techniques of sharing resources, with funding to facilitate such sharing.
 3. Strengthening nonbook media resources and service.
 4. Developing library systems.
 5. Eliminating pockets of unserved population
 6. Developing services to special groups, e.g., disadvantaged, limited English speaking, aged.

RHODE ISLAND - A steady five-year level of federal and state funding which permits reasonable planning.



On Thursday, March 31d, 1977, four bills were introduced to the R.I. General Assembly for the R.I. Library Association by Rep. Victoria Lederberg (Dem.-Prov) and others. They are:

- H-5708 grants-in-aid to city and town public libraries, (increasing per capita funding from 30¢ to 40¢, with a \$96,000 appropriation.)
- H-5709 base grant for the four (4) Regional Library Centers (Warwick, Barrington, Pawtucket and Westerly), with a \$120,000 appropriation).
- H-5711 Providence Public Library (increasing minimum state support for the principal public library to \$300,000, with appropriation of \$77,000, the difference between minimum \$300,000 and present \$223,000).
- H-5713 Special Research Centers (adding to the present three (3) academic libraries serving in this capacity, the libraries of Bryant College, Providence College, and Salve Regina College, with appropriation of \$15,000).

The observant will notice several modifications since the bills were discussed at the RILA Fall Conference. A major difference is in bill H-5709 (Regional Library Centers). The submitted bill proposes a flat "base grant" of \$30,000, for each Regional Center (in addition to the present 25¢/capita) instead of the earlier proposed formula of increasing straight per capita to 45¢. This new formula, simple as it looks, has taken much effort and pain to arrive at. It appears a more equitable method of insuring the less-populated regions a reasonable funding base from which to provide basic services. And it is sincerely hoped that this significant departure from RILA's past legislative proposals will produce emphatic approval from the state's library community, arousing active participation in the effort to gain passage of our entire legislative package.

A second change since last November has been the inclusion of Salve Regina College's library as one of the three proposed new Special Research Centers, this being largely politically motivated, as an incentive to legislators on the east side of the Bay.

A third change is the non-introduction of the Library Film Coop bill. Rep. Matt Smith, our chief supporter in the House, preferred not to introduce this 5th bill as proposed. The reasoning appears to be that Rep. Smith feels our chances will be better for obtaining increased state funding for the Library Film Coop by his altering the proposed budget which his House-Finance Committee is presently studying.

This is what has been introduced to the R.I. General Assembly; the RILA Executive Board on February 9th had voted unanimously to authorize and support a slightly different legislative package (see RILA Bulletin, February 1977 p. 23.)

In politics, what one wants and what one gets are often far apart. But Bob Persson and I are very happy with the bills introduced and feel that, if we obtain passage of these measures, we will have produced a landmark victory of which every Rhode Island librarian can be pleased and proud. As of April 12, Bob Persson felt that there was a very good chance for getting all of these bills out of the House Finance Committee and onto the House Floor.

Now we need to secure passage. I urge librarians, trustees, friends-of-libraries to quickly mail personal letters and post cards urging support of our legislation to their own town representatives, to Rep. Matthew Smith, to Rep. Robert S. Tucker, and four(4) other members of the House Finance Committee. Make such letters short, and include the bill numbers. Photocopies of the full bills are available from the Bulletin editor, 725-3714.

Write: Rep. Matthew Smith, chairman
House Finance Committee
Room 307 - State House
Providence, R.I. 02903

Rep. Robert S. Tucker, chairman
House Finance Committee
Sub-Committee on Education
Room 307 - State House
Providence, R.I. 02903

Please contact Bob Persson, at the Providence Public Library or myself at the Johnston Public Library if you need your hometown representative's address or other information.



R. I. OBSCENITY LEGISLATION AND LIBRARIES

- Lee Flanagan, *Bulletin* Editor

In spring a young man's thoughts may turn to love, but some politicians' thoughts turn to smut. Obscenity legislation is currently proliferating in the General Assembly, headed by Senator Joseph Gendron's proposed ammendment (75-5728) to the General Laws. The Senator's bill would punish promotion (i.e., sale or exhibition) to any person of "indecent publications, pictures, shows, motion pictures, performance or article", for purposes of commercial gain or public entertainment, with a maximum \$1000 fine or up to two year imprisonment or both. "Indecent" is defined on depicting sexual conduct or live sexual conduct. Promotion means to manufacture, issue, sell, give, provide, lend, mail, deliver, transfer, transmit, publish distribute, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit, or advertise. Scientific, educational, or research use of sexual conduct depictions is allowed to those formally enrolled in educational institutions or engaged in professional research.

On March 25, RILA's Intellectual Freedom Subcommittee appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee to persuasively oppose this bill as a violation of citizens' First Ammendment Rights, and especially of library users' rights. The IFC was supported by Michael Dollinger of the American Civil Liberties Union and Milton Stanzler of the Film Association. At the RILA Executive Board meeting on April 6th the Executive Board unanimously voiced its opposition to the Gendron bill and its continued allegiance to the principles of the Library Bill of Rights. RILA lobbyist Robert Persson was charged to make RILA's opposition to the Gendrom obscenity bill known to the General Assembly. Persson himself has said that there is little chance of this bill passing both houses of the legislature.

In all fairness to Senator Gendron, the intention behind this bill was laudable. The bill was apparently aimed at commercial distributors who would sell anything, the human body, human dignity, public taste or personal development, for a buck. Unfortunately, however, as written, the bill is as likely to interfere with valid public access to one kind of information, in libraries and everywhere else, as it is to stop those who would rip off the public for any monetary gain. It looks like this bill has to go back to the drawing board for considerable revision.

Back in Feburary another bill (House 5441), proposed by Rep. Gaetano Parella, requested that municipal police departments in R.I. vigorously enforce the laws prohibiting the display of objectionable material where it may be seen by minors. And as of the time this *Bulletin* goes to press another bill prohibiting sale of pornographic materials to minors, sponsored by Rep. Frank Fiorenzano, has cleared the House Judiciary Committee. RILA's IFC continues to monitor the situation and it appears that there is no immediate reason for library concern.

Serials Updating Service

If you're lost in the confusion of the periodicals world—changes in titles and frequency, additional volumes, delays in publication, etc.—Faxon's *Serials Updating Service* can help you find your way.

The *Serials Updating Service*, containing current information on changes and bibliographic irregularities for all types of periodicals, is available in three ways:

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SUS Annual—an annual cumulation of the newsletters—\$10.

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CLASSIFIED LIBRARIANS ON STRIKE

- Mary Lou Barrett, Classified Librarian
University of R.I.

And A Response by George R. Park, Dean of University Libraries

CLASSIFIED LIBRARIANS

On January 27, 1977, four hundred clerical-technical workers struck the University of Rhode Island. Of the four hundred, fifty of the workers are employed at the three libraries which make up the University system. From the beginning of the union movement on campus in 1974, library workers have made up the core of the union leadership. Presently, the President of the Association of Clerical-Technicals/National Education Association/URI is a librarian (civil service).

In a sampling of the attitudes of the classified librarians toward the strike, most felt that their particular jobs were not affected by the strike issues; however, they did want to insure their tuition waivers which allow themselves, their children, and their spouses to attend regents' schools tuition-free. Overall, they felt enormous sympathy with their sister clerical workers whose pay scales are abominably low. The librarians also recognized the need for a union to stand together and all agreed that the strike welded a unity of clerical-technical employees at the University of Rhode Island that will be difficult for the administration to ignore.

There are ten classified librarians employed by the University of Rhode Island Library system. Seven of them either have their MLS or are working on it six of these seven took advantage of the tuition waiver to work on those degrees. Three of the eight men in the entire union are librarians. Each of these men indicated an initial reluctance to participate in the strike, but each finally chose to support it. One male librarian responded: "As one of the few who cast a dissenting vote for the strike, I soon learned after an endurance test of nine and one half hours of picketing, that more was at issue than the disputes over reclassification, committee representation, or the tuition waiver. I finally realized that what was at issue was a matter of the unit's identity and strength."

Another librarian observed: "the entire job-action renewed a sense of pride in my womanhood. Because of the chauvinistic actions and attitudes of the State and the University towards our unit, which is predominantly women, I felt the strike was necessary and important to me -- both as a classified librarian and as a woman. It gave me a sense of dignity and value in the worth of my job."

The major issue of the strike was reclassification. The union maintains that its employees are not properly paid for the work they perform. Although this has not been a problem for classified librarians over the past four to six years, trouble could develop in the future. In a report issued on February 11, 1977, the URI Budget Task Force to Study the Library stated: "the members of the classified staff, who do not have faculty status, have also indicated a morale problem centered on poor lines of communication and a deterioration of services due to understaffing. In fact, by almost any standard staffing formula, the Library has a deficiency of paraprofessionals, and the ratio of paraprofessionals to professionals is unbalanced in favor of the professionals. There are many staff members whose titles do not correspond to the jobs they perform. The Library has on its payroll, for instance, twenty-two Senior Clerk Typists, many of who are apparently doing the work of paraprofessional librarians. A desk audit of all classified personnel would reveal how many staff members have such inappropriate titles."

Clearly, implementation of reclassification of library personnel will take time and will also be costly. Another recommendation of the Budget Task Force is that "no new professional, including faculty, positions be allocated to the Library, and that when budgetary conditions permit any personnel replacements be in the area of support (paraprofessional) personnel." The collective bargaining agreement which resulted from the strike gives us the tool to upgrade our positions as our responsibilities increase.

The strike does not seem to have left any open wounds or unsolvable hard feelings. People have settled back into their office routines. However, the Association of Clerical-Technical has emerged as a strong, vocal vehicle at the University of Rhode Island; a union that is equipped to deal with any problems that may arise in the working lives of its members.

A RESPONSE

March 15, 1977

There are perhaps two points which might usefully be made in relation to the Barrett article, "Classified Librarians on Strike." There is a need to clarify the status of the classified "librarians" at URI and to explore the Budget Task Force recommendation quoted.

The former seems especially apt since the author freely switches from "classified librarian" to "librarian" when referring to employees in this position class. The title "librarian" has very specific connotations within our profession, and it seems to me that your readers might very well become confused as to whom Ms. Barrett is referring when she uses that title. In every case, as far as I can determine, she uses the title "librarian" to refer to one holding the paraprofessional position of classified librarian, not the professional position which at the University of Rhode Island carries faculty status.

The University of Rhode Island Libraries do not normally appoint holders of the MLS degree to classified librarian positions but many of those hired at this level acquire the degree while so employed. The person may therefore become a professional but the position remains paraprofessional.

My second point is that the budget Task Force does not appear to have a firm grasp on the nature of the various positions within our libraries (witness their recommendation #504 calling for the elimination by attrition of faculty status for professional librarians) and seems to assume that any position not exactly matching state classifications is paraprofessional. There is no question that a more extensive series of classifications is required for libraries than that provided by the existing classified librarian and library technician classes, but I would not expect many, if any, newly created classes to be at the paraprofessional level. It is possible, however, that some positions which currently are classed as senior clerk typist or principle clerk might appropriately be reclassified to classified librarian or library technician.

As a footnote of sorts, it might be noted that the library technician classification was created at the urging of this library staff and administration and because we recognized long ago the mismatch of many library positions with available civil service classifications.



CALENDAR

- April 26 "Workshop on Commercial Processing and Its Alternatives," sponsored by RILA Education Sub-committee, Cumberland Public Library, 9:30 - noon. Registration suggested - see form in this Bulletin issue, page 1.
- April 26 URI Graduate Library School Colloquium, with Dr. Michael K. Buckland, Dean of the Berkeley, Calif. School of Library and Information Studies, 8:00 p.m., URI Faculty Lounge.
- April 27 NETSL, "Nuts and Bolts of Cataloging and Binding," at the Holiday Inn, Newton-Lower Falls (junction of Rt. 128 and Grove Street - Ext. 53 off 128), discussions and dinner. Contact Sally Wilson, RIC, 456-8052 for further information.
- May 2 Juvenile Book Review Meeting, "Story Telling," Child Street School, Warren, 9:30 a.m.
- May 3 URI Graduate Library School Colloquium, Calvin Mooers, "From Information Retrieval in 1950 to Information and Library Science in the 1970's", Graduate Library School Lab, 10:00 a.m.
- May 3 Monthly Adult Book Meeting, "Energy Resources for R.I.," Peacedale Public Library, South Kingston, 9:30 a.m.
- May 6-7 New England Educational Media Association, Spring Conference, Howard Johnson Conference Center, Windsor Locks, Connecticut. Contact Lee MacDuffie, Upper Walpole Road, Walpole, N.H. 03608. Telephone 603-445-5106.
- May 19 "Rights and Responsibilities of Librarians" RILA IFC Workshop, morning and afternoon session, Providence College. See form page 3, in this Bulletin.
- May 19-20 Massachusetts Library Association, Annual Conference, Treadway Inn, Chicopee, Mass. Contact Ann M. Smith, National Assessment and Dissemination Center, 9 Mellen St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Telephone 617-492-0505.
- June 2 "Workshop on Statewide Borrower's Card," RILA Ad Hoc Committee on Statewide Borrowing Privileges, morning session, North Kingston Free Library. See registration form, inside back cover, this Bulletin.
- June 7-11 Institute on Selection and Acquisition of Spanish Language Materials, Springfield, Mass. Sponsored by the New England Library Board. Enrollment limited, Application forms available from Jana Varlejs, Bureau of Library Extension, 648 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02115, phone 617-267-9400.
- June 16-23 ALA Annual Conference, Detroit Michigan, "ALA's Next 100 Years," see January 1977 American Libraries for information.
- July 11-23 Residential Summer Media Institute, Northfield Mount Hermon School, Mass. Courses include super 8 film making, photography and videotype production. Sponsored by Mass. Bureau of Library Extension, Mass. Educational Television, N.E. Screen Education Assoc., and Boston State College. Call Mass. Bureau of Library Extension, Boston, for further information, 617-267-9400.
- Sept. 25-27 NELA Annual Conference, Sheraton-Sturbridge Inn, Sturbridge, Mass.
- November 14-15 RILA Annual Conference, Sheraton Islander, Newport, R.I., Starring Daniel Gore.

GALLIMAUFRY

DAVID GREEN OF THE R. I. LIBRARY FILM COOPERATIVE HAS ASKED ALL RILA MEMBERS TO SUPPORT ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE COOP NEXT YEAR. PLEASE SEND LETTERS REQUESTING A LINE ITEM AMMENDMENT INCREASING THE AMOUNT FOR THE FILM COOP FROM \$25,000 TO \$50,000 FOR FY 1977-78 IN THE GOVERNOR'S BUDGET FOR THE DEPT. OF STATE LIBRARY SERVICES TO:

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT TUCKER, CHAIRMAN
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
THE STATE HOUSE
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

WITHOUT THIS AMMENDMENT THE FILM COOP WILL BE IN DESPERATE FINANCIAL CONDITION NEXT YEAR.

* * * * *

Following a memo of 28 Feb. 1977 from URI's Ass't V-P Douglas Rosie, which recommended cutting away one of the two promised GLS replacement positions, Vice President for Academic Affairs William Ferrante has just authorized filling only the Dean position and one faculty replacement (either the media or the public library position), assuring the GLS that if state appropriations should be increased the lost position may be reinstated. According to Dwight Peck of the GLS, the Administration views the matter in relation to admittedly tight budgets across the whole university, and it justifies what is really a cut-back by allusion to recently declining enrollment. However, the Administration knew or should have known all along that the enrollment would drop until the GLS regained accreditation and it should not now violate its promises to help, especially since this blow might well prove a fatal one for hopes of accreditation. On April 6, an eloquent letter from the Executive Board to Albert Carlotti, chairman of the Board of Regents, expressed the fear of R. I. librarians that GLS accreditation is at issue, and without adequate faculty the GLS cannot comply with ALA Committee on Accreditation stipulations, and if the GLS loses accreditation its existence will be hard to justify. Letters in support of a full faculty complement for the GLS, addressed to Mr. Carlotti, are requested from RILA Members.

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Also from the Graduate Library School comes news that Dwight Peck's excellent GLS Newsletter may meet an untimely death in one or two more issues. Those of us who have enjoyed this publication more than any local library newsletter of the past year strongly urge the GLS and its students to continue Peck's fine work. Speaking of fine work, don't miss his April 1 "Job-seeking Leads" if you're looking for a job.

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Charlotte Brown of the GLS reports that last December a questionnaire was distributed asking each student to evaluate every GLS class. The compilation of the results is almost done, and it is planned that the findings be announced in the Newsletter, and the RILA Bulletin.

The last question on the evaluation form asked: "Do you think that this professor makes a sufficiently valuable contribution both toward the re-accreditation process and as a teacher to warrant his or her retention in a re-accredited Library School?" The Student/Alumni Association feels strongly that GLS students should have the opportunity to express their opinions on such a crucial issue because both the COA and the Administration and peers regularly have that chance.

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The Rhode Island Chapter of the Special Library Association has recently been chartered by the national body. The President is Jim D'Amico; Ann Hinnov is Vice-President, Louise Sherby is Secretary, and Cynthia Bolshaw is chairperson of the Membership Committee.

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Lastly at the GLS, word has just been received that the GLS will have new quarters next fall in Rodman Hall. The catch is that it must be shared with another department so that there will probably be no space increase at all. Good news, however - the GLS's search for a dean has narrowed to 3 candidates, James C. Baughman of Simmons College, Bernard Schlessinger of the Univ. of So. Carolina, and Ellen Altman of the University of Indiana.

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Mrs. Maurice Wood of 14 Cottage St., Lincoln, is offering copies of Etude Magazine (Oct. 1914, Feb. 1916, most of 1923, 1924, 1925) for sale.

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The Education Department at the University of Rhode Island is conducting a drive to collect books for the library at the University of the Azores. The new university in Ponta Del Gada on the Island of San Miguel "really needs books badly." David Morton, an assistant professor of education at Kingston, said. The University of the Azores serves students who speak Portuguese, French and English, so books written in any of these tongues would be appreciated Morton said yesterday. Anyone with books that they would like to donate should call Robert MacMillan, chairman of the URI Education Department - 792-2564.

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Bob Burford reports that tractors are digging for a new foundation for the Narragansett Pier Free Library. Katherine Winslow is the librarian and Richard Denning is the architect.

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URI's GLS Newsletter notes that the GLS dossier service has now been expanded to include alumni as well as current students. Interested persons may address or have sent to D.C. Peck or the "GLS Placement Service" any documents they wish sent out (transcripts, resume, letters of reference, etc.) stipulating whether they can be shipped out only at their own request or at any prospective employer's. Upon receiving a request, GLS will send quasi-official xeroxs of each piece, each stamped, with a printed cover sheet outlining relevant laws of access and use-- they will not be fully "official" (as if sent straight from the registrars), but will satisfy most employers. And GLS shall notify the candidate by card of each request filled. The charge is 50¢ per packet mailed after one free.

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Connie Lachowicz has been named Director of the South Kingstown Public Library. She has assumed the position of Acting Director in January. Connie has been Head of the Kingston Free Library since 1972, and in July, 1976, it became a part of the newly formed system.

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"The Graduate Library School Student/Alumni Association of the University of Rhode Island wishes to announce that it is presently organizing a car pool to the American Library Association convention to be held in Detroit this June. Also under consideration is the possibility of chartering a bus. All interested individuals should contact Jack McClelland c/o Graduate Library School Student/Alumni Association, Graduate Library School, University of Rhode Island, 76 Lower College Road, Kingston, R. I. 02881, or phone: (401) 783-4868.

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A March 1977 "R. I. Library Manpower Survey" by Mark Baldwin and Frank Iacono provides some interesting figures on the number of librarians currently needed in R.I. Need is based on the number of librarians required to meet various minimum standards today, not on the expectation that they will actually be hired tomorrow. Presently, librarians needed by public libraries = 50, by academic libraries = 73, by special libraries = 39, by institutional libraries = 15-20, and by school libraries = 46 - 476. School estimates are appallingly mushy, and reflect a total indifference to the fact that sloppy statistics like these sometime leave a few hundred people in the streets and out of work. Retirements of librarians in R.I. in the next 10 years are expected to total 110.

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URI's Alumni Bulletin for March observes that increases in fees and tuition have not begun to meet the needs of a growing campus. One of the hardest hit areas is the library which is struggling with the inflated cost of books and periodicals.

The library receives three percent or less of URI's general education budget, while the American Library Association recommends five percent. The national average for public colleges and universities has been close to four percent, according to Dean George R. Parks.

"We reached an acquisitions peak of 39,052 books in 1972-73. Since then we have been faced with a high inflation rate for printed materials and status-quo budgets. The result is that our book acquisitions rate had dropped 36 percent and we have had to trim our journals subscriptions by over 700 titles," Dean Parks explained.

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On April 15 Louise Dolan, coordinator of children's services at the East Providence Public Library, resigned. Unfortunately her dynamic programming will not be continued by a successor for the City has held the library to a hiring freeze for over a year. Louise will become coordinator of regional services at the Barrington Public Library.

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The Board of Trustees at the Lincoln Public Library will shortly propose at the annual town meeting that the town build a new library near the Lincoln High School.

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We still need Bulletins from the last two months at any one time. Please send your discards to the Bulletin editor at the Pawtucket Public Library. Many many thanks to those of you who have done so already.

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At the Newport Public Library over a 1000 cookbooks now circulate from the LeClerq Collection, plus biographies of famous chefs, and novels and mysteries mentioning cooking or containing recipes. This is the second major collection of which we are aware in public libraries, the other being at Cumberland.

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NELINET, a program of the New England Board of Higher Education, has begun work on a project to create, demonstrate and evaluate the feasibility of a computerized system for the management of interlibrary loan traffic in the six New England states. Demonstration of the model for such a system will be presented to the library community in spring 1977.

The interlibrary loan system is being designed to make use of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) data base and to interface with the OCLC interlibrary loan system currently being developed. A special feature of the NELINET model is a technique that is intended to encourage borrowing from institutions which receive few interlibrary loan requests and discourage borrowing from those already overburdened, thus more equitably distributing the burden of interlibrary loan requests throughout the New England region.

For further information about the interlibrary loan project, contact Libby Trudell at the Board office: 40 Grove Street, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181: 617/235-8071.

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RILA's Public Relations Sub-Committee has been extremely active this year, having sponsored a RILA Trinity Square Theatre Party in March for a very enjoyable performance of King Lear and a 10/10 Lottery. For National Library Week in April the Sub-committee distributed an information packet of staff buttons, posters and proclamations.

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At the Central Falls Public Library Director Emil Ciallella has established a community oral history project. Two assistants are presently conducting taped interviews with residents, and in October 1977 will issue both oral and written histories of the French and Spanish communities in Central Falls.

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At its April Meeting the RILA Executive Board decided to approach the presidents of the R.I. Education Media Association and the Special Library Association to try to form a joint committee to arrange common meetings and workshops and to keep a common publicized calendar of library and media events.

And at the same meeting the RILA Executive Board voted to establish an Ad Hoc Committee to Review Legislative Advocacy. The committee, composed of Jim Giles, Sidney Wright, and Kathleen Gunning, will consult with the RILA Legislative Subcommittee, RILA Lobbyist Robert Persson, and other interested parties to review lobbying guidelines, define new legislative directions, to pinpoint areas of potential legislative conflict (e.g., when the same legislator sponsors legislation to fund libraries as well as to ban "objectional materials"), and to establish a library legislative philosophy. The Ad Hoc Committee is due to report to the Executive Board in September, and the Board's recommendations will be presented at the annual RILA Conference.

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Dan Bergen, RILA president, and James Giles, past RILA president are attending the ALA Legislative Day in Washington this month.

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A STATEWIDE BORROWER'S CARD

- WHAT: A Workshop sponsored by the RILA Ad Hoc Committee on Statewide Borrowers Privileges.
- WHERE: North Kingston Free Library, Meeting Room, Wickford, R.I.
- WHEN: Thursday, June 2
9:30 a.m. - noon
(coffee and pastry served at 9 a.m.)
- WHY: So that the Ad Hoc Committee may present a plan for statewide borrowing privileges in R.I. and solicit membership response. Presentation of the plan will be followed by a panel discussion involving the RILA Ad Hoc Committee on funding a statewide plan, David Weill (Assoc. Director of NELB) on direct access service in the Nassau County Library System, and Virginia Dowell (Director of the New Britain Public Library) on Connecticutcard.

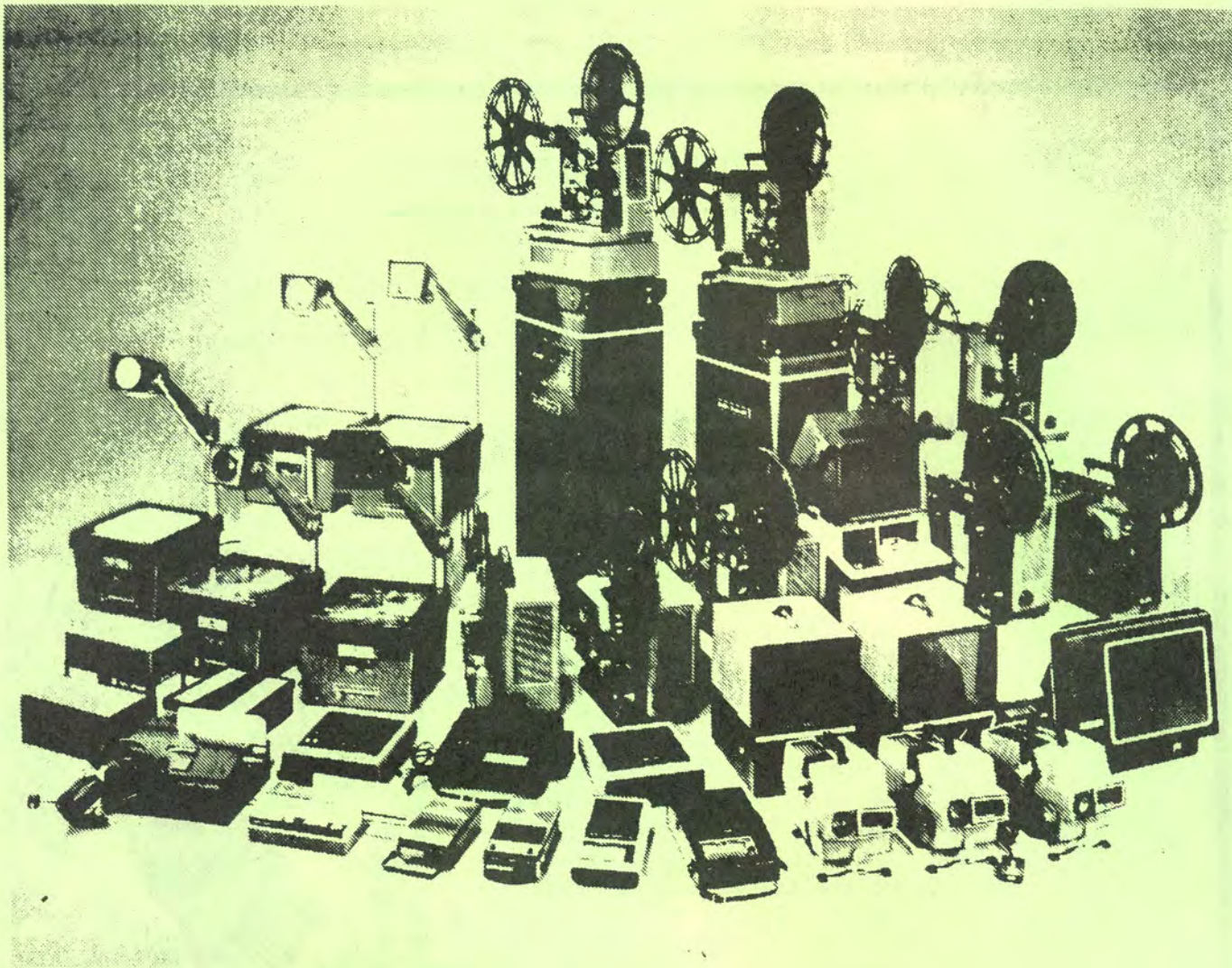


Due to limited seating facilities, pre-registration is suggested. Please return the following form to Sidney Wright, Regional Coordinator, Warwick Public Library, 600 Sandy Lane, Warwick, R.I. 02886, at your earliest convenience. There is no registration fee.

NAME _____

POSITION _____

LIBRARY _____



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