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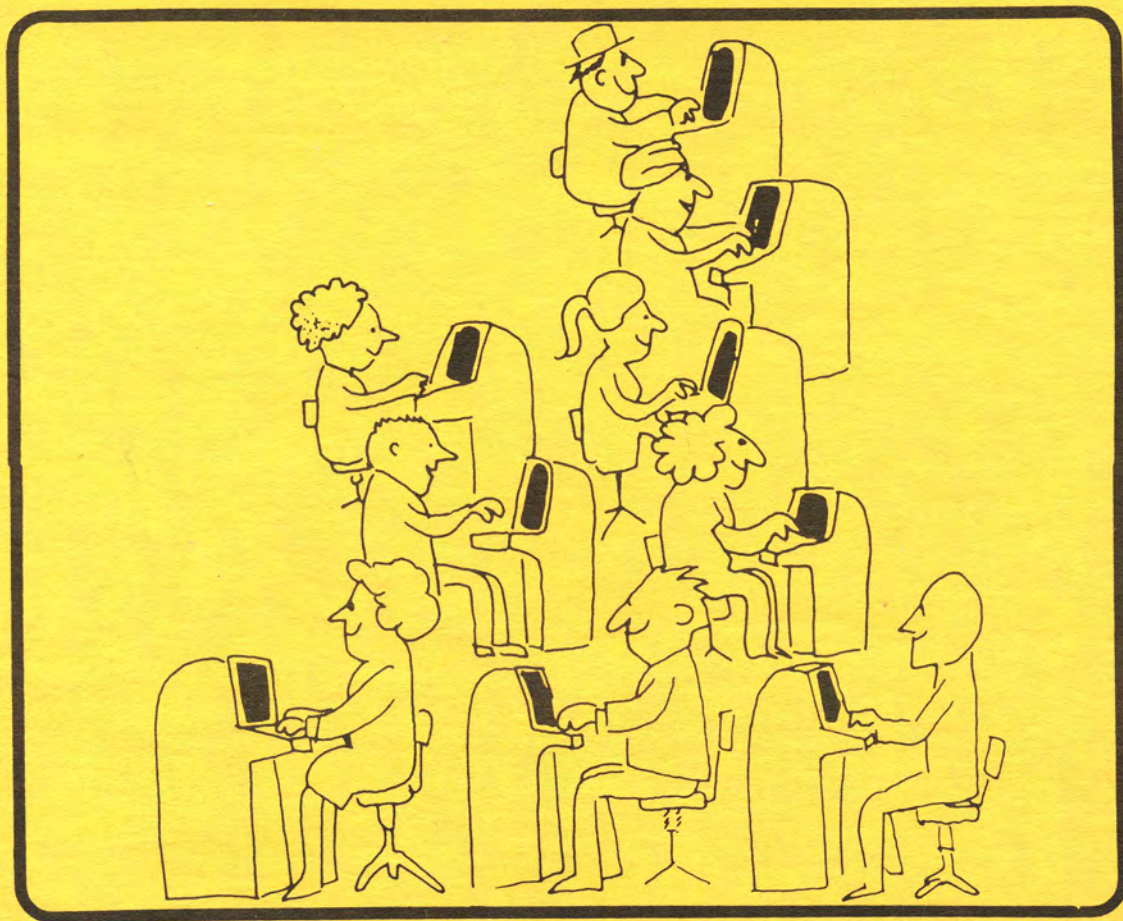
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Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin



Computers in Libraries
July/August 1979

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

150 EMPIRE STREET

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903

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EDITORIAL NOTICE:

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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 advertisers. All articles about library and media matters will be considered. All should be signed and should not exceed ten double spaced typed pages unless the editor is consulted.

The Bulletin subscription rates are \$7.00/year for agencies or individuals not holding membership in RILA. Advertising rates per issue are \$20 per $\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Judith Plotz, Editor
104 Eleventh St., Prov. (861-0892)

Susan Klein, Contributing Editor
E. Prov. Public Library (434-2453)

Dena Janson, Mailing

Barbara Cohen, Jobline
RIC Library (456-8125)

Betsey Gates Kesler, Circulation
URI Library (792-2653)

Lea M. Bohnert, Contributing
Editor GLS, 792-2878

Peter Bennett, News
Pawtucket Library (725-3714)

Peg Caldwell, Advertising
104 Longview Dr., Warwick
(737-7673)

Shelley Schlessinger, Typing

Emily Schuder, GLS Liaison

Printed by East Side Copy
Providence RI 02906

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

COMPUTERS IN LIBRARIES



The computer is fast becoming a familiar and useful tool in libraries as it already has become in banks and airline offices. By "computer" is meant, of course, the input/output devices used to communicate via telephone lines with a computer facility. Examples are typewriter-like keyboards, keyboards combined with small TV screens, or CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) displays, and touch-tone telephones.

Today, computer facilities have such reliable machinery and good programming services that we are beginning to take them for granted, just like central heating, and are only interested in where the input/output control devices, like a thermostat, are located.

Many librarians are now familiar with OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) CRT terminals because nearly 3,000 of them are located in libraries serving as cataloging aids throughout the US and Canada. In Rhode Island, there are now at least 12 OCLC terminals, which would better be named "command posts", since they are the place where directions are given to, and results approved from, the computer facility.

This issue of the Bulletin is devoted to some of the newer uses in Rhode Island libraries of the services of computer facilities, which comprise hardware (machinery), software (programs or instructions) and skilled personnel.

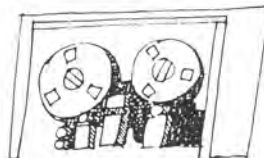
Computerized searching, or finding appropriate bibliographic references for usually subject searches, has been increasingly used in Rhode Island since 1973, when the University of Rhode Island became a member of NASIC (Northeast Academic Science Information Center), an organization funded for a few years by the National Science Foundation to introduce online computerized searching of commercial bibliographic data bases. Jan Sieburth of the URI Reference Department reports on this continuing activity from close familiarity.

Also, since 1973, the URI Graduate Library School has been introducing students in the LSC 544 course, "Information Science for Librarians," to online computerized searching with "hands-on" experience. Even more important the GLS students have selected, formatted, indexed, and keyboarded their own bibliographic data base for searching, so they have learned how computerized searching fits into regular library processes. Lea Bohnert of GLS reports on this continuing program.

Computerized aid is also growing in the circulation area. Providence Public Library led the way with the installation of a Computer Library Services, Inc., system. Steve Rollins of the URI Circulation Department reports on the benefits expected there from the impending operation of the same equipment.

Finally, Emily Schuder, a GLS student, has provided bibliographic advice as to how librarians can learn about and keep up-to-date on further variations and advances in the use of computer facilities by libraries.

Lea M. Bohnert
Guest Editor, July/August Issue



RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980

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RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FACT SHEET

What is RILA?

Rhode Island Library Association is an organization of members from the public, academic, school, and special library community who work together to promote library and information services in Rhode Island, and to encourage interest in libraries and librarianship.

Why should you join RILA?

Benefits of membership include:

1. Eleven issues of RILA Bulletin per year - subscription rate for non-members is \$7/year.
2. Reduced member rates at RILA conferences.
3. Opportunity to be active in areas of importance to the profession through participation in the following committees:
 - a. Conference Committee - plan programs and make arrangements for meetings of the Association.
 - b. Continuing Education Committee - develop and implement a program of continuing education for all library personnel.
 - c. Government Relations Committee - sponsor and work toward passage of library-related legislation.
 - d. Intellectual Freedom Committee - work to safeguard the rights of librarians and library users.
 - e. Membership Committee - attract new members and recommend ways of maintaining active members.
 - f. Nominating Committee - present slate of candidates for RILA officers and Executive Committee members, and conduct elections.
 - g. Outreach Committee - Provide guidance and formulate direction for libraries and individuals concerned with outreach programs.
 - h. Public Relations Committee - promote libraries, librarians and library education.
 - i. RILA Bulletin Committee - publish news and discussion of all issues of interest to RI public, school, academic, and special librarians and libraries.
 - j. Trustees Committee - work with Trustees in a continuing effort to help achieve excellence in library service.
 - k. Constitution and Bylaws Committee - interpret, review and propose modification of the constitution.
 - l. Personnel Committee - to establish procedures to protect employment rights and to define employment responsibilities of library personnel.

How can RILA membership help you professionally?

Membership in RILA provides you with the opportunity:

1. To keep informed of issues and happenings in the profession.
2. To maintain your own program of continuing education and to broaden your perspective.
3. To develop contacts both professionally and socially with librarians throughout the state.
4. To share information for education and problem-solving purposes.
5. To keep informed of current job openings.

Why does RILA need you?

You are an individual with your own ideas, needs, concerns. RILA needs individuals sharing their ideas, concerns, information, and energy to be a viable organization. RILA needs the support and involvement of all libraries and librarians in the state to be effective. RILA NEEDS YOU!! JOIN RILA TODAY!!

A Friendly Reminder --

If you have not renewed your RILA 79-80 membership by September 1, 1979 then this will be the last issue of the Bulletin you will receive, and you will not be eligible to vote in the RILA election scheduled for early October. So take a few minutes and fill out the renewal form. You know RILA needs you in order to be effective. Connie Lachowicz, Membership Chairman



ONLINE DATA BASE SEARCHING -- WHO NEEDS IT?
WHAT DO YOU GET OUT OF IT?
WHAT DOES IT COST?

*by Janice Sieburth**

Do you know someone who needs some articles describing the latest developments in solar collectors, a few publications on megavitamins, a review of the literature on patient's rights, a search of US patents on windmills or a comprehensive bibliography on child abuse? If so, instead of showing them various indexes, you might refer them to the University of Rhode Island Library Reference Department for a computer search (URICA for URI Computer Access). The user makes an appointment with a reference librarian responsible for the subject area, the topic is discussed, search terms identified, strategy developed and data bases selected. The interview will take the most time -- sometimes 75% -- and the actual search then will be done in a few minutes. A benefit of being present is that the investigator can modify the online search as it progresses and can receive immediately an up-to-date bibliography. If the list of citations is lengthy, usually a few will be typed to determine relevance and the remaining printed off-line. They will arrive in the mail in a few days. The user is charged a fee that covers the computer connect time and the off-line printing per citation.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

The computer terminal -- similar to a portable typewriter -- has an "acoustic coupler," two rubber rings where the telephone hand is placed. By dialing into a local communications network (\$5-8/hour) the signal is carried between URI and the commercial data base vendors in California or New York. A password signals the source of the request for billing and mailing purposes; then the data base is selected.

As each subject term is typed, a response from the computer gives the number of citations where that word is used in the title or as a subject descriptor. For example, for someone requesting some information on building a solar heated greenhouse, a simple search of the National Agriculture Library's Agricola data base back to 1975 could proceed as follows:

*Janice Sieburth is Reference Librarian/Bibliographer at the University of Rhode Island Library

USER TYPES IN:
 Select greenhouse(s)
 COMPUTER RESPONDS:
 1 2339 greenhouse(s)
 USER TYPES IN:
 Select Solar
 COMPUTER RESPONDS:
 2 893 solar
 USER TYPES IN:
 Combine 1 and 2
 COMPUTER RESPONDS:
 3 114 greenhouse(s)
 and solar
 USER TYPES IN:
 Select construction
 COMPUTER RESPONDS:
 4 1627 construction
 USER TYPES IN:
 Combine 3 and 4
 COMPUTER RESPONDS:
 5 8 greenhouse(s) and
 solar and construc-
 tion

Groups of citations are merged using line numbers with "or" or "and" to broaden the concept or limit it to a particular aspect. The sample search retrieved eight references that included the three elements of the problem. There were 2339 citations on greenhouses and 893 cita-

tions that discussed any aspect of solar. Of these 114 contained the two subjects. Combining this group with the 1627 citations on construction, the items retrieved were citations for 2 books, 2 conferences, 3 articles and an experiment station publication.



A quick search using familiar terms will generally result in some citations. To be more comprehensive, some familiarity with the contents of the data base used, terminology of the field and techniques of computer retrieval are essential. The complexities of handling a multitude of choices, constantly changing vocabularies and techniques combined with the pressure of efficient and rapid manipulation of an expensive tool necessitate adequate training, keeping up to date and getting enough practice. Defining the problem is still the basic requirement as it is with any reference work.

WHAT DO YOU GET?

The bibliographies generated by a search may refer to journal and periodical articles, government reports, books, conference proceedings, patents, newspaper articles and dissertations. Each data base usually represents a printed index, and a search will retrieve just what could be found in the paper copy. Abstracts are part of the record stored in the computer for some data bases. For others such as Biological Abstracts they only appear in the printed copy. Each citation retrieved will include the author(s), title, journal reference, indexing terms and may also have the index, patent, registry or contract number.

WHO ARE THE VENDORS AND WHAT ARE THEIR PRODUCTS?

The most well-known name in commercial data base searching is the Lockheed Information Systems in Palo Alto, California. Their system, DIALOG, now includes nearly a hundred different files representing an exceedingly wide range of subject areas. Indexes which can now be searched through the DIALOG system include Psychological and Sociological Abstracts, Historical Abstracts, Art Modern, Engineering Index, Child Abuse and Neglect, Management Contents, Oceanic and Pollution Abstracts, Biological and Chemical Abstracts, PAIS, (Public Affairs Information Service), Pharmaceutical News, Foundation Grants Index and various US government indexes.

The System Development Company (SDC) of Santa Monica, California, with the ORBIT system, has paralleled the Lockheed development but has not expanded as fast. It offers many of the same data bases and some unique ones such as the Canadian Newspaper and Canadian Business Periodicals Indexes and the Accountants Index. Lockheed and SDC charge only for use, and costs vary from \$35 to \$95 per hour depending on the data base used.

These companies have developed rapidly since 1972 and dominated the field until the Bibliographic Retrieval Service (BRS) of Scotia, New York, began service in 1977. With BRS you must subscribe for a specific period (6 months or a year) but the overall cost is much less. BRS has limited the number of data bases offered and for the most part has made only the recent year or two available

for online searching. Once the online search is completed, a simple code will store the terms and repeat the search in the back files at night, mailing the result the next day. BRS is the only commercial source of MEDLARS from the National Library of Medicine. Their other selected data bases are strongest in the social sciences.

WHO ARE THE USERS?

In academic and research libraries this service is often utilized by researchers who need up-to-date references on their particular interests. A search will quickly produce a list of references on a specific topic, or will reveal the lack of literature in the field. Graduate students search potential and actual thesis topics, undergraduates request brief bibliographies for term papers, and grant seekers receive comprehensive literature reviews.

The subject coverage of online searching is so broad now that almost anyone needing current information could use the service -- doctors for the newest medical techniques, engineers for technical developments, inventors for prior discoveries, teachers for classroom bibliographies, businessmen for statistics or market research, etc. It is particularly appropriate to use the computer to search when subjects are too specific to find under an indexing term, when it is necessary to cover a number of years or several sources, when there is a particular term or jargon used in the field, when there are a number of general concepts included in the problem or when there is a data base for which there is no printed version.

At the URI Library during the 1977-78 fiscal year, 74 searches were performed by the four trained reference librarians and billed to individuals, grants and departments. The 16 faculty members, 37 graduate students, 2 staff and 2 undergraduates represented 28 different departments. Each year since the service began the amount of activity has nearly doubled and the current year is showing similar growth.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

To say that a search varies in cost between \$5 and \$200 is not very helpful for the user or the budget manager. The direct cost of a search which used twenty minutes online searching time in the Lockheed Psychological Abstracts file (\$65/hour) and had a bibliography of 30 references printed off-line (@.10/citation) would be \$16. A similar search in the NTIS (government reports) file on BRS would be about \$8.00 for online access, print and mail fees. Just five minutes online to secure a few citations from the Engineering Index (COMPENDEX on Lockheed) would be just \$5.50.

The fee charged at URI would be a bit more to cover communication charges.

Prices have fluctuated during recent years. When BRS appeared in the market-place, reductions for larger consumers appeared from all vendors. Copyright fees have had the opposite effect: adding to both citation charges and online fees. In a new development, Lockheed announced in May, 1979, that they are trying an experiment, reducing the price of the online charge and raising the cost of printing citations both on and offline for one data base. Increased scope of data bases, enhanced search capabilities, hardware improvements, copyright concerns and user demands are all factors which will add to the market instability for some time.

DATA BASE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT IN LIBRARIES

Computer searching is a technological tool that has been developed as a reference component since the early 1970's. It was not until 1974 that the first annual review chapter, "Use of machine-readable data bases" appeared in the Annual Review of Information Science and Technology (7). By 1978 the ALA Yearbook (8) indicated that there were over 2,000,000 online searches during 1977 and listed 28 new data bases mounted during that year alone. According to McCarn (4) fifty million bibliographic references were available for searching in 1977. That year at the ALA annual conference a new section was established under the Reference and Adult Services Division, MARS, Machine-Assisted Reference Service.

The basic mechanism was in place for this technique when indexes began to be compiled and printed with the assistance of computers. MEDLARS, from the National Library of Medicine, and developments at other government agencies supplied the model



for commercial development (1). Gardner and Wax (2) described the history of online bibliographic services in 1976 and the role of NASIC (Northeast Academic Science Information Center), a program funded by the National Science Foundation, in developing this capability in academic libraries. The University of Rhode Island Library sent several reference librarians to some of the earliest training sessions (1974) and participated in the program throughout the period of its activity. NASIC provided not only the expertise, but also the model for management, budgeting, marketing and charging for this specialized service.

While much has been said and written about libraries charging for services, most library budgets just cannot absorb any additional service costs despite the value offered. There are many different ways that charges to users are calculated, from a free service heavily subsidized to total recovery of all costs including the librarian's time. Most common is to pass along the fees charged by the vendors and to absorb the less visible costs. The support aspects may include resources such as the computer terminal, manuals, thesauri and guides; personnel time for consultation and searching; and personnel time for billing and keeping accounts. At URI the 74 searches during 1977-78 for which a fee was charged involved the handling of \$2066 -- billing, collecting, transferring funds, and all the paperwork necessary at a state institution.

Training personnel is another aspect of cost since librarians must learn the specific language for communicating with each system. Then each data base has its own characteristics of content, terminology and retrieval codes. Translating the user's request into search strategy takes skill of logic, and knowledge of the subject area. Training sessions often concentrate on the content and organization of a printed index, so learning to search data bases also enhances skills needed at the reference desk. The librarian must be able to identify valid search topics, to educate users for understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the system as well as provide advice on pertinent data bases and subject terminology.

The vendors have improved searching techniques, added search files and made other expansions of their systems at such a rate that the manuals are often out-of-date or scanty information is available on a new procedure or file. Workshops and training sessions are a necessity. These can be sponsored by either vendors or individual data base producers. Online users groups have been formed to help cope with the frequently changing field and to offer a forum for the exchange of experiences and problems.

Marketing the service is another aspect of commitment since library users may have difficulty grasping the potential applications.

Demonstrations and other educational and public relations efforts are necessary. The best advertising is done by enthusiastic users who tell their colleagues.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND COMPUTER SEARCH SERVICES

Online searching in public libraries is developing at a rapid rate. A trial program at the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center was described by Raedeke (5). Experiences at four public libraries in northern California were compiled during the term of a grant from Lockheed which proposed to "study the public library as a 'linking agent' between online databases and the public" (6). In the three year study, libraries which were very different in size and clientele offered free searching for one year, one-half the cost the second year, and full recovery cost the third year.

The free searching eventually overwhelmed the professional staff -- a peak of 400 searches in one month was accomplished by the four libraries. The peak dropped to 100 when half the cost was passed on to the user. Budget problems forced two of the libraries to drop out the third year. Increasing the charges to full recovery of costs did not seem to have any great effect over charging half the rate and the program was continued in the two remaining libraries at the conclusion of the research period. It was found that 70% of the users felt that the search was valuable and utilized it mainly for research papers or job related topics.

In a number of areas searches have been centralized through networks so that the service may be offered to a wider constituency. In most cases the local reference librarian will sit down with the patron, formulate the search information and send the request to a regional office for the actual search. The retrieval of the needed information is greatly dependent on the training and experience of the originating librarian. Mary Hardin (3) described training remote profilers in Oklahoma as part of an effort to tie data base searching to the interlibrary loan network -- an interesting approach since access to documents cited can be a critical factor.

REFERENCE SERVICE AND COMPUTERIZED DATA BASES

Commercial data base vendors also offer files of specific information rather than bibliographic references. Predicast's data bases give financial and economic data on companies, acquisitions, competition, consumer patterns and other information gathered from national and international censuses, corporate reports, trade journals, field surveys and original research. Other files of information include current research projects from the Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, and recently,

The Encyclopedia of Associations. There is increasing discussion of access to data "banks" -- other actual information files -- as the next area of expansion of the online service.

In addition to this, the capability of ordering documents along with the bibliography is already available in a few cases. The next step is perhaps the availability of the full text of articles online which could be printed out on demand by a high speed printer.

While there are a few suggestions that library users themselves be able to search for the information they need, at this time the expertise needed requires a trained intermediary. Job advertisements for library positions in public services increasingly ask for data base experience.

Thus information services at the reference desk may some day include the use of a computer terminal for very specific or comprehensive subject coverage. At this time the cost and individualized nature of this method of information retrieval means an expansive budget or fee service.

RHODE ISLAND ACCESS

In this state, URI offers the service to anyone for a fee; Brown University does searches on MEDLINE (directly online to the National Library of Medicine) for hospital librarians or doctors (standard fee); the Rhode Island Department of Education, Educational Information Services, provides free searching of DIALOG for practicing educators. There are undoubtedly a number of special libraries and government centers that have access to the various data bases. Providence Public Library may initiate a computer search service according to Annalee Bundy who feels that it would be particularly important for their business patrons. A recent advertisement in Special Libraries illustrated this service as offered by information companies. FIND of New York City will search over 100 data bases for \$50 per search plus computer costs.

A suggestion that the New England Online Users group affiliate with NELINET offers the potential of securing reduced on-line charges for a large volume of use and this may open the access to a broader range of libraries. Already the Users Group has sponsored training sessions and workshops with lower member rates.

While it will undoubtedly be a long time before a computer terminal sits next to the copy machine in most libraries, computer

searching should be a consideration for some patrons. The URI Library is willing to share its service with other librarians or provide the service for their users.

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ADDRESSES

Bibliographic Retrieval Services, Inc.
Corporation Park, Bldg. 702
Scotia, New York 12302
(518)374-5011

Education Information Services
Dissemination Services Unit
Rhode Island Department of Education
22 Hayes Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02908

Lockheed Information Systems
DIALOG Marketing, Dept. 50-20/201
3251 Hanover Street
Palo Alto, California 94304
(800) 227-1960

System Development Corporation
2500 Colorado Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90406
(213) 829-7511

URICA
University of Rhode Island Library
Kingston, Rhode Island 02881
(401) 792-5904

TEACHING ONLINE COMPUTERIZED SEARCHING
BY DESIGNING AND MANAGING A
BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA BASE

*by Lea M. Bohnert**

Keeping up-to-date can be a problem in a changing profession such as librarianship. We at the University of Rhode Island are fortunate because the URI Library has participated in the New England Library Information Network (NELINET) from its beginning in 1967. NELINET was the first to put to practical use the Library of Congress Machine Readable Cataloging (LC MARC) tapes and was in 1973, the first non-Ohio member of the Ohio College Library Center's (OCLC) online cataloging aid service. Also, the URI Library has worked with the Northeast Academic Science Information Center (NASIC) from 1973 to 1976 in experimenting with online commercial bibliographic services. At URI, we also have a good Academic Computer Center. So I was informed in advance by Mr. David M. Clayton, Head of Users' Services, when software was to be added in the summer of 1973 that made it possible for online use of the University's IBM 360 computer.

*Lea Bohnert is a Professor at the Graduate Library School,
University of Rhode Island.

As a result, the Graduate Library School (GLS) students in the fall semester 1973 course of LSC 544, Information Science for Librarians, were the first to be presented with the opportunity of being able to use a computer terminal to aid in the design and management of a bibliographic data base. The students benefitted from the typewriter-like keyboard and the interactive mode that provides immediate viewing of results.

The goal was to present online searching as a regular part of library operations, not as an isolated marvel. The hardest work in any searching is the interpretation of readers' interests and the matching with appropriate documents of any media or format. Therefore, it was decided that the best experience would be the development of an online service and so, the students were required to make all the management decisions in the class project with the teacher and programmer as advisors.

The students started with the basic decisions (1)what would be a worthwhile bibliographic data base to be computerized and (2)who would be the users? The answer to the latter question was healthily egocentric. The clientele would be the GLS students themselves. The source chosen for the data base was Information Science Abstracts (ISA) because it is the only service abstracting literature exclusively from the viewpoint of Information Science (IS). The choice ensured that the students would become proficient with this reference tool as well as with IS terminology. Moreover the students could base their service on the ISA bibliographic descriptions and abstracts, thus eliminating the tedious necessity of securing and reading copies of the original documents. Finally, the absence of any subject index in ISA was an advantage because GLS students would have to develop their own.

Next the students established criteria for selecting abstracts to be a part of the data base.

1. The abstract must be of interest and understandable to graduate library school students, or intelligent lay persons.
2. Priority should be given to two subject areas;
 - a. education of information scientists
 - b. application of technology to library operations
3. After other criteria had been fulfilled, it would be good if there were examples in the data base of the usual types of IS literature, such as documents;
 - a. with multiple authorship
 - b. with long, polysyllabic titles
 - c. in the form of technical reports, patents, theses, or papers in a proceeding

- d. with authorship by some famous Information Scientist. To fulfill the last criterion, it was later decided to add to the ISA data base, the LSC 544 course bibliography of 35 items.

Then the students had to decide on a format and style for the bibliographic entries. The solution was a form as close as practical to the Anglo-American cataloging rules at that time. The first data base was from 1973 issues of ISA and consisted of about 100 entries.

Finally, the students decided that the subject indexing would be a new kind of indexing, which has variously been called "coordinate indexing," "descriptors," "facet analysis," and "component term indexing." It is different from both traditional classification and subject headings. This choice is especially applicable to computerized searching that can instantly combine a number of terms, using either "and" or "or" Boolean logic.

When searches specified two subject terms, such as "computers" and "searching," the resulting printout would be the bibliographic descriptions of all abstracts that have been assigned both terms. However, when searches specified either "computers" or "searching," abstracts that had been assigned either subject term, or both, were printed.

The first searches possible were by subject terms and by keywords in titles, offering "and" logic with subject terms and "or" logic with keywords. There was no "stop list" for the keywords because the data base was so small. Any word, including "a", "the" and "and" could be searched for, but students were requested not to make such trivial searches and did not.

There were two other operations that the LSC 544 computer program was capable of performing. One operation, "MODIFY," made possible the addition of new bibliographic entries by the "UPDATE" procedure and the removal of entries from the data base by the "DELETE" procedure. The other operation, "LIST," made possible the printing out of the data base.

There had been two severe restrictions placed on the development of the computer program. The URI online service had been designed for individual students to do homework assignments of an arithmetical or statistical nature. Therefore, little storage was required and no provision was made for more than one person to use the same data base at the same time.

Unfortunately library searches do require substantial amounts of storage in comparison to what may be printed out, and multiple use of the same bibliographic data base is a standard requirement. We were able to compensate for the lack of one good-size storage facility by storing the bibliographic entries in 6 different places, according to the format of the document, namely BOOK, CHAPTER, JOURNAL, PROCEEDING, TECHNICAL report and OTHER. This permitted us to search by format category. We were not able to overcome the restriction of only one student at a time using the LSC 544 data base.

Each class of LSC 544, two a year since 1973, has revised and critiqued the work done by previous class(es). Each class has left recommendations for the next class to consider.

The URI/GLS Data Base went public in 1974 with a demonstration in honor of the new URI President, Frank R. Newman. Students of the LSC 544 class manned (personned) a live booth with a portable computer terminal in the Memorial Union exhibit area, at which search requests were solicited and searched.

In 1976, we received an invitation to demonstrate the bibliographic data base in a national professional meeting in Washington, D.C., "Instant Information Seminars and Exhibits," sponsored by the University of the District of Columbia. The spring semester 1976 students were so enthusiastic that they proceeded to type in a new data base of more than 100 entries selected from three 1975 issues of ISA and an improved subject index. At that time author searching by last name of author and the choice of "or" logic for subject terms were added.

We were invited in 1977 to again participate in "Instant Information II" dedicated to the ease and inexpensiveness of online services. The main federal government and commercial providers of online services, such as National Library of Medicine, Lockheed and System Development Corporation (SDC), were also represented at the two conferences. The GLS was the only library school to participate in 1976. In 1977, the library school of Drexel Institute of Technology was present with a computer-assisted instruction program for indexing Pollution Abstracts.

Today the LSC 544 data base and program continues to progress. The bibliographic entries are substantially correct, although accurate typing has never been stressed over participation in and understanding of the total process. The final work has begun on transforming an alphabetic list of about 60 subject terms into a set of logical categories or facets that would lead indexers and searchers to the best subject terms for their

purpose.

The best proof of the worth of the LSC 544 class project is when students later in the course are introduced to the more sophisticated procedures and larger data bases of the bibliographic data base services. Most students find it easy to step up to the real-life services because the basic features of online computerized searching are embodied in our simple operating model.



WHY CLSI AT URI
*by Stephen Rollins**

Automation is not a fad or necessarily the story of successful salesmanship. It is a program that if properly implemented can enhance a library's ability to serve the public. The ability to increase the efficiency of library service with automated systems is crucial in a time of fiscal restrictions when competing requests for the tax dollar frequently require that libraries struggle merely to maintain their present levels of operations in the face of rising costs. As part of an effort to utilize automation, the University of Rhode Island Library recently purchased a circulation system (LIBS 100) which is manufactured by Computer Library Services Inc. (CLSI).

At the URI Library, a three part manual card system is currently in use. This system requires the borrower to fill a charge card for each book loaned, writing his/her name, address, and status and the book's call number, author, and title. The charge card is dated by a Demco charge machine which also

*Stephen Rollins is Circulation Librarian, Zimmerman Library, University of New Mexico. He was formerly Circulation Supervisor, University of Rhode Island Library.

imprints the borrower's name and social security number on the charge card by means of an embossed Library card. One part of the charge record is placed in the book pocket as the patron's notice of the date due. The other two parts of the charge card, one of which is used as the patron's first overdue notice, are retained by the Circulation Department and filed by call number.

In general the manual card system suffers because it relies on the borrower to complete the charge record in his/her handwriting. While all cards are supposed to be checked before loaning the material many mistakes occur. Too often inaccurate or incomplete call numbers are missed or ignored or copy designations or the year on the spine label are omitted. The charge card itself may be illegible or the Circulation Department's part of the charge record is too faint to read.

Another difficulty inherent in the manual system at URI is that the only access to the Circulation file is by call number. There is no access by author/title nor is there access by patron's name. Unless the borrower is delinquent, the Circulation Department is faced with the unanswerable question of how many items does a URI senior currently have on loan. The same problem occurs with students who are withdrawing or with faculty members planning to go on leave.

The manual overdue operation is cumbersome since all overdue cards must be physically withdrawn from the file. The overdue charge cards must be subdivided into three groups - those for which first and second notices are to be issued and those which are to be filled. During this period of time the overdue charge cards are inaccessible to the Circulation Staff for the purpose of renewal or inquiry.

Backlogs with the filing and the discharging of loans also pose additional problems in this manual system. Both operations are usually at least 24 hours behind any day's transactions and in busy periods 48 or 72 hours behind. Recalled books, unless the patron informs the Circulation Desk Staff that his/her book has been recalled when it is returned, also suffer from this time lag. Overdue notices may be sent to patrons who have recently returned an overdue book since the loan can not be discharged because the charge record still could be withdrawn from the file. Such delays in the manual system cause much confusion and anxiety on the part of the library staff and the user.

Most of the problems which URI has with the manual card system are aggravated by the lack of full-time positions at the Circulation Desk and the high number of transactions performed annually. Since the URI Circulation Desk Staff consists of only four permanent full-time positions (a position was eliminated in 1973) and handles between 6,000 to 14,000 loans per month, the manual card system has not been adequate for URI. Too much precious staff time is required for the manual manipulation of charge records, for verifying call numbers and for filing and discharging cards.

The library's Circulation Department offers an ideal atmosphere for the introduction of a turn-key computer system. Many of the circulation record-keeping operations are repetitive, time-consuming, and are not necessarily cost effective in maintaining manual files. The CLSI system will reduce the expense of maintaining circulation files by eliminating the repetitive handling of circulation records. The computer system will substantially improve the efficiency of the circulation operation after the manual files are replaced. The existing problems of misfiling circulation cards, illegible or inaccurate charge cards, and the inherent delays of filing, overdues, and discharging loans will be eliminated. The computer system will replace the present cumbersome overdue and billing operations which cannot be kept current and which produce too many erroneous overdue notices and bills to library users.

To gain the benefits of the CLSI system, a conversion program had to be initiated. Since the CLSI system is an online circulation operation which utilizes "light pens" for checking out library materials, both the library material and the library cards must have a "bar-coded" machine-readable label. Primarily because of the small full-time staff at the URI Circulation Desk, the library chose to introduce the CLSI system by way of a two phase conversion program. The first phase which began after the initial training session is to input into the CLSI data base approximately 40,000 title records which could account for nearly 40% of those titles which regularly circulate. This input effort includes recording the book's call number, author, title, publisher and price, and placing a bar-coded label into the volume. By routing books from the book return to the system's cathode ray terminals (CRT's), the Circulation Department has to date converted 24,000 titles. This current conversion effort of phase one should substantially reduce the number of volumes which will need bar-coded labels when the CLSI system is fully operative.

Once the CLSI system is placed at the Circulation Desk to

record transactions, all file conversion will be performed by photocopying the title page of the book to be borrowed and placing a bar-coded label in the volume. The photocopy will have the book's call number since all URI books have the call number written on the title page and a copy of the bar-coded label which was used for that particular item. This photocopy will be routed to a CRT and used for the inputting of the book's information at a later time. All library users who wish to borrow a book will be required to complete a new library card application to receive a library card with a bar-coded label. These cards will be valid for one year and will be renewed after each September after the borrower completes a new application. The Circulation Staff will be able to update the computer's address files since most URI students change their local mailing address annually. After the borrower receives his/her validated library card, there will be no other forms to complete for borrowing books. Anyone who has ever checked out more than two books at one time at URI will appreciate the demise of the manual system.

The benefits of the CLSI system will be felt by both the users and the Library Staff. The LIBS 100 system will provide immediate information on the status of the Library's Circulation Collection and will perform such activities as:

- 1) Rapidly charging and discharging books.
- 2) Automatically identifying delinquent borrowers at checkout.
- 3) Automatically calculating overdue fines to library users and printing fine notices ready for mailing.
- 4) Automatically identifying books at checkin which have been requested by another library user, and producing an availability notice for mailing.
- 5) Displaying on a CRT or by print-out immediate information regarding the status of circulation material by call number, author/title, or when desirable, by patron's name.
- 6) Automatically printing overdue notices and bills for books, ready for mailing.
- 7) Printing detailed statistics on which books are borrowed by call number, and by user groups.
- 8) Printing purchase alerts when there are a specified number of patrons waiting for a title.

All of the activities listed above will substantially enhance the operation of circulation control without increasing the staff of the Circulation Department. Not only will the CLSI system improve the present level of services by making them

more efficient and accurate but the computer system will increase the level of activities of the Department. For the first time the Circulation Department will have the capacity of producing accurate and timely management information concerning book usage and detailed analysis of borrowers' usage patterns. Such usage information will aid the process of collection development by establishing what titles and what subject areas are in demand. This management information is valuable especially in a time of budget restrictions which mandate efficiency.



LITERATURE ON INFORMATION SCIENCE
by Emily Schuder

Librarians should be aware of the need to keep abreast of developments in the field of information science. This field increasingly impinges on libraries in its involvement with automated circulation systems, computerized searching, and database cataloging. It also will affect service functions in the future, for example as libraries begin to use OCLC for Interlibrary Loan requests.

Many libraries in Rhode Island are already using OCLC terminals for cataloging and verification of ILL requests. Some subscribe to services such as the Lockheed System, Bibliographic Retrieval Service (BRS), and Systems Development Corporation (SDC), and many are involved with automated circulation systems.

Change is rapid in the field and librarians need to read about, discuss and evaluate developments to stay informed about the implications and applications to libraries. Among the valuable sources for this purpose, the journal literature is probably the most important because of its currency.

The following reviews present the purpose and use of some of these journals and attempt to distinguish those which are primarily for the lay person and those which are aimed at the professional. Each review includes the full title, publisher and place of publication, frequency, cost, and editor. The issue used for review and some of the libraries in the state subscribing to the publication are identified following the review.

REVIEWS

Advanced Technology/Libraries, Efrem Sigel, Ed. White Plains NY: Knowledge Industries, Inc. 1971- . (monthly). \$39.00.

Also known as Becker and Hayes, this newsletter provides concise, up-to-date articles on computer issues as they relate to libraries. The cost seems steep for a newsletter but it does serve its purpose well.

Issue examined: March, 1979; v.8(3)

Holding libraries: University of Rhode Island; Department of State Library Services.

American Society for Information Science, Bulletin. Lois F. Lunin. Washington D.C.: ASIS. 1974- .(bi-monthly). \$27.50.

This bulletin deals with the progress made in information science; its meaning, implications and applications. Another purpose is to inform members of activities within ASIS.

The articles are very informative and not especially technical.

Issue examined: April, 1978; v.4(4).

American Society for Information Science, Journal. Arthur W. Elias, ed. New York NY: John Wiley and Sons. 1948- . (bi-monthly). \$45.00.

Another ASIS publication, the Journal devotes itself to the fields of documentation and information science. Authors presuppose knowledge of computers, and articles are highly technical and evaluative of current developments in the field. Of the two ASIS publications listed here, this would be considered the more scholarly.

Issue examined: January, 1978; v.29(1).

Holding libraries: Providence Public; Rhode Island College; University of Rhode Island; Brown.

Computers and the Humanities. Joseph Raben, ed. Flushing NY: Queens College. 1966- . (bi-monthly). \$20.00.

This journal contains articles regarding new developments and progress in the role of computers in the fields of history, literature, visual arts, and social sciences. Special features include new courses established, meetings, recent publications, and reviews. Requires some basic, but not extensive, knowledge of computers.

Issue examined: January, 1969; v.3(3).

Holding libraries: Brown; Barrington College

Computers and People, formerly Computers and Automation. Edmund Berkeley, ed. Newtonville MA: Berkeley Enterprises, Inc. 1951- . (monthly, some issues combined). \$14.50.

The oldest publication in the field, this periodical is one of the best sources for informative, nonspecialist articles on computers. It is written in understandable language focusing on computer application to various fields, and societal problems. Regular monthly departments cover products, services, new contracts, and more.

Issue examined: Summer, 1976; v.28(3-4).

Holding libraries: Brown; Rhode Island Junior College; Bryant College.

Computerworld. V.J. Farmer, ed. Newton MA: Computer World, Inc. 1967- . (weekly). \$25.00.

Katz, in Magazines for Libraries, terms this publication the "Wall Street Journal of the Computer Industry." It does cover every aspect of computers, equipment, and services. Although the articles themselves might not be especially useful to librarians it would be an important source for patrons interested in the latest news relating to the field. The first and second issues of each month include a calendar of coming events and each issue has an extensive job list of openings in data processing, programming, analysis, and systems development.

Issue examined: May 7, 1979; v.13(19).

Holding libraries: Department of State Library Services; Barrington College; Bryant College.

Information Retrieval and Library Automation. Lowell H. Hattery, ed. Mt. Airy MD: Lomond Systems, Inc. 1970- . (monthly). \$28.00.

As with many of these publications, the price is high but the information is current; the coverage is complete and relevant to librarians. It also includes sections on education and training as well as literature which covers reports, manuals and books in the field.

Issue examined: February, 1979; v.10(9).

Holding libraries: Rhode Island Junior College; University of Rhode Island.

Information Processing and Management, formerly Information Storage and Retrieval. Bernard M. Fry, ed. Elmsford NY: Pergamon Press. 1963- . (bi-monthly). \$40.00.

Highly technical, this international publication devotes

itself to high quality research articles dealing with those areas relevant to the information scientist.

Holding library: University of Rhode Island.

Journal of Library Automation. Susan K. Martin, ed. Chicago: American Library Association. 1968- . (quarterly). \$15.00.

Although somewhat technical, this publication could be read and understood by most lay people, and is an excellent source for those just getting into library automation. It includes news announcements and book reviews.

Issue examined: March, 1978; v.11(1).

Holding libraries: University of Rhode Island; Providence Public; Brown; Department of State Library Services; Rhode Island College; Rhode Island Junior College.

Online: The Magazine of Online Information Systems. Jeffery K. Pemberton, ed. Weston CT: Online, Inc. 1977- . \$48.00.

This publication covers online systems; data base reviews; and data base descriptions. It would be useful to lay people just beginning to read in this field.

Issue examined: v.1(3).

Holding libraries: Brown; University of Rhode Island.

Special Libraries. Nancy M. Viggiano, ed. New York NY: Special Libraries Association. 1910- . (monthly). \$22.50.

Primarily concerned with developments in the field of special libraries and the association, this publication often carries informative articles dealing with computer developments, and computerized library operations.

Issue examined: March, 1979; v.70(3).

Holding libraries: University of Rhode Island; Providence Public; Brown; Department of State Library Services; Bryant College; Roger Williams College.

Other sources include publications which give an overview of developments in the field:

The Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services (EISS), published by Gale Research Co. is a directory to organizations which participate in the information industry. It gives a description of the system or service; size and type of staff; publications; and other notes of interest.

The Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, though not yet complete, gives comprehensive coverage to all aspects of the field in an encyclopedic format.

Library and Information Services Today (LIST), another Gale publication, is an annual which describes over 1300 projects and studies, and their purposes and aims. Indexed by organization, geographic location, funding, and subject, it is a valuable tool for anyone interested in learning what activities are in progress in a specific field.

The Annual Review of Information Science and Technology, presently published by Knowledge Industry Publications for ASIS, describes and appraises the publications and trends in the field. The primary objective of the series is to provide coverage of all aspects of information science and technology, and topics for each volume are selected on the basis of timeliness and an assessment of reader interest. Headings for the 1975 volume included "Planning of Information Systems and Services;" "Basic Techniques and Tools;" "Applications;" "The Profession;" and "Special Topics."

Indexes especially useful in research are Information Science Abstracts; Library and Information Science Abstracts; and Library Literature.



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CALENDAR

The RILA Calendar is maintained by RILA's Continuing Education Committee. If you have a date for any event of library/media interest, please telephone it to Pat Bisshopp, 438-9500, or mail it to her at Meeting Street School, 667 Waterman Ave., E. Providence, RI 02914. All meetings listed here are open to interested members of the library community, except as noted.

- Aug. 7 - Sept. 11 "Methods and Madness in Agency Management," Community Development Training Program, 6 Tuesdays, 9:15a.m.-12:15p.m. Instructor, Diane M. Disney Management Consultant. Fee: \$26.00. Information from Rick Smith 277-2877.
- Aug. 12 Fox Point Neighborhood "Festival on the River." Poetry, music, sports and food; Main Pier, India Point Park. Sponsored by the Fox Point Community Organization with the help of DSLS and Providence Public Library. 12 noon - 8:00 p.m.
- Aug. 29 Citizens for Libraries meeting. Warwick Public Library. 7:30 p.m.
- Sept. 6 RILA Executive Board Meeting, University of Rhode Island, Rodman Hall, 2 p.m.
- Sept. 16 - 17 Caucus of New England Delegates to the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. New England Center for Continuing Education, Durham, NY. From 1 p.m. on Sept. 16 - 3 p.m. Sept. 17.
- Sept. 16 - 20 North Atlantic Health Sciences Library Group, Annual Meeting. Bath, Maine.
- Sept. 23 - 25 New England Library Association, Annual Conference. Sheraton-Sturbridge Hotel, Sturbridge, MA.

- Sept. 28 "Programs for Children and Youth in School and Public Libraries," workshop with D. Philip Baker, Coordinator of Media Services, Stamford Connecticut Public Schools. URI Graduate Library School Continuing Education Program. Fee: \$40. Register with Stewart Schneider, telephone 792-2878.
- Oct. 8 - 9 "Anglo-American Cataloging Rules II and the Implications of the Closing of the Library of Congress Catalog," seminar including speaker Michael Gorman, Coeditor of AACR II and Director of Technical Services, University of Illinois Library. URI Graduate Library School Continuing Education Program. Fee: \$100. Register with Stewart Schneider, telephone 792-2878.
- Oct. 18 - 19 Annual Conference, New England Regional Council on Library Resources for Nursing, "Technology - Master or Slave- A Bioethical Approach." Fee: \$50.00, (includes three meals and registration). More information from Lucille Cameron, University of Rhode Island Library, Kingston RI 02881.
- Nov. 5 - 6 Annual Conference, Rhode Island Library Association, Sheraton-Islander, Newport.
- Nov. 15 - 19 White House Conference on Library and Information Services, Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.



NEWS FROM RILA

by Judith Plotz

All's quiet as librarians around the state snatch a little time away from their desks for ALA meetings or a vacation, but the Rhode Island Library Association transacted some business in June that should be reported.

First, welcome, Elizabeth Bourne, of Cranston Public Library, who is joining the Board as Treasurer!

At the invitation of the Department of State Library Services, RILA has formed a committee to work on a revision of standards for Rhode Island public libraries. Diane Kadanoff will chair this committee.

The RILA Executive Board voted to support an ALA donation to ERAmerica to aid in work for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment in those states which have not approved it. As Nadine Baer reports in this issue, ALA voted not to make such a donation at the Dallas meeting.

The Board voted to send a letter stating RILA's position on state funding to members of the House Finance Committee of the Rhode Island General Assembly. The letter is published here:

29 June 1979

Finance Committee
House of Representatives
State House

The Executive Board of the Rhode Island Library Association favors the orderly pattern of state funding for public libraries through the grant-in-aid to cities or towns program.

The Executive Board, representing the Association's 550 members, fully supports the amendment to the Department of State Library Services' budget which provides for an addition of \$160,000 to the annual grant to Providence Public Library. The Board supports this addition in funding as it will provide for statewide services to all citizens from the Providence Public Library in its capacity as the Principal Public Library of the state.

The Executive Board of the Rhode Island Library Association does not support the amendment to the Department of State Library Services' budget which does give an annual state grant of \$25,000 to the Pawtucket Public Library for local library service to the citizens of the city of Pawtucket. The Board is in opposition to legislation which favors one library over another and creates inequities in state funding. The passage of this amendment for the Pawtucket Public Library creates a situation in which every city and town in the state may seek to file legislation in favor of its library. State legislation favoring one library's local program undermines rational planning to spend state money for maximum benefit to the whole state.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Gunning, President
Rhode Island Library Association



LIBRARY LOBBYING IN THE LOWER PLEISTOCENE AGE by Lee N. Flanagan*

Judith Plotz's article "Legislative Activity for R.I. Librarians" was very nicely and thoroughly done. But I disagree very much with the idea that R.I. libraries can get by without a lobbyist.

In looking at RILA's legislative record in the last seven or eight years, and comparing the years with a RILA lobbyist against the years without, I don't know how one can conclude that it's possible to do without.

Here in Connecticut the Connecticut Library Association Legislative Committee will present a proposal late this month to the CLA Executive Board for a lobbyist. From all indications

*Lee Flanagan is Regional Coordinator, Region One Cooperating Library Service Unit, Waterbury, Connecticut.

there is much sympathy with the proposal.

Some study of what's happened in other states with library lobbying has convinced me that Robert Persson (RILA's former lobbyist) was the biggest bargain RILA ever saw. But a lot of people in RILA were (and still are) picayune, intractable, and naive about the compromises that have to be made to get anything, and especially money, in the political world. Anybody who can't see the difference between the attitude needed for cataloging and the attitude requisite for politicking will lose a lobbyist. RILA lost its lobbyist, and worked at it.

It's certain that RI will never see another one for \$500. California Library Association pays its lobbyist \$2,000 per year. Pennsylvania Library Association paid its \$3,900 back in 1977, and will pay more when it finds another. Here in Connecticut our proposal is to spend up to \$5,000 per year for our lobbyist.

Granted RILA can't spend \$5,000 or \$20,000 on lobbying. But it's beyond me why RILA can't raise \$2,000-3,000 for a lobbyist and beg a tried and tested pro to take the job as a civic duty. Where is there \$2,000-3,000? It's in several places.

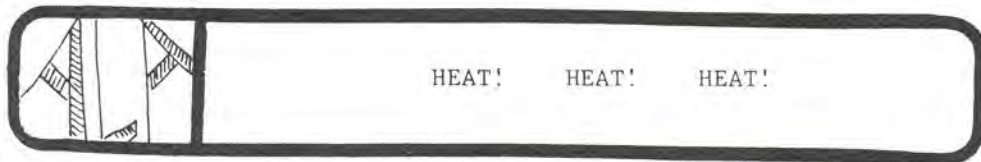
There's money for a lobbyist in a real membership drive which RILA has had only once. Having written a history of the Association, I'm not speaking off the top of my head on that. In 76 years of its existence there has never been a dramatic jump in RILA membership except for one year! Which means most members have never wanted to move enough in 75 other years to pull in new members, and up income just 25 or 30%.

There's money for a lobbyist in a coalition with other library organizations (RIEMA, and the Consortium especially) to pay costs. That coalition has been suggested for years. Yet even the presidents of RIEMA and RILA have had trouble getting together with each other. If library organizations would really try in one little state to work together and share the big costs, for lobbying, for publication, for conferences, they might do it.

There's money for a lobbyist, in the cutting of most current expenses except for the Bulletin and the Annual Conference. These latter activities are the only RILA activities that really require money, and which produce anything of major significance.

In sum, Rhode Island could have the cash for a library lobbyist with members working for a modest increase in membership and therefore income, with a coalition of library associations,

and with a little budget trimming. If Rhode Island doesn't get a lobbyist it will only be because enough librarians don't give enough of a damn to save their libraries.



The temperature in Dallas during ALA averaged 97 degrees, but more heat was generated by membership and by Council. All this came after an enjoyable evening with Isaac Singer and a lovely reception under the stars on Sunday.

During Council orientation on Monday it became clear what the issues would be, namely, the validity of the election, ERA support, and the recommended dues increase. As soon as the printed agenda came up for adoption, the changes in the order of business followed. A figure of 2500 ballots was the one being used to question the validity of the election. This many people supposedly had renewed their membership during March but did not receive ballots. The Executive Secretary was asked to explain the election process used. After examining the Constitution and By-laws, debating and deliberating, Council requested the Executive Secretary to furnish to the Council at its next meeting the actual figure on memberships involved. At this same session a document on the question of seating interim Council appointees as voting members on Council was referred to the Constitution and By-Laws Committee who must report back at Midwinter.

At its first meeting membership submitted the Drexel Student Library Association ERA Resolution calling for ALA to demonstrate its support by a contribution of \$1.00 per institutional and individual member of ALA to ERAmerica to aid in ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. This brought forth debate. A few felt that ALA should never have gotten involved in ERA, and social issues should never be ALA's top priority in the future; some felt that all financial support for ratification should be administered by ALA and not by some other organization; others felt that an assessment system infringed upon their rights;

others favored the resolution. The resolution did not pass in the end. I voted for this proposal in support of the motion passed by the Executive Board of RILA at the June meeting.

The next day brought a working session at the Chapter Relations Conclave. Chapter Councilors, Chapter Presidents and Chapter Executive Directors met in groups to jot down services that a Chapter Relations Office could provide for State Chapters and vice-versa. It was decided that such an office could serve as a Clearing House, a hotline network for legislation, a Speaker's Exchange Bureau and could help state associations promote joint ALA-State membership and give legal advice.

It is Wednesday and back to Council and the validity of the election. 1858 memberships were renewed during March and not 2500. It was moved to hold a new election but motion was defeated. Council expressed to the Executive Board its dissatisfaction that members who renewed in March were not mailed ballots and thus were disenfranchised. Council expressed its regrets to those members, and Council directs steps be taken to see that this does not happen again.

Next came input on ALA Goals Statement for the upcoming White House Conference -- a calm issue. School librarians did express concern that service to children seemed to be omitted from the statement. The omission was noted by President Shank. It's the end of Second Council meeting and we are only through the first meeting's agenda. I may never get out of Dallas!

Now for the ERA issue. Same issues raised by Council members as were raised by membership plus a few more. The Executive Board proposal was to put \$10,000 from 1978/79 revenues to be administered by the Task Force for ERA ratification support. Money would be made available to assist chapters in non-ERA ratified states providing that state requests assistance. An Amendment was proposed to change the amount to \$30,000 and another that this money would be raised by asking each member and institution to pay \$1.00 Both amendments went down to defeat -- my support did not help. The hat was passed at Council and at membership. Slightly over \$700.00 was raised. You will be given an opportunity on your membership application renewal form to make a voluntary contribution to be sent to ERAmerica in support of ERA ratification.

One more hurdle to go, namely, COPES recommendation to raise our dues. Membership, Divisions and Council naturally have questions. Thomas Alford will be glad his term on COPES expires. Great concern was expressed for the smaller divisions and by those members belonging to several divisions. The package passed calls for an increase of \$15.00 (from \$35.00 to \$50.00)

in your Personal membership basic dues. Students will still pay \$10.00. Your membership renewal form will also provide an opportunity for you to contribute to a fund for the purpose of sustaining smaller divisions.

Somewhere between the beginning of Council II and its two extensions of time, Council managed to pass memorial resolutions, accept the various reports, establish a Chapter Relations Office, support continuing education and support the establishment of a National Periodicals Center. We almost finished our agenda except for the document on Council Accountability. We were certainly jumping up and down during the last half hour. When the quorum begins to dwindle, motions suddenly pass fast and furiously.

Until Chicago,
Nadine Baer,
ALA Councilor



GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE FOR LIBRARY AND
INFORMATION SERVICES: REPRISE

As part of the Post-Conference effort a reprise was held for all Governor's Conference delegates, alternates, and Steering Committee members on June 12th in the House Lounge and Chamber at the State House. Victoria Lederberg chaired the meeting of more than 75 people, and, as usual, did a great job of keeping everyone close to the subjects under discussion. The mood was one of enthusiasm and eagerness to continue the work begun by the Conference.

The first item of business was to distribute the resolutions from the Conference in a re-organized format. There was some discussion about the wording of some of the resolutions and it appeared to several people in attendance that some of the original resolutions were not covered in the re-organized format. It was explained that this document was to be used in conjunction

with the original resolutions, so there should be no concern about resolutions being "lost." That matter was returned to the people who had re-organized the format.

Some "words of wisdom" were shared with the White House delegates and alternates who will represent us at two regional caucuses in the Fall as well as in Washington for the White House Conference.

The third and fourth items on the agenda were concerned with initiating a statewide Friends of Libraries group and with selection of a small committee to monitor implementation of the resolutions. The group is named CITIZENS FOR LIBRARIES and its membership will be open to all citizens of Rhode Island. A sub-committee of this group will be formed to monitor implementation of the resolutions. A sign-up sheet was passed through the room for people to express their interest in serving on the Steering Committee for CITIZENS FOR LIBRARIES. Twenty one people volunteered to serve on this committee; Roberta Cairns, Director of Library Services for East Providence, and Gail Barnaby, a citizen from Wakefield, were elected to serve as co-chairpersons for the Steering Committee. The first meeting of the Steering Committee is being held in the Lakewood Room at the Warwick Public Library on Wednesday, August 29th from 7:30-9:00 pm. Anyone interested in serving on the Steering Committee is asked to attend this first meeting or to contact Roberta Cairns at 434-2719 to express their interest.

As a result of the Governor's Conference, a number of interested people became involved in helping to decide the route that Rhode Island libraries will take in the future. The Steering Committee for CITIZENS FOR LIBRARIES has emerged from the Conference delegates and alternates to act as leaders in the support of the future of libraries in Rhode Island.

Please address any suggestions or comments about CITIZENS FOR LIBRARIES to Roberta Cairns, Director of Library Services, East Providence Public Library, 41 Grove Avenue, East Providence; or Gail Barnaby, 21 Orchard Avenue, Wakefield.

Roberta A.E. Cairns
RILA Representative to the
Governor's Conference Steering
Committee.

We announce here Rhode Island's Delegates so people wishing to bring an issue to the attention of the White House Conference may transmit their concerns:

RHODE ISLAND DELEGATES TO THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

Delegates

Robert J. Janes, citizen delegate, Rhode Island Senator and
Vice-President of Insurance Underwriters, Inc., of Barrington.

William J. Leveque, citizen delegate, author and Executive
Director of the American Mathematical Society, of Providence.

Joan F. Ress Reeves, citizen delegate, writer and editor, of Providence.

Louise Blalock Dolan, library delegate, Director of Barrington
Public Library and President-Elect of the Rhode Island Library
Association, of Providence.

Diane Gordon Kadanoff, library delegate, library consultant,
of Providence.

Victoria Lederberg, library delegate, Rhode Island Representative,
and professor at Rhode Island College, of Providence.

Leonard J. Panaggio, library delegate, Assistant Director for
the Department of Economic Development, of Newport.

Alternates

Richard D. Plotz, citizen alternate, pathology resident at the
Miriam Hospital, of Providence.

Catherine Stewart, citizen alternate, Director of the Education
Program for St. John's Church in Barrington, of Barrington.

Barbara Wilson, library alternate, Chief of the Division of
Special Library Services for the Department of State Library
Services, of Lincoln.

GALLIMAUFRY

by Barbara Cohen

NEW LITERARY/EXPERIENTIAL JOURNAL:

The Greylodge Review promises an offering of original poetry and fiction as well as an exploration of ideas and informed opinion based on "the experiences and intellectual reflection which results from living the 'examined' life." The editorial staff, headed by Rhode Island's Laurence J. Sasso, Jr., promise a perfect bound publication with a heavy stock cover containing art and graphic work of the highest quality. The review will be published twice yearly, at a subscription price of \$10.00 to libraries and institutions (\$7.00 to individuals), and is available from:

GREYLEDGE REVIEW
P.O. BOX 481
GREENVILLE, RI 02828

MIDDLETOWN PUBLICATION:

The Middletown Historical Society is pleased to announce the publication of "An Historical Sketch of Middletown, RI., from its Organization in 1743 to the Centennial Year, 1876" by Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold. This is a reprint of the early history of Middletown from the time when it separated from Newport to 1876, and describes significant events and personalities of that period. To order, please send check for \$2.50 to the Middletown Historical Society

P.O. Box 196

Middletown, RI 02840.

Proceeds will go toward the Middletown Historical Society Building Fund.

NEDCC CHOOSES BINDERY HEAD:

Sherelyn Ogden, formerly at the Newberry Library, has been named Book Conservator at the New England Document Conservation Center in Andover, Mass. Mrs. Ogden is especially interested in conservation binding using the most durable and stable materials available. She looks forward to working with NEDCC clients in exploring low-cost alternatives for treating bound materials.

FRANK NOTARIANNI TO BE ACTING HEAD REFERENCE LIBRARIAN AT RIC:

While Louise Sherby is on a one year study leave, all calls and correspondence formerly directed to her should be directed to Frank. He can be reached at 456-8125. Our best wishes to Louise as she leaves to pursue her Doctorate in Library Science at Columbia University.

NEW PUBLICATION:

Donald C. Yelton, former faculty member at the URI Graduate Library School, has authored Brief American Lives: Four Studies in Collective Biography, a critical conspectus of three major biographical compilations - The Dictionary of American Geography, Notable American Women, and The National Cyclopedia of American Biography. The reference work, reviews of which have appeared in the Journal of Academic Librarianship (Nov. 1978) and Choice (Feb. 1979) is available from Scarecrow Press at a price of \$10.00.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARIANS INVOLVED IN COMMITTEES OF THE NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

Secretary: Annalee Bundy

By-Laws Committee: Virginia Vocelli

Educational Assistance Committee: Bee Lufkin

Membership Committee: Virginia Carter
Carolyn Waller

Nominating Committee: Louise Dolan

Public Relations Committee: Ray Gamache
Elizabeth Perry
Robert Cairns

Regional Planning: Dick Waters
Tom Suprenant
Bernie Schlessinger

Site Planning: Earleen Gamache

Section Representative for Round Table of Librarians for Young

Adults: Lucy Salvatore

RILA Representative to NELA Council: Jan Sieburth

SIMMONS RECEIVES GRANTS:

The School of Library Science is pleased to announce receipt of the following Title II-B Grants from the US Office of Education:

1. Research and Demonstration Grant: \$99,806.00
"A Regional Investigation of the Citizen's Information Needs in New England."
2. Library Training Doctoral Fellowship Grants - Two Fellowships (including tuition and stipend)



RILA SRRT HOTLINE

The RILA Bulletin editors ask local library employers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut to send us news of upcoming openings at any level in their libraries. There is no advertising fee. Write or call Barbara Cohen, Adams Library, Rhode Island College, Providence, R.I. 02908. Telephone 401-456-8125.

Job-seekers desiring a copy of the most recent monthly Jobline may obtain one by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the SRRT coordinator: Marcia Hershoff, Woonsocket Harris Public Library, Woonsocket, RI 02895. In order for a job notice to appear in the Bulletin, it must be received before the 15th of the preceding month.

PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY:

BRANCH LIBRARIAN, MLS, experience required;
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN, MLS, experience required;
SUPERVISOR OF BRANCHES AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, MLS,
experience required.

Apply to: Mr. Frank Hannaway, Personnel Office, Providence Public Library, 150 Empire Street, Providence RI 02903.

BROWN UNIVERSITY: BIO-MEDICAL SCIENCES REFERENCE LIBRARIAN.
Required: ALA-accredited MLS and background in biology, psychology, or other life science; subject masters desirable; reading knowledge of at least one foreign language; one or more year's experience in a health sciences or academic library; MEDLINE training required; MLA certification desirable. Responsibilities include selection in specific subject areas and reference service including nights and weekends. Salary: \$11,800-14,700. Available October, 1979. Send resume and three letters of reference by Sept. 1, 1979, to Dr. Ann K. Randall, Assistant University Librarian for Reference and Collection Development, Brown University, Box 1, Providence RI 02912. (Chron 9 July)

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY: STATE LIBRARIAN. Under direction of State Library Board, Librarian is responsible for development of statewide library programs and operation of the State Library, including supervision of 248 employees, administration of \$3 million budget, and maintenance of 15 agency branches. Qualifications: demonstrated administrative ability in professional librarianship or allied field. Starting salary: \$32,229-38,995. Available Dec. 1, 1979. Send resume by Sept. 1, to: Elinor M. Hashim, Chairperson, State Library Board, c/o Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford CT 06115. (LJ Hotline 11 Jun)

SIMMONS COLLEGE: DIRECTOR OF LIBRARIES. Director of undergraduate library, two graduate school libraries, AV center, and college archives. Required: ALA-accredited MLS; successful comprehensive library administration in academic setting; experience with all phases of library operation. Send resume and names of three references to: Mrs. Priscilla McKee, Administrative Vice-President, Simmons College, 300 the Fenway, Boston MA 02115. (Chron 18 Jun)

RILA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS

President: Kathleen Gunning, 138 Everett Ave., Providence 02906. Bus. - 863-2167
 Past President: Daniel Bergen, 41 Highland Ave., Wakefield 02879. Home - 783-8825; Bus. - 792-2878
 Vice President/
 President Elect: Louise Dolan, 18 Elton St., Providence 02906. Bus.- 245-3875
 Treasurer: Elizabeth Bourne, 57 Eleventh St., Providence 02906. Home- 521-2612; Bus.- 781-2450.
 Secretary: Ellie Chesebrough, Providence Public Library. Bus. - 521-7722
 Member-at-Large: Bee Lufkin, 96 Bowen St., Providence 02906. Home - 861-4409; Bus. - (617)267-9400
 NELA Councilor: Jan Sieburth, Box 335, W. Kingston 02892. Home - 783-3554; Bus. - 792-5904
 ALA Councilor: Nadine Baer, 12 South Road, Kingston 02881. Bus. - 792-2662.
 Bulletin Editor: Judith Plotz, 104 Eleventh St., Providence 02906. (member ex-officio) Home - 861-0892

RILA COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

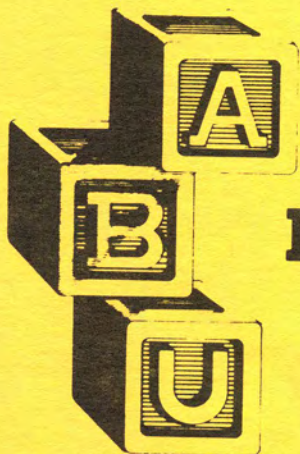
Government Relations:	David Green	-	739-2278
Continuing Education:	Mattie Gustafson	-	624-8079
Intellectual Freedom:	Kathleen Paroline	-	521-7722
Conference:	Beth Perry	-	456-8053
	Sam Streit	-	863-2146
Outreach:	Judith Einhorn	-	783-8254
Membership:	Connie Lachowicz	-	789-1555
Nominating:	Sally Wilson	-	274-4900 x253
Trustee:	Christian King	-	433-4811
Public Relations:	Marcia Hershoff	-	769-9044
Constitution and By-Laws:	Connie Cameron	-	231-1200
Personnel:	Earl Schwass	-	841-2641

RILA AD HOC COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

Service to Children:	Sue Collins	-	596-2877
	Susan Klein	-	434-7440

SPECIAL RILA REPRESENTATIVE

Steering Committee for the Governor's Conference on Libraries and Information Services: Roberta Cairns - 245-3106
 Graduate Library School Advisory Committee: Louise Sherby - 456-8125



A is for Apple computers

B is for Bell & Howell

but the initial
idea to remember is

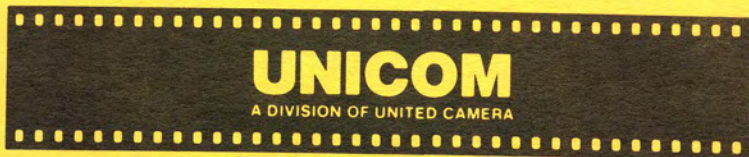
U for Unicom

Can your library use a micro computer? Come to the Unicom booth at NELA and see a demonstration of the fabulous, new Bell & Howell micro computer by Apple.

Learn about Apple's advanced technology, Bell & Howell's growing software system, and Unicom's local service organization.

And, if you're really hungry, ask for an apple while you're there.

The Commons • Sheraton Sturbridge • Sept. 23-25



297 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, RI 02907 800-556-2828; In RI: 467-5600