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Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin



May 1980

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
150 EMPIRE STREET
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903

May 1980 Volume 52 No. 10
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EDITORIAL NOTICE:

The Bulletin appears monthly except in August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the 10th day of each month for publication by the end of that month.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Notebook	1
Calendar	3
Convergence in Libraries	6
Intellectual Freedom	18
Federal Funding for	
Libraries	20
Jobline	22

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



The highlight of this issue is a "think piece" by Dan Bergen, Professor at the URI Graduate Library School, on the topic of organization of knowledge and of library services. You will not find it particularly handy in your day-to-day life on the job. Rather, it is something to read when you have had it up to the ears with daily detail, and you'd like a long view of the future for your own career and the career of your library. I find the ideas difficult and rather breathtaking, because Bergen suggests there are alternatives to some of the fundamental concepts in librarianship, such as cataloging/reference, print/A/V, library's clientele/outside users. This paper contains seeds for new ways of organizing library service, if we only have the time to discuss them in congenial, unhurried groups.

The occasion for which this paper was written is the present examination of the organization of Rhode Island's state library and archival services. The March 1980 Bulletin was devoted to this topic, and the Rhode Island Library Association will be holding a Spring Conference on the subject in June. See the announcement below for details.

Our cover illustration, inspired by Dan Bergen's celestial metaphor is a geocentric picture of the universe showing Aristotle's four elements, Earth, Water, Air, and Fire, surrounded by the spheres of the planets and the sphere of the fixed stars, taken from Practica compendiosa artis Raymond Lull, 1523, in the Ann Ronan Picture Library. On page 11 is a pre-Copernican picture of the universe, showing the Earth at the center and the sphere of the fixed stars, from Peter Apian's Cosmographia, 1539, and on page 12 is the infinite Copernican universe of Thomas Digges, both also from the Ronan Picture Library.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER: STATE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES
Spring Workshop sponsored by RILA and CRIARL on
Resolution #1 from the RI Governor's Conference.
Thursday, June 5, 1980. 9:00 am - 12:00 pm. Brown
University, Leeds Theater, Waterman St., Providence.
Registration: \$3.00 (Students, \$1.00)
For information call Linda Cranston, 255-2361,
Bristol, RI.

"A Lively Experiment is a phrase familiar to most Rhode Islanders. It evokes a special feeling - we know that this expression is as unique to our little state as the concept of the Independent Man. It conjures up an image of a community which is ever in-process, never established and rigid.

Providence Public Library is undertaking a "lively experiment" of its own - a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities. The proposal requests funds for a series of programs aimed at Rhode Island's adult population, programs which will explore Rhode Island's ethnic diversity and paradoxical history. The programming possibilities of this project are limitless, and could involve libraries in every region of the state.

Aware of our responsibility as Principal Public Library in Rhode Island, we'd like to share with you the kinds of programs we envision for this project; we'd like to enlist your support and listen to your ideas; we'd like to discuss with you the possibilities of program spin-offs in your own libraries.

On Wednesday, May 21, at 9:30 AM in the PPL Meeting Room Steve Kochoff, Development/Programs/Public Relations librarian, and Christie Sarles, Project Director for the proposed grant, will present the background for the proposal, and discuss its ramifications for Rhode Island libraries.

You are cordially invited to attend and participate in Rhode Island's latest "lively experiment."





CALENDAR

- May 16-17 "Institute on Library Materials and Services for the Handicapped," URI Graduate Library School Continuing Education Program. Staff: Keith Wright, Shelley Schlessinger, June Shapiro. Fee: \$90.00. To register, call Stewart Schneider, Graduate Library School, 792-2878.
- May 21 "A Lively Experiment," program on a grant proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities, Providence Public Library. Speakers: Steve Kochoff and Christie Sarles. 9:30 am.
- May 21-
June 18 "Diminish Damaging Deficits: Non-Profit Budgeting and Accounting," Seminar Sponsored by the RI Department of Community Affairs. Five consecutive Wednesdays, 9:15am - 12:15pm at the Department of Elderly Affairs, 79 Washington St., Providence. Fee: \$28.00. For information call Rick Smith, 277-2877.
- May 22 "Annual Meeting," Special Libraries Association, Rhode Island Chapter, at Allendale Insurance, Johnston RI. For information call Ann Hinnov, 275-4511, or Carole Twombly, 861-2900.
- May 28-29 Connecticut Library Association. Annual Conference. "Shape of things to come." Special focus on legislation with Representative Ernest Abate, Speaker of the House. Place: University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT. For information: Mohini Munkur, Library, Univ. of Ct. Storrs, CT, 06268. (203)486-2523.

May 29

RILA Public Relations Committee meeting.
9:30 am at DSLS, Media Resource Center.

June 2

"Classics for Children," Cooperative
Juvenile Book Review, Middletown
Public Library, 9:00am - 12 noon.

June 5

"Conference on Organization of Rhode
Island State Libraries and Archival
Services," RILA Spring Meeting, Leeds
Theater, Brown University, 9:00am -
12:30 pm. For more information call
Linda Cranston (255-2361).

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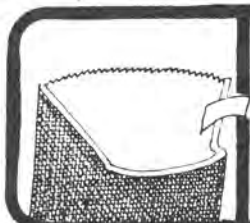
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- June 19 "Librarians and Local History: Getting It Together," program on evaluating, building and organizing a local history collection. Speakers: Nancy F. Chudacoff, Library Consultant, and Nancy E. Peace, Assistant Professor at Simmons School of Library Science. Essex Public Library, Tiverton RI, Coffee: 8:30-9:00am, Workshop: 9:00am - 12:15pm. For information call Mattie Gustafson, Essex Public Library, 624-8079.
- June 29-
July 5 "Annual Meeting," American Library Association, New York, NY.
- July 11-12 "Institute on On-Line Systems and Library Management," URI Graduate Library School Continuing Education Program. Staff: James Schmidt and Bernard Schlessinger. Fee: \$90.00. To register, call Stewart Schneider, Graduate Library School, 792-2878.
- August 4 "Planning and Producing Audio-Visual Programs," URI Graduate Library School Continuing Education Workshop. Staff: Robert P. Danilowicz, Gerald P. Sadlier, Robert C. Vale. Flanagan Campus, Rhode Island College, Lincoln RI. Fee: \$35.00. To register, call Stewart Schneider, Graduate Library School, 792-2878.





ORGANIZING LIBRARY SERVICES IN RHODE ISLAND
OR
EVERYTHING THAT RISES MUST CONVERGE
by Dan Bergen

When asked why the universe is as it is, why it has a particular size, density, and composition, some cosmologists say that if the universe varied even minutely on any one of those critical dimensions, it would be beyond perception. The universe is as it is, they argue, because we are here to observe and audition it. By analogy, it might be said that library and information services are organized as they are because librarians and information officers exist to admire that organization. This all seems preternaturally comfortable, and indeed it is. There is another side, less elegant perhaps and decidedly more catastrophic, to this astrophysical metaphor. That side will demand of librarians and information officers less admiration and more action.

The universe which men and women now perceive is expanding and diverging, driven outward by explosive centrifugal force. In due course, the most influential theory holds, the universe will contract, converge, and be pulled inward by tenacious centripetal force, a future foretold in microcosm by the collapse of stars and even galaxies into gravitational sinks called black holes. Again, analogously, those who are enchanted with the existing structure of library and information services, with a pattern of differentiation, specialization, and extreme localism at the extremities, an arrangement quite comparable to that of the expanding universe, fail unconcernedly to anticipate librarianship's equivalent of the contracting universe, the unification of different types of library service, different kinds of library activity, and different sorts of library materials. And we surely cannot say that we have not been warned. From a farm in Georgia and from the plains of China, Flannery O'Connor and Teilhard de Chardin made precisely the same observation: Everything that rises must converge."

The "umbrella" resolution approved by the Rhode Island Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services acknowledges the convergence which I should like to address here, but in a most preliminary and hesitant way. One can hardly cavil with the organizational juxtaposition of library, archival, and information services, with the creation of a unified Department embracing such services, or with the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, though one might argue of the Board that only if it had the semi-autonomous status of something like the Board of Regents for Education could it hope to have other than advisory powers. Such a scheme constitutes, however, but a single building block, but a small portion of the coordinative and planning apparatus required to meet the severe challenge of convergence. Let me speak first of three aspects of that convergence and only then of the organizational measures needed to cope with it.

CONVERGENCE: TYPES OF LIBRARIES

It is clear, in the first place, that the public, academic, and school library communities, as well as certain segments of the special library community, have requested increased state and federal funding of their services. Nationally, for example, the pattern of support for public libraries finds local government contributing 82 percent of the total, state government 13 percent, and the federal government 5 percent. This arrangement for funding suggests that there is only marginal recognition of a state and federal responsibility for public library service. Indeed, one can count on two fingers those states which institutionalize the governance of the public library in their highest and most fundamental laws, their state constitutions. By decisive contrast, most state constitutions mandate public schooling.

In Rhode Island, the state and federal share of public school funding ranges from 30 percent in Barrington to 75 percent in Central Falls, thus reflecting the economic disparity between the cities and towns. The average state share is 42 percent and legislation before the General Assembly would increase that share to 46 percent. The goal, according to the Commissioner of Education, is 50 percent state funding, on the average, of public elementary and secondary education in the state. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has proposed a structure of support in which 30 percent would be local, 50 percent state, and 20 percent federal. The Governor's Conference endorsed this formula for urban libraries,

but, concerned with the possible diminution of local control over library and information service, approved a 63 percent local, 31 percent state, and 6 percent federal mix for the other public libraries in Rhode Island. Finally, the White House Conference on Library and Information Services called for appropriations at authorized levels for existing federal library legislation; for some new, more specialized, federal funding; and for support of nonprofit library and information services in which a significantly heavier share is borne by the states. Bringing this picture into rather sharper focus is the developing public and professional consensus that there should be no direct user charges for basic library and information services. In sum, the larger library and information community and its lay supporters see library and information services conferring on the populace the same kinds of collective benefits and externalities as does education and are asking that such services be funded accordingly.

If the burden of paying for public, academic, school, and certain special library services is in fact shifted upward toward the state and federal governments, the inference drawn by most observers is that there will simply be more cooperation among existing library and information services, more systems and networks of the multitype variety in which the participants remain very discretely and clearly identified as offering specific types of library and information service (i.e., public, academic, school, or special). The assumption, of course, is that increased state and federal funding vindicates the

Implications of funding for library cooperation.

sharing of materials and expertise among libraries and information centers so as to benefit, by indirection, clients who reside outside a particular geographical area or who happen to fall into an entirely different user category. In my view, the upward movement in funding, if it occurs, and in my judgment it must if existing library and information services are to be maintained, not to mention improved, will result in a much more spectacular metamorphosis - the dramatic blurring, perhaps later obliteration, of the lines separating the different types of library service. This development will demand a more radical shift in professional consciousness than in user outlook.

The users of library and information services have, for many years, been less concerned about the type of institution from which they obtained an item or piece of information than about whether that item or piece of information could be obtained quickly, conven-

User view compared to professional view of library service.

iently, and at low cost. In the bottom-up view of the user, it makes very little difference what kind of library or information service is employed so long as it yields what is sought. The principle of least effort almost invariably dictates that materials and information be pursued in the most hospitable, conveniently-situated, and economical institutional source.

In the top-down perspective of the librarian or information officer, on the other hand, the privileged position, due to the largely local character of the support for their services, is occupied by the type of library service being offered. Because of the structure of their funding and the delimited nature of their clienteles, library and information services are, in the conventional wisdom, perceived as designed and financed to address the needs of specific areas and specific populations.

From the standpoint of planning and coordination, the bottom-up orientation of the user is decidedly more healthy than the top-down angle of vision which preoccupies librarians and information officers. As state and federal funding increase, there will undoubtedly be an expansion and intensification of cooperation. More importantly, however, it will become progressively difficult for a library or information service to contend with any success that it is of a particular type, set off from other types, within even a network context, by inflexible lines of demarcation, or that it serves only a unique clientele and/or a special geographic area. This last proposition merits some elaboration.

*The blurring of distinctions
between types of libraries.*

My prognosis finds preliminary recognition in the major themes of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services and in recent organizational developments within the American Library Association. The themes of the White House Conference, largely a conference of lay women and men, were

- (1) meeting personal needs;
- (2) enhancing lifelong learning;
- (3) effectively governing our society; and (4) increasing

*New conceptualizations of
issues in librarianship.*

international understanding and cooperation. There is not a word here about public, academic, school, or special libraries, nor about various kinds of information centers. In fact, these themes obviously transcend the boundaries separating different types of library service. They are themes with which a user might be more comfortable than a librarian or information officer.

A few years ago, the American Library Association established a Library and Information Technology Association with sections for video and cable communications; audio-visual activity; and information science and automation. In general, the divisions and associations within the ALA had embraced a particular type of library service (e.g., the Public Library Association and the Association of College and Research Libraries) or a particular type of library activity (e.g., the Reference and Adult Services Division and the Resources and Technical Services Division). The Library and Information Technology Association and, in much smaller measure, the Library Administration and Management Association deviate from this arrangement. Their concerns are pervasive and ubiquitous, moving far beyond type-of-library or type-of-library-activity considerations.

The themes of the White House Conference and the organization of the American Library Association are suggestive of the ways in which the present is pregnant with the future. The ultimate foreshadowing resides with that change in the pattern of funding which will inspire a number of identity crises in library and information service. For instance, when the bulk of the funding for a school library comes from the state and federal governments, it will become

*Funding pattern determines
library service pattern.*

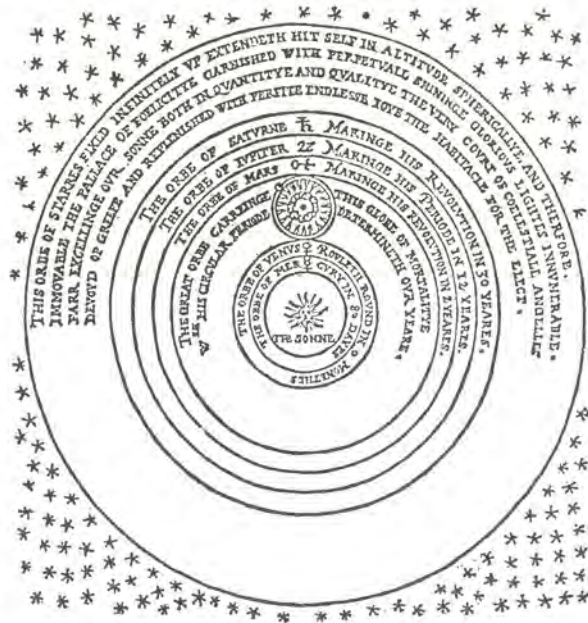
increasingly difficult to support the idea that such a library is unambiguously a school library intended exclusively for students and teachers who reside in, or serve, that school district. This posture will be nearly impossible to maintain in those states where a single state agency is charged with both public and school library development and absolutely untenable in those states which now envision a bureau responsible for academic, as well as public and school, library development.

At the federal level, monies for public, academic, and school libraries have been disbursed through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. If an Office of Library and Information Services, headed by an Assistant Secretary, is established in the recently-created Department of Education, there is some reason to believe that joint planning and coordination by the public, academic, and school library bureaus within the Department will lead eventually to convergence, to the idea, looking back to the example, that a school library, offered certain financial incentives and other inducements, might provide some public and academic (e.g., community or junior college) library services as well.

Where there is heavy state and federal support for a school library, it may be compelled to serve users whose interests, ages, and places of residence would at this time exclude them from its use. Under that kind of budgetary regime, a school library might well, pace Dorothy Broderick, serve a neo-literate adult public and lower-division college students. It might serve not only the students and teachers of a single school district, but the children, young people, and adults of an entire metropolitan area, region, or state. Thus there would emerge a library whose core function would be the provision of school library service, but which, on the periphery, would also offer certain kinds of public and academic library service.

*The imperative expansion
of service by traditional
type libraries.*





Other possibilities abound: the public library with ancillary responsibilities for school and academic library service; the academic library serving school, public, and special library functions; and the special library, perhaps one under governmental aegis, providing public, academic, and school library services. When financial support for library service is by and large local or directed in the main to a defined constituency, restrictions concerning area and clientele served can be enforced. The state and federal governments are more likely to insist that libraries and information centers receiving the major share of their assistance from them extend their services in space and become multipurpose in character. The differentiation of library and information services has, it seems to me, just about reached its limit. Our universe, heretofore expanding, will begin to contract. The model of the Third World, of the developing nations, where libraries often play many roles, seems bound to prevail. In such nations, the central government is often the only significant source of capital. In the United States, the state and federal governments are increasingly the only reliable and significant sources of support for public institutions. The centralization of the finance of library and information services in the state and federal governments will have a syncretic effect, will lead, in sum, to convergence.

At the moment, this kind of convergence is only dimly seen. In New York State, in Rochester and Monroe County and in the New York Metropolitan Area, in New York City, Westchester County, and Putnam County, the state library agency is allocating funds to school districts in order that school libraries might participate in what have been largely public library systems. In Rhode Island, the Department of State Library Services funds academic libraries to serve as resource centers in a statewide

network that is based almost exclusively on public libraries. Convergence is at least

Examples of expansion of service beyond traditional types.

glimpsed here because in each instance a state library agency is distributing funds to libraries whose main support comes from other agencies and levels of government. These are important arrangements because of the linkages they initiate in the area of funding. Nevertheless, convergence remains nascent because in those two designs the different types of libraries retain their identities. My view is a more thoroughly pluralistic one, that of a fox rather than that of a hedgehog to use Sir Isaiah Berlin's interesting distinction. Regardless of whether they are located in city centers, on college campuses, in schools, or in government agencies, my position is that libraries and information centers will ultimately offer several different kinds of service.

A more striking example of convergence in the making are those on-line bibliographic and reference-research services which display no respect whatever for the lines dividing one kind of library or information service from another. Any type of library or information center can belong to a bibliographic utility or subscribe to an electronic reference-research service. The great "third party"

debate now ongoing in the upper echelon of the Ohio College Library Center

Convergence brought by technology.

concerns the appropriateness of the sharing of bibliographic data by member with non-member, or third party, institutions, some of which, one supposes, are of an entirely different genus. Although changes in funding formulae most decisively encourage convergence among the different types of library and information service, it seems gloriously clear that technology will also play a significant role. All of which bring me to the convergence of library activities, a second development currently hanging on the horizon, where indeed the technology of computation and communication, "communications" in Anthony Oettinger's delightful neologism, exerts an overarching influence.

CONVERGENCE: TYPES OF LIBRARY ACTIVITY

Lodged in the idea of a bibliographic utility, whether it is the Ohio College Library Center, the Research Libraries Information Network, or the Washington Library Network, is the notion of a central file from which an amazing diversity of computerized products and services may be generated, in very much the same way that the Institute for Scientific Information can create a range of satellite or spin-off publications and

services by exploiting those files created for the purpose of producing its citation indexes in the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts and humanities. One thinks, straight away, of the Ohio College Library

Power of online library systems

Center as a source of cataloging information. Using its central bibliographic file, however, the OCLC has the capacity to put other types of library activities on-line. Its data archive can provide for an on-line union catalogue, an interlibrary loan service, a serials check-in device, and, very shortly, for an acquisitions system. In Berkeley, Innovative Interfaces, Inc. has developed an instrument for connecting OCLC's bibliographic deposit with the technology of the CLSI, a computerized circulation system, thus adding yet another type of library activity to the galaxy already included within the holistic concept of an on-line library system.

Electronic technology has made libraries and information centers a mix of paper and paperless communications with emphasis on the former. In the not terribly distant future, this paper-paperless amalgam will tilt, as electrification proceeds, in favor of paperlessness. To use a cathode ray tube, rather than a card or book catalogue, to determine whether a library holds a particular item is also to learn, if the appropriate linkages have been accomplished, whether the item is in or out and what other libraries might have it in their collections and available for immediate circulation.

In an electronic library or information center, largely technical activities such as cataloging, interlibrary loan, serials control, acquisitions, and circulation shed their distinctiveness and isolation, coming together in an integrated, on-line totality. It is but a matter of time, from my perspective, before ties are forged between such technical activities and the more intellectual processes of providing reference, referral, information, and research services, presently the on-line domain of commercial firms like Lockheed, the System Development Corporation, Bibliographic Retrieval Services, and Inforonics.

On-line systems unify technical and intellectual processes.

On both the technical and intellectual activities sides, the unit of discourse is the electronically manipulable description, at best abstract, of a document. The day will arrive when the entire contents of documents, not just their bibliographic descriptions, will be available for electronic manipulation -

for dissociation, recombination, and the extraordinary juxtaposition. That development will make the activities - convergent library or information system even more interesting and valuable to its masters and users.

As presently constituted, libraries and information centers are shockingly labor intensive. Unfortunately, labor intensiveness tends to reinforce the separation of such library activities as cataloging and reference work and to support the divisionalization or departmentalization of the library. The capital-intensive library or information center, which depends heavily on electronic computation and communication, will promote the integration, synthesis, and convergence of these same activities, each of which bank for its success on the existence of master bibliographic records. If the library of the future will not accept unambiguous designation as a public or academic or school or special library, the library activities of the future will surely not qualify for discrete identification as acquisitions activities or circulation activities, but will probably lose their identities as they are electronically-fused into clusters of technical and intellectual function. In sum, the lines dividing one library activity from another will be eclipsed as certainly as the lines separating one type of library or information service from another.

CONVERGENCE: TYPES OF INFORMATION FORMAT

Let me turn, finally, to yet a third movement toward convergence, specifically, the tendency of advances in computer technology to render tenuous, as far as storage and transmission are concerned, if not yet format itself, the lines separating the various media of communication from one another. Devised to handle numeric and alphabetic information, most especially the former, the digital computer can now traffic in pictorial and aural information as well. Computer graphics are commonplace and the sound industry is increasingly intrigued by the possibilities of digital

storage. The contents of books, journals, reports, phonograph records, audio tapes,

*The end of separation
between formats of
information*

video tapes, films, slides, and overhead transparencies can be stored within a single medium, the computer memory, and transmitted electronically within a single medium, space. While its storage and communication remain electronic, any particular content can be converted into its conventional format, for example, the positive copy of a book, the grooved plastic of a phonograph record, or the magnetized strip that

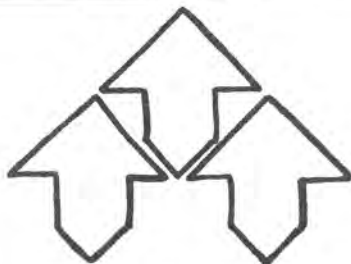
is an audio or video tape. The long struggle of the librarian and information officer with the storage and transportation of diverse, often incompatible, media vehicles, packages, and formats will have come to an end at the hands of convergence.

What is the significance for Rhode Island librarians and information officers of the obliteration of the lines separating types of library and information service, kinds of library and information activities, and classes of library and information material? Quite obviously, professional organization by type of library or information service, by type of library or information activity, and by type of communication medium will not make very much sense. Librarians and information officers in the state will form associations whose preoccupations cut across these three types of lines. The bases for professional organization will change markedly under the impact of convergence.

*The imperative: unification
of currently separate library
and information activities.*

There is also the suggestion, in convergence, that Rhode Island needs more than a structure which will consolidate the statewide governance and finance of public library, archival, and information services. It needs a mechanism for the planning and coordination, if not immediately the finance, of public, academic, school, and special library service, and of the more specialized information services. This is not a task for the Rhode Island Library Association, for the Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries, for the Rhode Island Educational Media Association, for the Rhode Island Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, or for any combination thereof. These organizations lack the needed legal standing and access to the public treasury. This is a task for some new organizational design which would loosely unite, at the level of planning and coordination, the Department of State Library Services (or the proposed Department of Library, Archives, and Information Services); the Bureau for Elementary and Secondary Education of the Department of Education; the Bureau for Postsecondary Education of the Department of Education; the Graduate Library School at the University of Rhode Island; the Department of Instructional Technology at Rhode Island College; and their private sector counterparts. None of these entities need lose its identity. But the demands of convergence make it imperative that they at least communicate with one another and that they engage, to the extent that such is possible in the absence of an overall mechanism for funding, in the planning and coordination of library and information services in Rhode Island.

My proposal is that there be created a Coordinating Council on Library and Information Services, Activities, and Materials (CCLISAM, a thoroughly unexciting acronym) to serve as a forum within which those agencies which fund public, academic, school, and certain special library services, as well as some specialized information services, might do some voluntary planning and coordinating of library and information services in the state. Convergence requires no less of the Ocean State.



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Marguerite Horn, Apt. 3, 20 Olive
St., Providence, RI 02906

Carol Hryciw, Adams Library,
Rhode Island College,
Providence, RI 02908

For those thinking about attending
the AIA Conference in New York:

AIA personal members will be paying
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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE
INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE/RILA

The Intellectual Freedom Committee is committed to the support and promulgation of the rights and freedoms of librarians and library users as conceived in the Library Bill of Rights. Aligned with the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the committee implements and defends the ideas embodied in the above documents and the Freedom to Read Statement.

In this function the committee seeks to monitor, evaluate, and report on censorship activity relevant to librarians in Rhode Island. It will keep committee members abreast of the condition of intellectual freedom throughout the region and within the nation. Through publications and reports to the RILA membership, the committee will provide news of important and current issues on censorship and intellectual freedom.

As well, the committee will meet to evaluate and upgrade a program of providing information and advice to librarians in the event of serious censorship attack. If necessary, it will serve as a nucleus of a coordinated effort to muster available legal and financial support from within the state and from the Office for Intellectual Freedom and the Freedom to Read Foundation of the American Library Association. Further, the committee will cooperate with all persons and groups concerned with resisting abridgment of free expression and free access to ideas.

The committee will promote research and discussion of intellectual matters within Rhode Island. Conferences, surveys, and reports of such are planned as means of implementation. Coordination with regional programs sponsored by neighboring state Intellectual Freedom Committees will also be promoted.

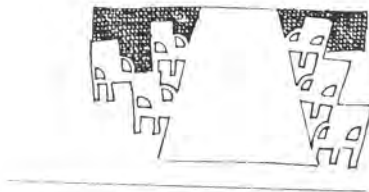
The primary focus of committee activity is to provide effective preparation in order to challenge censorship successfully. This is in fulfillment of the librarian's responsibility to provide, in an impartial manner, information on any subject. Equally, it protects the right of the public to have access to library collections and information.

The preceding statement was prepared by H. Paul Lefebure and has been approved by the Intellectual Freedom Committee/RILA.

Intellectual Freedom Committee/RILA

1980 Objectives:

- to establish liason with other IFCs in New England,
- to identify and develop links with other Rhode Island groups whose interests are similar to those of RILA/IFC,
- to survey the libraries of Rhode Island to determine the correlation between adopted statements and actual practice in the provision of children's and young adult's materials,
- to sponsor one or more workshops on intellectual freedom,
- to review the committee's statement of goals and objectives,
- to make better known to the Association the purpose and activities of the committee.





FEDERAL FUNDING FOR LIBRARIES
by Ellen Dittmer

ACTION NEEDED!

Libraries may be victims of federal budget cuts as Congress deliberates the budget proposed by President Carter.

The President's budget proposed the following funding for Rhode Island libraries:

Title IVB - School funding -	\$695,711
LSCA - Library Services Construction Act -	
Title I	\$421,112
Title III	\$ 82,000

The Title III budget increase is \$29,773 over the present allocation.

There is a strong possibility that Congress will cut back in education funds, which are a source of library monies. These cutbacks would undoubtedly have an impact on local services.

Budget matters are now undergoing serious consideration by the House of Representatives, and will have more intensive study by House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Congressional interest in reducing federal spending means that each budget item must have a lot of support.

Please contact your Congressional delegation and ask that it support the budget of the President.

Write to.....

Senator John A. Chaffee (H)
3103 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Claiborne Pell
325 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Edward P. Beard
131 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman **Fernand** J. St. Germain
2136 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

US GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST: Mildred Giusti and Ethel
Lee, of the Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research
Libraries (CRIARL) Government Documents Committee have
completed A Checklist of US Government Depository Items in
Rhode Island, as of December 1977. Designed for use with
the Monthly Catalog of US Government Publication, the check-
list identifies documents locations by the government
depository distribution symbols ("item" numbers) used in
catalog entries. The committee is offering single copies
of the checklist free of charge to Rhode Island libraries.
For information, call Judith Pontarelli at Adams Library,
Rhode Island College, 274-4900 ext. 331.





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 Elizabeth Rogers, Providence Public Library, Providence RI 02903. Telephone: 401-527-7722.

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.

LIBRARIAN - READER'S SERVICES: Responsible for informational needs of students, faculty and museum staff including Circulation/Reserve/Reference areas. B.A. in art, graduate of accredited library school. Reading knowledge of French and 1 other foreign language, 3 years experience in an art library. Send application letter, resume and names of 3 references by 5/15/80 to: Elaine L. Curtin, Director of Personnel, RI School of Design, 2 College St., Prov. 02903. (Prov. Jrnl. 4/13)

LIBRARIAN, UNIT HEAD: Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Connecticut State Library. Applicants must be highly motivated, conscientious and fully committed to the library needs of special patrons. MLS degree and a minimum of 1 year experience in a supervisory capacity required. Preference will be given to applicants with relevant field experience. Starting salary \$20,179 with performance advancements to \$24,467. Full fringe benefits. Submit resume to: David Peck, Personnel Officer, Conn. State Library, 231 Capitol Ave., Hartford, CT 06115. (Hartford Courant 4/13)

LIBRARIAN: Challenging position for experienced person directing library media center in residential treatment facility for children and adolescents in southern Berkshires. Direct service, library skills. Write Director of Education, Box 31, Southfield, MA 01259 (Hartford Courant 4/13)

HEAD LIBRARIAN: for small public library, staff of 5. 25,000 vols. MLS desirable. Submit resume to Gretchen Neidlinger, 909A Kingfisher Lane, Westbrook, CT 06498 (WLB 3/80)

CIRCULATION HEAD: Supervises lending department of Hartford Public Library. Also includes selecting fiction. Conversion to Regional Automated Circulation system anticipated. MLS, library experience, knowledge of equipment, procedures and potentials of automated system. Salary 19,526-25,103. Fully paid life and medical insurance; 20 days vacation; retirement plan. Immediate opening. Write Wilbur B. Crimmin, Hartford Public Library, 500 Main St., Hartford CT (Am Libs 4/80)

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, TECHNICAL SERVICES: Reporting to University Librarian. Supervises and directs technical service operations (cataloging, acquisitions and serials) of main library; coordinates technical services with branches; primarily responsible for ongoing planning and implementation of automation of these services. Maximum 8-10 year professional experience, most of which must be in technical service areas of academia. Experience must include library computerization expertise and demonstrated administrative and supervisory skill. ALA-accredited MLS (additional advanced degrees desirable). Salary range mid-to high- \$20's. Send letter and resume to: Dianne Rogers, Associate Director, Personnel, Boston College Library, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167. (AL 4/80)



HEAD, ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT
(Assistant Professor)

Full-time tenure track position, available 7/1/80. Responsible for the supervision & direction of the Acquisitions Department (includes Serials), with a staff of 9 and a book budget of \$800,000. MLS degree from an ALA accredited library school required, minimum 2 year's professional experience in an acquisitions unit of an academic library & a working knowledge of a foreign and/or computer language. Calendar year position (22 days vacation). Excellent fringe benefits. Submit resume and names of 3 references by June 15, 1980, to: Dean George R. Parks, Chair Search Committee, University of RI Library, Kingston, RI 02881. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN: MLS from accredited school required, one year experience preferred. Knowledge of A-V desirable. Salary: \$9,805-\$11,289 depending on experience. Apply to: Director, Bridgewater Public Library, 15 South St., Bridgewater, MA 02324. (URI)

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN: MLS Librarian I to work directly with coordinator of children's services. Communication skills, interest in art and graphics, implement programs, story hours, outreach book selection. Salary negotiable depending on background and experience. Apply to: Lawrence Eaton, Director, Pawtucket Public Library, 13 Summer St., Pawtucket RI 02860 (URI Joblist)

JUNIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT FOR CIRCULATION: Qualifications: High School graduate two years of college, 1 year library experience. Salary: \$183.89 weekly. Apply to: Employment Office, Univ. of Massachusetts Medical Center Library, Phone 856-2181. (URI)

INSTITUTIONAL CONSULTANT: Ability to work well with both professional and non-professional personnel essential. Flexibility, stability, good judgment, good health and driver's license necessary. Fifth year library degree required. Salary: Unclassified (Grad 218A--\$12,522, 12,962, 13,353, 13,745, 14,392). Apply to: Rhode Island Department of State Library Services, 95 Davis Street, Providence RI 02908. (URI)

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