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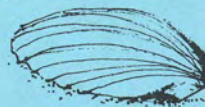
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Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin

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July/August 1981

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Editorial Notice:

The Bulletin is published monthly except in August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the 15th 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.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



I'd hate to think that this might be your last issue of the RILA Bulletin. Editing this publication is a lot of work, but it keeps me going to know that our readers all over the state, and out of the state as well, will receive their Bulletins each month and will find them to be full of interesting articles, timely news items, and current job and calendar listings. But if you don't renew your Rhode Island Library Association membership this month, you won't find your Bulletin nestled snugly in your mailbox next month. Membership renewal forms are included in this issue, so why not renew your RILA membership today?

Special libraries is the theme of this July/August issue of the Bulletin. It is our pleasure to present Sylvia Krausse's study on slide libraries; Ruth Szabó's report on hospital libraries; Ann Hinnov's article on corporate libraries; and Marie Harper's report on historical libraries. We also have part one of a two part report by Dorothy Frechette on the current state of cable television in Rhode Island.

In addition, you will find enclosed a questionnaire pertaining to possible changes in the Bulletin format, frequency, etc. Most of the survey questions speak for themselves, but I would like to discuss one question in particular just a bit more.

You are asked whether you would prefer the Bulletin to remain as a monthly publication with a July/August issue or whether you would like to have it change to a quarterly journal consisting of professional articles only, supplemented by monthly newsletters featuring brief articles and items of local interest. There are pros and cons to each choice which I will explain briefly.

It is often difficult to find good professional articles to fill eleven issues of the Bulletin, and planning a quarterly publication would help to alleviate that problem a bit. Since the quarterly would be typeset, it would present a more professional appearance than our current Bulletin which is typed and photocopied. A more professional appearance for our publication may help us in our continuing attempts to get the Bulletin indexed in Library Literature. To be indexed in Library Literature would mean that librarians and students all over the country would have access to the many fine articles published in the Bulletin. This would make it more prestigious and rewarding for writers to submit their articles to us. Advertisers would certainly prefer to advertise in a publication which is nationally indexed, and it is hoped that we could increase our advertising revenue to help pay for more of the Bulletin's production cost.

Would a quarterly publication with monthly supplemental newsletters be cheaper to print than a monthly Bulletin? Probably not, but it is unlikely that it would cost more. Although it would certainly cost more to typeset individual issues of the quarterly, it would cost much less to photocopy the 3 or 4 page monthly supplements.

What are the advantages to keeping the Bulletin as it is? Well, as it stands, the Bulletin is a comfortable publication with a good mixture of professional writing and newsy items of local interest. One person has remarked to me that she feels she has been "newslettered to death" and does not wish to receive yet another newsletter, which would be the format of our monthly supplements. The Bulletin has gone through many transformations over the years, and perhaps it has reached a format which its readers feel satisfied and comfortable with--so why change?

What do you think? The Bulletin staff and the RILA Executive Board are eager to hear from you. The opinions of our readers will be carefully considered before any decision is made, so please take a few moments to fill out the enclosed brief survey. The survey may be sent via the library delivery system or by regular mail to : Deborah Barchi, Bulletin Editor, Meeting Street School, 667 Waterman Avenue, East Providence, RI 02914.

Thanks for your help, and have a safe and happy summer!

The cover art is by karin negoro, formerly a librarian in Rhode Island, now lives at the shore.

DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science at Simmons College received notification of three HEA Title II-B Library Training Doctoral Fellowships (including tuition and stipend) from the U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Libraries and Learning Technology. The purpose of this grant is to encourage qualified minorities and women to pursue the Doctor of Arts degree in Library Administration. For further information, please contact the Fellowship Project Director,

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Letters to the Editor



Dear Ms. Barchi:

Thank you for a fine issue of RILA Bulletin (May 1981). I can't single out any one article for special commendation, but your "Notebook" said it best -- "the biggest problem has to do with attitude".

The architect who doesn't notify the city about a desired curb cut until after the sidewalk is poured; the librarian who confuses "open to all the public" with "accessible" or who sincerely believes that no handicapped people use the Carnegie-built library because the community has no handicapped; these are the people we must reach and educate. Your May '81 issue should really help Rhode Island librarians.

Cordially,
Eileen Keim, Director
Library Services for the
Handicapped (Concord, NH)

ALUMNI ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

The Alumni Achievement Award Committee of the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science Alumni Associates is looking for nominees for the 1982 award.

For more information write to:

Alumni Achievement Award Committee

Alumni Office
Simmons College

300 The Fenway
Boston, MA 02115

The Deadline is October 15, 1981.



Hospital Libraries
by
Ruth Szabó

According to the Directory of Health Science Libraries¹ there were 1,802 hospital libraries in the U.S. in 1979. Bowker² lists 4,645 special libraries as of 1981 with 1,674 of them medical. Somewhere in this confusion of statistics lies the real figure. It is probably safe to state that about one third of all special libraries are hospital libraries. The Association of Rhode Island Health Science Librarians (ARIHSL) has 31 institutional members of which 18 are hospitals. No matter how you count them, there are a large number of hospital libraries out there.

For hundreds of years, most teaching institutions have had a library as an accepted, necessary part of their organization. Yet until fairly recently, only the largest hospitals, usually those connected with medical schools, had anything which could remotely be dignified with the term "library".

Even as little as thirty years ago, libraries in hospitals were not universal. They were not considered necessary, and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) did not refuse accreditation to an institution which had only a closet of outdated books. In all too many cases, the library consisted of a few old books donated by retired physicians or the widows of deceased staff members. The librarian was a secretary or, more commonly, a medical records person who had custody of the key to the bookcases.

With the proliferation of medical knowledge and medical literature, and the increase in malpractice suits, pressure has been placed on medical personnel to keep abreast of new developments. As a result, the hospital library has become a necessity almost overnight, and a qualified librarian an accepted part of the scene.

In recent years in addition to our traditional physician-nurse clientele we have been servicing such groups as medical technologists, x-ray technologists, respiratory therapists, nurse anesthetists, physical therapists, and many others in the allied health sector - each with its own literature. New technology has helped to fill the shelves with material on CAT scanners, heart monitoring devices, and computerized laboratory techniques. Along with the increase of information in all

Ruth E. Szabó is the Coordinator of Library Services at St. Joseph Hospital.

its formats has come an increase in the quality of service which was frequently given but is now mandated by the revised JCAH standards³ calling for qualifies librarians.

What is unique about a hospital library? It is a special library, but its scope is wider than most special libraries. Material on plastic surgery keeps company with fire regulation, and drug interactions share space with continuing education theories. It is a school library, a medical library, a research library, a business library. Depending on the type of hospital and its size, specialties, etc., it can be many different things. The most recent expansion of its coverage has come with the advent of "informed consent" legislation. Patients are no longer looking exclusively for recreational reading, but want and expect to receive information on their ailments.

Probably the most obvious feature of the hospital library is the need for immediate retrieval of medical information. Patient care requires information TODAY. An adverse drug reaction must be understood NOW. A surgeon needs information on an operative technique before performing surgery TOMORROW. One of the first things a hospital librarian learns to do is to drop the literature search for the researcher and take care of immediate patient needs. This does not mean that every request is life and death; but the overriding rule is "patient care comes first", everything else comes after.

Selection of material becomes more and more difficult with the proliferation of material available and coupled with higher and higher prices. Hospital library budgets are traditionally low. According to a recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine⁵, medical book publishing account for 10% of all book publishing annually, and single volumes vary in cost from \$12.50 to \$145.00. Journals are a similar problem when a single journal subscription can cost up to \$1,295.00.

With prices like these, ILL is a way of life. A recent study by ARIHSL showed that Rhode Island health science libraries exchanged 10,000 articles, while the DSLS figures for the same year showed 50,000 transactions for the state exclusive of the health science sector. Rhode Island has been a leader in the ILL area with a consortium of 28 years standing (probably the oldest medical library consortium in the country) and a union list of serials of the same vintage. Again, speed is part of the game and most libraries send out requests the same day they are received, or, in emergency situations, within minutes for pickup by a hospital driver.

A unique feature of hospital and medical library practice has been the excellent chain of interlibrary loan formerly subsidized by the federal government through the National Library of Medicine (NLM). A request not fillable locally was forwarded to the regional center (Harvard for New England) and from there forwarded as necessary to NLM or abroad with no further action on the part of the originator. With inflation and the drying up of government funds the system has been threatened, yet librarians are busily bypassing the blocked arteries. The flow of material, aided by some therapeutic cash, is continuing and our pledge "I don't have it, but I can get it for you" is still a reality.

Needless to say, audiovisuals and computer science have invaded the hospital library. Thanks to the data bases at the NLM, etc., we can access TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, MEDLINE, CANCERLINE plus many others. Not all hospital libraries have or need terminals, but every library has access to the system for a fee at Brown or the libraries which do have terminals.

Staffing in the hospital as in many special libraries is usually a one or two person operation. This means that the librarian must do the work in technical services, acquisitions, reference, management and computer operations as well as the many clerical tasks.

A hospital library is a sometimes frustrating, often rewarding place to work. A physician dropping in to say that the material you located helped his patient, or a student reporting an "A" in a course thanks to your help can make you forget the small budget, lack of space, and shortness of staff. And when a hospital administrator - that guardian of the hospital dollar - can write an article about the need and value of hospital libraries and librarians, the future can't be all dark!

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Slide Libraries in Rhode Island's Academic Institutions
by
Sylvia Krausse

Why do art departments have slide libraries? What type of information is found in these libraries? How are they organized and what services do they provide? To help answer these questions, a small survey of personal interviews was conducted with slide librarians from Rhode Island academic institutions which have art history departments. (See Table 1) This article describes slide libraries, drawing examples from Rhode Island academic institutions, especially the collections at Brown, RISD and URI. The discussion is divided into five sections: a) the historical development of slide libraries; b) the responsibilities of the slide librarian; c) slide classification and cataloging; d) acquisition and processing of slides; and e) circulation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest slide collections in the United States date from the 1880s to 1900, and were started in both large and small institutions, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, Williams College, and Wellesley College. Early collections depended solely upon the lantern slide (3¼ x 4 inches) where glass was used as the medium upon which the image was printed. Originally, lantern slides, dating back to the 17th century, were handpainted, and many were works of art in their own right. Prominent examples of these early lantern slides can be examined at the Library of Congress and the George Eastman House in Rochester, New York.¹ Of the 92,360 slides at RISD, 21,308 are lantern slides which are still in use. URI and Brown have discontinued use of the lantern slide.

Not until the 1930s when color dye processes were perfected were 35mm or 2 x 2 inch slides widely accepted; consequently the cost of slides was reduced tremendously, and it became feasible for educational institutions to begin collecting them. The most significant growth of slide collections occurred between 1930 and 1960, and by the 1950s the color 35mm slide was the accepted medium. Today slides are a fundamental and integral part of every visual arts curriculum in colleges, art schools, and universities.²

The majority of Rhode Island slide libraries were initiated and supervised by art history faculty (as is much the case nationwide). As the collections expanded, they became too cumbersome for the faculty to administer on a part-time basis. Clerical staff was gradually hired to supervise the collection and eventually a professional staff member was appointed. Each collection surveyed in this study started in its own way; none originated under the direction of a slide librarian. RISD's slide library is probably the oldest, dating back to 1909. Today, it is part of the main library and serves the entire school, whereas at all other Rhode Island institutions, the slide libraries are part of their respective art departments with the art faculty as their primary clientele.

From 1975 to 1978, Sylvia Krausse was Slide Librarian at the University of Rhode Island. Presently she is Reference/Interlibrary Loan Librarian and Bibliographer at URI's main library. Art collection development is one of her duties.

Table 1: Staff and Service Indices of Rhode Island Slide Libraries

INSTITUTION	STAFFING		SERVICES		COLLECTION				
	Pro	Para-pro hrs/wk	Faculty	Courses	Highest degree offered	Circulation/semester	Acquisition/semester comm. in-house	Total	
BROWN	2	2	8/6*	19/10*	PhD	17,189	2,826	3,768	140,000
RISD	1	1/1@	8/64	?	MAT†	3,433	1,558	1,875	92,360
URI	1@	-	4/10	10/25	BFA/BA	3,200	710	800	54,200
RIC	1@	-	2/7	7/34	MAT†	2,800	?	?	50,000
CCRI	1	-	2/10	4/21	Assoc. of FA	1,500	100	100	25,000
SR	-	-	1/4	8+	BA	?	?	?	3,000

Note: The above information was obtained through interviews with the slide librarians. Some figures are rough estimates and in some cases the information was not tabulated or unavailable. No information on the slide library at Providence College is given, since the slide librarian was unavailable. At RISD slides are used by the entire faculty in most courses, a comparative breakdown was not available, however 8 art historians were identified as the heaviest users of the slide library. The figures for CCRI are a total of both campuses: in Warwick and Lincoln. The slide librarian is in charge of both collections.

- *) the first number refers to art history, the second to art studio.
- @) indicates part-time.
- +) total art courses
- x) these figures vary from semester to semester, depending on need and financial resources.
- †) MAT - Master of Art Education

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SLIDE LIBRARIAN

The major function of the slide librarian is to create a resource center which is managed and organized for maximum retrieval. Responsibilities include administration; making decisions on expenditures and managing the budget; purchasing, researching, and cataloging slides; as well as keeping records of the operation.³ The extent to which these duties can be met and receive maximum attention is proportionate to the size of support staff. (See Table 2)

Although the reference function in the slide library is vital, it is not the librarian's central service (as it is in other special libraries). The primary clientele of an art slide collection commands a thorough knowledge of the library's subject matter. Subject expertise is a pre-requisite for retrieval of slides considering the nature of the classification system. Consequently, only about 10% of the reference service may be devoted to primary clientele, the remaining 90% being afforded to non-regular users. Table 3 gives some indication of user frequency in Rhode Island slide libraries.

Table 3: Slide Library Clientele and Percentage of Library Use

INSTITUTION	ART FACULTY	ART STUDENTS	OTHERS ¹⁾
BROWN	60%	25% ²	15% ³
RISD	85%	14%	1% ⁴
URI	85%	5%	10% ⁵
RIC	95%	0% ⁶	5%
CCRI	99%	0%	1%
SR	75%	20%	5%

- 1) University faculty at large
- 2) Graduate students only
- 3) Includes undergraduates and outside users
- 4) Includes RISD Museum staff
- 5) Includes art faculty at URI's College of Continuing Education in Providence
- 6) Students can use slides with faculty's permission, thus loans are made under faculty's code

Table 2: Duties of Slide Library Personnel (devoted to each category in percentage of time)

Institution	Admin./ Superv.	Classif./ Cataloging	Collection Dev./ Acq./Research	Reference	Technical Asst.	Photography
BROWN:						
Curator	35	35	25	5	-	-
Assoc. Curator	10	50	30	10	-	-
Asst. Curator	30	10	-	-	55	-
Photographer	-	-	-	-	-	100
RISD:						
Curator	15	50	25	10	-	-
Clerk	-	-	-	-	100	-
Photographer	-	-	-	-	-	20
URI:						
Curator	20	30	20	10	10	10
RIC:						
Curator	80	3	5	2	-	10

Note: CCRI and SR could not provide this information

The slide library at Brown University (Brown) has not only the largest collection but also the largest staff, consisting of two full-time professionals and two full-time paraprofessionals. In addition, the staff is assisted by 85 hours per week of undergraduate student help plus some 300 hours a year of graduate student help for special projects. As in most academic slide libraries, the students' major duties are filing and binding slides, and typing labels and accessions lists. The paraprofessionals (both supervised by the curator) are the assistant curator, who supervises the students and provides technical assistance, and the photographer who produces all in-house slides and photographs for the faculty's and graduate students' special projects. Other photography assignments include exhibits in the gallery and publicity material for these exhibits. The duties of the curator and associate curator are indicated in Table 2.

The Rhode Island School of Design (RISD) has one full-time curator, one full-time clerk and 30 hours per week of student help. The photographer is shared with the RISD Museum.

The collection at the University of Rhode Island (URI) started in the mid-1960s but even a part-time curator was not hired until 1973. Presently, the curator works 20 hours per week, academic year only, and has up to 30 hours per week of student help. Due to recent budget cuts, the curator is also responsible for in-house slide production.

At Rhode Island College (RIC) the curator is appointed on a part-time basis (20 hours per week), academic year only, and has 100 hours per week of student help. For the past three years a graduate assistantship in the Master of Art Education program has been set up to fund this position.

The Community College of Rhode Island (CCRI) has one full-time slide librarian for the academic year only. She is in charge of the slide libraries at both campuses: Knight and Flanagan. The Knight campus, where she spends 3 days a week, has the larger collection with 15,000 slides out of a total of 25,000. At the Flanagan campus she is assisted by student help (approximately 15 hours per week).

Salve Regina (SR), the smallest collection surveyed, is a typical example of how most slide libraries in the country have started out: it is run by student help (12-15 hours per week) under part-time supervision of an art department faculty member.

As mentioned earlier, RISD's slide library is part of the main library. Some of the advantages of being in the main library are that all reference tools are readily available and the slide curator enjoys equal professional status with the other librarians at the RISD library. One major disadvantage according to the curator is the lack of input and interest on the part of the art faculty.⁴

The other Rhode Island slide libraries (which are part of their respective art departments) experience continued interest and strong support from their art history faculties. The art historians consider the slide library their collection and provide continuous input in collection development and cataloging when their specific subject expertise is needed. The major disadvantage of this arrangement is that professional recognition of the slide librarian is not automatic as it is at RISD.⁵ Not until 1978 did Brown's personnel department officially grant the curator and the associate curator professional librarian status. At URI the curator was afforded professional status in 1977.

ACQUISITION & PROCESSING

There are two commonly used methods for building a collection of slides: commercial purchase and in-house production (which consists of making slides mostly from bookplates). Each institution, depending upon available funds and technical staff, develops its own parameters for in-house production. Quality control varies with the sophistication of the system utilized, the staff's photographic training and the sources used for slide copying or production.⁶

Obviously, good original slides (slides made directly from the art object) are the most desirable source for building a quality collection. Original slides can be obtained commercially, or occasionally from persons travelling to exhibitions or other sites. Slides should be purchased on approval, so that after careful examination they can be returned to the source if unsatisfactory. The price of commercial slides varies from \$.50 to as much as \$7.00 per slide, yet a superb original can be obtained for \$3.75.

When comparing Tables 1 and 4 it shows that in-house production in Rhode Island slide libraries is cheaper than commercial buying. For example, URI added roughly 800 locally produced slides to the collection for only \$250.00 last year, whereas the 700 commercial slides came to over \$1,200.00.

Table 4: Slide Library Budgets for 1980-81.

Institution	Supplies	Equipment ¹	Reference Tools	Slides		Total
				Commercial	In-house ²	
BROWN	7,750 ³	1,200	425	3,500 ⁴	2,700	15,575
RISD	1,100	2,500	0 ⁵	1,800	900	6,300
URI	600	100	30	1,220	250	2,200
RIC CCRI	Curators could not supply this information					
SR	No breakdown available					500

- 1) This amount varies from year to year, depending on need
- 2) Includes chemicals, film and developing
- 3) Includes \$3,100 for a special project
- 4) Of this amount \$700.00 comes from the University and \$2,800 from a Kress grant
- 5) Being part of the main library no reference tools are funded by the slide library

Local production is also faster than commercial buying but not necessarily better since the quality of the slide depends directly on the quality of the bookplate to be duplicated, the equipment used and the expertise of the photographer.

Because of the heavy use, slides need to be protected against breakage, improper handling, as well as exposure to excessive light and humidity. Cardboard mounts are therefore inadequate for library use and slides are commonly bound in so-called ferro-color binders. The experienced worker can bind approximately 25 slides per hour, provided that the transparencies need minimal or no cleaning. Other binders, such as the plastic "gepe", are also used. These are cheaper but not as durable as the metal ferro-color binders, and take less time to assemble.

CLASSIFICATION & CATALOGING

There are few formally established methods and technical publications on art slide classification systems and since art historians started most of the slide collections, classification is generally approached from their perspective which focuses on artistic periods and styles.

Full descriptive cataloging may include the medium (or art form), period, geographic location or culture, the name and dates of the artist or architect, the title of the work of art or site, the material, the dimensions, the date it was produced, the detail or view represented, and the location of the original.⁸ Subject access is not provided because it is not necessary for the primary clientele. However, a subject authority file would greatly improve retrieval of slides for students as well as users from other disciplines.

Complete documentation of a slide is expensive and many collections have to be satisfied with accurate identification and brief information. In Rhode Island, only RISD uses a call number system.

Figure 1 compares the top labels containing descriptive cataloging of some slides in the collections at Brown, RISD and URI. The bottom label (not illustrated) usually includes ownership stamp, source (e.g. dealer's name/address, or bibliographic information of the publication--for in-house produced slides), and accession number, if used.

Figure 1: Sample Slide Top Labels (Due to printing restrictions, labels are not reproduced at actual size. Actual size is 4.8 x 1.2 cm. Text and arrangement of text are true to the original.)

BROWN	URI	RISD
<u>Architecture</u>		
MOD:ARCH:AM:Wright, F.L. Scottsdale(Ariz.):PRI:Taliesin West: plan 1938	ARCH:AM:Scottsdale, Ariz. Taliesin West 1938-59 (F.L.Wright) Plan	ARIZ.Phoenix, Nr 242.2 Taliesin West P56 1938-59. Main bldgs. T6A -s. elevation
<u>Painting</u>		
MOD:PTG:Manet, E. 1863:Olympia 130x191 cm Paris:Louvre	19c Manet, E. 1832-83 Olympia 1863 Louvre (0/C; 52x75")	Manet 100 Olympia:1863 M313 Paris:jeu de paume D30

CIRCULATION

An interfiled shelflist has emerged as a valuable filing aid and inventory control mechanism. An interfiled shelflist refers to the placement of a shelflist card in front or behind each slide in the slide drawers. This card is approximately the same size as the slide and has a copy of the slide's top label information typed directly upon it. (Some libraries type duplicate labels for the slide and shelflist card, however, these labels are very expensive.) RISD and Brown have interfiled shelflists. RISD has an additional separate shelflist. Brown and URI have complete acquisition information on their accessions lists while RISD adds it to their separate shelflist. URI has an interfiled shelflist only for part of its collection.

When removing a slide, users replace it with their special borrower's card which is color-coded or stamped with borrower's name, and is approximately one half inch higher than the shelflist card. The next person looking for the withdrawn slide will know that it is available and that person "x" has it.

At RISD the borrower removes both slide and shelflist card. The latter gets stamped with patron's name and filed in the charge card file. A look at this file tells the curator immediately which slides are out without having to go through all slide drawers. However, the next person looking for this slide will not know that it is owned by the library unless the separate shelflist is consulted. This system seems to complicate matters for the patron and adds an extra detail for an already overburdened staff.

As a rule, slides are selected in the slide library and faculty slide trays are also kept there until class time. With special permission, the slides can be taken out overnight.

When considering circulating slides to outside users, two important questions arise: 1) can the primary clientele continue to be served well; and 2) can the staffing time to refile, keep circulation records, repair and/or replace slides be afforded? As is evident from Tables 1 and 2, most of the libraries surveyed cannot afford to serve outside users. Clearly, the smaller the staff and the fewer controls available, the tighter the ship must be run.

Brown University has an interesting way of handling outside users. Approximately six years ago, Brown initiated a rental fee of \$200.00 (increased to \$250.00 and soon to be \$300.00) per semester per class for faculty of other institutions who wish to borrow their slides.⁹ The curator explains that this was not a money-making scheme, but rather to discourage other institutions from borrowing since travelling necessitates longer lending periods and increases risk of slide loss or damage. However, the size of the collection and the relatively few outside users involved have so far not infringed on the needs of Brown's primary clientele. Smaller staffs, however, cannot handle the extra administrative duties, refileing, and handling of charge-out sheets.

CONCLUSION

Historically, all slide collections in the state have had their own course of events in becoming established as a special library. As the data shows, each collection varies in size, organization and financial support. The primary function of slide libraries is to support an art history curriculum. This, coupled with the difficulties of handling 2 x 2 inch slides have resulted in very restrictive circulation rules and consequently nonexistent interlibrary lending. Other librarians are often unaware of the existence of slide libraries.

Hopefully someday curators may decide to accept an automated classification system for universal use. A cooperative effort of this nature may lead to the creation of additional authority files. A subject authority file would be an especially great asset. Automation and shared cataloging may also help to alleviate staffing problems.

If this were realized and all slide libraries would start their collections with a professional slide librarian, a larger clientele would be able to benefit from the wealth of information available in slide libraries.

FOOTNOTES

"Curator" and "Slide Librarian" have been used interchangeably; there is no distinction made between the two titles in this text.

I would like to thank the following individuals for granting me an interview:

- Nori Cashman, Curator, Brown University (Brown)
- Reymoui DeLissovoy, Curator, Rhode Island School of Design (RISD)
- Jacqueline Fuyat, Slide Librarian, Community College of Rhode Island (CCRI)
- Glenn Hardisty, Slide Librarian, Rhode Island College (RIC)
- Jay Lacouqure, Chair, Art Department, Salve Regina College (SR)
- Cynthia Pankiewicz, Slide Librarian, University of Rhode Island (URI)

1. Irvine, B.J. Slide Libraries, 2d ed., Littleton, Colorado, 1979, p. 25.
2. Ibid., pp. 26-31.
3. DeLaurier, N. ARLIS/NA 3 (October 1975): p. 108.
4. Interview with DeLissovoy.
5. Interview with Cashman.
6. Irvine, B.J. "Organization and management of art slide collections," Library Trends 23 (January 1975): pp. 408-9.
7. Interview with Cashman.
8. Reinhardt, P.A. "Photograph and slide collections in art libraries," Special Libraries 50 (March 1959): pp. 97-102.
9. Interview with Cashman.



Expanding the Role of the Corporate Library
by
Ann Hinnov

How does a company determine if it needs a corporate library, managed by a professional librarian? Generally, a forward looking individual or individuals in management recognize a problem and realize that librarians have the skills to bring order out of chaos when one or more of the following situations exist:

- Duplicate copies of books and magazines are being purchased. This problem becomes very obvious following corporate reorganizations, moves and employee terminations. Duplicate books pile up in stock rooms and unclaimed magazines in mailrooms. No one seems to know how to cancel subscriptions or make address changes.
- Materials are scattered throughout the Company in unmanageable piles or squirreled away in offices, and specific information is difficult to locate, if it can be located at all.
- Extensive research turns out to duplicate someone else's efforts.
- Scanty information or information received too late causes poor or delayed decision-making.
- With no systematic review of the literature, better quality materials are missed and poor ones pile up.
- Trips to the public library become time consuming and give meager results.
- Local college and university libraries require that borrowing be done on interlibrary loan through the company library.
- Competitors have extensive library collections and services.
- Valuable employees leave for companies with corporate libraries.

Whatever the reasons, management decides to go ahead and hire a librarian. What will he or she be accountable for? That's easy! The company will set aside space with bookshelves, and the librarian will collect the scattered materials and organize them. The materials will be inventoried, an organization scheme devised, records made, materials processed and filed, and procedures set for the acquisition and organization of new materials. Materials and information will now be in good order and accessible. Too often, the company's insight into the librarian's skill stops here. For the special librarian, this is a foot in the door for an exciting and challenging career.

Ann Hinnov is the librarian at the Allendale Mutual Insurance Company in Johnston.

Once established, the traditional library is in a precarious position in today's belt-tightened corporation. Traditional library services are overhead operations perceived by management as useful, but having little impact on the bottom line. In the belt-tightening process, overhead operations naturally fall prey to cutbacks. In management's view, clerical employees and automation can continue established procedures without professional librarians, and many services can be acquired elsewhere or be done without. To survive, today's special librarian must provide unique services which other departments or individuals cannot provide: services which have direct impact on the company's daily operations; and services which are cost justifiable. Traditional services remain a function of the library, but at a lower profile. When possible, these services are automated and delegated to assistants under the management of the librarian.

Listed below are a few examples of expanded library services:

- developing private data bases of company project information and research files
- coordinating or designing microfilming, word processing and other automation projects
- indexing company product development documents and research notebooks
- cataloging and designing retrieval systems for company generated maps, drawings, slides, photographs, tapes and films
- developing and maintaining competitor information files and providing SDI on competitors
- editing or writing company reports and publications

The expanded and more easily cost justifiable services provided by today's corporate librarians are limited only by company needs and the librarian's creativity.

Expanding the role of the corporate library requires adept use of marketing skills by the librarian. Without specific knowledge of company operations and corresponding information needs, library promotion makes little sense. Promotion, however, is a necessity, as operations with low visibility are prime cutback targets during belt-tightening times. The librarian cannot know the products and services needed by the company without thorough market research. What are the basic steps in marketing the corporate library? The librarian must:

1. Inventory his or her professional skills and identify those which are distinctive, those which the librarian can do that the client cannot do
2. Identify the corporate goals, and projects and goals of the departments and individuals who have the greatest impact on company operations, and assess their information needs
3. Design products and services, utilizing his or her distinctive professional skills, to anticipate and meet the identified needs
4. Sell skills, products and services in terms of tangible benefits to the company and clients

Many corporate libraries are called "information centers" and librarians "information managers". Initially, these terms may give the librarian an edge in expanding the library role. Like it or not, "library" and "librarian" still suffer from their images of yesteryear. However, whatever the title, it is the individual who can develop the library, by whatever name, into a service critical to company operations, while at the same time enjoying the increased recognition and compensation of the expanded role.

NELA

The New England Library Association
has moved its headquarters office

to:

292 Great Road

Acton, MA 01720

Phone: (617)263-5144



Historical Libraries
by
Marie Harper

The general public's conception of libraries and librarians has at times been influenced by stereotyped descriptions in literature and the media. Countering these negative images is a continuing struggle for those in the library profession. Historical libraries have the same, if not worse, image problem. It is imagined that the librarians in historical libraries are themselves very old and that the staff consists primarily of non-professional volunteers who are paid the traditional dollar-a-year for their services. Access to the collection is thought to be obtainable largely through the memory of an employee who has been at the library since the doors were opened to members a few generations back. Thankfully, such conceptions are rarely accurate for any type of library.

Historical libraries collect history from centuries ago as well as from yesterday, the latter not necessarily developing historical significance for years to come. Although this article will deal specifically with the Library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, parallels can be drawn between the RIHS library and other historical special collections, especially in terms of problems that are specific to an historical library.

The RIHS Library is part of the Rhode Island Historical Society, whose function is to serve as the memory of Rhode Island. This responsibility is accomplished at the Society through publications, museum exhibits, lectures and other programs dealing with the state's history. The resources available at the RIHS Library must support both the research done within the Society to present public programs and the needs of patrons who want to learn more about local history on their own.

In some respects, the collection of the RIHS Library is as varied as a public library's. Users will find materials, for example, on religion, decorative and fine arts, education, technology, industry, and literature. The distinction is that there is a statewide geographical limitation on the items collected, although New England materials are occasionally collected for comparison studies. Another distinction is that a major proportion of the RIHS consists of primary source material: tax records, town annual reports or newspapers in the printed collection; business, town and church records, diaries or personal papers in the manuscript collection; and contemporary maps, broadsides, engravings, photographs and films for documentation in the graphics collection.

The RIHS Library serves more than 6,000 patrons per year at the Library. Approximately 40 percent of its users are genealogists, utilizing an excellent and recognized collection of family histories and manuscripts, vital and census records, and other genealogical sources.

Marie Harper is a Reference Librarian at the Rhode Island Historical Society Library.

Historical preservationists comprise another large group of patrons. Some researchers seek only to date the building of a particular structure, others are interested in restoration, and still others wish to know the history of an area long before any present day dwellings were built. Student use of the library hovers around the 20 percent mark. Some local college students use the primary materials to satisfy term paper needs, other scholars work on dissertations and books over the course of years. Not all of the users are able to visit in order to utilize the resources of the RIHS. Mail and telephone inquiries from around the country -- and occasionally from outside the country -- add significantly to the in-person use.

Special libraries often devise in-house cataloging and access systems and the RIHS Library is no exception. Since 1822 when the Society was founded, various librarians have invented more than 25 classification schemes for the printed collection alone. All of those 25 systems exist today, but new accessions are classified into Library of Congress, which sometimes has to be expanded for specificity. Gradually, the amount of the holdings in older classifications is dwindling, with continual efforts at reclassification. Recent reclass projects have been speeded through OCLC use.

Classification in the manuscript and graphics collections incorporate archival practices and descriptive cataloging. Under such a system, an inventory is compiled for a record group (of business records, for example) or a lot (of photographs, for example) and then the inventory is descriptively cataloged, with proper tracings for subject headings, added entries, etc. Again, this standardized system was not always implemented at the RIHS Library, but as a larger portion of the collection is classified with professional standards, more of the resources become available to patrons.

Because much of the collection in an historical library is rare or irreplaceable, stricter security procedures must be followed to prevent theft or mutilation. Stacks are generally closed, and materials are paged a limited number at a time. Patrons sign registration forms and daily register sheets and most times may bring only pencils and paper into work areas.

Conservation of library materials has a high priority in historical collections also, although conservation procedures are very expensive. Preventive medicine (temperature and humidity controls, sunlight filters, use of acid-free folders and boxes) is cheaper in the long run than corrective surgery which needs to be done by an outside professional. Minor in-house repairs are done with special archival supplies, and projects such as removing photographs from acidic cardboard backing can also be done at the Library.

Weeding and collection development can be the most problematic areas in an historical library. In order to have a thorough historical collection tomorrow, an historical library needs to collect news today. Newspapers, city and town reports and flyers from political demonstrations have to be brought in today to satisfy researchers' needs ten or one

hundred years in the future. A good amount of the RIHS Library's collection comes as gifts from individuals, other libraries and business institutions. Sometimes these gifts appear on the doorstep; others are collections which require identification and solicitation. Items which are purchased are usually from out-of-print or dealers' catalogs, auction houses, or occasionally in-print catalogs. In weeding the collection, the item's historical significance is the most important aspect to be considered. Having a well defined collection policy will always aid in the weeding process. Questionable items need never be accessioned into the collection, therefore avoiding future problems.

In conclusion, although this article has attempted to show some of the similarities and differences between historical libraries and other libraries, the best way to learn about historical libraries is to visit one. The RIHS Library is open to patrons at the following times: Summer hours are Monday, 1 to 9, and Tuesday - Friday, 10 to 5; winter hours are 10 to 5, Tuesday through Saturday.

- - - - -

CITY DIRECTORIES NEEDED

The Rhode Island Historical Library needs city directories for the years listed below. If any library has discards or duplicates of these directories, please contact Marie Harper at 331-0448.

BARRINGTON: 1970, 1976-1980 inclusive

CRANSTON: 1974, 1976-1980

CUMBERLAND: 1971, 1973, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980

JAMESTOWN: 1970-1980 inclusive

EAST PROVIDENCE: 1971, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980

NEWPORT: 1965, 1967, 1969-1980 inclusive

PAWTUCKET: 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980

PROVIDENCE: 1971, 1973, 1976, 1977, 1978

WARWICK: 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980

WEST WARWICK: 1974, 1975-1980 inclusive

WESTERLY: 1970, 1975-1980 inclusive

WOONSOCKET: 1971, 1976, 1978, 1979, 1980

---There are scattered gaps previous to 1970 for all cities listed. Please contact the RIHS Library if you are able to help complete the Library's runs.



Status Report: Cable Television in Rhode Island
by
Dorothy B. Frechette

CERTIFICATES AND CONSTRUCTION

As of this date, eight cable television companies in Rhode Island have their compliance order certificates, that is, the first level of certification from the Public Utilities Administrator, Edward Burke. No compliance order certificate has been awarded for the remaining Service Area 7 - Newport, Tiverton, and Middletown. Three companies have secured construction certificates, or the right to build their systems after a certification and public hearing process provided by the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (DPUC). These companies are:

Rhode Island CATV Corporation
Service Area 2 - Providence, North Providence, Pawtucket

Com-Cable Incorporated
Service Area 3 - Cranston, Johnston

Times-Mirror Cable TV of Rhode Island
Service Area 6 - Warwick, West Warwick, East Greenwich,
eastern Coventry

At least one additional company will soon be applying for a construction certificate; but there are only two companies currently providing cable service - those serving Westerly (Westerly Cable Television, Inc.) and Block Island.

In a further development, Vision Cable, following through on an agreement that permitted the out-of-court settlement of the Rhode Island Cable Television issue in November 1979, has applied for a franchise to serve Pawtucket. If Vision Cable is successful, then Pawtucket would become a separate service area, bringing the total to ten. Hearings on this application will be held by the DPUC in the coming months.

OBSCENITY

On May 12, 1981, the DPUC held a hearing on a pending section of the RULES GOVERNING ANTENNA TELEVISION SYSTEMS (State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Public Utilities Commission, Division of Public Utilities and Carriers, January 30, 1981), in order to elicit further testimony from the public on the subject of obscenity. Chapter 6 of the RULES had been reserved pending further rulemaking; it deals with this controversial area. Testimony was given by Bishop Kenneth A. Angell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, who asked that final permits to operate cable television systems in Rhode Island be withheld until it could be determined whether or not the current obscenity law covers cable television. The DPUC has asked Attorney General Dennis J. Roberts II for a legal opinion on this matter.

Dorothy B. Frechette is Supervisor of Media Services at the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services.

Rev. Ennio Cugini, pastor of the Clayville Church in Foster, said that cable franchise holders should be held entirely responsible for any objectionable programming, regardless of its origin. He feels that public access programming should be limited, particularly if it means that a cable franchise holder may be cablecasting obscene material. A representative of the ACLU testifies to its position that no further regulation in the area of obscenity is needed, because FCC regulations may still apply, and the RULES require each cable franchise holder to provide a "parental guidance" device to lock out reception of selected channels. The ACLU also feels that there is a difference between regular broadcast television and pay cable services that are specifically chosen and paid for by an individual subscriber.

Testimony was also given by the Evangelical Ministers Fellowship of Southern Rhode Island and the New England Cable Television Association, which represents most of the Rhode Island cable television companies. Donna Barkman, Director of the Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative, and RILA's cable television representative, made the following statement on behalf of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, chaired by Jacquelyn Toy:

In the Bill of Rights to the United States Constitution, the founders of our nation proclaimed certain fundamental freedoms to be essential to our form of government. Primary among these is the freedom of expression, specifically the right to disseminate diverse opinions and the right to unrestricted access to those opinions. As citizens committed to the full and free use of all communications media and as professional persons responsible for making the content of those media accessible to all without prejudice, we, the members of the Rhode Island Library Association's Intellectual Freedom Committee, wish to affirm the public interest in the perservation of freedom of expression.

An additional hearing on obscenity was held on July 6, with further testimony by Harold E. Doran, who stated that the Public Utilities Division should fashion its rules on the newly re-enacted state law prohibiting the display of obscenity to minors. Testimony was also given by Henry C. Hart, Jr., vice-president of Full Channel TV, which will provide cable service in Bristol County.

LEGISLATION

In the General Assembly, there were nine pieces of cable-related legislation, none of which passed. However, H6182 SUB A passed the House. The following is a brief description of this bill.

Both RILA and the Department of State Library Services testified in its behalf. The bill adopted language from H-6056 in regard to a fifteen-year limit to cable certificates. In addition, it provided for a 5% assessment charge on a cable TV company's gross revenues, including funds for the Citizens' Service Area Advisory Committees, the state-level Cable Television Advisory Council, and, most importantly, for community access programming and the statewide

interconnect system. In the Senate, the bill was sent to the Corporations Committee, where it died. H-6182 SUB A has the support of the Rhode Island League of Cities and Towns. When the legislature meets in special session this fall, we may get another chance to work for the passage of this bill. RILA should continue to support this bill and similar legislation, as it provides for funding for library programs and information access.

LIBRARIES ON CABLE

An informal group of librarians and others has been formed to bring library concerns to an appropriate member of the state Cable Television Advisory Council when it has been named and begins to meet. The members of the network (which has met only once, but will begin meeting regularly in the fall) include:

MEMBERS OF LIBRARY/CABLE NETWORK

Rhode Island Department of Education

Rita Stein
Consultant, Title IV B
Rhode Island Department of Education
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 277-2617

Rhode Island Educational Media Association

Dr. Marion Bean
Chairman, Social and Behavioral Sciences
Barrington College
Middle Highway
Barrington, RI 02906
Tel. 246-1200, ext. 233

Louis Leveillee
Coordinator of Media Services
350 Newland Avenue
Woonsocket, RI 02895
Tel. 766-0770

Rhode Island Library Association

Donna Barkman, Director
Rhode Island Library Film Cooperative
c/o Warwick Public Library
600 Sandy Lane
Warwick, RI 02886
Tel. 739-2278

Consortium of Rhode Island Academic and Research Libraries

David Murray, Librarian
Extension Division Library
University of Rhode Island/Providence Campus
Promenade and Gaspee Streets
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 277-3818

Graduate Library School

Tom Surprenant, Assistant Professor
Graduate Library School
Rodman Hall
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881
Tel. 792-2878

Advisory Board of Library Commissioners

James Ritter
19 Maplecrest Drive
Greenville, RI 02828
Tel. 949-2197

Special Libraries Association, Rhode Island Chapter

Irene M. Lathrop
4 Overlook Road
Barrington, RI 02806
Tel. 861-2400
277-4671 at Rhode Island Hospital

Association of Rhode Island Health Science Librarians

Patricia L. Thibodeau, Director
Health Science Information Center
Women & Infants Hospital
50 Maude Street
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 274-1100, ext. 578

State Library

Elliott E. Andrews, Librarian
Rhode Island State Library
State House
Providence, RI 02903
Tel. 277-2473

Rhode Island Chapter of ALA/JMRT

Mike Heines
Information Specialist
New England Innovation Group
128 North Main Street
Providence, RI 02903
Tel. 272-3437

Rhode Island College, Department of Instructional Technology

Dr. James Davis, Assistant Professor
Department of Instructional Technology
Rhode Island College
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 456-8063

Rhode Island Department of State Library Services

Joseph McGovern
Supervisor of Institutional Library Services

Dorothy Frechette
Supervisor of Media Services
Rhode Island Department of State Library Services
95 Davis Street
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 277-2726

RHODE ISLAND CABLE TELEVISION RESOURCE LIST

Ron Heroux
Co-chair, Rhode Island Community Television Access Committee (RICTAC)
c/o Office of Special Programs Development
Naval Underwater Systems Center
Code 07 Building 80
Newport, RI 02840
Tel. 841-2186

Reverend William J. McCaffrey
Co-chair, Rhode Island Community Television Access Committee (RICTAC)
Director of Religious Education
Diocesan Community Cable Representative
c/o Diocese of Providence
1 Cathedral Square
Providence, RI 02903
Tel. 278-4646

The Rhode Island Community Television Access Committee is an ad-hoc information and mutual support group for individuals and organizations interested in the implications of cable television for public, educational, and government use. Its aim is to work with the General Assembly, the Public Utilities Administrator, and the cable operators in fostering community use of cable television. It is affiliated with the National Federation of Local Cable Programmers.

Herman Rose
Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs
150 Washington Street
Providence, RI 02879
Tel. 277-2877

Dr. James E. Davis
Director
Planning Access for Cable Television (PACT)
c/o Rhode Island College
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. 456-8063

Rhode Island College has received a grant from the National Telecommunications Information Administration to study the needs of the community relative to their use of cable television. This grant was obtained to assist in the development of cable, particularly in community access, by providing assistance and recommendations to decision makers as well as the general public.

Patrick Tengwall
Cable TV Research Analyst
Division of Public Utilities and Carriers
100 Orange Street
Providence, RI 02903
Tel. 277-3500



CALENDAR

- August 4 & 5 URI/GLS INSTITUTE
Topic: Planning and Producing Audio-Visual Programs
Fee: \$60
Place: Flanagan Campus, Community College of R.I.
Contact: Patricia Jensen at 792-2878
- August 6 RILA Executive Board Meeting
Place: Rhode Island College, James P. Adams Library,
Conference Room 401
Time: 2-5 p.m.
- August 10-13 "Conference on Canadian American Librarianship"
University of Maine at Orono
Contact: Tom Patterson at (207) 581-2136
- August 15-16,
22-23,
29-30 Workshop for librarians on resume writing, free-lance
consulting and grant writing.
Contact: Geary Consulting, 47 South Williams Street,
#107, Burlington, Vermont 05401. (802)862-1804.
- August 26 Young Adult Round Table
"Videotape of 'Trying Hard to Hear You' by Richard Peck"
Time: 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Place: Department of State Library Services
- September 9 "Section 504 and Public Libraries"
Contact: Bruce Daniels at 277-2726



Continuing Education in Rhode Island:
Notices from the RILA CE Committee
by
Jane Paster

I. Opportunities for Educational Encounters for Rhode Island's Librarians

The following is a partial list of some of the resources which can be scanned for news of educational and/or informational opportunities. If anyone knows of any other good resources, please notify Jane Paster.

- a) New England Library Board Almanac (formerly NELB Owl and NELB Link). Issued March, July, and November. Mailing lists are provided by the state library agencies. Includes calendar of upcoming meetings, institutes and workshops in New England. Chronological; indexed by CLENE subject; includes list of resource persons.
- b) Rhode Island Department of State Library Services Newsletter. Bimonthly. F. Iacono, editor, DSLS, 95 Davis Street, Providence, RI 02908. Includes calendar of upcoming library-related events in Rhode Island.
- c) Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin. Monthly, except in August. RILA Bulletin, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02903. Includes calendar maintained by Gaile DeStephano, Barrington Public Library.
- d) Simmons College, Library School, Boston, MA 02115. Maintains mailing list for announcements of continuing educational opportunities provided by the school.
- e) University of Rhode Island, Graduate Library School, Rodman Hall, Kingston, RI 02881. Maintains mailing list for announcements of continuing education opportunities provided by the school.
- f) NERMLS News: Newsletter of the New England Regional Medical Library. Service in the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine. Bimonthly. Distributed to health science institutions. Includes calendar of library events; announcements of workshops, etc. Available through NERMLS.

II. Recognition for Educational Encounters

A Voluntary Recognition Service has been established by CLENE, Inc. to act as a CE clearinghouse. "Interested continuing education participants can ask that records of all their CE activities (whether or not CLENE-approved) be kept in a centralized file, available for transcript requests; and qualified individuals can apply periodically for the formal Statement of Acknowledgement for Continuing Education." For further information, write to VOLUNTARY RECOGNITION SERVICE, CLENE, Inc., 620 Michigan Avenue, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20064.

WANTED

Dedicated, interested, vital, educated library people to serve on the Continuing Education Committee and its subcommittees. GOOD LOCATION, GOOD EXPERIENCE, GOOD CONTACTS, GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, NO SALARY! Benefits not quantifiable. Chiefs and Indians needed.

CONTINUING EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chair)

Goal: to develop and implement a concrete program of continuing education for all library personnel throughout the state.

Formal Credit Subcommittee (Chair)

Goal: To work with appropriate departments or persons at RIC, URI, Dept. of Education, DSLS and others to encourage the offering of programs with CEU and graduate credits attached and to work for formal recognition of these credits.

Calendar/Clearinghouse Subcommittee (Chair)

Goal: To coordinate a master calendar of CE opportunities in R.I. and surrounding areas and to publish this information in the RILA Bulletin. To serve as a clearinghouse for dates and activities to avoid conflicts.

Program/Workshop Subcommittee (Chair)

Goal: To plan, coordinate and carry out all activities involved with presenting four one-half to one day workshops or programs per year on various topics of interest to the R.I. library community.

New Technologies Subcommittee (Chair)

Goal: To develop educational programs on and information on the new technologies such as cable TV, micro, mini computers, automation, etc. which are geared to the needs of the R.I. library community.

Other subcommittees as needed.

It is envisioned that the subcommittees would be the working committees which would report back to the Chair of the CE Committee. The CE Committee as a whole may need to meet no more than once or twice a year.

If you are interested in working on one of these committees or chairing one, please fill out the form below and send by September 14, 1981 to :

Beth Perry
RILA President
Rhode Island College Library
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02908
Tel. (401) 456-8053

The next meeting of the CE Committee will be on Friday, Sept. 18, 1981, at 3 p.m. at the Rhode Island College Library Conference Room (401). All are welcome to join us!

TEAR OFF OR PHOTOCOPY AND SEND

I am interested in joining

CE Committee

Formal Credit Subcommittee

Calendar/Clearinghouse
Subcommittee

Program/Workshop Subcommittee

New Technologies
Subcommittee

Other

Name: _____

Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number-Business: _____ Home: _____



Ruth Corkill (coordinator of Adult Services at Pawtucket Public Library) will be the new director of the Barrington Public Library, beginning August 31.

Emma Beebe will begin as librarian at the Jamestown Philomenian Library on August 1.

Evelyn Diane Martin has been appointed new Youth Services Librarian at the Barrington Public Library.

Mala Schuetz is the new children's librarian at the George Hail Free Library in Warren.

Augusta, Maine, June 1, 1981. The New England Library Board has unanimously selected Mr. Clarence R. Walters, State Librarian of Connecticut, to serve as its Chairperson; Dr. Fay Zipkowitz, Director, Rhode Island Department of State Library Services as Vice-Chairperson; and Mr. J. Gary Nichols, State Librarian of Maine, as Secretary/Treasurer for 1981-82. Rounding out the executive committee are Mrs. Patricia E. Klinck, State Librarian of Vermont (immediate past Chairperson) and Mr. David L. Reich, Executive Secretary (ex-officio).

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Membership Application/Renewal Form

July 1, 1981 - June 30, 1982

Membership rates (due and payable July 1, 1981)

	<u>Individual</u>		<u>Institutional</u>
First time member	\$ 8.00	Budget	
(Other than a student)		\$ 0,000 - \$ 24,999	\$15.00
Library School students	8.00	25,000 - 99,999	30.00
(maximum three years)		100,000 - 299,999	40.00
Trustee	8.00	300,000 and above	60.00
Retired	8.00	For each \$10.00 of institutional	
Other	8.00	dues paid, one non-member will be	
Library personnel		allowed to attend major conference	
with salary		at member rate, but without voting	
under \$8,999	8.00	privileges.	
\$9,000-\$12,999	12.00		
\$13,000-\$16,999	16.00		
\$17,000 & over	20.00		

Membership rates reflect increase approved by membership mail ballot, April 1981.

Your dues include receipt of the RILA Bulletin (11 issues/year).
 Non-member Bulletin subscription - \$8/year.
 and reduced conference rates.

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

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

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS SECTION AND RETURN WITH PAYMENT

All listings in the annual MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY are taken from the information provided below. Would all RENEWING MEMBERS please check your listing in the January 1981 Directory, and indicate whether the information on the form below represents a change from your current directory listing. If so, please check here _____. Please notify the Chair of the Membership Committee of future changes of address, affiliation, position or telephone number. (please type or print the following information)

Name _____ Position _____

Mailing Address _____
 Street _____

City/town _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Library or Affiliation _____
 City/Town _____

Business telephone No. _____ Dues amount (please do not send cash) _____

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

Mail this form and payment to: RILA, Attn. Paul B. Drake, Membership Chairperson, c/o Warwick Public Library, 600 Sandy Lane, Warwick, RI 02886 (Telephone 401-739-1919).

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT OF RILA.



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, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02908. Telephone 401-7722.

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: Mary Frances Cooper, Providence Public Library, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02908. In order for a job notice to appear in the Bulletin, it must be received before the 15th of the preceding month.

Employers and job-seekers also have access to the New England Library Jobline, a free service of the New England Library Board. Employers call (207)622-4733 to place a position announcement on the Jobline. Those interested in learning about open positions in New England, call (207)623-2286. The Jobline is updated with a new tape each Friday.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN: New branch in redeveloped urban area; 4800 square feet, 8-10,000 vols. MLS required. Spanish desirable. Sal.: \$14,300-\$21,307. 20 days vacation, retirement plan, other benefits. Immediate opening. Apply to: Wilbur B. Crimmin, Hartford Public Library, 500 Main Street, Hartford, CT 06103, (203) 525-9121 (LJ 7/81)

HEAD CATALOGER: Responsibilities: coordinate and generally supervise monographic cataloging using OCLC; train and work with Catalog Dept. staff in the technical operation of MARC system; oversee both preparation of copy for on-line input and procedures of terminal operation; catalog materials in literature and other subject areas. Qual.: MLS and minimum of three years professional experience in library cataloging including use of MARC and responsibility for revision and for staff supervision. Sal.: \$18,000. Position available August 31, 1981. Send resume to: Mr. Robert Murray, Assistant Librarian, Catalog Dept., 12 DG, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115 (Chron.High.Ed. 7/13)

LIBRARIAN, REFERENCE: To assist in design and direction of new library service in Farmington, CT. MLS required. Contact Wendy Madsen, (203) 236-0693 (Hart. Courant 7/19)

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIAN: Half-time. Contact Ms. K. DeLetis, PPCA, Franklin Public Schools, Franklin, MA 02038 (617) 528-5600 (Bost.Globe 7/19)

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIAN: Connecticut certification required. Contact Dr. Vecchione, Rham High School, Rham Road, Hebron, CT 06248 (Bost.Globe 7/19)

LIBRARY ASSISTANT IN CIRCULATION: Non-professional position. Responsibilities include activities in Circulation Dept.; training and supervision of student employees. Some evening and weekend work. Qual.: Bachelors degree, appropriate library experience. Sal.: starts at \$13,371, plus liberal fringe benefits when eligible. Deadline for application: August 10. Send letter of application with resume or college placement credentials with three letters of reference to: Office of Personnel Services, Rhode Island College, 600 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Providence, RI 02908. Attention: Director of Library.

PART-TIME/FULL-TIME TEMPORARY POSITIONS: Library anticipates temporary openings in several departments for mid-August through December 1981. Skills and experience in one or more of the following areas desired:

- 1) knowledge of government publications and reference experience;
- 2) general public service experience, and knowledge of library operations/services;
- 3) familiarity and/or experience working with serials records;
- 4) knowledge of bibliographic records;
- 5) good communication skills;
- 6) good organizational skills and ability to work with detail. Foreign language skills also important. Several openings require Bachelor's degree; government publications assignment requires MLS. University of Connecticut Library, U-5A, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268 (Hartford Courant 7/5)

LIBRARY CLERK: Good organizational skills, independent work in quiet environment, light typing and work with figures. Salary commensurate with qualifications, good benefits package. Send resume to: Personnel Director, Edwards and Angell, 2700 Hospital Trust Tower, Providence, RI 02903 (Prov. Journal 7/12)

PERSONNEL OFFICER: Harvard College: Includes interviewing, interpreting personnel policies, counseling, salary administration and job classification. Qual.: Several years library or personnel experience, demonstrated communication and organizational skills and supervisory experience. College degree highly desirable. Send resume to: Philip E. Leinbach, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, MA 02138 (Boston Globe 7/19)

LIBRARIAN: Data processing center for hospitals needs detail-oriented person to catalog and maintain documentation and data files on various computer media. Data processing and library experience or Library Service degree required. Send resume to: Personnel Department, T:SDK Medical Computer Services, 850 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 (Boston Globe 7/19)

DEVELOPMENT/PUBLIC RELATIONS: Personable, energetic and imaginative individual with ability to write and speak effectively and to work with people on all levels in promoting Providence Public Library in the city and state through fund-raising and publicity. Should be familiar with library operations and be able to manage an office effectively. Education should include B.S. or B.A.; a minimum of 5 years prior experience in public relations and development experience essential. Sal.: \$17,202-\$21,959. Position is open August 24, 1981. Send resume to: Mrs. Annalee M. Bundy, Director, Providence Public Library, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02903.

LIBRARY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER: Duties include: supervision of personnel of Public Services Division of a multimedia University library. May assume some responsibilities of Dean of Library Services in his/her absence. Supervision received: works directly under supervision of Dean of Library Services. Supervision exercised: has full responsibility for Public Services Division of the Library and directly supervises the individuals responsible. Examples of duties: manages the Public Services Division formulating guidelines and procedures. Works closely with Dean of Library Services in planning and developing policy. Qual.: ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent; minimum of three years professional experience in public services as well as two years administrative experience. Knowledge of automated reference search systems required. Previous experience must demonstrate ability to work effectively with both support staff and administrative colleagues. Sal.: starts at \$18,400. Send letter of application, resume and names of three references before August 21 to: Paige Gibbs, Chairperson, Search and Screen Committee, Library Communications Center, Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, MA 02747 (Chron.High.Ed. 7/13)

SCHOOL LIBRARIAN: Stoneham School Committee is seeking certified school librarian for Junior High School. Send resume to: Superintendent of Schools, 149 Franklin Street, Stoneham, MA 02180 (Bost.Globe 6/28)

HEAD LIBRARIAN: Search reopened. Administer operation of college library and supervise key personnel. MLS from ALA-accredited school. Knowledge of art, art history, and language facility desirable. 5-7 years administrative experience, several of which should be in an art library. Salary and benefits are competitive. Send application letter, resume, and three letters of reference by August 30, 1981 to: Personnel Department, Rhode Island School of Design, Two College Street, Providence, RI 02903.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR: Town of Cumberland, population 27,000; collection 40,000; budget \$190,000. Qual.: MLS plus professional/administrative experience. Town residence required within 12 months of appointment. Send resume and three references by August 15 to: Rev. Thomas F. Conboy, Jr., Chairman, Board of Trustees, Cumberland Public Library, Cumberland, RI 02864.

LIBRARIAN, HEAD OF SERIALS: Responsible for planning and management of technical and public services operations of Serials Department, including supervising staff of 9, directing activities such as ordering, processing, receiving and maintaining records for serials and monographic materials, coordinating public service unit for current periodicals. Qual.: MLA (ALA-accredited), experience working with serials, demonstrated ability to manage, and to communicate effectively, organize and work with detailed procedures. Familiarity with foreign language material and developments in automated library systems desired, preferably OCLC. Appointment as University Librarian II or III based on experience with initial salary in range of \$16,000-\$20,000. Send resume to: Administrative Officers, University of Connecticut Library, U-5A, Storrs, CT 06268. Resumes received by August 21, 1981 will be given preference in the screening process. (Chron.High.Ed. 7/5)

HEAD LIBRARIAN, Massachusetts Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Reorganize library system. Sal.: \$22,000-\$25,000. Send resume to: Mr. Robert Takacs, c/o MCB, 110 Tremont Street, Boston, MA 02108 (N.Y. Times 7/19)

ASSISTANT HEAD OF MEDIA SERVICES, Emerson College Library: Supervise A-V circulation, facilities and equipment. Schedule, train and supervise student workers. Set up, operate and instruct students in use of media equipment. Qual.: Knowledge of A-V equipment; supervisory experience preferred. For appointment call: Ruth Luciano, Personnel Assistant, (617) 267-4561. Emerson College, 148 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116 (Boston Globe 7/12)

THERE'S STILL TIME TO ENTER
NELA'S 3RD ANNUAL PR CONTEST!

Lee Eaton, Chairperson of NELA's Public Relations Committee, is asking all New England libraries to submit the best examples of their PR efforts in NELA's 1980-81 PR Contest. Any library in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island is eligible to enter.

Contact: Lee Eaton
Pawtucket Public Library
13 Summer Street
Pawtucket, RI 02860
(401) 725-3714

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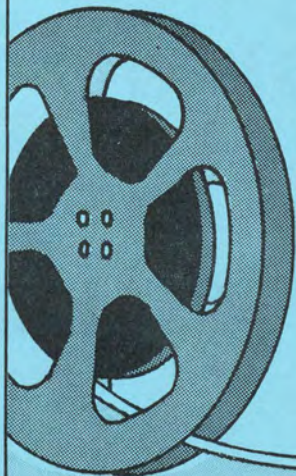
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