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Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin



FEBRUARY 1983

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

150 EMPIRE STREET

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The Bulletin is published monthly except in August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the 1st. 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. Cover art should be done in black and white and should measure $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by 6 inches high.

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BULLETIN

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Editor's Notebook.	2
The Banning of <u>Boing!</u> by Claudia Perry-Holmes and L. B. Woods	3
Paper on Paper on Paper, or P ³ by Roberta Sautter. .13	
News from RILA16
ALA.17
RILA Committee News.18
<u>Bulletin</u> Board19
Calendar22
News from the RILA Executive Board24
RILA/SRRT Hotline.25
People in the News27
10th Annual RIEMA Educational Conference28

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK



One of the nicest things about editing the RILA Bulletin is the pleasure of receiving unexpected manuscripts in the mail. The two articles in this month's issue were unsolicited by me, but certainly not unwelcome. I have been wanting to publish "The Banning of Boing!" by Claudia Perry-Holmes and L. B. Woods since first receiving it many months ago, but prior commitments kept causing delays. My thanks to Claudia and to L. B. for sending their carefully written report to us, and for bearing with publication delays so patiently.

Roberta Sautter, whose short but enlightening article on paper and its production appears in this issue, has offered to send us other articles on the topic of preservation, if we're interested. Need I add that her offer was speedily (one might almost say, greedily) accepted.

We are always looking for suitable articles to publish, and with a publication as eclectic as the Bulletin, "suitable" can run the gamut from a carefully documented research report to a lively account of a successful local library event. However, even within those broad boundaries, not all articles are suitable for Bulletin publication, so please be sure to include a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your manuscript if you wish to have it returned.

We have Beverly Mason, from D.S.L.S., to thank for this issue's comprehensive "Calendar." Please send all calendar announcements to Beverly at D.S.L.S. in the future.

Debbie Barchi

FREE POLAROID CAMERAS FOR LIBRARIES

The Polaroid Corporation is going to give 20,000 Sun Cameras to libraries this year, to be circulated to library users free of charge. The number of cameras given a library will be based on the circulation volume of the library. Along with the cameras will come carrying cases, promotional materials, and two packs of film for the staff to play with. Polaroid asks only that libraries provide circulation figures for three months and include a survey form with the cameras for four weeks. To apply, contact: Victoria Carr, Customer Service, Polaroid, 784 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, MA 02139. Phone: 617-577-2718.



THE BANNING OF BOING!
by Claudia Perry-Holmes
and L. B. Woods

While our neighbors in Maine draw battlelines over 365 Days, it is easy for librarians in Rhode Island to feel complacent. No major controversies have erupted in "Little Rhody" in recent years, and in fact the number of censorship attempts for the state reported in ALA's Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom for the five year period, 1976 to 1980, decreased slightly compared to the previous decade. This paper is a continuation of a nationwide study of censorship carried out by one of the authors and published in the RILA Bulletin in 1977.¹ At that time, it was reported that Rhode Island, with thirty-three censorship cases from 1966-75, had a rate of censorship four times the national average. Rhode Island's atmosphere of intellectual freedom at first glance appears to have improved somewhat in recent years. Nevertheless, the news which follows is hardly cause for celebration.

In order to obtain relative indexes of censorship, the ratio of a state's citations in the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom was divided by the ratio of its population compared to the United States population as a whole. In Rhode Island, twelve censorship cases were reported from 1976-80 out of a national total of 857, or 1.4 percent.² The state population for the base year 1979 was 929,000, or 0.4 percent of the national population.³ Dividing 1.4 percent by 0.4 percent yields an overall censorship index of 3.5, a decrease from the index of 4.0 obtained in the last study. However, the index for educational incidents has in fact increased from 5.0 to 5.46, with a total of nine censorship attempts reported in educational institutions. In addition, many censorship incidents took place in Rhode Island which were never recorded in the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom. For example, during the years 1979 to 1981, at least four educational censorship incidents were detailed in the Providence Journal-Bulletin.^{*} This does not include the seemingly constant barrage of Journal articles about obscenity cases in theaters and bookstores, none of which were reported in the Newsletter. Other attempts at censorship didn't progress as far as the Providence Journal.

*Without comprehensive indexing of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, or a way in which to standardize the comparison of locally reported cases on a nationwide basis, these incidents could not be included in the tables which follow. Details on the cases will be provided in the text, however. The authors wish to thank the Providence Public Library's Reference Department, for without the Rhode Island Index, their research would have been infinitely more difficult.

**Figures for 1981 have been included in the tables separately from the five year period 1976-80, in order to bring the figures up-to-date as much as possible. Comparisons of numbers and percentages will be confined to the five year period unless otherwise stated.

TABLE I
Number of Censorship Cases Reported 1976-80**

Educational Institutions		Non-educational Institutions	
1976	0	1976	0
1977	2	1977	1
1978	4	1978	2
1979	1	1979	0
1980	2	1980	0
Total:	9	Total:	3
1981	2	1981	2

The figures for 1981 (See Table I) indicate that Rhode Island is not immune to the upsurge in reported censorship nationwide since the Republican victories in 1980. Four incidents were reported in 1981 in the Newsletter, and one in the Providence Journal that year. This is the largest number of cases in a single year since the six reported in 1978. A new anti-pornography law went into effect in 1978, which could possibly have prompted a more censorious atmosphere in Rhode Island at that time.⁴

Table II indicates the places where censorship occurred. Providence led in the total number of attempts (five), as was also true in the previous study. All reported non-educational incidents took place in the capitol city. Censorship attempts occurred in both studies in Bristol and Kingston, while Cranston, the scene of three incidents in the prior decade, was lacking from the recent list. There were again no incidents reported in Newport, Narragansett, Wakefield, or Wickford.

TABLE II
Places of Attacks, 1976-80

Educational Institutions		Non-educational Institutions	
Bristol	1	Providence	3
Gloicester	1		
Kingston	1		
Portsmouth	2		
Providence	2		
Westerly	1		
Woonsocket	1		
1981			
Charlestown*	1	Pawtucket	1
Pawtucket*	1	Providence	1
Richmond	1		
Westerly*	1		
*same incident			

TABLE III
Sources of Attempts, 1976-80

Educational Institutions		Non-educational Institutions	
Administration (K-12)	3	Courts	1
Citizens	1	Local Officials	2
Local and State Officials	3		
Parents	3		
Police	1		
School Board	2		
Teachers	1		
1981			
Administration	1	Community Groups	1
School Board	1	Courts	1

Listed in Table III are the groups or individuals which initiated censorship attacks. In some cases, local or school officials responded to complaints by parents or citizens, resulting in more than one source for a single incident. No clergy were responsible for initiating attacks this time, as compared to three in the earlier period. However, local and state officials appear to be taking more of a leading role in censoring educational institutions than was previously the case.

In 1978, for example, State Representative Matthew J. Smith, chair of the House Finance Committee, condemned a conference at the University of Rhode Island entitled, "Women and Men; America in Transition," as "a perversion of (the University's) proper role" and "an intolerable misuse of state funds."⁵ The same year, a Providence City Council member called for the cancellation of Rhode Island School of Design's tax-exempt status after an off-campus art show was sponsored by the school on the topic, "Private Parts."⁶

In the non-educational arena, Mayor Vincent A. Cianci was responsible for the withdrawal of *New Times* magazine from Rhode Island in July 1978. Cianci declared that a substantial libel suit was being prepared in response to a cover story in the magazine which alleged that he was involved in a rape case while in law school. The magazine's Rhode Island distributor subsequently decided to withhold all copies of the controversial issue from sale in the state.⁷

TABLE IV
Reasons for Attacks 1976-80

Educational Institutions		Non-Educational Institutions	
Controversial ideas	1	Invasion of privacy	1
Controversial religious group	1	Libelous	1
Homosexuality	1	Obscene	1
Obscene	1		
Sex education and contraception	2		
Simplistic portrayal of environmental concepts	1		
Unauthorized	1		
Vulgar language	3		
1981			
"Against school law"	1	Sexually explicit	1
Unauthorized	1	Violation of separation of church and state	1

The most cited reason for censorship for the period 1976-80 was vulgar language, constituting a reason in thirty-three percent of the educational incidents. In the earlier study, vulgar language was blamed in twenty-two percent of the educational cases. It is surprising that obscenity accounted for forty-three percent of the total objections prior to 1975, but only eleven percent of incidents in the more recent five year period. However, in two recent cases, information dealing with sex education was found objectionable. The Foster-Glocester School Committee, for example, banned a biology text from the regional school system in August 1980 because a page and a half section discussing human physical reactions before and during intercourse was said to go "beyond biological facts."⁸

Unlike the early seventies, no recent censorship was directly related to politics, but there appeared to be an alarming increase in restrictions on controversial ideas. In Portsmouth, the annual religion seminar at the high school was cancelled in 1979 by Superintendent Henry V. Diodati after objections were raised to the participation of a representative of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.⁹ The School Committee later denied a grievance filed by the Portsmouth teachers' union under the academic freedom clause of their contract.¹⁰ The repressive climate toward the free flow of ideas continued into 1981. Authorities increasingly seemed less willing to take chances, to trust the judgement of students and teachers. In Richmond, the School Committee at Chariho Regional High School refused to allow student Carl Smigielski to circulate his Independent Press in March 1981, fearing that the school board would possibly be held legally responsible for a publication over which it had no control.¹¹ Aided by the Rhode Island Civil Liberties Union, Smigielski eventually received permission to sell the paper.¹²

The playwright, Eugene O'Neill, apparently continues to be too avant-garde for the tastes of Rhode Island censors. His *Ah, Wilderness* was attacked in the earlier study. In 1981, teacher Thomas F. Maguire was reprimanded by the Scituate School Committee and school administrators for teaching *The Iceman Cometh*, a play not present on the School Committee's list of approved books.¹⁹

TABLE VII
Disposition of Attacks, 1976-80

Educational Institutions		Non-educational Institutions	
Successful	3	Successful	2
Partially Successful	2	Partially Successful	0
Unsuccessful	3	Unsuccessful	1
Unknown	1	Unknown	0
1981			
Successful	1	Successful	2
Unsuccessful	1	Unsuccessful	0

In the previous study, as is generally true nationally, significantly more attempts to censor materials were successful than unsuccessful. In this examination of attacks on intellectual freedom, however, the forces of censorship failed in nearly as many incidents as those in which they were successful. Success is here defined as those instances where materials were banned or fines levied.

Two incidents recorded here as "partially successful" were somewhat ambiguous: materials were only partially censored. In May 1980, Principal, Larry Jones, removed the first page of children's coloring books published by the Environmental Protection Agency before distributing them to students of the Hathaway Elementary School in Portsmouth because he felt that the page portrayed the relationship between population density and pollution inaccurately and "simplistically."²⁰ In February 1977, an ongoing battle between student editor, John-Paul Sousa, and school authorities at Bristol High School began over the content of the student newspaper, *Pegasus*. Seventy-five copies of the February issue of the paper were confiscated after parents objected to such features as a satire on Charles Manson, an article on the need for sex education, and a cartoon of a partly naked Greek statue with the face of the Latin teacher. All of the material in the paper except the cartoon had been approved by faculty advisors, and three hundred copies were successfully distributed.²¹ The entire run of the May paper was seized by School Principal, Anthony Iasiello, when Sousa knowingly inserted a controversial article on contraception (reprinted from a Fairfax, Virginia student newspaper) into the *Pegasus* after the article had been rejected by faculty advisors.^{22,23} The ACLU agreed to represent Sousa in a suit against school authorities in an attempt to make the issue available for distribution. The case was later dropped after Sousa reprinted the paper at his own expense and distributed it for 25 cents a copy.²⁴ Student press rights remain a hazy aspect of First Amendment freedoms, especially when they are in direct conflict with school regulations, and when the publication is being financed with public funds.

Despite the encouraging outcomes of censorship incidents for the period 1975-80, 1981 figures are far less positive. As Table VII indicates, only one case out of four resulted in frustration for the censor. An incident reported in the Providence Journal, but not the Newsletter, was also "successfully" censored in 1981.

In summary, one can make a number of observations by comparing the present findings with those of the previous study.

1. Although in the earlier study the number of attacks on educational and non-educational institutions was roughly equivalent (fifty-six percent to forty-four percent), in the latter study there were three times as many attacks on educational institutions as on non-educational institutions. However, many incidents involving non-educational institutions during these years were reported in the Providence Journal, but not the Newsletter. Cases reported in the Newsletter for 1981 are equally divided between educational and non-educational institutions.

2. Providence, the largest city in Rhode Island, again led in the total number of censorship attempts. All reported non-educational incidents occurred in Providence as well.

3. Attempted censorship originated from a wide variety of sources in both studies, including parents, school officials, and school boards. State and local officials appear to be leading a greater number of attacks in recent years.

4. Vulgar language has replaced obscenity as the major reason for attacks on educational institutions. Obscenity in fact declined to only eleven percent of the total incidents, compared to 43.8 percent previously. A disturbing development seems to be the reduced acceptability of different or controversial viewpoints.

5. High schools continue to bear the largest share of censorship attacks.

6. There is a considerable discrepancy between the number of non-educational incidents reported in the Providence Journal and in the Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom insofar as x-rated films and magazines are concerned. Other censorship targets were less likely to be well-known and nationally controversial than had previously been the case.

7. Although in the prior study the censor was successful in more cases than not, during the years 1976-80, this ratio more nearly evened out.

Despite the slight lull in Rhode Island's rate of successful censorship for 1975-80 as reported in the Newsletter, incidents occurring in 1981 were three times as likely to result in a curtailment of intellectual freedom. Nationally, censorship rates have risen precipitously since the conservative victories in the election of 1980. Watchdog groups like the Moral Majority wield surprising clout in many areas of the country; at times, their influence alone is enough to curtail the availability of controversial materials. In July 1981, Harold E. Doran, noted censorship advocate, spoke at a hearing before the Rhode Island State Division on Public Utilities on the subject of cable television. Asserting that "we'd become another Sodom and Gomorrah" if

sexually explicit films were made available on cable T.V., he received assurances from Henry C. Hart of Full Channel T.V. that there were no plans to broadcast x-rated films in Bristol County.²⁵ Even more distressing was testimony from the organization, "Morality in Media." The group objected to the film, The Deerhunter, on the grounds that it has led to fifteen accidental shooting deaths. Carried to an extreme such reasoning could severely limit the scope of adult viewing available in the privacy of one's own home.

It is imperative that concerned educators and librarians remain vocal in their support of intellectual freedom issues. Without such an active awareness of censorship trends, it is too easy for the forces of censorship to succeed in their restrictive efforts.

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Spring 1983 Meeting for New England Technical Services Librarians

The New England Technical Services Librarians (NETSL) Spring 1983 meeting and 60th anniversary celebration will take place on May 17, 1983 from 9:30 am-4:30 pm at Gamble Auditorium and the Willits-Hallowell Center of Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass. The conference title is: "Coming Out from the Back Room: Management Issues for Technical Services in the 80's." Featured speaker will be Faye Zipkowitz, Director of the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services. For more information, contact: Joe Busch, Johnson Library, Hampshire College, (413) 549-4600, ext. 753.



PAPER ON PAPER ON PAPER, OR P³ by Roberta Sautter

It has the characteristics of a romance hero: strong, durable, adaptable, silent, and forgiving, yet ready to strike back when pushed too far. Some of it has lasted a thousand years, most is destroyed after a single use. It has been made of hundreds of different raw materials, from mummy wrappings to trees to asbestos to plastic. It is revered by a few, abused by most, and used by every modern civilized culture. It is, of course, paper.

Although the date and place are disputed, paper was invented at least 1800 years ago in China or Korea. It spread westward very slowly, mostly during wars. It finally reached Europe with the Moors in the Eighth Century. Europeans were already familiar with Egyptian papyrus writing sheets, and in most Romance languages, the same word was used for the smooth, high quality writing sheets the Arabs brought to Spain.¹ In French, the word was "papier," and thus it came into English.²

Actually papyrus sheets and paper are made very differently. Papyrus sheets are made by cutting thin strips of the inner pith of the papyrus reed and slightly overlapping them. A second layer is laid on the first at right angles, and the sheet is pounded together to bond the layers, and then dried.³ Thus the fundamental nature of the plant is used with little alteration. Paper making is a very different process. Many, many kinds of plants have been used, as well as other materials with a fibrous consistency such as silk, nylon, and a few minerals such as asbestos. The method of hand papermaking described here is for plants with a high cellulose content, including cotton, flax (from which linen is made), and some of the bast fibers from which Japanese "rice" paper is made, such as mitsumata and kozo.⁴ The more complicated wood chip process will be explained later.

Today, as has always been true, the highest grades of paper are made of plants that have a high percentage of pure cellulose, the material that gives body to the cells of the plant and allows it to stand up. The part of the plant that is to be used to make paper is processed so that the non-cellulose part is washed away, leaving bundles of cellulose fibers. The bundles are beaten under water to separate them into individual fibers. This produces a slurry called pulp. The pulp is then put onto a flat screen, and the water is drained off. The screen is removed, and the sheet pressed. The cellulose fibers form a strong even mat. Paper.

In practice, of course, the process is much more complicated. Kozo and flax must be rotted under water for just the right amount of time so that the pure cellulose fibers remain while the rest of the plant is washed away. The cellulose must then be beaten exactly the right amount and with the right tools, so that the fiber bundles are broken apart while the individual fibers remain long and strong. Once the slurry is made, the water must be carefully removed

to form a sheet of even thickness. In Japan and England, where the finest hand-made paper is produced, apprentices spend years learning each step of their craft.

Most machine-made paper is manufactured from trees. This is unfortunate, because trees are largely made up of things that are acidic and cause cellulose to degrade, especially a substance called lignin. In fact, the reason that newsprint turns yellow and becomes brittle so quickly is that it is made from a ground-up tree, with little attempt to remove lignin or any other impurity from the slurry before the sheet is cast. This mechanical wood pulp forms the poorest quality paper. If the pulp is refined to remove some of the impurities, it is called chemical wood pulp. Paper made from chemical wood pulp can vary greatly in strength and durability, depending on what types and how much of the non-cellulose materials are removed.⁵

Both handmade and machine-made papers have additives applied to them, either before or after the sheet is cast. These include bleaches and dyes to affect the color, and agents called sizes, which are used to change the surface quality of the paper. Unsized paper is very difficult to write or print on, and behaves very much like paper toweling. Any of these treatments can adversely affect the life expectancy of the paper if they are acidic. One of the common modern size is alum-rosin size. It is extremely acidic, and a major cause of book deterioration.

As Voltaire might have said, "Paper is born strong: everywhere it is in degradation." This fact is largely due to the cellulose being attacked by acids. Most of these acids come from one of three sources. Two have been mentioned: lignin from the tree itself, and alum-rosin size added to the sheet at the time of manufacture. The third source is atmospheric pollution. When smog from automobiles and industrial wastes combines with water vapor, very strong acids are produced. It is the same phenomenon which produces acid rain. Machine-made paper from chemical wood pulp or cotton fiber (so called "rag" paper) can be made to be as long-lived as the early handmade papers that have lasted for a thousand years in good condition. Papers that have a life expectancy of at least five hundred years under normal use are called "permanent-durable" papers. One brand name for this type of paper is Permalife.⁶ These papers are manufactured to exacting standards which include having a high percentage of strong cellulose fibers, and an alkaline reserve in the sheet itself so that it will be resistant to atmospheric pollution.⁷ Interestingly, non-acidic paper manufacture is less expensive to maintain than the common acid process because the machinery is not damaged by the acids used in the process. However, the investment in new equipment for this process is so high that it will be a long time before a significant number of paper manufacturing plants in this country convert to an alkaline process.

This is a very short introduction to the manufacture of paper. For more information, please consult the bibliography. Starred items will be especially helpful to those without a technical background. The next article in this series will be about what goes around the paper: the binding.

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NEWS FROM RILA

Rhode Island Library Association Policy on Legislation

It is the policy of the Rhode Island Library Association to further library and information services in Rhode Island through support of legislation that benefits all types of libraries in the state. To this end, the Association has established a Government Relations Committee and a Federal Relations Committee, charged with recommending practical legislative strategy to achieve the goals of the entire library community, and keeping members of the Association informed of any legislative action on the federal, state, and local levels that potentially affects libraries and library personnel in the state.

In order to be presented to the legislature as supported by the Rhode Island Library Association; all bills, whether proposed by the Government Relations Committee or by outside sources, must first be approved by the elected governing body of the Association, the Executive Board. Each bill receives careful consideration by the Board in terms of its ability to assure a long-range orderly pattern of statewide funding (in the case of fiscally-related bills such as a proposal to increase per capita aid), or in terms of its overall ability to assure quality library service (such as a defense of freedom of access to information).

While the Rhode Island Library Association does not necessarily oppose library-related legislation that is submitted to the legislature independent of the Association's efforts, neither can it actively support any such legislation it has not examined. (An individual may seek Association support for proposed legislation by submitting it to the Executive Board in writing to allow time for review.)

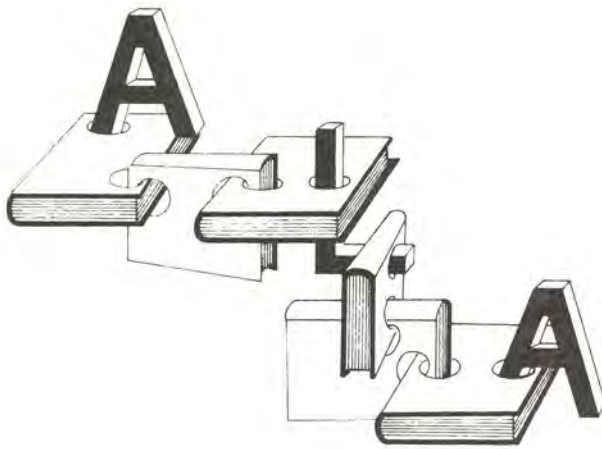
The Rhode Island Library Association recognizes that its committees and Executive Board are comprised of volunteers who may hold disparate views regarding library-related legislation. However, it strongly urges all its members to differentiate between their individual and Association roles in their relationships with legislators and the public, and to be scrupulous in avoiding the implication that individually-sponsored legislation is supported by the Association when such is not the case.

The Rhode Island Library Association is firmly committed to the belief that a unified, progressive, long-range approach to library legislation is the best strategy in achieving equitable library funding and quality library service statewide, and will continue its efforts to convey this commitment to legislators and the public.

8/81

Approved by Executive Board 9/81

Amended by Executive Board 1/83



Pay Equity: State Representative Maureen Maigret, based on her conversations with Margaret Myers at the RILA Conference, will pursue the issue of pay equity in Rhode Island this year. Margaret Myers has supplied her with appropriate background information, especially regarding activities in other states where studies on pay equity have been legislated. ALA Councilor Jody Bush has also supplied her with a paper by the Comparable Worth Project.

Classification Standards for Federal Librarians: The final draft of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management classification standards for federal librarians proposes a new inequity. The Washington Office of ALA reports that librarians would be eligible for the GS-9 position only if their master's degrees in library-information science required two full academic years of graduate study. The current classification standards specify the GS-9 as the professional entry level for librarians, requiring a master's degree or two years of graduate education. The new version lowers the GS-9 entry level to GS-7, and makes an undergraduate major in library and information science the basic educational requirement for the entire series. Experience and on-the-job training may be substituted for graduate education, but no validation instrument to measure the trade-off is provided. No provision is made for advancement beyond GS-14. (American Libraries, January 1983)

A RARE CHANCE TO LEARN ABOUT RARE BOOKS

Librarian and book store proprietor, M. J. Munroe, will be guest-editing the June issue of the Bulletin on rare books. In order to make the issue as responsive as possible to the needs of our readers, M. J. has asked that RILA members send their rare book questions to her by March 31, in care of the Pontiac Free Library, 101 Greenwich Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886. At last, you can learn everything you ever wanted to know about rare books--so don't be afraid to ask!



RILA Committee News

government relations

In October, DSLS received a portion of its Library Services and Construction Act funding from the Education Department's Office of Library and Learning Technologies. The Department received 22% of its allotted funds, based on that portion of Fiscal year 1983 covered by the Continuing Resolution through December 17.

Legislative Day in Washington for 1983 is Tuesday, April 19.

intellectual freedom

As of December 28, fifty-one copies of the Intellectual Freedom Handbook had been sold. To obtain a copy, send \$2.50 plus 45¢ postage to Melody Brown at the Department of State Library Services, 95 Davis Street, Providence, RI 02908.

membership

The recruitment brochure draft was presented to the Executive Board at the December meeting. Their comments were invited to take back to the committee.

membership winner

Debra Cohen of the East Providence Public Library is this year's winner of the drawing for a free R.I.L.A. membership sponsored by the Conference Committee. Her name was chosen from among those who had filled out the 1982 conference evaluation form. Congratulations to Debbie!

conference

An early reminder--The 1982 R.I.L.A. Annual Conference will be held in Newport on November 14th and 15th--circle those dates on your calendar.

The 1983 conference is in its early planning states and the committee would like some input of ideas for topics and speakers for this year's program from YOU. If there is something you would like included, contact Regina Slezak, East Providence Public Library (Riverside Branch), or Shirley Long, Providence Public Library (Washington Park Branch).

BULLETIN BOARD

DSLS CALENDAR OF LIBRARY EVENTS: The Department of State Library Services is keeping a calendar of library events posted at the reception desk. If you have planned an event, please call Beverly Mason at 277-2726 to have your program added to the calendar. She will note the day, date, name of the program, topic, place, contact person and time. Before you plan your next program, check the DSLS calendar to see if another event is already planned for that day to avoid conflicts in programming. Mrs. Mason will publish a list of all library events scheduled on the calendar in the RILA Bulletin each month. This calendar of library events will also appear in the DSLS Newsletter.

COMPUTER LITERACY CLASS: West Warwick completed one "enormously successful" computer literacy class in December and held a second session during January. The class was made possible through the Incentive Grant from the Department of State Library Services.

LUNCHEON AT PPL: Malachi Martin, the biblical scholar and author of best-sellers The Final Conclave, Hostage to the Devil, King of Kings, and the award-winner The Encounter, was guest speaker at a Providence Public Library luncheon recently. His topic was "All aspects of Love" which is the subject of his new book to be published this Spring.

CHALLENGE '83--YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE: The creative theme and design for Providence Public Library's annual fund drive was developed and produced by Anne M. Giardina and John T. Tobin, a free-lance design team known as "Expressive Images". Their donation of their time and talent to the library coordinates all print collateral material, window displays, a public service ad campaign for TV and a billboard in front of Providence City Hall. This is the first project for a non-profit organization on which Giardina and Tobin have collaborated.

DISASTER PLANNING: The November InfoEx meeting on disaster planning with guest speaker Millie O'Connell, Field Service Director at the Northeast Documents Conservation Center (NEDCC) has created plans for meetings in each of the regions to discuss cooperation, disaster planning, and disaster team-building. Librarians, town clerks, archivists, and conservationists will be invited to attend the regional meetings. Copies of the form "Information Needed for Disaster Planning" or copies of the bibliography distributed at the InfoEx meeting are available from Peggy Shea at DSLS.

CHAMPLIN GRANT: The North Scituate Library has received a large grant from the Champlin Foundation to assist in the construction of a needed addition to the library.

COMPUTERS: Coventry Public Library has announced the purchase of a new Apple 2 Plus microcomputer with disc drive and printer. Funds for the purchase were a gift of the Anthony Lyceum Association. A TRS-80 microcomputer with disc drive and printer was donated to the library by a patron who wishes to remain anonymous.

LIBRARIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR: a group of Boston-based librarians have formed an organization called Librarians Against Nuclear War. The group has created a bibliography that was distributed at the November 11 teach-in activities on New England college campuses. The group is looking for members and ideas for future activities. For further information, contact: Terry Tobin, MIT room 14s-222, Humanities Library, Cambridge, MA 02139. (NELA Newsletter, Dec. 1982)

INNER SPACE: The Champlin Library staff is pleased that the nonworking electric booklift has been removed from their main floor. Now there is space for new book displays, records, and browsing. The increased visibility makes the library look more spacious and open.

ABBREVIATIONS: Western System Coordinator Paul Drake is planning to reveal the secrets of library acronyms in his next Newsletter!

DUNGEONS AND DRAGONS: Do you have a group of "Dungeons and Dragons" fans meeting in your library? Janice Wood-Thomas at Scituate Junior-Senior High School Library has two active groups meeting in the library. Earleen Gamache, Director of the Lincoln Public Library, has an active group at her library, and she is interested in establishing a tournament or challenge with other "Dungeons and Dragons" groups in libraries elsewhere in Rhode Island. If interested, contact her at the Lincoln Public Library, 333-2422.

NELA COOKBOOK: NELA is selling copies of its cookbook for \$5 per copy. Make checks payable to NELA and send with full name and mailing address to Ron Hunte, NELA, 292 Great Road, Acton, MA 01270. All profits benefit the NELA Educational Assistance Fund for scholarships and programs throughout the year.

STANDARDS: The draft version of Standards for Rhode Island Public Libraries was presented by the DSLS Public Library Standards Committee at the RILA Conference. Public hearings are scheduled in each of the regional systems as part of the review process. Anyone may attend the regional hearings and written comments are being accepted until April 15, 1983. All written comments should be addressed to Frank Iacono, Chair of the DSLS Public Library Standards Committee, or to Bruce Daniels, Vice-Chair. Additional copies of the draft document are available from DSLS. (DSLS Newsletter)

CENSUS PUBLICATIONS FOR YOUR LIBRARY: Four basic printed reports containing 1980 Census Data for Rhode Island are now available from the Government Printing Office. They are:

Report #	TITLE	STOCK #	PRICE
PC80-1-A41	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS	003-024-02730-5	\$3.00
PC80-1-B41	GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	003-024-02789-9	\$6.00
HC80-1-A41	GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	003-024-03071-3	\$6.00
PHC80-S2-41	ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	003-024-04873-6	\$5.00

All of the above can be ordered by check or money order from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (DSLS Newsletter)

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TASK FORCE MEETS: Over 105 persons from 37 states and trust territories met at the 3rd Annual White House Conference on Library and Information Services Task Force (WHCLIST) meeting in Atlanta, Georgia on September 24-26, 1982. Key actions taken by the Task Force at this session were as follows:

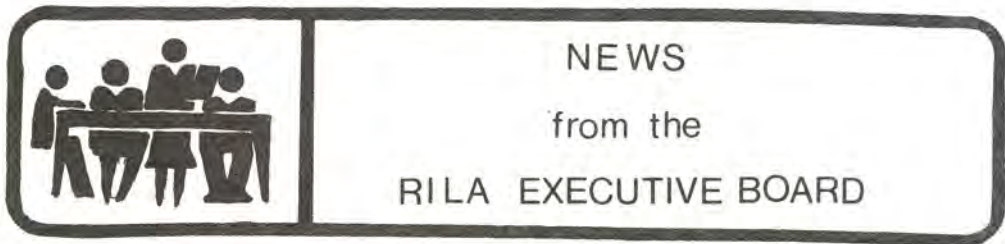
--National Library Logo: proposed that sales and orders of logo materials be encouraged at all library-related meetings.

--International Year of Libraries: voted to support ALA resolution to request UNESCO to declare an IYL at the earliest possible date.

--1989 WHCLIS: voted to request the National Commission on Libraries and Infor-

- March 8 STANDARDS HEARING ON PRINCIPAL REGION
Place: Providence Public Library, Meeting Room
 150 Empire Street, Providence
Time: 7:00 pm
- March 9 FILM PREVIEW SESSION
Topic: Children's Films
Place: Kingston Free Library
 1329 Kingstown Road, North Kingstown
Time: 9:30 am - 3:30 pm, bring a bag lunch
- March 11 INFOEX
Topic: Collection Development
Place: North Kingstown Free Library
 100 Boone Street, North Kingstown
Time: 9:30 am - coffee, 10:00 am - meeting
- March 12 Sponsor: Graduate School of Library and Infor-
 mation Service
Topic: Library Institutes for Continuing Education
 Cooperative Automation: Techniques and
 Practicalities
Place: Information Science, Simmons College
Fee: \$50
Contact: Dr. Ching-Chin Chen, Simmons College
 300 the Fenway, Boston, MA 02115
 617-738-2224 or 738-2225
- March 15 R. I. Media Association Annual Conference
Place: Community College of Rhode Island
 Flanagan Campus, Lincoln
- March 15 STANDARDS HEARING ON PRINCIPAL REGION
Place: Providence Public Library, Meeting Room
 150 Empire Street, Providence
Time: 7:00 pm
- March 22 - 26 Sponsor: Public Library Association
Topic: Serving People: The Public Library
 Today and Tomorrow
Place: Baltimore Convention Center
 Baltimore, Maryland
- March 28 STANDARDS HEARING ON WESTERN REGION
Place: Cranston Public Library, Central
 140 Sockanosset Cross Road, Cranston
Time: 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm
- March 29 RILA Executive Board Meeting
Place: Providence Public Library
 150 Empire Street, Providence
Time: 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm

- March 29 Sponsor: R. I. Junior Members Round Table
 Topic: A Good Job Is Hard to Find: Or How to
 Tailor Your Job-Hunting Strategy in
 Today's Job Market (Workshop)
 Place: URI Library, Conference Room (enter
 through Government Documents)
 Time: 7:30 pm, refreshments will be served
 after program
- March 30 Sponsor: RILA New Technology Committee
 Topic: Cable TV and Video Cassette (Workshop)
 Place: Central Falls Public Library
 205 Central Street, Central Falls
 Time: 9:30 am - 12:30 pm
 Contact: Jean Nash at 828-3750
- March 30 STANDARDS HEARING ON ISLAND REGION
 Place: Barrington Town Hall, Council Chambers
 Barrington
 Time: 7:30 pm



Actions of the Board at the December 28 meeting:

--Approved having ALA Councilor Jody Bush inform ALA of RILA's Minimum Salary Resolution and take any further action she sees fit regarding it.

--Approved having the RILA President, RILA Past President, RILA Vice-President, the Chairperson of the Government Relations Committee and other appropriate RILA members register as lobbyists with the State.

--Approved a motion that the ALA Councilor ask ALA whether it wishes RILA to endorse any of the various Library Bill of Rights interpretation statements.

--Approved a motion that the Executive Board ask the Intellectual Freedom Committee to recommend any appropriate action regarding the Library Bill of Rights interpretation statements.

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 Linda Manning, Providence Public Library, 150 Empire Street, Providence, RI 02908. Telephone (401) 521-7722.

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 preceeding month.

Employers and job-seekers also have access to the New England Library Jobline, a free service of the New England Library Board. Employers should contact in writing: Dr. James M. Matarazzo, Associate Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Attn: New England Library Jobline, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, MA 02115, to place a position announcement on the Jobline. Those interested in learning about open positions in New England, call (617) 738-3148. The Jobline is updated with a new tape each Friday.

Also of interest to job seekers is the ACRL JOBLINE, a pre-recorded tape, updated weekly, of academic and research library positions. The JOBLINE telephone number is (312) 944-6795 and is available 24 hours each day.

-Rhode Island-

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN: For Reader Services/Collection Development, Brown University Library. Responsible for the management and coordination of reference and circulation services and for the selection and development of library resources. Requirements: MLS from ALA accredited library school; reading knowledge of one foreign language and a working knowledge of others; five years public services experience in a university library, which should include experience with administration, planning, budgeting; working knowledge of automated bibliographic retrieval systems; ability to interact favorably with the public. Advanced degree in a subject field other than library science is highly desirable. Appointment range: \$25,900-\$32,400 based upon experience. Benefits include 12-month contract, 22 days vacation, TIAA/CREF. Send letter of application, resume and names of three references by March 1, 1983 to: Gloria Hagberg, Brown University Library, Providence, RI 02912. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. (Chron. of Higher Education, Jan. 12, '83)

LIBRARY SYSTEMS/PLANNING OFFICER: Brown University Library. Responsibilities include assisting the University Librarian in studying the manual and automated systems of the libraries and recommending operational and management improvements; coordinating the development of a comprehensive, strategic planning program for the library system; and maintaining the library's machine-readable data bases and programs. Requirements: Bachelor's degree in computer science or related field; 3 to 5 years experience in a large academic or research library; including experience with planning, systems analysis, automated systems development, and programming; analyzing technological changes on the development of the library system and its people; communicating well with people. MLS degree from ALA accredited library desired. Appointment range: \$19,500-\$29,200 based on experience. Send letter of application, resume and names of three references by March 1, 1983 to: Gloria Hagberg, Brown University Library, Providence, RI 02912. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. (Chron. of Higher Education, Jan. 12, '83)

-Massachusetts-

LIBRARIAN: Marlboro High School, Marlboro, Massachusetts. Must be certified as a unified media specialist by the Mass. Department of Education. Additional qualifications and duties upon request. Send letter of application and resume to: Mr. Louis G. Sardella, Asst. Superintendent, Marlboro Public Schools, Bolton Street, Marlboro, MA 01752. An Equal Opportunity Employer. (Boston Globe, Jan. 23, '83)

LIBRARIAN: Senior Readers' Services, Science Library, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts. Responsible for public services including reference service, library orientation and instruction programs, book selection, circulation and reserve operation. Perform searches and coordinate the on-line information/retrieval services of both the Main and Science libraries. MLS required, 3-5 years' professional experience in reference work, extensive computer searching experience and a Science background is preferred. Position available immediately. Minimum salary: \$16,450. Send resume to: Bessie K. Hahn, Director of Library Services, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254. EEOC/AA Employer. (Chron. of Higher Education, Jan. 19, '83) no closing date

-Connecticut-

MEDICAL LIBRARIAN: Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center, Hartford, Connecticut. Full time librarian at School of Nursing Library. MLS, ALA certified or eligible; 1-2 years experience in a health science library preferred. Please contact Personnel Department at 548-4161. Address applications to Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center, 114 Woodland Street, Hartford, CT 06105. (Hartford Courant, Jan. 16, '83) no closing date

LIBRARIANS II-III: Serials Cataloging, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut. (two positions) Provide original cataloging and classification for serials; edit copy in OCLC data base; provide name and series authority work. Cataloging Department position: Serve as liaison with other departments for serials cataloging policies and procedures; coordinate all aspects of serials cataloging including assigning work of appropriate staff. Government Publications Department position: Serve as liaison with Technical Services Division, some reference work. Qualifications: Required--ALA accredited MLS; 2-6 years cataloging experience including serials cataloging; working knowledge of LC schedules and AACR II; foreign languages especially French and German; some evening and weekend work. Desired qualifications: working knowledge of OCLC and government publications; reference and supervisory experience; slavic languages. Appointments as University Librarian II or III based on experience. In initial salary range of \$16,500-\$21,000. (Candidates with substantial pre-MLS cataloging experience may be considered for appointment at lower rank and salary.) Resumes and cover letters to: University of Connecticut Library, U-5A, Storrs, CT 06268. EEOC/AA Employer. (Hartford Courant, Jan. 9, '83)



--As time nears for the opening of their new central library, the Cranston Public Library Board of Trustees has announced the following appointments:

John Fox Cory, Chief of Central Library Services
Lynda Pryhoda, Head Information Services Librarian
Angel-Anne Randall, Head Children's Librarian
Linda Archetto, Young Adult/Audiovisual Librarian

NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OF INTEREST

--Elinor Hashim, Supervisor of Reference and Technical Services at the Perkin-Elmer Corporate Library in Norwalk, Connecticut was sworn in as Chair of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science on November 18. The Commission was established in 1970 as a permanent, independent agency to advise the President and Congress by developing and recommending policies and plans to provide library and information services adequate for the changing needs of the people of the United States.

--Sarah M. Thomas Kadec has been appointed Library Programs Director for the Government Printing Office. As Director, she is responsible for administering the library depository program and for the preparation of the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Documents. She has served in a variety of public and private libraries, among them the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Executive Office of the President. Her most recent position was as Special Assistant to the Director, Science and Education Management Staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. She is past president of the Washington, D.C. chapter of the Special Libraries Association, was instrumental in establishing the Federal Information Manager's Group, and is active in the American Society for Information Science. She has also taught at the University of Maryland, Catholic University, and Hebrew University in Israel.



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