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DECEMBER 1984

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The Bulletin is published ten times per year, with combined issues in May/June and July/August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the first day of each month for publication by the first of the following 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 for publication. 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 7½ inches wide by 6 inches high.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

RILA's elections are over; the Annual Conference is past; now it's time to settle down to running the business of the Association for the coming year. But not without some comment on the year gone by. First, let us all pause to say thank you and ask all of the officers who have served RILA so well to take a bow--Fran Farrell-Bergeron, whose leadership as President has been an inspiration to us all; Connie Lachowicz, who as Vice-President/President-Elect has had a chance to learn the inner workings of the Association, and who now will be taking RILA forward through the next year; Chuck Moore, who has served RILA well during his terms as Treasurer, restructuring RILA's financial accounting system to make the Association solvent and therefore more effective; Christian King, who has performed all of the various duties as Secretary thoroughly and efficiently; Jean Sheridan, who has ably represented all of the members of RILA as Member-at-Large on the Executive Board; Jackie Toy, who has served so well as RILA's representative on the NELA Executive Board; and Carol DiPrete who has had a taste of the duties of ALA Councilor, and who will be continuing with these duties during the next year. Also, all of the members who have served as Committee Chairs and Committee members deserve a round of applause and our thanks for their interest in and dedication to the various activities of RILA.

Now, on to the newly elected officers of the Rhode Island Library Association. Congratulations to the successful candidates: Roberta Cairns, Vice-President/President-Elect; Mary Ellen Hardiman, Treasurer; Ellen Spilka, Secretary; Marguerite Horn, Member-at-Large; Judy Bell, NELA Councilor; and Carol DiPrete, ALA Councilor. I know each and every one of them will work hard to see that RILA continues forward to achieve its goals. Now that the officers have been chosen, it's important for each of us to keep in touch with them, so that they are able to make RILA reflect the ideas and wishes of the membership of the Association. And to those persons willing to serve, but not elected, a huge THANK YOU for your willingness to work for RILA. Please know that your interest in holding an office in the Association is appreciated, and that your willingness to work should not go unrequited. There are many committees that are looking for hard workers, so please get in touch with any member of the Executive Board and let them know if you are willing to become/remain involved.

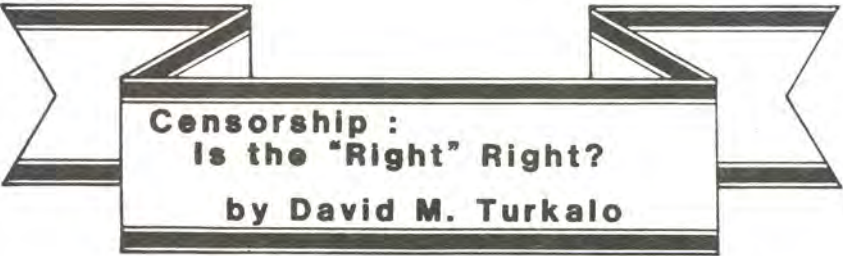
Congratulations to the Conference Committee for presenting us with one of the best conferences ever. I found the programs to be interesting, the speakers to be excellent, and the overall organization of the conference to be without fault. For those who were unable to attend the programs--the January issue of the Bulletin will have short summaries of each session.

Lastly, I am pleased to introduce some new members of the Bulletin staff--Marion Sabella, Librarian at the Rhode Island Medical Society Library, and Kathleen Cotter, Reader's Advisor/Reference Librarian at the Providence Public Library, will be sharing the duties of Technical Editor. Angel Hilliard, who is currently the compiler for the Calendar section of the Bulletin, will also be assisting with the production aspects. Linda Walton, who is in transition from her current position as Legislative Reference Librarian at the State Library to her new position as Librarian at Butler Hospital, will be responsible for the mailing of the Bulletin and for maintaining subscription records for our paid subscriptions. All of these people will be tremendous assets to the Bulletin staff.

Chris Chapman

Editor





Censorship : Is the "Right" Right?

by David M. Turkalo

Collection development is one of the most important processes of librarianship because to do it well takes a total commitment to the principles of intellectual freedom, a good knowledge of books and materials, a basic understanding of the community which the library serves, and a strong materials selection policy which reflects the library's role in the community and how the library's material selection policy is equipped to meet the community's changing needs and interests (8:378).

Intellectual freedom, as a hallmark of America, has basically seen itself attacked in two ways, one overt and the other covert. The overt attacks are familiar to all who have read the newspapers and magazines of recent years or watched the nightly news. They have taken the form of well-organized vocal tirades by those on the Right against materials which they have found objectionable in libraries and schools.

Changing Times notes, "The bulk of the opposition to what is judged to be objectionable reading matter originates with national groups that are politically or religiously conservative...In the vanguard are the Reverend Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority, Phyllis Schlafly's Eagle Forum, the Heritage Foundation, and the Free Congress Research and Education Project" (5:18). While it is true that other groups, many of which are far from being philosophically aligned with the Right, have called for censorship of certain materials (Black groups regarding Little Black Sambo and Jewish groups opposed to The Merchant of Venice are two that come immediately to mind), it is the Right that has been the most vocal and most successful in book removal and control in recent years.

What does the Right want? Cal Thomas, Vice-President of the Moral Majority, stated at the 1982 American Library Association Conference, "Let me say right here that the Moral Majority...is not now involved, and will not be involved in libraries in any way except that some of our members carry library cards and occasionally borrow books from them and pay fines when they are overdue. That is the extent of our involvement in libraries and I can promise you that will be

the extent of our involvement in the future" (15:182). Thomas lists two actions which would go a long way in allaying the fears of conservatives that cries from the Left of abuses of intellectual freedom are only so much eyewash to cover up the purveying of smut. First, open up the book selection process to the public. He points out: "Most conservatives I know want only balance in the reading material their tax dollars pay for. If Gloria Steinem and Betty Friedan are to be bought, then Phyllis Schlafly and George Gilder should be as well" (15:183). Second, Thomas asks, regarding the use of questionable material by children and/or teenagers, "Couldn't some minimal standards be established...that certain books...should not necessarily be banned, but that access to them should be restricted or require a note from home or an accompanying parent before they are borrowed? Is this unreasonable? I don't think so" (15:184).

Is Thomas's portrayal of the Right's demands for fairness in the collection development process accurate? In follow-up remarks, Nat Hentoff countered:

I've heard it before--that the Moral Majority folks don't censor, no sir. They don't have anything to do with libraries; they just accept them as the rest of us do...Some of the cases I know about in Virginia and South Carolina contradict that notion. And it was on January 1, 1981, that Jerry Falwell himself said, 'Examine your public schools, libraries, and textbooks for immoral, anti-family, and anti-American content.' Now, did he mean just examine them, just go in and look at them? He's certainly not a yo-yo (9:185).

Going back and forth on such matters can (and does) go on interminably. But it involves nothing since both sides have enough skeletons in their closets to keep each other gloating for years. The point which the Right makes, and which demands attention, is that conservative books and literature are constantly getting short-shifted in the selection process, ergo, the need for public input. This is the obvious solution to the proposed problem that selection is in the hands of a generally liberal group (librarians), while the public on the whole is more conservative.

Pre-selection censorship, real and the accusations thereof, is an issue with which to be grappled. And it is clearly within the library professional's bailiwick to be accountable for gaps in the collection's development. As John Berry notes, "The purist quickly responds to such ideas by asking, Who are you to decide for others?...To that one can only respond that while the right to select or reject certain materials may be negotiable and debatable, clearly the responsibility for building a library's collection rests with the librarian"

(2:839). Clearly, the conservative Right disagrees and feels that the library profession has abdicated from the rules of fair play in the selection of materials whose funding is taxpayer derived.

Overt attempts at censorship (or whatever word may be chosen to disguise it) are relatively easy to recognize, and the delineation of "sides" in the issue is usually more clear-cut than not. Covert censorship (pre-selection, "non-quality" book selection) is not so easy to finger and is the type of censorship which is probably more insidious, since it is practiced by the group which prides itself on being the most non-censorial of all: librarians.

Sheila Apted notes, "Selection means choice. No library can buy every book it wishes, nor even every book which might be useful, especially in times of frugal budgets. Each book selected means that others have to be rejected" (1:175). Since reality dictates that every possible book cannot be purchased, obviously an offended party can read much into a situation when a favored purchase is rejected by library professionals. But there is more to this than mere paranoia. As David Spiller points out, "...public library provision tends simply to follow the pattern of book publishing...rather than to reflect any value judgement or the library's role in the community. Minority interests are not sufficiently safeguarded--although this must be an essential function of any public library" (13:297).

Since the Right (and the Left) would maintain that the publishing industry as a whole is controlled by elements antagonistic to their viewpoints, it is easy to extrapolate that selection policies which follow this pattern are opening themselves up to a potential barrage of criticism. Further credence can be given to this point by the fact that many of the books and other materials which the opposing poles of thought embrace are published by small, alternative houses outside of the industry's mainstream. Selection professionals, if they are following in lock-step the scenario that Spiller lays out, would probably read and ignore the catalogs of these houses or delegate them to the circular file without even a cursory glance.

Covert censorship also occurs when high circulation is used as the last word in book selection. This philosophy, pioneered by the Baltimore County Public Library system, is basically laissez-faire librarianship, with public taste and best-seller lists being pandered to at the high expense of not developing a well-rounded collection. As Murray Bob states,

"The notion of consumer sovereignty overlooks the fact that tastes are easily manipulated, influenced by suggestion, custom, example, and constantly changed, being modified by factors such as price and relative availability, not to mention advertising" (4:1707).

Finally, when pre-selection is practiced to avoid controversy and thereby short-circuit the overt censors, covert censorship occurs. Celeste West writes, "Everyone, by omission or commission, wants to exclude certain material from their library because it is provocative, either to them or someone else, and no one wants trouble" (16:1651). In their study of prior censorship in libraries, Woods and Perry-Holmes, found that

In most instances, libraries did not acknowledge that controversiality was a factor in either restricting or not owning a title. Budget considerations were the most common explanation for not making an item freely available. Often, absent items had been available in the past, but were not replaced when worn out or found to be missing. Budget problems are undoubtedly a reality in the eighties, but the high demand implied by titles wearing out or being stolen would indicate that these are the very titles libraries should have or be willing to replace (17:1714).

If libraries are indeed going out of their way, in the ignoble pursuit to avoid controversy, by NOT purchasing material which would otherwise fit into collections, it is as disturbing as the Right's charges that balance is not maintained in the selection process and indicates that many library professionals would rather pay lip-service to intellectual freedom than actually to labor in the vineyard, whatever the social, economic, or political consequences. This is wrong. The goal of selection should be that, no matter whose day in the political sun it is, access to a spectrum of thought is guaranteed. That the Right is more vocal these days is but a sign of current social and political brewings. These are cyclical things. The Left, in recent history, had its day in the sixties and seventies and surely will again. It is the access to thought, not thought itself, that should be a constant. As West puts it, "Access is the key to consumer sovereignty" (16:1652).

The book selection process in institutions funded by tax monies will never make everyone happy. Librarians should

not strive to achieve such a perfection in an imperfect world. Rather, we should strive for fairness for all concerned, for balancing viewpoints on all subjects. The profession should not give up ground in what is rightfully within the realm of its professional expertise. But neither should it be afraid to admit to mistakes in the selection process or to improve the status quo when simple justice and good collection development policies demand it.

David M. Turkalo is a reference librarian at the Providence Public Library

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**OCLC and
Government Publications:
Better Bibliographic Control
and Access**

by Anne E. Bridges

In the last ten years, the most significant advance in the bibliographic control of government publications has been their inclusion, on a systematic basis, in the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) database. Begun in 1971, OCLC is an online cataloging system whose membership, as of 1982, had grown to 2800 libraries. Over 700 of these participants are federal depositories. Forty of the forty-nine regional depositories are included in that number (12,277). Currently, it is possible to search a government publication on OCLC using the Superintendent of Documents (Sudoc) number, title, author, author/title, Library of Congress card number, OCLC control number, ISBN or ISSN, if available. This innovation has provided better bibliographic control and increased patron access to government publications.

Since July of 1976, the Government Printing Office (GPO) has been entering the Monthly Catalog, some 30,000 entries per year, in the OCLC database. This was a major departure from its old cataloging practices. Previously, the GPO cataloged by system unique to that office using its own manual and subject headings. The switch required that the GPO adopt Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) and the Library of Congress subject headings. These changes have helped bring the bibliographic records of government publications in line with the records of other publications (9:59).

The Monthly Catalog is printed from the OCLC record. Although this innovation has swelled the size of each issue, it has provided several advantages. The computer-generated Monthly Catalog has ensured that the OCLC record is current (12:282). The entries are in a standard format which allows a library to create catalog cards for inclusion in the public catalog (6:121). The Monthly Catalog entries include the OCLC control number so that any publication easily may be searched on the database (8:1-2). Also, the patron who has had experience with the public catalog can use the Monthly Catalog more easily since the entries are in a familiar format with recognizable subject headings.

In 1980, the Library of Congress and the GPO determined that responsibility for the descriptive cataloging of government publications would be transferred to the GPO (3:89; 4:250). The Library of Congress still adds subject headings, Library of Congress and Dewey classification numbers. The Library of Congress also provides the GPO with the necessary cataloging information and personnel training. The effort made by the GPO and the Library of Congress to coordinate cataloging activities for government publications has reduced duplication and provided a more consistent bibliographic record (4:250).

The GPO is also a participant in CONSER, a major component of the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem. It was designed to develop and implement uniform standards for serials. The GPO, as the authority center for government serials, provides cataloging information to the Library of Congress for federal serial publications and verifies the OCLC record. Serials are entered quickly and accurately into the database, providing cataloging information for member libraries (12:280-1, 9:59-60).

The inclusion of government publications in the OCLC database forced changes in the search capabilities of the system. Few government publications have personal authors; most are under title or corporate author. Searching under title often produced several entries, and the user had to spend time locating the correct one. Searching under corporate author was even more difficult as all the government agencies were prefaced by "United States." A search using the United States as the corporate author produced a discouraging number of entries, even when the corporate author was combined with the title (11:1). Therefore, originally the OCLC database presented some problems for depositories attempting to search for government publications.

OCLC addressed the problem in two ways. First, it developed a list of terms, called a "stoplist," that should be omitted from a search if the terms appeared at the beginning of a corporate entry. Included on the list are the words "United States." Consequently, if the corporate heading reads "United States, National Park Service," the OCLC user should search under "National Park Service," omitting the "United States." This greatly reduces the number of entries retrieved through an author/title search (11:1). Secondly, in 1980, OCLC developed another search key that allowed the user to search the database by Sudoc number. A searchable field, 086, was added to the bibliographic record. When searching by this key, the user enters gn:, then the Sudoc number of one to two letters and one to ten numbers. Searching by Sudoc number provides the user with speedy access to the desired entry (7:99-108).

One of the prime advantages to depository libraries provided by the OCLC system is access to cataloging information. Some libraries prefer to integrate government publications with the regular collection. A bibliographic record from OCLC, in the appropriate AACR2 format with Library of Congress and/or Dewey classification numbers, is a tremendous time-saver for those depositories. According to librarians like Judith Myers, Helen Britton and Peter Graham, this innovation has removed one of the barriers to integrating government publications with the rest of collection (10:311-2;6:121). Graham suggested

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that OCLC provide depositories with catalog cards for their selected government publications, using the ordering information for each depository available at the GPO. The United States government should provide at least partial funding for such cataloging aids, according to Graham (6:123). If these printed cards were available in the public catalog, access to government publications would be greatly increased.

There are other advantages derived from the inclusion of government publications in the OCLC database. For instance, the addition of added entries and subject headings provides greater access to government publications and hopefully will lead to increased use. If a library has an online public catalog, government publications in OCLC's database can be easily integrated into the catalog. The tape of a specific library's holdings can be purchased from OCLC (12:278-9).

Sharon Walbridge suggested that an OCLC terminal located in or near a government publications department could be "a powerful public relations tool" (12:281). On the terminal, it is relatively easy to verify whether a requested publication is actually a government publication. The OCLC database is more current than the Monthly Catalog so it can be used to obtain information about recent publications (12:281-2). Efficient use of the Monthly Catalog is dependent on the knowledge of at least an approximate date of publication of material. The OCLC database provides a unified source of bibliographic information for recent publications for which the date is unknown.

Since 1979, OCLC has had a subsystem that allows the user to determine the location of particular items among the member libraries. Inclusion of government publications in the OCLC database has allowed librarians to locate items not in their own collection and request them via interlibrary loan. The terminal even will print automatically the OCLC record on the interlibrary loan form. This automated system has allowed for increased access by the public (12:284).

This author's experience in searching the OCLC database for government publications has uncovered some limitations. The search key for corporate author may not be used from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. If using OCLC during these hours, the search is limited to personal author, author/title, title, Sudoc number, Library of Congress card number, OCLC control number and ISBN/ISSN. Relatively few government publications have personal authors so that key is often not applicable. Unlike books by commercial printers, government publications frequently do not have Library of Congress card numbers or ISBNs. These factors reduce the number of approaches one may take when searching OCLC for government publications.

Often, one may locate an item in the database only to find that the 086 field, or Sudoc number, has been omitted. This is particularly true for material printed before 1976. Before this date, government publications, if entered at all, were usually entered by the Library of Congress which does not assign Sudoc numbers. Also, the government publications that are non-GPO items may not have a Sudoc number. Occasionally, a depository staff member will catalog an item and assign a Sudoc number. If the symbol GPO appears after the participating library symbol, that is an indication that the number assigned by that depository has been added to the Sudoc classification system by the GPO. If it does not appear, other libraries must decide if they wish to use that non-GPO assigned number. If the Superintendent of Documents decides later to assign that number to another publication, a conflict will result.

Problems often arise from the nature and format of government publications themselves. Some publications are issued jointly by two or more government agencies and the OCLC user must decide which agency, if any, was assigned primary responsibility. The title of publications, especially House and Senate publications, can be difficult to delineate. Often a publication will appear in the database with two or even three versions of the title. Some publications have a title that is common to many other publications. For example, a search under the title "Census of Population: 1960" will produce many entries and it can be very time-consuming to locate the specific entry.

These limitations aside, OCLC can perform many valuable functions in the government publications division of the library. It can be used to resolve number conflicts that occasionally appear on the shipping lists. The OCLC record is a tremendous time-saver for depositories that wish to integrate their government publications with the regular collection. It provides standard cataloging information and classification numbers.

Patrons benefit from the presence of an OCLC terminal in the government publication division. The database can be used to determine if a publication is by a government agency or by a commercial printer. Interlibrary loan requests can be handled more quickly by use of the OCLC database. The computerized system is more current than the Monthly Catalog and has no date limitations after 1976. All in all, the use of OCLC terminals by depository libraries provides better access to collections of government publications.

Anne Bridges is a part-time employee at
the North Kingstown Public Library.

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*the RILA Personnel Committee proudly presents
its 3rd year of*

Personnel Seminars 1984-85

1) Affirmative Action



September 26, 1984

Nellie Russell,
Affirmative Action Officer,
Brown University

2) Conflicting Goals : Institutional vs. Professional



January 23, 1985

Dan Austin,
Personnel Director,
Providence Public Library

3) Conflict Resolution



2nd or 3rd Wed. of April, 1985

To be announced
Naval War College Staff Member

All workshops will be held at the Warwick Public Library, Sandy Lane Rd.,
Warwick, Rhode Island, from 7:00pm to 8:30 pm.

To register, please complete this form and return to:

Susan Waddington
Providence Public Library

Any questions, call Susan at 521-8736

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TO: RILA MEMBERS

FROM: RILA PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

RE: THE SPEAKER'S BUREAU

A Speaker's Bureau can be one of the most effective public relation programs for Rhode Island libraries and librarians. In order to promote libraries to our communities, we would like to design a brochure for Spring 1985. Prior to publication, you will be contacted concerning the policies and procedures of the Bureau. Don't panic, limits will be set! Participants will be able to drop out of the Bureau at their discretion or not accept a request for a program. For your convenience, a list of suggested topics is attached. Please return the form to:

Tanya Trinkaus, RILA Public Relations Committee Chair
Rhode Island Historical Society Library
121 Hope Street
Providence, RI 02906

For questions or further information, call Tanya Trinkaus at 331-8575.

YES, I am interested in the Speakers Bureau.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

LIBRARY _____

TOPIC(S) _____

PRIOR TO PUBLICATION ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE CONTACTED.

SUGGESTED TOPICS

Please feel free to add and/or modify

AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARY SERVICES

Graphics
Enhance your programming with visuals
Plan and create a slide-sync program
Plan and create your own videotape

AUTOMATION

Automation of library processes
Databases in libraries
Microcomputers in libraries

BIBLIOTHERAPY

BOOK REVIEWING-BOOK TALKS (specify subject area)

COOPERATION

Storytelling Cooperatives
Information networks

DISASTER PLANNING

FEMALES AND FEMINISM

FINE LETTERPRESS PRINTING

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Why do we have libraries?
Censorship

GIFTS TO LIBRARIES (what do libraries want?)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Consumer information
How your legislature works
Legal resources for the layperson

GRANTSMANSHIP

HEALTH INFORMATION AT YOUR LIBRARY

HISTORY OF THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK

HOW A LIBRARY HELPS YOUR CHILD'S EDUCATION

HOW THE STOCKMARKET WORKS

HOW TO...

get assistance for small businesses
manage your own portfolio
make puppets-put on a show
publish the book you've been writing
set up a personal library
trace your family tree

MUSIC

Building your collection

PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT

WHAT MAKES A GOOD PROGRAM WORK

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Antiquarian booktrade
Preservation of materials at home
The business library

STORYTELLING FOR CHILDREN/ADULTS

TRACKING CONSUMER INFORMATION

VOLUNTEERS

How to organize volunteers
Volunteers in libraries

We know that librarians are some of the most knowledgeable people in our community. Join the Speaker's Bureau and raise the public's consciousness about our profession.



BULLETIN BOARD



The '85 ALA CONFERENCE in Chicago will include Poster Sessions, the bulletin board displays of research, programs and problem-solving ideas that have been a popular addition to the Conference programs since their introduction in 1982. The two-hour sessions provide an opportunity for individuals to share ideas, publicize their research and develop professional contacts. To order booklets with abstracts of last year's presentations and applications for the 1985 Poster Sessions, write: Poster Sessions, Public Information Office, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. The application deadline is January 30, 1985.

The PROVIDENCE ATHENAEUM has received a humanities resource grant award from the Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities which will enable the Library to produce a printed catalogue of its distinctive special collection of early books in the field of voyage, travel and exploration. The two-year project will be supported by an outright grant of \$8,575, with an additional \$8,500 in authorized challenge grant funds. The total cost of the project is over \$35,000 - the remaining \$18,000 coming from in-kind and volunteer Athenaeum services. Interested scholars and institutions will be notified upon completion of the project.

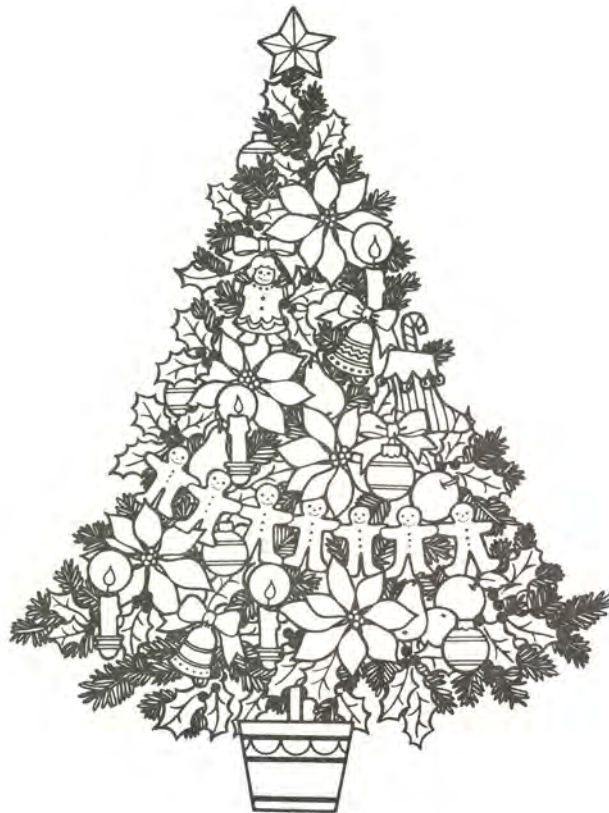
Financial Assistance for Library Education, Academic Year 1985-86 is now available from the ALA Standing Committee on Library Education. The annual directory gives information on national awards and on scholarships, fellowships, grants and assistantships from state library agencies and associations, educational institutions and local libraries. Copies of the booklet are now available upon request from SCOLE, ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611. Send \$1 to cover postage and handling for single copies. Institutions and associations that wish to obtain multiple copies for distribution should contact SCOLE at ALA.

ALA's Reference and Adult Services Division Machine-Assisted Reference Section seeks proposals for informal tabletop presentations preceding its 1985 Annual Conference program on end user searching. Presentations will consist of materials and displays that will fit on a six to eight foot table, and participants should be available for 90 minutes to discuss their displays. Areas of interest include library case studies,

training, publicity and research related to end user online systems. Send one-page proposals by January 3, 1985 to Charles Gilreath, Head, Central Reference Department, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

Middletown celebrated their fifth anniversary as MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY (having been Middletown Free Library in their previous facility) with a gala party. Seventy attendees shared champagne and anniversary cake, took in a before and after exhibit, and listened to the Baroque musical offering of the Island Players.

* * * * *



PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DESIRE GORHAM PALMER has joined the staff of the Providence Athenaeum as Children's Librarian, sharing the position with Mary Greene. Ms. Palmer is currently attending RIC working towards her master's degree in education.

JOANNE GORMAN, formerly director of the public library in Danielson, CT, is the new part-time Reference Librarian at Middletown Public Library.

ANITA JACKSON, assistant at the St. George's School Library, has been promoted to Assistant Librarian.

MOLLY T. CURRY has resigned and VIRGINIA B. TATE has retired from the Redwood Library and Athenaeum.

MONIC L. BAILEY and MARIS S. HUMPHREYS have joined the staff of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum.

CAROL COOK, who earned her MLS from Case Western Reserve, has joined the Providence Athenaeum staff as Bibliographer/Librarian working on a two-year grant project from the RI Committee for the Humanities (see Bulletin Board).

CHRIS CHAPMAN was elected Chairperson of the North Atlantic Health Science Libraries, a regional chapter of the Medical Library Association, at its annual meeting in October.

BARBARA SCHER proudly announces the birth of twin sons born June 21st! Ms. Scher has worked at the Portsmouth Free Public Library, and most recently, at the Redwood Library and Athenaeum in Newport.



JOBLINE

Part-time, temporary librarian: for initial establishment of small staff and client library at the Providence Center for Counseling and Psychiatric Services. Duties include cataloging existing collection, selection, and establishment of circulation system. Hours are flexible; clerical help is available; and salary is negotiable (approximately \$750 depending on number of hours required). Funds may be available to continue position four hours per week. For more information, contact Imozelle T. McVeigh, The Providence Center, 520 Hope Street, Providence, RI 02906.

Volunteer librarian with library experience to assist with cataloging, maintaining article and pamphlet file; research material(s) requested by nursing staff; hours flexible. Call the Visiting Nurse Association of Providence, Cranston, Johnston & North Providence, 157 Waterman Street, Providence, RI 02906 (401) 331-8842, ext. 149.

The RI Business/Child Care Service is a newly established program of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce-Human Resources Division. This nonprofit program is committed to addressing child care concerns and assisting parents, providers of service, employers and the community in determining and selecting the appropriate care to meet their needs. The RI Business/Child Care Service has developed a Child Care Resource and Referral Service whereby persons can call and obtain information on available child care arrangements and receive counseling on selecting quality care. Another goal is to develop a resource library to be used by the varied audience. Any member of RILA who would be interested in assisting in the development of the resource library is invited to call Leslie Robertson at 272-7510.



Calendar

December 3, 1984	Event:	Cooperative Juvenile Book Review
	Place:	Providence Public Library
	Time:	9:30 a.m.
	Contact:	Melody Brown
December 10, 1984	Event:	Cooperative Juvenile Book Review
	Place:	Kingston Free Library
	Time:	9:00 a.m.
	Contact:	Melody Brown
December 11, 1984	Event:	RIFLC Quarterly Meeting
	Place:	DSLS
	Time:	9:30 a.m.
December 11, 1984	Event:	Coordinators' Meeting
	Place:	Warwick Public Library
	Time:	9:30 a.m.
December 12, 1984	Event:	R.I. Library Film Cooperative Preview Session
December 13, 1984	Event:	Young Adult Round Table - Have You Read Current Fiction?
	Place:	Cranston High School East
	Time:	2:45 p.m. Coffee 3:00 p.m. Start
	Contact:	Peggy Shea
December 17, 1984	Event:	Cooperative Juvenile Book Review
	Place:	Cranston Public Library
	Time:	9:00 a.m.
	Contact:	Melody Brown



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