

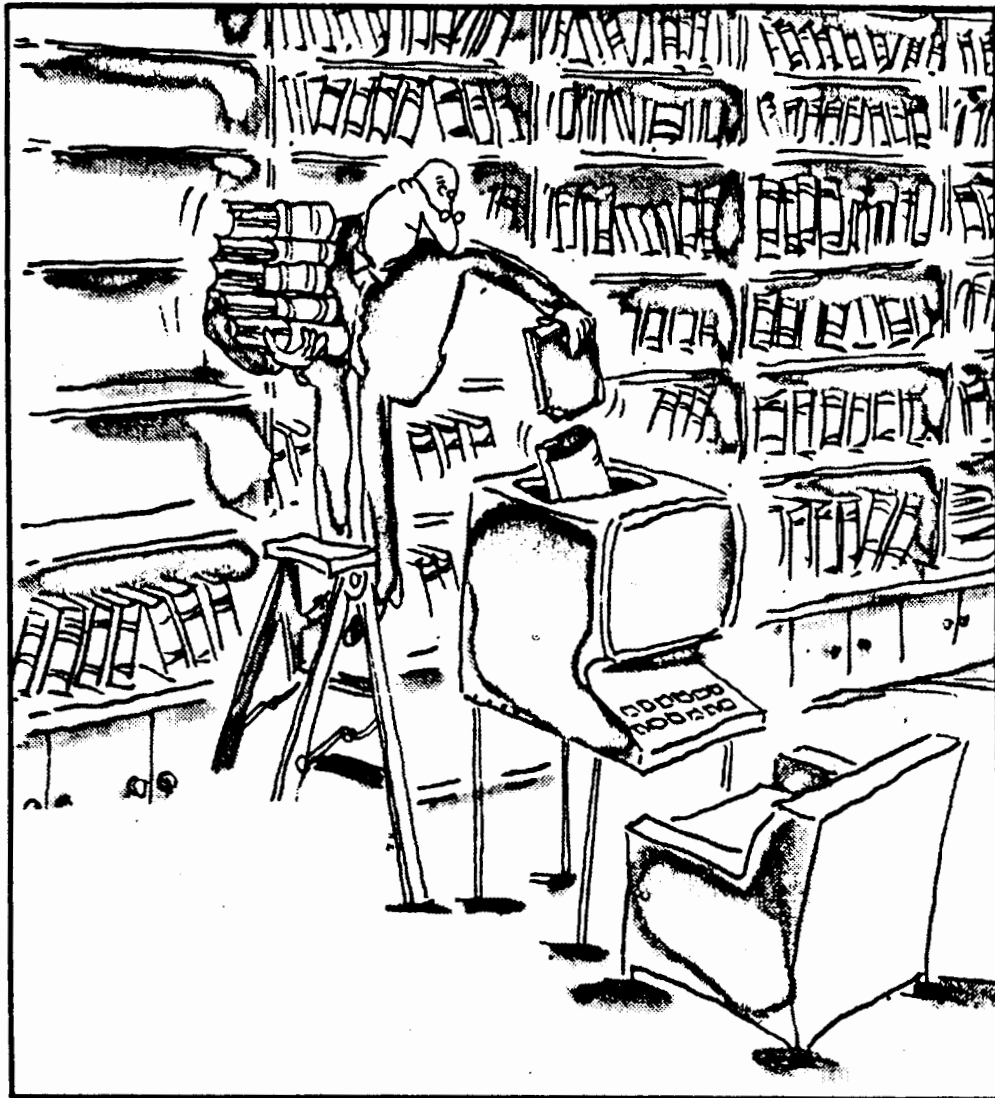
# library newsletter

VOL.

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

May 1981

The answer to library storage problems, perhaps?



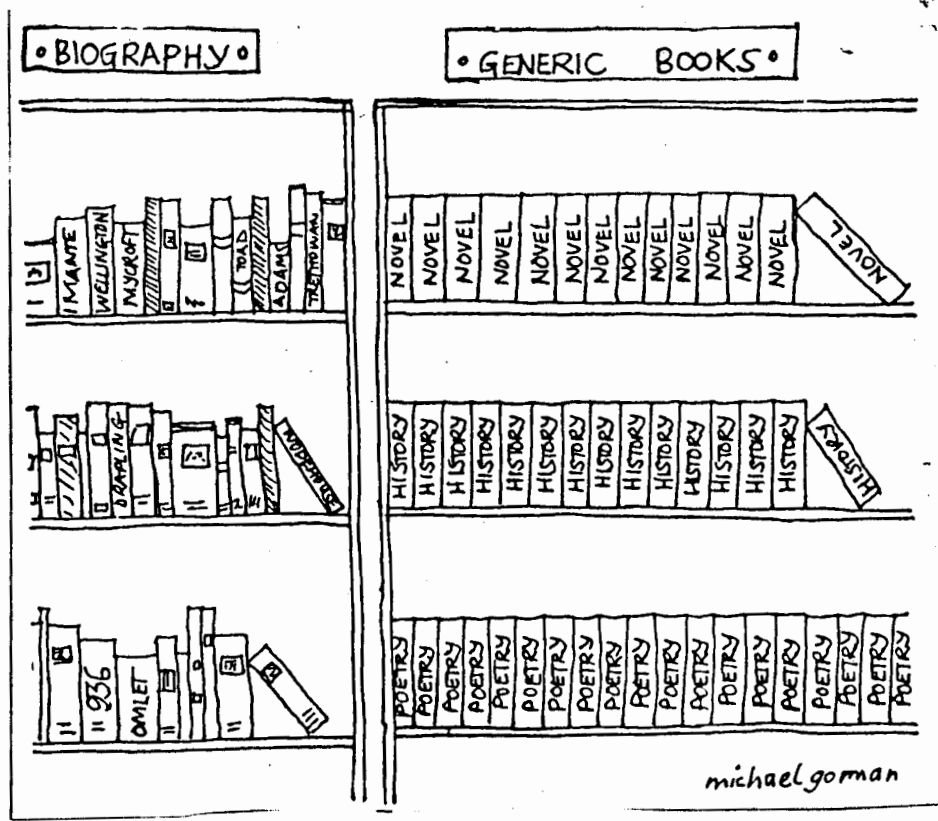
Reprinted from the New York Times, Sunday, June 29, 1980.

Richard Adams

WASHINGTON LIBRARY NETWORK - IDAHO HOLDINGS, April 22, 1981

Boise Public Library	92,675
Boise State University	94,680
College of Idaho	2,599
Idaho State Library	52,904
Lewis-Clark State College	12,264
Northwest Nazarene College	20,580
University of Idaho	84,127
	<u>359,829</u>

Gloria Ostrander



Copied without permission from AMERICAN LIBRARIES, Vol. 12, no.5, May 1981.

Gloria Ostrander

Y 3.W58/20: 2D54 The White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Dialogues on the Future of Library and Information Services. November 15-19, 1979.

Dialogues on the Future of Library and Information Services are contained in the three cassettes distributed as a result of the White House Conference on Library and Information services. The six dialogues are titled:

Library and Information Services for Meeting Personal needs.  
 Library and Information Services for Enhancing Lifelong Learning.  
 Library and Information Services for Improving Organizations and the Professions.  
 Library and Information Services for Effectively Governing Our Society.  
 Library and Information Services for Increasing International Understanding and Cooperation.  
 Libraries, Information Services and Society.

These cassettes are located in the Documents Department.

Darryl Huskey  
 Government Documents Librarian

Comments from Cheryl K. Shurtleff, current artist on display in the main hallway on first floor:

My work for the last two years has consisted of drawings, due to the limited time I have had for studio discipline. (Most of my time is spent teaching classes in art history and design at BSU, and working toward a PhD in art history at the University of Oregon). Drawing for me is direct and spontaneous, and therefore it serves as an outlet -- most of the images I use are meaningful to me personally, or act as symbols for personal experiences. The watermelon is a childhood memory, and I often use it as a symbol for myself.

In late May, Cheryl's work will be hung at the Art Attack gallery in the 8th Street Marketplace.

Mary McKie began as Periodicals Supervisor on May 11th. Mary most recently worked at the State Library in the Blind and Physically Handicapped area.

General circulation was up 9.6% in April over April 1980.

To all of you who have helped circulation or loaned us book trucks in our time of need, THANKS.

Janet Strong, Circulation  
 Librarian

## IDAHO STATE TEXTBOOK AND IMPROVEMENT OF INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The Committee is charged with the responsibility for screening, evaluating and recommending textbooks for adoption by public schools to the State Board of Education. Committee membership includes a representative from each of the four-year state institutions of higher learning, and representation by school administrators, classroom teachers, trustees, and the State Department of Education.

Instructional materials published in each subject area are evaluated on a five-year adoption cycle. Materials considered by the Committee to contribute to the improvement of instruction are placed on the State Adopted List approved by the State Board of Education. Local school district personnel evaluate listed instructional materials and select those materials designed to fit local needs.

Dave Baldwin was appointed to complete the six-year term of Dr. Norma Sadler as Boise State University's representative. The Curriculum Resource Center received all of the materials considered by the Committee, normally adding 1500 to 2000 pieces to the collection (old editions and programs are removed), thereby contributing to little net growth in the collection. The latest list of State Adopted Textbooks is available for examination in the Curriculum Resource Center.

David A. Baldwin  
Curriculum Resource Center Librarian

Many thanks to our Social Committee for the potluck on Friday, May 15th. What a delicious way to celebrate our survival of another semester. You folks do good work!!

Information technology is radically changing the society in which we live at a rate that is unprecedented.

If the airlines were progressing as rapidly as this technology, the Concord would be carrying half a million passengers at 20 million miles an hour for less than a penny apiece.

In the United States, 400,000 computers are now doing work that would require five trillion people if done by hand. Moreover, all the information machines in the country can be powered for a year with the energy of one oil tanker, and the primary resource needed to build the machines of the future is sand.

Computers are getting smaller, faster, cheaper, more reliable, and more pervasive. The range of applications is growing at an enormous rate. To illustrate the magnitude of change we might consider the human brain as our base. In the early 1950s, it would have taken a computer the size of New York City, and drawing more power than the whole subway system, to contain most of the functional elements of the brain. By the early 60s, with transistorization, the computer containing those functions had shrunk to the size of the Statue of Liberty, and a 10-kilowatt generator would have kept it going. By the early 70s, with the introduction of integrated circuits, there had been a further compression down to the size of a Greyhound bus. By the mid-70s, it was the size of a television set and now is not much larger than a typewriter. Soon, a computer with this capability will shrink below the size of a human brain and will draw all the power it needs from a portable radio battery.

The entire contents of a book will soon be found on a single silicon chip that can fit through the eye of a large needle. By the late 1980s, if data compression techniques continue, it will be possible to store an entire library in a space about the size of a paperback. Even now, using video-disc technology read by a laser, it is possible to store the entire contents of the Library of Congress on 200 feet of shelving; that is, on one wall of a large room.

Abstracted from an article entitled "The Fortune Cookie: Socio-Political Impact of Information Technology" by Marilyn K. Gell.  
Special Libraries, April 1981.

Submitted by Ralph Hansen