

BULLETIN

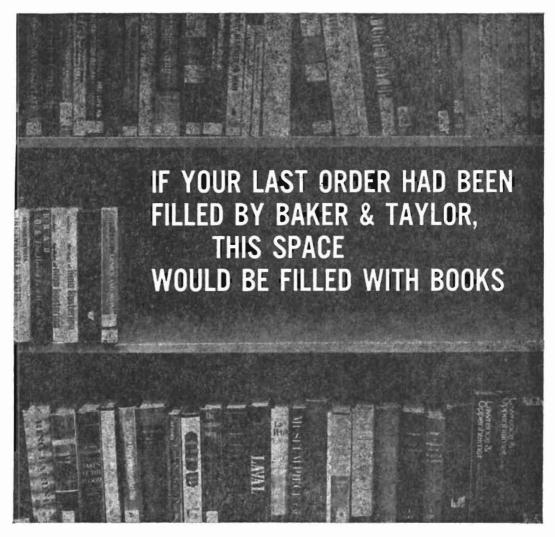
SPRING 1973 VOL. 37

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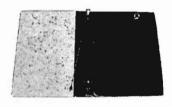
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The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association representing every type of library serving the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.

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Miss Sandra Taylor, Confederation
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# BULLETIN

- From the President's Desk.
- Nominations for Officers of the Association 1973-74.
- Agenda Outline for Annual Meeting.
- Constitution and By-laws of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.
- 10 Report on Summer Project for P.E.I. Libraries.

Joanne Shepherd

Halifax City School Library System 1973.

Helen H. Cummings

A Nova Scotia Library Associa-16

Virginia Eamon

18 Documents – New Brunswick.

Eric L. Swanick

20 Out of the In Box.

SPRING 1973, VOL. 37 NO. 1

# FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

# A. P. L. A. ARCHIVES

The Association Archives have for the past three years been under the care of Sister Marie Michael at the Coady Institute in Antigonish. She accepted the responsibility for this task without being fully aware of what she was getting involved in. When she received this material it was not well organized and a great deal of effort was required in arranging it into a meaningful collection.

Unfortunately Sister Marie Michael has left the Atlantic Provinces and it is now necessary to find someone to continue the work which she has so capably begun. The Dalhousie School of Library Service has agreed to provide a home for the Association Archives and Dr. Horrocks has indicated that some student help will perhaps be available to assist in maintaining the collection. It will be necessary to find someone to act as Archivist and coordinate the development of the Archives.

On behalf of the Association, I wish to thank Sister Marie Michael for her very valuable contribution and appeal for someone to continue the task which has been so capably begun.

> Don Scott President

# **NOMINATIONS**

Following is the proposed slate of Officers for the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1973-74:

Past President -

Mr. Don Scott Provincial Librarian Provincial Library 188 Prince Street Charlottetown, P.E.I.

President -

Miss Heather Harbord Chief Librarian Dartmouth Regional Library Wyse Road Dartmouth, Nova Scotia Vicc-President for Newfoundland -

Mrs. Mary Jones Chief Librarian City of St. John's Public Library Arts and Culture Centre St. John's, Newfoundland (serving second year of a two-year term)

Vice-President for Nova Scotia -

Mrs. Anna Oxley Systems Librarian Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia

Vice-President for New Brunswick and President-Elect —

Mrs. Katherine LeButt Regional Librarian York Regional Library 112 Smythe Street Fredericton, New Brunswick Vice-President for Prince Edward Island - Treasurer -

Mr. Bill Ledwell Chief of Educational Media Provincial Library P. O. Box 1000 Charlottetown, P.E.I. Miss Ingrid Haase Deputy Chief Librarian Colchester-East Hants Regional Library Truro, Nova Scotia

Secretary -

Mrs. Mary Dykstra Lecturer Dalhousie School of Library Service Dalhousie University Halifax, Nova Scotia Respectfully submitted,

Heather Harbord Mary Jones Terry Amis Don Scott Eleanor Magee, Chairman

# AGENDA OUTLINE FOR ANNUAL MEETING ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

to be held in Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 4, 5, and 6

FRIDAY, May 4		1:30 p.m.	School Libraries Session, featuring presentation by	
7:30 p.m.	Registration at Confederation Centre Library.		Margaret Scott, University of Toronto.	
8:15 p.m.	Business meeting (Lecture Theatre), followed by informal reception, cash bar, etc.	3:30 p.m.	Public Libraries Session (details to be announced).	
		3:00 p.m.	University Libraries Session (details to be announced).	
SATURDAY May 5		7:00 p.m.	Reception at Confederation Centre.	
9:30 a.m.	Coffee and chatter in Lecture Theatre.	8:00 p.m.	Banquet at Confederation Centre.	
10:15 a.m.	Presentation by A. E. Gotlieb, Deputy Minister, Department of Communications, Ottawa,	SUNDAY May 6		
	followed by discussion.	10:00 a.m.	Business Meeting at Lecture Theatre, Confederation Cen-	
12 Noon	Luncheon at Confederation Centre.		tre. This should conclude at noon.	

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Constitution of the Association is being reprinted for the information of Association members, particularly recent members, and for reference during the Annual Conference.

# CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I - NAME

Section I - Name

The name of this body shall be the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, hereafter referred to as "the Association".

ARTICLE II - OBJECT

Section I - Object

The object of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association shall be:

- To promote library service throughout the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland;
- b) To cooperate with other associations on matters of mutual concern;
- c) To serve the professional interests of librarians in the region.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Section I – Membership

Any individual may become a member on payment of the fees provided for in the By-laws; however, the Executive reserves the right to suspend members with cause. Honorary membership may be conferred at the discretion of the Executive. ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS

Section I — Officers

The Officers of the Association shall be:

- a) A President.
- b) A Vice-President from each of the four Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, one of whom shall be designated as President-Elect. In order to provide greater continuity one Vice-President other than the President-Elect shall be elected for a two-year term. This shall be done on a rotational basis among the Provinces.
- A Secretary residing in an area geographically convenient to the President.
- d) A Treasurer residing in the Province of Nova Scotia.

All of the above shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Association.

The immediate Past President shall be an ex-officio member of the Executive.

#### Section II - Duties of Officers

The officers shall perform such dutics pertaining to their respective offices and such other duties as may be approved by the Executive. The President-Elect shall serve the first year after election as first Vice-President, the second year as President and the third year as Past President. The President, the Secretary and the

Treasurer shall report annually to the Association.

# Section III - Terms of Office

- a) All officers and all elected members of the Executive shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen.
- b) No member shall hold the office of Treasurer for more than three years.

# ARTICLE V - COMMITTEES

# Section I - Committees

Committees shall be established as set forth in the By-laws or as appointed by the Executive.

### ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

# Section I - Meetings

Meetings shall be held as provided for in the By-laws.

# Section II - Quorum

A quorum shall consist of ten percent of the membership or twenty-five delegates, whichever is greater.

# ARTICLE VII - MANAGEMENT

# Section I - Executive

- The administration of the affairs of the Association shall be vested in the Executive.
- b) The Executive shall have power to fill all vacancies in office *pro tem*, the person so elected by the Executive to serve only until the next annual meeting of the Association.
- c) Meetings of the Executive may be called by the President at such times and places as he may designate and shall also be called upon request of a majority of the Executive.
- d) A majority shall constitute a quorum of the Executive.

# Section II - Finances

- a) It shall be the duty of the Executive to review and approve the budget as prepared by the Finance Committee. All expenditures beyond the budgeted amount shall be approved by the Executive.
- b) The Treasurer shall sign all cheques which subsequently shall be co-signed by the President.
- c) The Treasurer shall submit his financial statement for formal audit at the conclusion of the financial year.

# Section III - Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the Association shall be May 1st to April 30th. The fiscal year shall govern all business and activities of the Association except as otherwise provided by the Constitution and By-laws.

#### ARTICLE VIII - BY-LAWS

# Section I - By-laws

- a) By-laws may be adopted and amended by vote of the Association upon written report of the Executive or of a special committee appointed by the Association to report thereon.
- b) The Executive may amend, annul or add to these By-laws, such changes to be voted on at a following meeting of the Association.

### ARTICLE IX - AMENDMENTS

# Section I - Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote taken at the Annual General Meeting provided that notice of motion is given to all members not less than one month prior to the vote being taken.

# ARTICLE X - AFFILIATION

# Section I — Affiliation

This Association may affiliate itself with any other library association and with any

organization, upon consent given by vote at a general meeting, and may elect representatives and pay a membership fee required by the constitution or by-laws of that association or organization.

Amended May 1956

Amended May 1957 Amended August 1958 Amended May 1966 Amended May 1970

# BY-LAWS

# ARTICLE I - MEMBERSHIP

Section I – Rights and Privileges

All members of the Association shall have the right to vote. All members shall have the right to hold office.

# Section II - Fees

a) The annual fees shall be:

Personal members \$5.00 Life personal members \$100.00 Honorary members No fee

While there is no category for institution, they may purchase any publications.

- b) To remain in good standing, members must pay fees within three months of the start of the fiscal year of the Association.
- c) These fees entitle members to receive the official publication of the Association and any other releases authorized by the Executive. The Checklist and other publications of the Association are not covered by the membership fee.
- d) A percentage of each membership fee, not to exceed 50% of the fee may be allocated to the support of the official publication of the Association.
- e) The annual fees may be revised only by vote at an Annual Meeting.

# ARTICLE II - MEETINGS

Section I - Annual Meetings

There shall be an Annual Meeting of the

Association at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive. For all persons attending the Annual Meeting there may be a registration fee as fixed by the Executive. Members shall be notified of the agenda at least one month in advance of the meeting. The Minutes of the Annual Meeting shall be published in a format approved by the Executive.

# Section II - Special Meetings

Special Meetings of the Association may be called by the Executive and shall be called by the President on written request of ten members of the Association. At least one month's notice shall be given and only business specified in the notice shall be transacted.

# ARTICLE III - NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section I – Nominations and Elections

Prior to each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members, the Chairman of which shall be the Past President of the Association, to nominate candidates for elective positions.

# Section II - Nominating Committee

- a) The Nominating Committee shall report its nominations to the membership at least one month prior to the Annual Meeting.
- b) Further nominations may be placed on the floor at the Annual Meeting provided that the written consent of the nominee has been received by the Secretary of the Association.

c) Every person nominated shall be a member in good standing of the Association and a letter of acceptance shall be filed with the Secretary of the Association.

#### ARTICLE IV - EXPENSES OF OFFICERS

Section I — Expenses of Officers

Conference expenses as required shall be paid for the President and Secretary of the Association. Expenses may be paid for the Association's official delegate to other library associations where representation is desirable.

# ARTICLE V - COMMITTEES

Section I – Committees

- a) The following standing committees shall be established:
  - (i) Finance Committee to work with the Treasurer in preparing the estimates of budget for the fiscal year for the final approval of the Executive.

The membership of this committee shall consist of the President and the President-Elect and the Treasurer.

- (ii) Publications Committee to conduct a continuing study into all areas of the Association's publications, to recommend new publications, to formulate publishing policies in cooperation with the editors of publications and recommend these policies to to the Executive.
- (iii) Committee on Relations with Other Organizations to study and make recommendations on relations with other organizations especially those Canadian. Consideration must be given to cost in relation to the total membership.

- (iv) Committee on Committee Structure - to recommend as necessary to the Executive and the Association formation of new committees and to prepare terms of reference for these committees if established. To appoint chairmen and members to serve on these committees and to recommend when necessary the dissolution of of standing and special committees established in the bylaws. The President-Elect shall be the Chairman of this committee.
- (v) Nominating Committee as provided under Article III of these by-laws.
- (vi) Resolutions Committee.
- (vii) Membership Committee to recruit new members; to maintain, report and publish membership statistics. The normal term for chairman shall be at least two but preferably three years.
- b) The Executive shall establish such other standing and special committees as deemed necessary to advance the work of the Association.
- c) Chairmen of the committees shall have the power to co-opt.
- d) The chairman of each committee shall prepare a report to the President at least three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting with the exception of the Nominating Committee which shall report at least one month prior to the Annual Meeting.

Amended May 1957

Amended May 1966

Amended May 1970

# REPORT ON SUMMER PROJECT FOR P. E. I. LIBRARIES

# JOANNE SHEPHERD

The purpose of the summer project for P.E.I. Libraries (sponsored by Imperial Oil of Canada) was to extend the use and availability of library facilities to senior citizens living in the Charlottetown area. Out of the twelve senior citizens' homes in Charlottetown, nine made use of this service. Reasons for refusing the service included: proximity to the Confederation Centre Library; possession of a small private library; and in one case, the fact that most patients were bedridden, blind or senile.

Four of the nine who accepted the service were nursing homes; five were residences. Four days per week were spent working on the project: Tuesday was spent returning, selecting and preparing new books for delivery; Wednesday was delivery day to the nursing homes; Thursday and Friday were delivery days for the residences. Each residence and home was visited once every second week.

# The Project in the Nursing Homes

Most of my contact was with the members of the administration who were, without exception, very cooperative. A book shelf or table was provided to be used for Confederation Centre books only; with between forty and fifty books being provided. Generally, administrators preferred the book shelf arrangement to personal visits to the wards. This limited personal contact considerably. It should be noted that none of the nursing homes had over twenty known readers. Interviews to establish reading preferences were conducted twice—at the beginning, and in mid-summer. Any

other requests were channelled through staff members. Requests were scarce. To accommodate for this, a wide variety of books was selected: fiction, romance, westerns, mysteries, histories, biographies, scientific books; material suitable for both male and female.

Patients helped themselves to the books. and staff members reported that the books were being used. In fact, they were surprised at the response made by the patients. For a great number, eye trouble prevented reading but on several occasions it was reported that one person read aloud to several others. Early attempts to keep weekly statistics proved invalid. Many persons read a chapter, returned the book to the shelf and came back for it later. Usually five or six books were absent from the shelf at one time, with this number increasing as the summer progressed. At one point, two homes had over half of their books distributed; one home showed minimal use of the books, with only 2 or 3 books absent at a time.

Every second week about five books were exchanged and in mid-summer all books were returned and replaced; this collection was returned at the end of the summer and replaced by a new set to be left until Christmas.

# The Project in the Residences

The situation at the residences was vastly different. The experience gained there was rewarding and educational. These persons required no medical attention and lived in

private rooms or apartments. After an introduction to the project, some persons handed in requests which were filled wherever possible; however quite a few people felt incompetent about requesting specific material since many authors were unfamiliar to them. Longer discussions were held with these people, their interests recorded and taken into account when selections were being made. Most people read 'anything' as they put it; so books on a wide variety of topics were included in the selections. Records of books loaned were kept. This prevented any book loss and provided a check to use when selecting new material. At three of the five residences, changeover of books was made on a weekly basis because of the rapid turnover of books. As the summer progressed, persons requested more specific material. The most common request was for other works by an author with whom the reader had become acquainted from earlier books.

For the Fall service, the personal weekly contact at two of the residences has been replaced by a shelf of books in the house lounges because neither money nor time is available for a weekly service; however, all readers seem content with the shelf supply. One of the residences refused fall service. Only 5 persons made use of the books, so the administration felt they had sufficient material of their own for these people. The remaining two places provide the greatest number of readers and change-overs. There is no office or lounge from which books can be directed so visits were made once every second week to the individual homes. This was merely a continuation of the summer service.

No serious problems were encountered during the summer. The greatest difficulty was transportation, as no car was available. For the most part, a bus service provided by one of the residences was used at no cost as a senior citizen service was being provided. When the bus was not available, people offered storage space in their apartments for a day or two or until the books could be transported back to the Confederation Centre. Books were carried from apartment to apartment but people loaned

shopping and laundry buggies for transporting books between buildings. These things appear to be positive indications of the participants' appreciation of the service.

### Personal Comments

Contact was first established with the administrators of the various places who seemed anxious for and appreciative of the book service. It was difficult to establish any sort of personal contact with the readers in the nursing homes, partly due to the limited time available for visiting (3-4 minutes per patient). There also appeared to be some scepticism toward young people amongst these readers.

The same type of feeling appeared to be present in the residences also but much greater personal contact allowed considerable breakthrough in this area. Following the first visit I was addressed by my given name and considerable interest was displayed in my family, home and friends. Conversation topics were many and varied, despite my initial apprehension about this aspect. I was told innumerable tales about old homes, old ways, old Charottetown. Many people spoke freely, and as it fascinated me, I peppered them with questions. Many had pictures and treasures to show and took me into their confidences by telling about very personal sorrows and joys in their lives. A great deal of personal gratification was derived from the contact with these people, whose kindness, concern and sincerity were abundant.

At first I felt these people were more eager for someone, especially a young person, to talk to rather than for something to read. Frequently they would comment that things are done differently nowadays, and would inquire as to how my friends and I reacted to various things. My most wonderful moment came when one little old lady said that I had restored her faith in young people. With this I realized my responsibility, not only to my job, but to my age group in the eyes of these senior citizens. Although they did not judge, they seemed eager to believe that we were and could be personally and socially responsible people.

Every week I had a different luncheon date. The ladies seemed very concerned about my 'lack of fat', I was invited to church services, a club meeting and dance, a lobster supper and a family picnic. Persons offered to teach me knitting, crocheting and quilting. It was overwhelming to meet so many considerate people and to make friends with them all.

After about four weeks, many readers had found a favorite author or subject, and material was readily requested. Persons who had accepted my offer spread the word of good books to others and soon I was asked to visit friends who also wanted books. Many of those who had first refused, explained later that they thought they were expected to buy the books. Numerous people were surprised that no fee was charged for the service and offered to write letters of thanks to those responsible for the project. There is a definite need for the

continuation of this service. These people wish to read considerably, but few are confident enough or able to go to a library alone. Without this service the available literature is minimal.

This is also a very gratifying job, as well as being both educational and revealing for those involved. One deals with people no longer concerned with pettiness. It has taught me, once distant to older people, to respect and admire them and almost welcome old age. For every time someone has thanked me for what I am and for what I am doing, I have replied, "I am getting so much more from you than you are from me." And so with pleasure I recommend jobs of this kind to other young people and I hope someone will be glad to continue the project in this area another summer. I hope they can experience the lives and interests of older people and share some of their happiness with them. I no longer need books to relate to them.

Joanne Shepherd is an undergraduate student at the University of Prince Edward Island.



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# HALIFAX CITY SCHOOL LIBRARY SYSTEM 1973

# HELEN H. CUMMINGS

January, 1973, showed Halifax City with thirty school libraries in full-time operation and four more school libraries in preparation for service. Staff employed full-time, totalled eight professional librarians, one teacher-librarian, and thirty-eight clerical assistants.

In January, 1970, there were two high school libraries in full-time operation with a third high school and a primary to grade nine school library open part-time. Staff numbered two full-time professional librarians with a clerical assistant each, and two teacher-librarians part-time.

A survey of the school library system in September, 1969, and observations made from other school library systems, led to the conclusion that Halifax City needed to organize its own plans. The usual five year plan was set up, with an estimate that the sixty school system would be completed in September, 1974, as phase I.

In the organization of a school library system, full-time staff has top priority, followed by budget and materials, then organization of each library, and a program of services rendered to students and staff.

At the present time in Halifax City the four high schools have a professional librarian in charge of each school library. The two larger high schools have three clericals each, and the other two have one clerical each. The latter two, it is hoped, will be increased to two clericals within a short time. These clericals are trained on the job by the librarian.

To speed the opening of libraries in the elementary and junior high schools, it was decided to put the professional librarians in the field and to provide each school with a clerical assistant. At present there are four librarians in the field, directly responsible for the operation of seven or eight school libraries, and in the further training of the clerical assistants. The majority of these assistants hold a B.A. degree, several have taken summer courses at the Dalhousie School of Library Service, and most of them have had three weeks training in school libraries already in operation. The field librarians or consultants work closely with the school principals, teachers, clerical assistants, and students. Unlike other systems where the consultants go into a school only when asked, our consultants go into the schools as a matter of course, and where possible fill in for the clerical assistant in case of illness. The consultants come to the School library headquarters in Ardmore School during the week to request library supplies, and to discuss problems as they arise. Thus it is possible for the supervisor to maintain close contact with each school principal, and each school library through the work of the consultants.

The budget for the school library materials averages out to approximately four dollars per student. The ordering of library materials from the "per student grant" is done individually by each school through the cooperation of the principal, the teachers, consultants and the library clerk. These orders are then cleared through the supervisor.

Funds are also provided for reference and current selection aids, rental of Xerox machine, and supplies for one year to set up each beginning library. Nineteen of the thirty school libraries have been catalogued since January, 1970. These card calalogues are kept current with the purchase of commercial catalogues cards, for the elementary and junior high school libraries. The high school libraries are responsible for their own cataloguing and costs. Last year the junior high and senior high schools were asked to spend one dollar from their per student grant" for audiovisual software, i.e. transparencies, films, tapes. The school audiovisual fund asked for by the principals could then be applied to the hardware or machines. Where space permits, the hardware and software audiovisual materials are centered in the library and are circulated from there. This year there is hope that the same program for the audiovisual materials may be extended to the primary to grade six schools.

Materials in a beginning library are accessioned, prepared for circulation, and arranged in broad subject divisions by the consultant and the library clerk. A meeting with the school principal, teachers, consultant, and clerk decides on the timetable for the use of the school library from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One half of the day is reserved for class visits, story hours, book talks, and the other half day for individual study by students. Circulation and use of the services during the month are noted on the minimal statistics sheet and sent into headquarters. Here the statistics are collated and sent back to each school library and each school principal so that increases of service may be noted.

September, 1971, to the end of June, 1972, with tweny-four school libraries in full-time operation, showed library service to students and staff totalling 17,918. Library materials stood at 96,987 or 5.4 per person. Circulation of library materials averaged 11.9 per person, and reference questions 1.3 per person. Story hours totalled 4,200 for 93,226 primary school students.

The organization of the school library materials involves the cataloguing of stock, and the setting up of a vertical file in each school library. Materials are then found quickly, weaknesses in the collections easily spotted, and students and staff are trained in the use of all school and public libraries. Tools used in the cataloguing process include the 17th and 10th editions of Dewey, the 10th and 9th editions of Sears subject headings, Canadian subject headings, and the H. W. Wilson catalogues at the three levels.

Cataloguing started in January, 1970, at Oxford School library with a professional librarian and eight clericals in training. Cards were typed and filed, reference work was taught, and the practice slips held to form the beginning of a union catalogue. Since that date, all catalogue paper slips have been filed alphabetically in catalogue card boxes and taken to each school library for the cataloguing process. This portable, paper union catalogue has grown in size to twelve metal boxes which are now transported with the cataloguing tools to the next school library on the list to be catalogued. One amusing incident happened in the interim period from union catalogue in cardboard boxes to the metal boxes now transferred by maintenance. Laden with two tote bags with three heavy cardboard boxes of paper slips in each bag, a purse, and lunch kit, the taxi driver said, "I don't know what you are teaching, Dearie, but don't you think you are overdoing it." In February, 1973, the nineteenth school library was catalogued. It is hoped that three more school libraries will be catalogued before the end of May, 1973. Five professional librarians now act as a task force in the cataloguing of each school library. The portable union catalogue is now supplying up to fifty per cent repeats; that is, books that have already been catalogued in other libraries. Time is saved since only the accession number on the front of the paper slip has to be changed, and the initials of this particular school library added to the back of the slip. Each school library averages between 1500 and 2000 books.

Consultation with architects and administration on the layout of new school libraries means that we are moving closer to CLA standards in the amount of space set aside for the library area. Capital grant for basic book stock for the new libraries makes certain there are library books on the shelves when the new school is opened.

School library headquarters moved to Ardmore School on Oxford Street in August, 1972. The larger quarters will permit an expansion of services to all school libraries. A collection of reference materials, picture books for the primary grades and curriculum materials will be catalogued and made available for loan to school libraries. Hopefully this may be ready by September, 1973.

Phase One is well underway and Phase Two should mean more professional and clerical staff where needed. With the encouragement and the cooperation of the Board of School Commissioners, the Director of Education, the use of the libraries by teachers and students, and an interested, enthusiastic library staff, we shall hope to do more in each succeeding year.

Helen H. Cummings is Director of School Libraries for the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

# REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

St. Mary's University Library is seeking a Head of Reference to supervise 2 full-time and 2 part-time library assistants, in extending service to more than 2600 students. Areas of responsibility also include public relations, orientation, government documents and library exhibits.

Minimum Requirements: 3 years successful experience in a university library, including 2 years in reference work.

Salary: Negotiable, but not less than \$8500 per annum. Position available July 1, 1973.

Apply: Ruth Hafter

University Librarian St. Mary's University Halifax, Nova Scotia

# A NOVA SCOTIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# VIRGINIA EAMON

On Sunday, February 11th, 1973, at approximately 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Nova Scotia Library Association was moved, seconded, discussed and voted into pro tem existence by 22 stalwart library people gathered at the Halifax County Municipal Building. The birth of the new Association had not lacked attendant complications. The worst (practically the first) snowstorm of the winter was vehemently burying the province, and the committee from Yarmouth who had called the meeting had struggled through the blizzard with hearts haunted by chill fears of a stillbirth. Happily, these prenatal premonitions were ill-founded; the meeting was held, and the committee's ideas for an Association were given formal approval.

The first faint life of the Nova Scotia Library Association-to-be originated in conversations among staff members of the Western Counties Regional Library, late last fall. We felt that we needed and wanted a strong, practical library association which would bring library personnel together to exchange ideas and to learn through pertinent, lively workshops.

To think is perhaps to act, and the succinctly named Western Counties Regional Library's Committee for the proposed Nova Scotia Library Association put together an introductory letter, a short questionnaire, and a general statement of the purpose we felt a library association should serve. To test the general appeal of our proposals, we sent out an initial limited mailing to all Regional Library staff in the province. We asked that the questionnaire

be returned to us by December 15th, although it did occur to us that even the most dedicated of questionnaire-answerers might have more festive thoughts dancing through their heads.

We were delighted that a sufficient number of favourable replies were received by the end of December to enable us to plan a general meeting early in February.

By means of a second general mailing, we tried to make sure that every person involved in library work in Nova Scotia knew of the proposed Association and of the February 11th meeting.

The day came; the snow came; and those who fought the wintry blasts to the Municipal Building were given first, coffee, and then more detailed explanations of how we saw the possible objectives of the Association. The important basics, we felt, were that the Association be a vital, practical one which met at least twice each year, and which actively involved both professional and non-professional library staff in programmes designed to meet all expressed needs.

Of the 22 people present, 9 were non-professional, 2 were from libraries other than Regional ones, and of the 10 Regional Libraries, 5 were represented, as well as the Provincial Library. A number of persons absent had previously indicated that they planned to attend, but could not because of the weather.

At the meeting, motions were carried that the Nova Scotia Library Association as outlined in the written proposal be formed, that a *pro tem* executive draft bylaws and plan a programme for the next meeting, involving as many other interested persons as possible; and that the second meeting be held on the last weekend in September (Saturday, Sunday and Monday) in Yarmouth.

Serving on the pro tem executive are Barbara Kincaid (Western Counties Regional Library), Chairman; John Murchie (N. S. College of Art and Design), Vice-Chairman; Virginia Eamon (Western Counties Regional Library), Secretary; and Brenda Norwood (Halifax County Regional Library), Treasurer.

The Fall programme, which is seen to be the making or breaking of the Association, presently has three definite "outside" workshops: bookmobile vehicle maintenance; a Book Fair; and a demonstration of office equipment.

In addition to these workshops being sponsored by outside agencies, there will be other programmes planned and put on by library personnel. All interested are asked for suggestions on workshops which would answer definite questions, be informative and practical. It is strongly felt that the workshops must meet the needs of the membership: and that each meeting of the Association should have a number of workshops chosen so that the needs, specialized or general, of all present will be satisfied. This is an area in which the pro tem executive hopes a robust feedback from those reached by "News: of a proposed Nova Scotia library association".

This newsletter is being sent to all those who returned the questionnaires sent out by the former Western Counties committee in December. If you are not on this mailing list, and would like to be kept informed of the Association's plans, or would like to contribute ideas for the development of the NSLA, please contact Mrs. Virginia Eamon, Secretary, Nova Scotia library association, c/o Western Counties Regional Library, 405 Main St., Yarmouth, N. S.

Virginia Eamon is Headquarters Library Assistant at the Western Counties Regional Library, in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

# DOCUMENTS - NEW BRUNSWICK

# ERIC L. SWANICK

"New Brunswick government documents, the Queen's Printer and the pursuit of madness" was my original title for an article in the *APLA Bulletin*. This has been delayed temporarily although the quintessence of this article lies in large part within what follows.

By way of introduction this article offers little that is new or revolutionary in regard to government documents. We have not yet reached the point where a planned picketing of the Queen's Printer's office or the witholding of information concerning New Brunswick documents is seriously considered.

However the Pross Report has been released. The recommendations have been made, but still these need to be impressed upon either the authorities who exercise the control or the authorities who are capable of initiating new procedures. In 1971, the New Brunswick Task Force on Social Development recommended: "That a central office for the indexing and distribution of all public government documents be established. This may be done through the New Brunswick Information Service or through a new office set up for this purpose" (v. 1, p. 230). Nothing has come of this either. As a librarian along with other professionals, frustration is part of the job expectancy, compensated at times by small and at other times larger rewards which in total make the positions bearable.

I would like to return more to the point of this paper. No doubt most of you are familiar with the principle sources of information on New Brunswick government

documents. For convenience I shall list them once more. The New Brunswick Government Documents Checklist appears on an annual basis; Canadiana gives a monthly listing (often several months after the documents are delivered to the National Library); certain departments list their publications; and finally ProFile or Micro Media has recently initiated a scheme of mircofiching the more important documents of most provincial and the larger municipal governments. This system is too new to offer suggestions or criticisms. At present, by all indications, only the donors and the larger institutions will have access to this innovation.

And finally the point of this article is to offer reviews, perhaps listings of newly acquired New Brunswick government documents deemed to be of special importance. (Perhaps at a later date this will include checklists of New Brunswick and acquired by the Legislative Library). These reviews will be done in the briefest of manners — the intention being to give others greater access to the latest printed word of the New Brunswick government.

I must make it quite clear that the Legislative Library is not acting as a distribution agency for document material. The responsible body or department from which to acquire this material should be clear in the entry itself or in the explanation subsequent. Finally I would be interested in receiving your comments. Should it be kept up? Extended to general New Brunswick material? Abandoned? Other possibilities (within reason)?

New Brunswick. Community Improvement Corporation.

L'artisanat: un project de development. Recherche sur le potential artisanat du nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1972, 99 p.

This is an inventory and marketing study of the handicraft industry in northeastern New Brunswick. The study discusses further possibilities concerning the development of handicraft in the FRED area which is under the supervision of the CIC. To date, it is only published in French. The CIC hopes to publish the study in English but plans are uncertain at present.

New Brunswick. Dept. of Fisheries and Environment.

Impact: an appraisal of the environmental consequences of developments proposed for Lorneville, New Brunswick. 1973. 2 v. + resume.

Publication of the second volume will hopefully take place in March. The study deals with air, land and sea and fresh water pollution and control of thermal discharges. It also urges establishment of an envirnmental management system for Lorneville amongst other recommendations. Available from St. John River Basin Board.

New Brunswick. Dept. of Municipal Affairs.

Community Planning Branch.

Community planning act, 1972 and how

it works, by H. S. Balkin. 1972.

A very neat and tidy introduction and partial explanation of the 1972 community planning act. Also published in French.

New Brunswick. Dept. of Social Services.

This inquiry concerns salaries, expenses, and working conditions of a sampling of woodsmen in the Tracadic region. Tracadic, N. B., 1972. 25 p.

Self-explanatory. Also published in French.

New Brunswick. Laws, statutes, etc.

Air quality regulations, 1972, 18 p.

New Brunswick. Laws, statutes, etc.

Appeal regulations. 1972. 6 p.

The Dept. of Fisheries and Environment has published these for general discussion purposes prior to the sitting of the legislature.

New Brunswick. Task Force on Municipal Structure and Financing.

Report. 1972. 76 p. + appendices.

For New Brunswick the Task Force offers a new scheme of direct municipal tax relief for home owners and tenant-occupied properties. There are many other recommendations in the publication, a follow-up to the Byrne Royal Commission of the mid 60's. Available from the Dept. of Municipal Affairs.

Eric L. Swanick is Librarian at the Legislative Library, in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

# OUT of the IN box

a sampling of notes from the library world.

Atlantic Association of University Librarians Committee.

The Atlantic Association of University Librarians Committee met at Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax on January 19, 1973. The Committee agreed to the establishment of a Regional Inter-Library Loan Service for the Atlantic Provinces. This will provide for the anticipated needs of undergraduate students who are ineligible for inter-library loan privileges under the present National Inter-Library Loan Code.

A trial period will be undertaken for the purpose of assessing needs and establishing costs. Library materials will be made available to undergraduate students who are defined as eligible by their respective institutions.

The objective of this undergraduate inter-library loan service is to make available the resources of other Atlantic academic libraries if materials necessary for the completion of students' requirements are not available at their own institutions. This venture, which begins February 1, 1973, is another step in active cooperation involving all member libraries.

Members of A.A.U.L. Committee as of March 1, 1973.

Mr. Lucian Bianchini, Chief Librarian, Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax.

Rev. Charles Brewer, Librarian, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N. S.

Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Librarian, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Mr. Merritt Crockett, Librarian, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mr. J. G. Doucet, Librarian, College Ste. Anne, Church Point, Digby Co., N. S.

Mr. Kenneth Duff, Librarian, University of New Brunswick, Saint John, N. B.

Miss Ellen Fagan, Deputy Chief Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

H. W. Ganong, University Librarian, Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.

Dr. Gertrude Gunn, Librarian, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.

Mrs. Ruth Hafter, Librarian, St. Mary's University, Halifax.

M. Agnez Hall, Bibliothecaire, Universite de Moncton, Moncton, N. B.

Mr. M. R. Hussain, Librarian, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax.

Miss Eleanor Magee, Librarian, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

Mr. John Murchie, N. S. College of Art and Design, Halifax.

Mr. B. S. Sodhi, Librarian, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

# NEWS FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Editor's Note: Recent headlines in a Nova Scotia newspaper proclaimed "Librarian Drives Truck", or words to that effect. Perhaps that's not unusual: what is unusual is the fact that the one male and three female staff members from P.E.I. Libraries who took a recent truck-driving course, did so with the intention of sharing driving

responsibility, when the two new bookmobiles began service in Prince Edward Island. With bookmobile service now a reality, staff are taking turns driving the vehicles, and report that it is working out very well. Pamela Forsyth, who successfully passed the course, sends the following information, for the benefit of those who have expressed interest in the details of the truck driving training course:

In October, three library technicians and one librarian enrolled in a truck driver training course. We seemed an odd addition to a class of fifty prospective truck drivers, and the fact that three of us were female made us even more conspicious. The four of us had recently been hired by the Prince Edward Island Libraries to work on a bookmobile service being set up as a Centennial '73 project. Although we all could drive, none of us had had experience driving a vehicle as large as a bookmobile and our boss was not about to entrust the costly new vehicles to us for our initial practice. Consequently, our presence at the Driving School.

The driving course is given by Commercial Safety Surveys Ltd. and lasts for five weeks, from 8 to 5, Monday to Friday. Half the day is spent in the classroom and half on the practice field or the road in the trucks. The classroom instruction consists chiefly of a Defensive Driving course and preventive maintenance. The Defensive Driving Course is basically the one set up and sponsored by the Canada Safety Council but has fourteen hours of instruction instead of the usual eight. Road signs, insurance, map reading and the motor vehicle act are included in other lectures as well as information log books, and bills of lading which were of interest more to the future truckers than to us. The preventive maintenance course is intended, not to make mechanics of the students, but to enable one to operate the vehicle intelligently and to recognize problems and potential problems before they become serious enough to constitute a danger to driver or vehicle.

Field work or driving practice comprises the other half of the day. Initially you are

not allowed out on the road but practice the shifting, split-shifting, and double clutching on an unused section of the old runways at Camp Debert. By the second week you are allowed out on the road, in the country, then advance to the Trans-Canada, and the town of Truro. A night trip of about a hundred miles is also included to try to give you all-round road experience. In addition to the on the road driving you are expected to practice and master an obstacle course set up on the field. It consists of six exercises, a forward and reverse serpentine, narrow alley, right turn, parallel parking, offset alley, and alley dock. With a car these would seem easy but with a truck you have the difficulties of extra length plus having to rely totally on mirrors while backing.

The course is not easy and does require quite a bit of work from the student. However, the instructors are extremely good and very willing to give extra help if you want it. The fact that I had had about an hour of previous experience with a standard shift but passed the course testifies instructors' competence the patience. When the time came to drive our bookmobiles we were all glad that we had taken the course. Canada Manpower pays the school for the cost of the course so any library sending staff members would not have to bear any additional costs other than those for temporary replacement help if this is needed. Single staff members were paid \$51.00 per week, and the rate for married staff members is about \$67.00 per week. In the summer, a course very similar to the truck course is offered for school bus drivers, but school buses rather than trucks are used. This would probably be even more pertinent as most bookmobiles are converted school buses. We drove trucks, mainly, during our course, as school buses were in use at the time. The trucks we drove had ten wheels, and we did spend three days driving a school bus.

Information as to the starting dates of courses may be obtained from any Manpower Office or from Commercial Safety Surveys, Masstown, Nova Scotia.

# NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

# Newfoundland Public Libraries

The Michael Donovan Memorial Library, a branch of the St. John's Public Library, has moved to new, and larger, headquarters at the St. John's Boys' Club, Mundy Pond. With the larger space available, it is hoped to provide library service to adults. Story hours and film shows are being provided now, and craft classes and possibly a children's theatre are planed for the future.

A Shut-In-Service will be started in St. John's in April.

# NOVA SCOTIA NOTES

# Acadia University

Mrs. Carol Vander Kloet (nee Carol Rae) joined the Acadia University Library staff in January, 1973, as a member of the Cataloguing Department. Mrs. Vander Kloet was previously Assistant Librarian and at the Loyalist College of Applied Arts and Science Technology, in Belleville, Ontario.

Brain Drain? Never heard of it.

Are Dalhousie University library school students stay-at-homes?

It would appear so, given the results of a study placed before graduating students by Professor J. Clement Harrison.

Mr. Harrison asked students to name the Canadian province or foreign country in which, given complete freedom of choice, they would like to begin their professional careers.

Of 29 respondents almost half (13) made it known that they wished to stay in Nova Scotia.

One student chose Newfoundland while New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island both failed to arouse any interest.

The survey revealed that eight respon-

dents would like to remain in Canada – but not in the Atlantic Provinces.

The seven remaining students opted for locations abroad: Denmark, Italy, the Middle East, the Soviet Union, Africa, Sweden and Great Britain.

What happened to the fabled 'brain drain'? The U. S. did not draw a single taker.

What conclusions can be drawn from this poll?

Are students reluctant to leave Nova Scotia because of inertia and apathy?

Or, rather is it because other areas of the world compare feebly with the attractions of 'Canada's Ocean Playground'?

Who could doubt that the answer lies in the latter hypothesis.

Ian Wallace –
 (second year student at the Dalhousie School of Library Service).

Regional Libraries.

On February 1, 1973, the District of Lunenburg voted to participate in the South Shore Regional Library.

Successful amnesty weeks for the return of overdue books were held by the *Pictou-Antigonish* and *Cumberland Regional* Libraries.

Business is booming during Sunday open hours at the *Dartmouth Regional Library*. Programs now in full swing at the library include: Wednesday night film series, Gilbert and Sullivan, Arctic study group, consumer affairs, better home movie-making, children's puppet workshops, story hours, and library service to shut-ins.

Cumberland Regional Library has replaced direct bookmobile service to schools with community stops scheduled for both adults and children.

International Summer School in Librarianship.

An International Summer School in Librarianship will take place in Aberystwyth, Wales, from July  $\hat{2}$  – August 25. The School will be sponsored by the College of Librarianship Wales and the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh. The purpose of the School is to provide education and training in various professional subjects pertinent to modern librarianship in its world wide context. A limited number of courses will be offered to students and professional librarians wishing to enlarge their areas of knowledge or update their professional competency. The courses will carry graduate academic credits which are acceptable toward professional qualifications in major training institutions throughout the world.

For details of courses, faculty, fees, etc., write to: Frank N. Hogg, Principal, College of Librarianship Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales, Great Britain.

Recent Publications.

Canada Council. 15th Annual Report, 1971-72. 154p.

Including The Arts, The Humanities and Social Sciences, Other Programs, and Finances.

Canadian Library Association. CLA Organization Handbook (&) Membership List. Ottawa, C.L.A., 1972, \$7.50. 76p.

Clara D. Brown. Serials Acquisition & Maintenance. Birmingham, Alabama, EBSCO Industries Inc., 1972. \$4.95. 201p.

Partial contents: Fundamentals, Equipment and Checking-in procedures, Ordering, Library Tools for a Serials Department, Finances, Mail Mysteries, Binding Information, Computer Problems. Vanier Institute of the Family. Canadian Resources on the Family. Catalogue. Ottawa, The Institute, 1972. \$2.50. various pagings.

Contents: The Canadian Family, Social Policy, Family Living, Special Pressure on the Family, Education for Family Living, Bibliographies & Film Catalogues, Addresses. This bibliography contains information on both printed and audiovisual material. Annotated.

The Look of Books 1972; the 28 books chosen as the outstanding examples of Canadian book design and production. Book Promotion and Editorial Club. 40p.

Co-ordinator: Prudence Tracy, University of Toronto Pr., Toronto 181, Ontario. Contains illustrations, designer, publisher, etc. for the books chosen for 1972. Also listed: titles chosen in The Look of Books 1970 and 1971.

Jean Riddle Weihs & others. Nonbook Materials; the Organization of Integrated Collections; first edition; in consultation with the CLA/ALA/AECT/EMAC/CAML Advisory Committee on the Cataloguing of Nonbook Materials. Ottawa, C.L.A., 1973. \$6.50. 107p.

A guide to organizing and cataloguing non book materials. Among the many subjects covered are Filmstrips, Charts, Kits, Maps, Microforms, Microscope Slides, Motion Pictures, Pictures. Slides, and Audiorecords. Also includes the care, handling, and storage of nonbook material.

#### NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK

Ralph Pickard Bell Library. Mount Allison University.

Mr. H. Mitra is CACUL Workshop Coordinator for the C. L. A. Conference being held in June 1973, at Mount Allison University.

The library is cooperating in a special project for the filming of New Brunswick newspapers, being undertaken by New Brunswick libraries.

Gifts recently received include the papers of Dr. Ross Flemington, and a microfilm copy of the papers of Nathan Cohen.

Harriet Irving Library. University of New Brunswick.

From February 1, 1973, senior undergraduates will be eligible (as defined by the Library) for interlibrary loan service from the resources of other Atlantic university libraries, as agreed recently by the Librarians' Committee of the Association of Atlantic Universities.

The library has rented for a year, beginning January 1, 1973, the *Micrographic Cataloguing Retrieval System* (MCRS), essentially the National Union Catalogue of the Library of Congress on 5" by 8" microfiche. A 3M-500f microfiche Reader-Printer has been installed for reading the microfiche and providing print-outs for order and cataloguing purposes, the printouts to replace the present use of LC proof slips for copy for reproduction of catalogue cards.

The library is continuing its project of microfilming complete runs of New Brunswick weekly newspapers borrowed from the proprietors. Positive prints of the titles so far completed are available for sale from the Serials Department, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Inquires are welcomed.

 ${\bf Saint\ John\ Regional\ Library}.$ 

The library has received a L.I.P. grant — basically to extend library services in the community, including holding a class for story-tellers.

The Regional Library currently sub-

scribes to Micro Media Service (provincial and civic documents on fiche). The library announces that it will lend microfilm.

Universite de Moncton.

Since February 1, 1973, ILL loans have been extended to third and fourth year students, but only for books located in Atlantic university libraries.

The library is currently microfilming its shelf lists, and a computer program for the purchasing department is in progress. New equipment recently acquired includes a Recordak Motormatic Reader Printer, model MPG-ERG.

The Center on Acadian Studies is preparing a special guide, containing every document related to Acadian studies. It will be published in late 1973.

Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library.

Miss Gwynne E. Hughes, formerly Assistant Librarian in Colchester-East Hants Regional Library, Nova Scotia, from 1963 to 1970, and Chief Librarian of the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library, Nova Scotia, has been appointed Chief Librarian of the Moncton Public Library. Miss Hughes will be responsible for the operation and promotion of the library.

A third bookmobile has been added to the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library. It serves Kent County, with a population of about 28,000. The new bookmobile began its operation on March 6, 1973.

La Litterature de jeunesse au Canada français (Children's Literature in French Canada) published by Mr. Claude Potvin, Director of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton, could be very helpful in many ways to teachers and librarians.

The first part of the book constitutes a short history of children's literature in French Canada; the second part enumerates about fifty articles published on the subject; the third part, the most valuable for use in school libraries, is a chronological bibliography as exhaustive as possible of the children's books published in French Canada by French-Canadian authors.

The book is available at a cost of \$3.50 from Secretariat de l'ACBLF, 360, rue LeMoyne, Montreal 125, Que.

Study Paper on Obscenity.

The Law Reform Commission of Canada has recently sent out a Study Paper on Obscenity. Their purpose in distributing the study papers of their Projects is to engender reaction and comment so that they will be in a more informed position to make recommendations for changes in the law. It is thought that some, if not all, library associations in Canada might wish to contribute comments and suggestions.

A copy of the Study Paper, entitled

Criminal law; Obscenity, may be obtained free of charge by writing to The Director, Prohibited and Regulated Conduct Project, Law Reform Commission of Canada, 8th Floor – Varette Building, 130 Albert Street, Ottawa, KIA 016.

Research Station Libraries, Agriculture Canada.

The library at the Research Station, Agriculture Canada, Fredericton, will be extending its services in the spring of 1973 when the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development moves into the new wing of the Station.

Miss Edith Tingle is the new librarian at the Research Station Library in Kentville, N. S. Miss Tingle was previously librarian with Atomic Energy at Chalk River. Research Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., now has its first professional librarian, Mr. Barrie Stanfield. Mr. Stanfield was formerly on staff at the Main Library, Agriculture Canada, in Ottawa.



Dalhousie School of Library Service.

The School of Library Service will be holding three Workshops during the summer months:

- Government Publications Workshop to be held May 25-27, with various visiting experts.
- Health Sciences Literature Workshop to be held July 16 – August 3, organized by Miss Doreen Fraser, Assistant Professor, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University.
- "Selecting and Evaluating Non-print Media" Workshop to be held August 6 – 11, with Ms. Diana Spirt, Associate Professor at the Palmer Graduate School, Long Island University and Mr. Paul Brawley, Editor, Non-

print Media, The Booklist; Editor, LI/SLI Previews.

The Proceedings from the Publishing in Canada No. II Workshop, held at Dalhousie March 2-4, will be available in the near future.

Proceedings of the three day workshop on "French-Canadian Literature: Its Provision in Schools and Libraries in the Atlantic Provinces", held in November 1972, will be published in March. Those who wish to receive a copy of the Proceedings should send \$2.00 to: Norman Horrocks, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

For further information on the School and its activities, write Norman Horrocks, Director, at the above address.

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Library, Pavillon Lalemant, College Jean de Brébeuf, Montreal. This photograph shows how a Montel Mezzanine doubles useful shelving space in a high ceiling library — approx. 14 ft.

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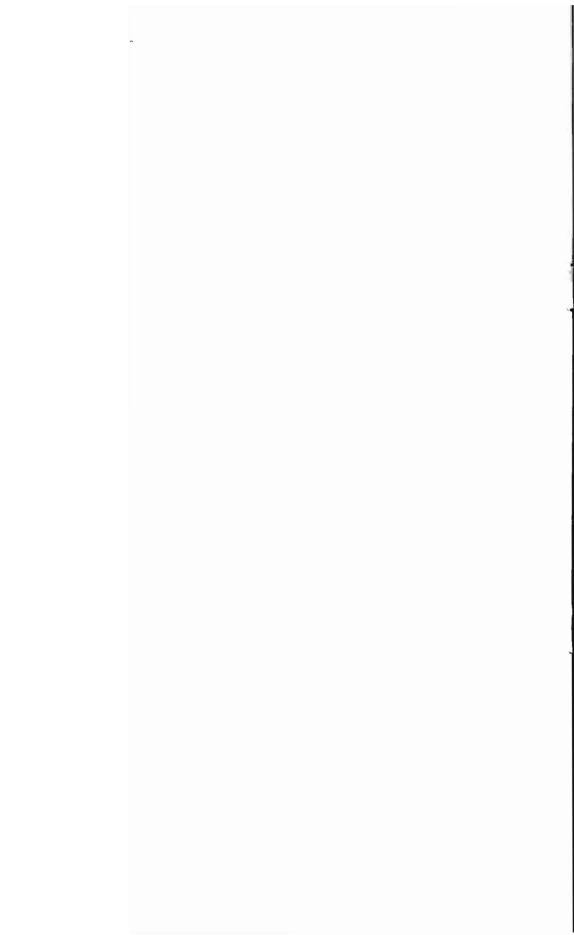
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