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THE LOCAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Local library associations and their role are here discussed under eight headings: definition, composition, lobby, size, education, affiliation, limitations, and social.

Definition

Local library associations exist to serve as a gathering point for librarians, whether the gathering be professional only, or for a mix of professional and social reasons - as with the Halifax Library Association (hereafter referred to as H.L.A.) - perhaps not a description distinctive enough from that of any other type of library association. So, to begin, some sort of qualification to that definition is necessary, and which, for my purposes, is a geographic base smaller than a province or territory. Excluded, however, are local chapters of national bodies - CASLIS has a number of these - and alumni associations; groups made up of ex officio members only - Chief Librarian councils would be examples; and advisory bodies or groups restricted to single institutions. In Canada, in 1979, there were 19 such; in 1986 there are 45, four in the Atlantic Provinces; none in Prince Edward Island or the Northwest Territories. Of these 45, 27 are in urban centres while the remaining 18 are urban/rural mixed. 33 are special interest groups, with health and hospital the most common at 11, and online users' next at seven.

While the economic constraints of the mid-1980s might appear to dictate against the flourishing of smaller associations, in that potential members would choose to join the larger organizations which can satisfy a greater number of needs, local associations would appear not to be greatly affected. Just what members want from their local associations may become a source of concern as it is presently for H.L.A. whose average meeting attendance has been dropping in the past two years from 20 to 16 and has led to a membership survey this spring. The desire, though, to address matters, needs and problems within a small jurisdiction will not likely ever be met by nationally oriented bodies, nor, probably, should they be, and consequently multiplicity and diversity occur, possibly at the expense of unity within the library world. But this is hypothetical; in Canada we will be living with many library associations for some time.

Elsewhere, local library associations seem just as proliferative. In my quick and dirty research, I discovered that Denmark, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany each have theirs, and some with interesting names or acronyms: GALA (Greater Atlanta Library Association), DAFT (Detroit Area Film Teachers), and the Panizzi Club, headquartered in London, England (though whether or not this latter still exists I was not able to determine).

Composition

The "gathering point" aspect need not

be formally structured, but in order to act with authority in communicating with politicians at any level, or in serving, say, as a sponsor of a project or special event, it is undoubtedly better that a constitution be in place.

My correspondence with the Library Documentation Centre of the National Library led me to consider a number of association aims and objectives, some of which were common to many and others which give away the nature of the group: "to promote libraries and their service"; "to promote the legislation necessary to develop and maintain high standards of library service"; "to create and maintain a biomedical information network"; and "to promote the preservation of historical records and to encourage their scholarly use".

While similarity and familiarity are the prime driving forces in the formation of associations in general, proximity must be added as the third factor in the case of local groups.

Lobby

Beyond that, the most apparent, and probably the most important, role of a local library association is to be able to act as a lobby - to write a letter on behalf of a professional group to the officials of whatever jurisdiction has pulled the plug on a library or banned a book.

Here are three examples. In 1977, the H.L.A., along with other library groups and professional bodies (one of which was A.P.L.A., the author of a parallel resolution), was properly miffed with Micro Media for having neglected this end of the country in selecting titles for inclusion in the *Canadian newspaper index* - what often seems a not uncommon upper-Canada trait. Finally, the *Chronicle-Herald* and the *Calgary Herald* (since the Western region has been ignored as well) were added to Micro Media's roster in 1978.

At about the same time H.L.A. also resolved to empower its Executive to endorse in writing to the provincial government a known candidate for the position of Provincial Archivist. Again, however, the decision went another way.

And in 1981 the Association joined others in protesting planned increases to preferred library postal rates by writing local Members of Parliament.

Size

In the Micro Media instance, I am not sure that size of membership was significant. The fact that numerous submissions were made is what counted. It may not be, either, that the H.L.A. resolution on being conveyed to Micro Media changed their mind, but it was another source of pressure confronting them.

At this point I will insert a short historical digression. When it began, in 1934/35, the Halifax Library Association, then the Halifax Library Club, had but 12 members "who were determined to do everything possible to publicize the need for professional library services, for the improvement

of book collections and bibliographic materials in university libraries, and for the need of a school library service." While their efforts did not meet with instantaneous success, due in part to the interruption caused by the outbreak of World War II, one of the more immediate results was its effectiveness in persuading the provincial government of 1937 to appoint Nora Bateson, following her Carnegie financed regional library experiment in P.E.I., to survey Nova Scotia's library needs. The concept of a regional system proposed by her in 1938, though postponed until 1949, was abetted in the interim with the repetition of the recommendation by a Royal Commission of 1944 to which the Halifax Library Club had presented a brief urging such a library system. Of course, these were pioneer days for library services in Nova Scotia so one would expect the number of participants to be few; nonetheless, without the perseverance of this nucleus - this core group (which is what an executive is) - the delay in establishing a province-wide library service in Nova Scotia would certainly have been extended.

But having introduced the question of size, a brief look at the obvious is in order. Local associations vary greatly in size from the 245 institutional and personal members of the Toronto Area Archivists Group to the ten of the Hamilton-Wentworth Health Library Network, both of which are in Ontario. But, regardless of their numbers, local associations provide an organizational base of individuals in responsible positions to be ready to act should there be a special need or cause requiring professional attention. In this respect library groups are like political riding associations which are really not very active between elections, although unlike in that librarians don't have such regularly, or irregularly, structured events to prepare for.

However, it can't be expected that local associations, usually of necessity on a small scale, will accomplish more than their relative sizes would suggest. Look at the cuts faced by the Library of Congress this year despite any protest from A.L.A. with its 42,000 members. Of course, in a way, that might easily be construed as unwarranted - telling Congress how to look after its own library.

Education

Educational functions are also proper activities for local associations, whether this means providing workshops or compiling bibliographies or resource (e.g. union) lists, in choosing to make input into wider scale activities such as C.L.A.'s study of accreditation patriation, or in addressing the question of vocational guidance for the profession. Local associations with a special interest or cause may be aiming to have libraries established or integrated to make resources more widely available and/or shared.

The Halifax Library Association accepted the proposal from one of its members a couple of years ago to adapt the model of a directory of the Newfoundland

Library Association on offshore development information resources and assemble for the Halifax area an Oil and gas collections guide which was distributed by the Industrial Benefits Office of the provincial Department of Development. H.L.A. also contributed financially to a Dalhousie Library School student project to publicize to commercial establishments the services which a librarian could supply for them. This was, of course, intended to be of some benefit to the students in their search for employment with the sector which today is being touted by our federal government as the medium to solve the unemployment dilemma. Another production of H.L.A. in the past was a directory of libraries within Halifax County to indicate the collection size and specialities, opening hours, circulation and catalogue privileges and equipment, and the name of the librarian in charge. This was last distributed in 1976 as a C.L.A. conference aid, but a revival for the next C.L.A. conference, particularly of such a detailed publication, is unlikely since there are now accessible substitutes.

Associations on the local level, which may be more easily accessible as well as affordable for staff members of small libraries, can help to meet the professional growth demands of these personnel in supplying an interaction with peers which is unavailable on the job. Obversely, for those working in large libraries, local associations may satisfy a need for activity and responsibility for which being just another cog-in-the-wheel fails to provide. For H.L.A., rotating the location of meetings among institutions has also served as a method of acquaintance with the various library service centres as well as providing a means for allowing new members within the professional community to meet.

Affiliation

Another advantage is liaison with other local professional and/or service groups with related aims, such as literacy councils, continuing education boards and civil liberty associations. Although no federation of library associations has yet come about in Canada, joint ventures have been known and will doubtlessly continue. H.L.A. has offered or co-sponsored workshops/symposia in conjunction with Halifax executive meetings of A.P.L.A., and, with the cooperation this year between C.L.A. and ASTED as a precedent, the first national-regional/provincial conference may occur in Halifax in 1988 if A.P.L.A. and C.L.A. can arrange it. Local associations which are too small to hold conferences on their own will certainly be of assistance in sponsoring, and H.L.A. has acted in this capacity for past C.L.A. conferences. Interestingly, H.L.A. and the Nova Scotia Library Association have never coordinated any activity.

Involvement with local associations is a source of background for serving with other, larger bodies. In effect, one can work one's way up the association ladder

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APLA BULLETIN

The **APLA Bulletin** is the official organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. The Association seeks to promote library service in the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region, to serve as a focal point for all those in library services in the Atlantic Provinces, and to cooperate with library associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern.

Annual membership in the Association costs \$15.00 and includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin**. Single copies of the **Bulletin** are available for \$3.00.

Submissions for the **Bulletin** (typed double-spaced), news and correspondence should be sent to the Editor. The deadline for submissions is the

first of the month preceding the month of issue, i.e., August 1, October 1, December 1, February 1, April 1 and June 1. All correspondence regarding advertising should be addressed directly to the Advertising Editor, who can provide details of display and classified advertising rates.

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Judy Reade is the Editor of the **Bulletin**, Susan McLean is the Managing Editor and Judy Dunn the Advertising Editor. CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE EDITOR c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8.

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Library Association

by having gained exposure and experience in executives which can often compensate for a parallel lack in one's employment. In order to gather organizational experience it is necessary to accept nominations to executive positions, which means, on assuming office, a time and energy commitment, generally not an impossible one.

Limitations

There are occasionally some efforts that cannot be undertaken by local associations, or at least not while certain of their officers are in place. Though they may be useful to pressure publicly elected officials on matters of concern to librarians, such times as when there may be disagreement between librarians on policies internal to individual institutions may have to mean inaction rather than producing a climate detrimental to cooperation. For instance, while the recent decision of the Halifax City Regional Library to open on Sundays was cause for congratulation, the fact that it took so long to happen, coupled with the fact that the Library is still closed on Mondays, it is still probably impolitic for H.L.A. to debate a resolution to attempt to bring about the provision of "normal" service, especially since the present President is an administrator of that Library.

Social

It's hard not to have librarians gathering on some occasions in purely social settings, such as this one. H.L.A. has held its annual general meeting as a dinner meeting for five of the past six years. In 1985, it held a 50th

(Continued From Page 1)

anniversary banquet, and last year organized the Norman Horrocks Roast. Whether or not the AGM dinner meetings continue will depend on the membership survey.

Conclusion

I found this exercise useful in taking the opportunity to reflect on what we are trying to do in and with our associations. If there is any justification at all in forming them, maybe it is simply in communication and in furthering our communication skills.

Acknowledgements

I mentioned above the Library Documentation Centre. In my preparation for up to date information on the local associations presently in existence, I received a very prompt and thorough response, followed by a telephone call to make sure the material had arrived and that it served my purpose. Their performance was most satisfactory and demonstrated that they live up to their name.

Footnotes

1. MacDonald, Alan. "The freedom of association - confessions of a joiner", **Emergency Librarian**, vol. 6 no. 3/4 (Jan./April 1979), p. 13

2. Campell, Evelyn. **The Halifax Library Association 1934-1974**. Halifax: Dalhousie University, University Libraries, School of Library Service, 1974. p. 4

This paper was presented in a slightly different version to the Annual General Meeting of the Newfoundland Library Association on May 29, 1986, in St. John's.

From the President's Desk

Welcome to 1987. I trust that your Christmas was merry, your New Year's celebrations happy, and your resolutions are still intact. Most of all, I hope that the books that you received as gifts are as interesting as the ones you gave.

APLA will be joining with the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL) to sponsor a reception and speaker on March 5, 1987 in Halifax. The reception will be in conjunction with the spring executive meeting of CACUL and all interested librarians are cordially invited to attend. CACUL moves its executive meetings around the country in order to give librarians in the various areas better contact with the national organization and it is hoped that these efforts will result in increased membership in the organization. APLA is pleased to cooperate in the venture. The same cooperation will be extended to other groups (CAPL and CASLIS come to mind) should they adopt a similar practice.

On June 17-18, 1986, I attended, on behalf of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the Colloquium on the Availability of Publications in Canada sponsored by the National Library of Canada. A background paper titled "Availability of Publications in Canada: A Review" was circulated and plans are that it be revised and published.

It is difficult to know how to report on this Colloquium without merely repeating the agenda or furnishing a list of the resolutions that were approved. The former course would be tedious in the extreme and the latter is not immediately practical as the list of resolutions has not been circulated and there were a couple dozen of them. It is perhaps sufficient to say that all resolutions passed unanimously, with brief debate, and in shortened forms such that the participants were assured that editorial resources would be brought to bear before they were published.

Tallulah Bankhead has been credited with the remark "There is less to this than meets the eye" and one is tempted to apply it at once to Universal Availability of Publications (UAP), the international program which provided the impetus for this gathering. Such application would be somewhat unfair, although "somewhat" was chosen with care. The underlying concept is that all publications should be universally available. Such a concept finds considerable support in groups like IFLA and Unesco which have funded an office and part of a salary at the British Library in Boston Spa. Of course, any program conceived at the international level has to be implemented by national agencies. Therefore, each country is asked for a commitment to make its own publications available to the universe of borrowers. First in that universe, naturally, are its own citizens.

Thus we came to the topic "Availability of Publications in Canada" which acted as an umbrella for a series of sessions containing both a presentation and a discussion period. The range of presentations was broad. A partial list of presentations would include "Canadian Users" (introduction, two speakers and discussion: 45 minutes); "Publishing and Bookselling in Canada" (introduction, for speakers and two discussion periods: 3 hours, 15 minutes); "Library Collections and Conservation" (introduction, two speakers and discussion: 90 minutes); "Resource Sharing In Canada" (introduction, four speakers and discussion: 1 hour, 45 minutes) and a resolutions session of 90 minutes.

On Wednesday afternoon, 45 minutes was allocated to a series of concurrent presentations: Grey Literature, Government Publications, Audio-Visual, Materials for Handicapped and Newspapers. This session was followed by another 45 minute session which attempted to report back to the entire Colloquium the results achieved by each of the individual sessions.

It appeared to me that any one of the topics attempted could have been the focus of a vital and important Colloquium in its own right. It is unfortunate, but perhaps inevitable given the parentage of the effort, that the funding necessary to sponsor this rather flaccid affair was not put to any one of the above topics. This is not to say that the session was entirely without interest. There was an interesting discussion of interlending that turned on the question of whether the entire union catalogue structure and the development of more and more sophisticated (and expensive) ILL procedures were being put in place "merely" to make it possible for an unemployed labourer in some forgotten corner of the country to get a repair manual for a 1952 Ford from CISTI. Both the question itself and the use of "merely" received attention.

On a lighter note, but with enough truth to make some of us uncomfortable, was a presentation by a couple of our own expatriates, Nova Scotia techie Alan MacDonald; and New Brunswick's answer to Robert Benchley, Basil Stuart-Stubbs; accompanied by the ineffable Onil DuPuis of CREPUQ. Billed as "The Future: Publications and New Technology" it featured MacDonald and Stuart-Stubbs as diners completing a fine meal and calling for the dessert menu, only to run afoul of THE UNION CATALOGUE OF DESSERTS (listing all desserts available from restaurants in Quebec, and a few cooperating eateries in Ontario). From the UCD's first appearance on a floppy disk, to the acknowledgment that it might take two or three days to supply the desired item, through to the sage advice that desserts with ice cream do not travel well, we were treated to a suitable paradigm for our grand plans, too often conceived in a professional expansiveness that mimics that occasioned by good brandy.

The presentation hovered somewhere between black humour and farce, which I found quite appropriate.

The next meeting of the APLA Executive will be in Halifax, on February 21, 1987.

Richard H. Ellis

News about School Libraries

Correction: (September/October issue)

Shirley Coulter, Coordinator, School Libraries, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, has written to us to point out two errors in this column, which provided misleading information. (Apologies from the Editors).

First of all, the committee set up to examine resource centres at the Junior/Senior high level does not relate to

Dartmouth City, but is headed by Dr. Donald Trider, of the Halifax County-Bedford District School Board.

Secondly, the annual meeting of IASL was held in Halifax this past summer, not on Prince Edward Island. The trip to the Island formed a pre-conference study tour to the actual conference.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

New Brunswick

School-Library Media Council. **New Brunswick Teacher's Association:** Josephine (Jo) Stackhouse is the new President. Bernadette Lam is Vice-President. Eve Williams is Past-President and Editor of *Resources*. George McCaffrey is Secretary/Treasurer. Catherine Cox, previously co-editor of *Resources* is on sabbatical this year to take a fourth degree, M.Ed. in School Administration. Reg Cross, Past-President (85-86), is heading up a new committee "Distinguished Provincial Administrator's Award".

Rod Banks has assumed his duties as Associate Director of Libraries, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Rod has recently returned from an IFLA meeting in Japan.

George Bouchard is the new Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for Libraries in New Brunswick.

Joel Levis, formerly Assistant Director, New Brunswick Library Service, has taken up his new duties as Chief Librarian of the Haliburton County Public Library, Haliburton, Ontario.

Claude Potvin, Regional Librarian, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton, was recently appointed to the Advisory Group on National Library Services for Handicapped Persons.

This group is comprised of ten representatives from libraries, departments of education, institutions serving the disabled, and producers of special format materials, such as talking books, large print books, and materials in braille. The Group's purpose is to advise the National Librarian on the coordination and development of a national program of library services to disabled persons by making recommendations on products, standards and services.

Nova Scotia

At the Kellogg Health Sciences Library: **Eugene Pelchat**, Head of Technical Services, retired June 30th. **Judith Coughlan-Lambly**, Assistant Head of Technical Services for the last two years, replaces Eugene as Head. **Tim Ruggles**, a 1986 graduate of the Dalhousie School of Library Service with several years of experience as a Cataloguer in the Killam Library, replaces Judith as Technical Services Librarian.

Sandra Horrocks, Head of Interlibrary Loans, resigned at the end of June to accompany her husband, Norman, to New Jersey. **Ann Barrett**, who has been Librarian at the Saint John Regional Hospital since 1983 has replaced Sandy Horrocks as Head of Interlibrary Loans.

Dr. William Birdsall, University Librarian, Dalhousie University, announces the appointment of **Ms. Elaine Boychuk** to the position of Associate University Librarian for Technical Services effective March 2, 1987. Ms. Boychuk is presently College Librarian, Mount Royal College, Calgary. In addition to her experience at Mount Royal College, she has also had a wide range of experience as a library consultant for Alberta Culture, at the University of Alberta and as a teacher-librarian. Her undergraduate and professional degrees are from the University of Alberta. Ms. Boychuk has given numerous conference and workshop presentations, is presently on the Board of Directors of the Library Association of Alberta, and has published a number of articles in the library field.

At Dalhousie School of Library Service, **Dr. Larry Amey** was on sabbatical from September to December. **Prof. Frick** was in England, doing research and returned in September. **Prof. Ettlinger** hopes to soon publish volume 2 of *Choosing Books for Young People*, in cooperation with **Dr. Diane Spirt**.

After seven years as Head of Cataloguing, **Chris Bull** has left Acadia University to take up a position as librarian/teacher at Kings Regional Vocational School.

Toby Eines, Information Services Librarian at the Killam Library has accepted the position as Head of Circulation and Reference at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario. Toby acted as the Convenor of the N.S. On-Line Consortium.

Frank Oram, Network Librarian at the N.S. Provincial Library is acting as Coor-

dinator of Reference Services. This position is now being advertised nationally.

Laura Peverill, a 1986 graduate of the Dalhousie University School of Library Services has been appointed to an 11-month term position as a Reference Librarian at the Killam Library, Dalhousie.

Margaret Ross has now retired from her position as Head of the School Libraries Department, Halifax City District School Board. Her successor is **Bertha Currie**, formerly Librarian P-9 with the School Board.

Margaret Sidaway, Reference Librarian at Halifax City Regional Library, has retired.

Long-time staff member, **Elsie MacRury**, of the Glace Bay Branch, Cape Breton Regional Library, retired at the end of December after 20 years of service.

Ruthmary MacPherson has been hired as a librarian on a six month contract to assist with the opening of the River John Library and work in the technical services department, Pictou Antigonish Regional Library.

Library staff were particularly pleased to have **Ms. Tracey Jones**, a long-time part-time staff member, join the Mainland South Branch, Halifax City Regional Library as Children's Librarian on her graduation from the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Lester Himmelman, bookmobile driver for eleven years at the South Shore Regional Library, has retired. His replacement is David White.

Liz Millen was appointed, in early December, Head of the Woodlawn Branch of the Dartmouth Regional Library. She is on a one year term appointment, replacing Linda Sherlow Lowdon who is on leave of absence in London, England. Ms. Millen has extensive school library experience in Prince Edward Island and recently held a term position at the Halifax County Regional Library.

Judith Comfort, formerly in charge of the Liverpool High School Library has completed her third book "Apples, Apples, Apples." This book was recently published by Doubleday and is available for \$14.95. This is an excellent well-balanced book that includes information on the history, botany, harvest and storage technology of the apple, apple crafts and a pot pourri of mouth-watering apple recipes. Her previous books were "Some Good" and "Spuds, Dulse and Fiddleheads". She is currently researching a new book entitled "Some Good City Style." Judith resigned so that she could spend more time writing.

Prince Edward Island

Jennifer Taylor, B.Sc. (Zoology) University of London, England; MSc. (Physiology) University of Toronto; MLS University of Toronto, joined the contract staff of the Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island, as a reference librarian on 21 July 1986.

More People News

The Board of the Canadian Library Association is pleased to announce the appointment of **Jane Hanson Cooney** as Executive Director. Ms. Cooney comes to CLA from the Bank Marketing Association, Chicago, where she has been Vice-president and Director, Information Services since 1983. She has also worked for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto as Information Centre Manager; at the University of Toronto as an Association Instructor, Faculty of Library and Information Science; and for various other libraries in Montreal, Toronto and Calgary.

Ms. Cooney has been a member of CLA since 1967. She has been active in Special Libraries Association since 1969, is a member of the American Society of Association Executives, and the Information Industry Association. She brings to her new position association and management experience, and a knowledge of the Canadian library community.

Ms. Cooney is a graduate of Marianopolis College, Montreal (BA 1963) and the University of Toronto (BLA 1964, MLS 1974).

Ms. Cooney assumed her position as Executive Director at the end of October 1986.

Lorraine McQueen, a former President of APLA, was elected 2nd Vice-President of CLA. Lorraine has changed positions at the National Library. She is now Chief, National Union Catalogue.

News From The Provinces

A BIG THANK-YOU TO OUR VICE-PRESIDENTS - KEN MOORE (NEW BRUNSWICK), GEORGE BECKETT (NEWFOUNDLAND), JERRY MINER (NOVA SCOTIA) AND SUSANNE MANOVILL (PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND) FOR PROVIDING US WITH NEWS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE PROVINCES

FOR EACH ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN. ANOTHER BIG THANK-YOU TO OUR MANAGING EDITOR, SUSAN MCLEAN, WHO ORGANIZES THE GATHERING OF NEWS AND COORDINATES THE ITEMS RECEIVED.

NEWS - NEW BRUNSWICK

Staff changes at the **Saint John Regional Library** took Andre Paris from Le Corroman Library to a position at St. Paul's University in Ottawa; Joann Hamilton is the new children's librarian; and Mr. Kenneth Smith is the new chairman of the Regional Board.

The Central Library of the Saint John Region have recently completed an information booklet on Wallace Rupert Turnbull, local inventor of the variable pitch propeller. A revision of the Emergency Procedures Manual is well underway and is expected to be completed by year end.

The collation of the Saint John Citizen for microfilming has been completed and work on the checklist of New Brunswick newspapers should be completed by December 31 with "fine tuning" to follow prior to publication.

Under a federal job development project, six library assistants and one library clerk were hired by the **Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library** between March and November 1986. The library assistants were employed for twenty-six (26) weeks while the clerk worked for sixteen (16) weeks at the regional office.

The provincial Summer Reading Cub 1986 was again a very successful event in the Haut-Saint-Jean regional library. One thousand two hundred and ninety-five youngsters participated, representing an increase of 13% over the summer 1985. More than 700 participants received certificates for completing the requirements of the Club. It is estimated that 25,000 books were borrowed in relation with this activity.

The Haut-Saint-Jean regional library celebrated its 15th anniversary on September 24, 1986 with all employees gathering at the Central office for a one-day workshop. One

of the resource persons who entertained the group was the director of N.B.L.S. Ms. Jocelyne Lebel, who talked about communication. A reception late in the afternoon brought together the employees, some regional board trustees and the Mayor of the City of Edmundston.

Mrs. Marie Therese Hebert, who has been with the regional library as secretary to the director from the start in 1971, retired at the end of August 1986 after fifteen years of service. She was replaced by Mrs. Johanne Lizotte, who started working on August 25, 1986.

The **York Regional Library** opened its eighteenth branch, a combination public-school library, in Doaktown on December 4, 1986.

York Region is enjoying a touring exhibit of New Brunswick Bartlett prints which are on loan from UNB. The exhibit was organized by Marjorie Donaldson, Curator of the UNB Art Centre.

Like other regional libraries, York has been placing a special emphasis on service to children. The children's book festival, Nov. 15-22, featured several New Brunswick authors reading from their own work. Early in November, the Oromocto Public Library hosted a workshop titled "Stories for Children: Challenges/Options." Story tellers from around New Brunswick attended.

Mount Allison University is looking forward to the Canadian Studies Symposium entitled: Printing and Publishing in Atlantic Canada, 1751-1987: Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, Libraries. Friday, March 27-Saturday March 28, 1987. For more information contact: Canadian Studies Center, Mount Allison University.

At Christmas, 1986, the latest title in Mount Allison University library's Maritime Literature Reprint series became available: ALLINE, Henry, 1748-1784. Hymns and

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Access to Information: The Public's Right to Know Friday, February 13 12-2 p.m.
A great deal of information on virtually every activity in Canada is gathered and stored by government departments. Yet most Canadian citizens do not use the Access to Information Act which would make this information available to them.

This session will familiarize participants with the basic rights of citizens under the Access to Information Act. Using concrete examples, resource people will show how to apply for information under the Act. As well, they will describe the complaint - handling role of the Information Commissioner.

Resource people: Assistant Information Commissioner Bruce Mann and Director of Investigations Celyne Riopel from the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada in Ottawa.

Sponsored by the Halifax City Regional Library in cooperation with the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada, the Canadian Library Association Access to Government Information Coordinating Group, and Kings College School of Journalism.

The Centre for Canadian Studies at Mount Allison University is pleased to announce the 1987 Anchorage Series Symposium on "Printing and Publishing in Atlantic Canada, 1751 - 1987." The symposium will take place March 27-28, 1987.

The Anchorage Series of Symposia was established by the Centre for Canadian Studies in 1982. Each symposium focuses on a topic of national and Maritime regional significance, reflecting the special emphasis placed on Maritime Studies in Mount Allison's Canadian Studies programme. The Anchorage Series is designed to be interdisciplinary in scope, and the series as a whole is designed to cover a wide range of subjects.

The symposium will provide an overview of printing and publishing in the Atlantic region, from its beginnings in the 18th century, through the publications of the Temperance Press in the 19th century, to the publishing industry today.

Special guest speaker at the symposium will be well-known Maritime author and journalist, Harry Bruce. Session leaders include writers, bibliographers, historians, publishers, and librarians.

Registration cost for the symposium is \$45.00, \$10.00 for students. For more information, please write: Printing and Publishing in Atlantic Canada, Centre for Canadian Studies, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, E0A 3C0. or contact: Richard Knowles - (506) 364-2352/2350.

"Archives in the Information Age" Association of Canadian Archivists 1987 Conference McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, June 1-5, 1987.

NEWS—NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax City Regional Library: September was the inaugural month for the TDD service (Telecommunications Service for the Deaf) at the Halifax City Library. The TDD is located in the reference Department and operated by Reference staff. Questions for other departments in the library are centralized through Reference.

The idea of purchasing a TDD machine arose out of a Federal government SEED grant which the library received in the summer of 1985. The grant was designed to collect information to develop long and short term goals for improving library services to the disabled, an area of great concern for the staff. Staff worked closely with a community advisory group composed of representatives from such groups as Metro Services for the Deaf, Disabled Individuals Alliance and others. Purchasing a TDD machine was considered a very high priority item by this group and a TDD was therefore ordered as part of the 1986 budget year.

It is hoped that the TDD will be the first of regular annual additions of equipment or devices which will extend library services in a positive way to the disabled.

Questions on this service will be gladly answered. Call/envoy/write: Laura Jantek, Coordinator, Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9 (902) 421-6985.

The **Halifax City Regional Library** conducted an in-house user survey in October, 1986. This survey is based on the A.L.A. Planning Process. Results will be computerized using SPSS, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. Questions regarding the survey should be addressed to Susan McLean, Coordinator, Adult Lending Services.

Acadia University: After eight years of operation, the Professional Librarians of Acadia University (PLAU) have adopted a Constitution and By-laws and formerly elected their first executive. Members are: Edith Haliburton (President), Chris Bull (Vice-President) and Patrick Gallant (Secretary-Treasurer).

Annapolis Valley Regional Library: To celebrate the centennial of the Town of Kentville the library will be moved to a new expanded location. The new library will have twice the space and will increase its hours and services if the new provincial library funding formula allows it. The Annapolis Valley Toy Library in the Kentville and Wolfville Branches began 4 years ago and is doing very well.

Cape Breton Regional Library: The Sydney library is presently undergoing expansion. The building will be increased from 8,000 to 13,000 square feet. Excavation began October 8th and should be completed in July 1987.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library: The children's department has begun their new rural service that was in full swing in nineteen (19) schools by mid October. The schools have received small deposits of books from the Regional Library. The deposits will be partially rotated by staff on a six week schedule. Public library programs will be given at this time.

To accommodate the new service a new vehicle was purchased. Staff will soon be proudly driving a 1987 Plymouth Voyager wagon.

As a result of a contest, the library has a new logo. The winner, Lila Skinner, a student from the Vocational School presented an excellent graphic symbol that will represent the library for many years to come.

Dalhousie: W.K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library - Ann Barrett and Linda Harvey are planning a pilot project with 15 members of the Dept. of Pharmacology. This project is to try end-user searching on NLM's Medline system. The methodology and results of this pilot project will be of interest to all medical and scientific libraries in the region.

The 1987 Association of Canadian Archivists Conference will focus on the challenges presented to archivists by new information technologies. It will provide an opportunity for analysis of the changing concepts and methods confronting professionals in archives and all those in the information sciences.

Sessions will include panels on planning for the information age, indexing and the development of archival data bases, automating the life cycle, the management and use of machine readable data, and priorities in professional education and leadership.

A series of eight workshops are planned. The Society of American Archivists' two day workshop on the MARC Automated Manuscript Control format will be presented. Half-day workshops will deal with automation needs assessment and software evaluation, getting an automation program started, cataloguing with AACR2, a systems users forum, and a conservation clinic. Workshop enrollment is limited. Independent registration fees will be applied.

For further information on the programme contact Roy Schaeffer, Programme Committee Chairman, c/o The Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2N6.



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SERVICE DOOR TO DOOR

At long last the **Dartmouth Regional Library** has received official confirmation that the province will be providing \$1 million towards a new library. Last year, the City earmarked \$2 million towards the project.

The Information Services Department has produced a separate catalogue of Dartmouth Documents. The catalogue is available in print format as well as online. The Library is also taking advantage of a new computer graphics program to produce poster, signs and brochures.

Isaak Walton Killam Hospital For Children Library: There is a plan to have a joint library serving the Grace Maternity and the Children's Hospitals when the new Grace has been constructed.

Kingstec: There are 14 students registered in the library technicians programme this year. Five in the first year and nine in the second year.

Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library is now running one bookmobile instead of two. Schools are no longer being served and large scale deposits to schools were stopped in the fall.

A brand new vehicle, school bus type, went into service in August. This vehicle has a diesel engine which has improved fuel economy considerably.

The Stellarton Library will be moving to a main street location in a renovated bank building.

Plans for expansion of the Antigonish Library are being developed.

The Westville Library has received a donation of \$27,768 from Mrs. Peggy Genge in memory of Mrs. Margaret Ferguson. The funds will be used to purchase library materials and furnishings for the Westville Library.

Universite Ste. Anne - Mildred Savoie has been the only librarian at the university for the last seven years. It is quite a challenge serving the 200 students. She has just started offering Dialog search services and has just acquired an envoy number ILL.NSCS for anyone who wishes to contact her.

Western Counties Regional Library - In December the library sponsored a bilingual childrens programme that travelled to all 10 branches. An Acadian, Monet Robichaud, included songs and games relating to Christmas in this programme. Donations have allowed this programme to function.

Dalhousie University. Law Library - The Dal News had this to report in the fall on the Law Library's new computerized catalogue (reproduced with permission) -

"Blery eyes could replace paper cuts for law professors and students with the law library's new computerized book catalogue.

The computer catalogue, which now holds one-third of the 60,000 titles available in the library, went into operation in September. All titles still on paper should be in the system by mid-October, says project manager Leslie Foster.

Professors and students can plug into the catalogue using one of four terminals on the fourth floor of the Killam library. One line is also set up for access to the system from desk-top or home computers.

The catalogue system can search for books by author, title, subject or call letters. Unlike traditional card catalogues, it can give a full list of titles or subjects that relate to one topic. To find all books or articles on laws related to newspapers, the user would simply insert the word: "newspapers." The catalogue then lists all titles containing that word.

The opportunity to switch to an improved cataloguing system came after the August 1985 fire which ravaged the Weldon law building and destroyed the law library's card catalogue. After the ash and rubble were cleared away, all that remained was a limited listing of books purchased during the last six years.

The computerized catalogue is made by Geac, a Toronto-based company. Geac's library systems are used by 122 institutes and libraries worldwide, including the Vatican, the national library in Paris, and the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C."

NEWS - NEWFOUNDLAND

Association of Newfoundland & Labrador Archivists (ANLA): A workshop on Standardization in Subject Headings took place at the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, December 5. The presenters were **Julie Morris** and **Wendy Duff** of the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia.

Archival collections in the province have received a total of \$112,000. The matching grants are from the Public Archives of Canada to assist in the reduction of backlogs. It is hoped that a similar amount will be forthcoming through The Canadian Council of Archives in the next two fiscal years.

Newfoundland Public Library, Labrador and Northern Region: As part of Children's Book Festival Week, the children's author **Marieanne Brandis** and the illustrator **Alan Daniel** visited Happy Valley-Goose Bay and Labrador West (Daniel only). Weather on Thursday, Nov. 20 cancelled their planned trip to Churchill Falls. In place of Churchill Falls we visited North West River - Sheshatshit where Brandis and Daniel met **Beatrice Watts**, Director of the Native Curriculum Centre, and some of the children of Peenam MacKenzie School. **Lawrence Jackson** (Tales from the Snowhouse) also spoke at the Melville Public Library (Happy Valley) on Nov. 8th. **Cartwright Public Library** Miss Jackie Holwell resigned in September; Ms. Marg Drover has replaced her. **Base Library - CFS Goose Bay** Mrs. Susan Doerksen left in June for Winnipeg. Her replacement is Mrs. Marie Fuller.

Thirty seven librarians and computer users from all parts of Newfoundland and Labrador came to St. John's on Nov. 18 to attend the **CLA seminar** "Making Micros Work for You" (cosponsored by the national section of CASLIS). Jane Beaumont, a consultant with considerable experience in library automation, was the seminar leader. She spoke about what library processes could and should be automated, as well as what should not be. She reviewed the features of some automated library systems that are available in Canada and passed on her experiences with them. In addition, she described the process of issuing requests for proposals and gave advice on implementing computer systems. The audience was encouraged to participate in the discussion of case studies; one about recon options and the other about selection of processes for automation in a public library.

Participants generally expressed satisfaction with the seminar, especially with the breadth of Ms. Beaumont's knowledge. No one seminar could answer every question about computers in libraries but this one gave participants considerable insight into the issues involved in library automation.

Western Region was busy in library week with visits from two Book Festival visitors from away, and a reading sponsored by the Newfoundland Library Association. Alan Daniel visited Corner Brook on Nov. 19 and gave a presentation on book illustration at the Corner Brook City Library and several elementary schools. Monica Hughes gave readings at schools in Norris Point and Rocky Harbour on November 21, spoke to the Newfoundland Teachers' Association Chapter in Woody Point that evening (in spite of vicious weather) and travelled on Saturday, Nov. 22 to read at the Cow Head Public Library, and then back to Woody Point for another reading at the Edgar L. Roberts Library. All readings were great successes. Children's Book Festival has at last come in to its own in Newfoundland. We no longer have to struggle to get audiences or publicity.

Library Week (Nov. 15 - 22) also saw another reading, this time sponsored by the Newfoundland Library Association. Newfoundland writer John Steffler read from his published works **An Explanation of Yellow** and the highly acclaimed **Grey Islands**. Mr. Steffler, in addition to being one of the brighter lights on the Newfoundland literary scene, is a teacher of English Literature at Memorial University's Grenfell College in Corner Brook. The reading was held at the Pasadena Public Library; Pasadena is a community of 3500 about 15 miles from Corner Brook. Mr. Steffler was a resident there for some years before moving to Corner Brook.

NEWS - PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Provincial Libraries - Don Scott, Provincial Librarian, was expecting a visit from Bruce Mann, Assistant Information Commissioner on November 24, 1986. A report of his visit will be found in the next issue of the Bulletin.

University of Prince Edward Island - On October 31st and November 3rd, 1986, A.P.L.A. sponsored two Workshops on Book Repair and Preservation held at the Robertson Library, U.P.E.I.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSOCIATION

TARGET: INSTITUTIONS

A new category of membership was established at last May's conference in St. John's. One of the many changes in the constitution was the provision for institutional membership. Prior to this time only personal memberships were available and institutions did not have any formal means of participation in APLA. Institutional voting rights provide institutions with an opportunity to have a voice in Association activities.

The additional revenue from these new members will be used mainly to assist with expenses for the President's travel commitments. In addition to attending APLA meetings the President must also attend several CLA Council meetings. Because APLA is not able to fund this completely, the President's institution must also provide financial support in addition to considerable time off work. These funds will help alleviate the strain on library travel budgets and allow more members to hold office. There are also occasions when it is appropriate for the President to represent the Association and travel to do so will now be possible.

The institutional membership fee is \$75.00 which includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin** and all membership publications. Institutions in the Atlantic Provinces will be approached early in the new year with a request to support APLA in this new way.

Susan Collins, Vice-President/Membership

WHAT'S NEW IN SUBJECT HEADINGS? "Index to L.C. Subject Headings Weekly Lists"

Air cooled engines (5-45-01)	C Alcoholics--Hospitals and asylums (5-34-01)
Air Force wives (5-13-11)	Alcoholism--Hospitals (Indirect) (5-34-01)
Air Force wives (5-37-21)	Aldabra Island (Seychelles) (5-14-01)
Air Force wives (Indirect) (5-36-01)	RC Aldermanic districts (6-21-01)
Air knife coating (5-05-01)	Alepocephalidae (5-39-01)
Air mail service (5-31-13)	Aleppo pine (Indirect) (6-26-01)
Air mail service--United States (5-31-13)	Aleurocanthus (5-38-01)
	Aleurodes (5-38-01)

Keeping up with changes to Library of Congress subject headings can be time-consuming because their weekly lists of new and changed subject headings are not arranged alphabetically and do not cumulate.

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NEWS - NEW BRUNSWICK (Continued From Page 3)

spiritual songs/ by Henry Alline; with an introduction by John M. Bumsted. (Maritime Literature reprint series; no. 8) ISBN 0-88828-050-5 \$5.00

This was first printed in 1782 and reprinted in 1796. It is a collection of hymns (or religious poems) without music by an 18th C. Baptist preacher, who preached the gospel in the Maritimes and New England. The introduction is primarily a discussion of Alline's role as a popular song writer of his day.

Margaret Wheeler retired on September 30, 1986 after 15 years as Serials Librarian. The new Serials Librarian is Bradd Burningham.

The **Ward Chipman Library at the University of New Brunswick** in Saint John initiated on-line access to all UNBSJ library collection on November 24. It now has five full-screen terminals connected directly to the PHOENIX System. The library will phase out the present card catalogue. A staff member will be available to help library users not familiar with the system. One-hour workshops on the system will be offered by the library staff in this term.

Seventy-five per cent of the Ward Chipman Library holdings are now included in the PHOENIX System. The library expanded its database by more than 30,000 records this summer.

UNB Library will be the recipient of a \$9500 grant to help "reduce the backlog" of uncatalogued historical records. Thanks to the work of Mary Flagg and Marion Beyea, through the N.B. Council of Archives, this was one of several successful N.B. submissions to the Public Archives of Canada/Canadian Council of Archives under their new "arrangement and description reduction cost-shared cooperative programme." The grant will allow for the sorting and listing of the Robert Hazen Collection which consists of 50 inches of documents.

On October 19th Sheila A. Egoff, Professor Emerita from UBC received an honorary degree in company with artist Bruno Bobak and James T. Black, Chairman of the Board at Molson's.

On October 20th, Dr. Egoff visited the Library and spoke on **NEW CANADIAN WRITING FOR CHILDREN** in the Nan Gregg Room.

In October debit card photocopier units were introduced in UNB libraries. With this system, patrons may purchase a photocopier card for \$2.00 (20 copies), \$5.00 (50 copies), \$9.00 (100), \$17.50 (200). When a card is inserted into one of the debit card units, the copier is activated and the patron makes a copy; the correct amount is then debited from his card and the amount remaining on the card is displayed on the debit card unit. Debit Card units are not only functioning with our photocopiers; two are connected to our new microform copiers in HIL. Currently, we charge \$.30 per copy for microforms. The debit card unit deducts this amount automatically for each copy made on these machines.

We are finding that the units are already very popular and for several reasons. Patrons do not have to carry around change. They can save money on the higher denomination cards, and copying can be done more quickly.

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CLA ACTIVITIES

- a) **Presidential Commission:**
The Presidential Commission on the Structure of the Canadian Library Association has been appointed, composed of Basil Stuart-Stubbs (convener), Beth Barlow and Sheila Laidlaw. The mandate of the Commission is to review the organization and decision making processes of CLA, working within the context of CLA's existing mission statement and goals with a view to:
- developing a less complicated and more accessible organization that allows for grass roots involvement within the context of a more streamlined organization and more responsive and flexible decision making processes;
 - facilitating internal communication;
 - assisting in addressing the issue of declining membership and membership involvement;
 - ensuring internal capability exists for promoting a better image and higher profile for the Association, libraries and librarians and improving CLA's impact on key issues of public policy;
 - creating the necessary organizational competence to ensure an appropriate degree of CLA involvement in areas of technology related to libraries and their operation, as well as broader questions related to information technology in society.
- A draft report is expected at the October CLA Council meeting, with input provided through written submissions.
- b) **Encyclopaedia Britannica III:**
At the CLA Council meeting on 24 June 1986, Council was given the pertinent documentation regarding the Encyclopaedia Britannica III advertisement, as telecast in Newfoundland. Council adopted the following motion: That CLA write the Encyclopaedia Britannica (Canada) Ltd. regarding the television commercial advertising the Encyclopaedia Britannica III, telecast in Newfoundland in 1986, and encourage Encyclopaedia Britannica to work towards a more positive portrayal of libraries in its advertising.
- c) **Federal Library Cutbacks:**
Concerns that the federal government was placing government departmental libraries "under the knife" led to a survey by CLA of federal departments' intentions regarding their libraries. CLA Council members have received copies of the responses and it is available through request to Elizabeth Hamilton or to CLA Headquarters. In general, the response has been very reassuring, though the situation will require careful monitoring.
- d) **Membership Survey:**
CLA commissioned a survey on membership and membership strategy, which was presented to the CLA Council meeting in June. The representatives of provincial and regional library associations on Council met prior to the Council meeting of 24 June, and prepared a reaction report for consideration by Council. This document was discussed at the October meeting of the APLA Executive, and comments from that meeting were brought to CLA Council at their meeting at the end of October.
- e) **CLA Seminars:**
The prospectus for the 1986/87 CLA Seminars was outlined and a "leaner, meaner" seminar series will be in effect for 1986/87. It was noted that all provinces except Prince Edward Island had sponsored a seminar in 1985/86. CLA Seminars will be moving to a cost-recovery scheme whereby the sponsoring association will have to guarantee a minimum attendance or the workshop will be cancelled. Excess revenues will go to the sponsoring body as an incentive to drum up attendees. Some concern was expressed that this will result in seminars given only in urban areas, and will conflict with provincial/regional programmes already in existence in the area.
- f) **Library Technician Programmes:**
As mentioned in a previous report, the Canadian Library Association, through its Committee on Library Technicians (Role and Education) has been charged with consideration of an accreditation process for library technicians' programs (CLA Council meeting, November 1985). In a related matter, it was proposed that the CLA Council accept and support the **Self-Study Document: An Instrument for the Evaluation of Library Technician Programmes in Canada**, and direct the Committee on Library Technicians (Role and Education) to devise procedures for monitoring the effectiveness and revision of the instrument by publishing a supplementary set of statistics about library technician programmes in Canada. This motion was tabled until the October Council meeting as the document was not available to Council for examination. The Task Force on the Role of Librarians and Library Technicians will be placing a call for corresponding members in Feliciter; APLA will try to ensure that a representative from the Atlantic region is on the Task Force. The CSLA division has a document entitled: **Qualifications for Library Technicians Working in School Systems**, which the APLA Executive will get for the information of those interested.
- g) **Year of the Reader 1987:**
A proposal has been put forward to the Secretary of State to make 1987 the Year of the Reader. APLA, through its Executive, will be supporting this request and devising ways of promoting the theme through the region; suggestions and comments are welcome.
- h) **CACUL:**
The CACUL division of CLA has revised its constitution to permit sub-committees within the region, with one envisaged for the Atlantic area. Richard Ellis may be contacted for further information on this.
- i) **CLA and Provincial/Regional Associations:**
Provincial/regional library association reports were received, either in written form or verbally, from SLA, BCLA, MLA, QLA, OLA and, of course, from APLA. Included in their reports were activities during the months following the November 1985 CLA Council meeting. It was interesting to note that other associations have been dealing with lobbying questions in a variety of ways. The Manitoba Library Association keeps alert to lobbying issues by means of a Political Action Committee (MLA), while the SLA has a Legislation Councillor on its Executive.
- Other interesting activities include the maintenance of a job-line and the lobbying for funds by the BCLA; MLA has supported two Challenge '86 grants, one to complete work on its union list of serials and one to organize its archives. OLA has been active politically in matters relating to the disposition of lottery funds and to book tariffs. They will be publishing a trustee handbook, and are working on the situation of libraries in Northern Ontario. QLA has been active as well in their efforts to prevent the elimination of funding from the provincial government to public libraries.
- Questions or comments from APLA members are invited on any of the above, and can either be addressed to Richard Ellis, or to myself as the APLA representative on CLA Council.
- Elizabeth Hamilton,
Past-President, APLA

CLA SEMINAR

Managing a Microcomputer Based Library Automation Project

The CLA Regional Workshop entitled Managing a Microcomputer Based Library Automation Project was held on November 14, 1986 at the Halifax Holiday Inn. Resource person and workshop leader was Jane Beaumont, a Library and Information Systems Consultant with experience in various types of libraries in Ontario as well as with UTLAS. 57 people preregistered representing college, university, government, museum and archives, research institutes, regional public, school, hospital and corporation libraries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Maine.

A basic knowledge of microcomputers was assumed. As with most workshops related to computers, actual experience ranged from a minimal understanding of what a microcomputer is to very extensive hands-on experience with particular software packages. From my own point of view, which is that of a small academic library, a moderate amount of experience with micros in general, but limited experience with specific library software packages, her level of approach was just right.

During the morning session Beaumont first reviewed the library functions which are appropriate for automation (and which are not). In broad outline these include acquisitions, serials control, circulation and inventory control, cataloguing, information retrieval, management information systems and communications networks. Many of the software packages now available and supported in Canada offer integrated software of software in which these various functions can share information. The relationship between them or what Beaumont calls "the integrating factor" is the database. Quite a bit of time was spent discussing what the requirements are for each of these functions and then the role of DBMS (Database Management System) in integrating these functions.

Understandably, the structure of the database, including multiple files accessible through indexes, files, design of records through creation of fields is central. The database is most useful when it conforms to certain standards i.e., ASCII, MARC, and the data communications standard X.25.

A selected list of Library Automation Systems currently supported in Canada, and which are based on microcomputers was discussed. Summary information presented in tabular form included the vendor (name, address, phone), functions that the system handles, hardware required, operating system, what type of Local Area Network if any, database and terminal configurations, i.e., size, and both the purchase and maintenance costs. Systems on the list were selected as examples of systems that might be considered for the smaller libraries that are found most typically in Atlantic Canada. These ranged from a minimal Apple or TRS-80 based circulation system called Circulation Plus which might be appropriate for a small school library to a MicroVAX II based integrated system called Multilis that could handle 10 terminals and over 100,000 records in the database. Each system has strengths and weaknesses which would determine whether the system would be appropriate for a particular library situation.

Finally the various ways that a database might be created were discussed as well as the criteria to be used in deciding which method or combination of methods would be chosen. Beaumont suggested that smaller libraries implementing a LAN (Local Area Network) would need outside help as it is difficult to do and the wiring must be just right for it to work.

The afternoon session concentrated on managing the library automation project from the initial study to identify needs and requirement through system selection implementation and the communication of

public relations. An overview of needs assessment was provided with the first step being a feasibility study, then detailed analysis of functional requirement which would be later incorporated into the RFP (Request for Proposal). Beaumont outlined the preparation of an RFP, chapter by chapter, and based on her experience suggested that the RFP has become standardized in content and format and that vendors of systems have expectations and requirements of their own. Generally, because it is a considerable amount of work for them to bid, an RFP should be sent only to those companies whose product is being very seriously considered. In other words, some considerable work should have been done visiting sites and examining the literature before an RFP is submitted. The feasibility study will justify the project in terms of staff efficiency as well as in terms of cost-benefit.

The evaluation of proposals was discussed in some detail. It should be conducted objectively using a weighting technique. After responses are scored then a short list is prepared. This is the time for site visits to operating installation, checking references, and having vendor demonstrations. Library staff should be comfortable with the vendor. This company will be providing training, software support and maintenance for some time to come. The contract should also be accompanied by an Escrow Agreement in case the company goes out of business. This section of the workshop was an excellent overview and provided guidelines rather than any detailed methodologies. For example, no specific methods or approaches were suggested for tackling a needs analysis even in a small library. The discussion left me not really clear on how general or specific this should be. Would it be based on transactions per week or month or on a description of backlogs or a more generalized description of qualitative or service objectives that are not

being met? The evaluation of vendor responses by weighting was suggested. An example of techniques for developing weighting criteria might have been helpful for those of us who have not seen many. Project management techniques were mentioned briefly such as Gantt charts, Super Project or Mirosoft Project. A list of available software tools similar to the list of systems, including source, hardware requirement, cost also would have left us with less of a sense of there being much more to be researched before getting started. Similarly it was suggested that Acceptance Tests be run on new equipment. Again some examples of acceptance tests would have been helpful as well as Benchmark tests and how these are designed or prepared. Possibly it's obvious, but it is an area about which I am still uneasy. If time had permitted I would have appreciated a couple of detailed case studies, presented perhaps as a handout in narrative form and representing a limited microcomputer automation project in a small library and for comparison, a larger project (still small by Ontario standards) in a larger special or public library system. No doubt the principles are identical but the level of detail and time frame would vary a great deal.

This workshop contained a great deal of information condensed into two, three hour sessions. For those of us with some experience it was an excellent overview with a few areas needing more detail. For those with less experience it was probably more material than they could absorb, but served as an outstanding introduction. The workshop was excellent, well prepared with a lively and condensed presentation. CLA can rate this workshop a success as it left participants with a thirst for more and a respect for the process. Bonnie Waddell, Reference Librarian, Nova Scotia Agricultural College Library, Truro, Nova Scotia.

NSLA Conference '86 Attracts Record Numbers

This year's conference entitled "Access in the Eighties: How we meet the needs of the Community", was an overwhelming success. Hosted by Halifax City Regional Library between October 5th and 7th, the program attracted approximately 200 registrants. The variety of activities drew participants from many different kinds of libraries in the metro area. The Regional Libraries were also well represented.

In the early stages of the conference, individuals were given several opportunities to meet, mingle and share news with others. The local authors' celebration, wake-up breakfast and wine and cheese receptions created the appropriate atmospheres for informal gatherings.

As the conference progressed, workshops and tours were offered in more formal settings. On the first day, a tour was given of the Mainland South Branch of the Halifax City Regional Library. In addition, workshops on Bookmobiles, Community Services, and Serving Disabled Persons received enthusiastic responses from those in attendance. These were competently chaired by staff from Halifax City, and other area libraries.

On the final day of the conference, well known storyteller and librarian Rita Cox of the Toronto Public Library System entertained a large gathering of "children-at-heart". Equally as popular were the workshops on Legal Reference Skills and Supervisory Skills. A large cross-section of the library community attended these practical sessions. The tour of H.C.R.L.'s audio-visual services at the North Branch was lively and provided many chances for hands-on demonstrations.

Later in the day, an open forum entitled "In My Opinion", permitted interested parties to air their news and share their views in an informal setting. This proved to be a most enlightening session. Other topics of interest included programs on "So That's What You Wanted" (modelled on a CLA reference workshop), Dealing With Problem Patrons and a Reading Support Program.

The above-mentioned activities were most favourably received. The participants were able to take something away with them that might be applied to certain aspects of their library work. The ample opportunities provided for the sharing of ideas and learning from each other enhanced the overall theme of this conference.

In conclusion, Hope Bridgewater, Program Committee Convenor, and her team are to be commended for planning such diversified and serviceable sessions for NSLA '86.

CENSORSHIP: The Forever War (Notes on the Keynote Address, N.S.L.A. Annual Conference '86 by Pauline Hildesheim)

In his keynote address, Alan MacDonald, Director of Libraries at the University of Calgary and an old friend of Atlantic Provinces' libraries, promised delegates to the 1986 Nova Scotia Library Association Conference no respite from the ongoing censorship struggle. In attempting to define censorship in a non-polemical manner, Mr. MacDonald borrowed a definition from Professor Louis Vagianos:

Censorship is a deliberate or haphazard prevention of communication so that the message does not pass in its original

form from the sender to receiver.

The censor's motivation -- and it is the rare human being who can claim complete innocence here -- is frequently benevolent and occasionally malignant. Given the continuous need to strike a balance between the rights of the individual as enunciated by John Stuart Mill and the wellbeing of society as represented by Plato, the censorship war is unlikely to reach a conclusion satisfactory to either side. Using communication theory, six types of censorship can be distinguished:

1. preventing the sender from sending the message -- example: banning materials on evolution;
2. preventing the receiver from receiving the message -- example: coercion of bookstore in **Bending Knee** case in Nova Scotia;
3. destroying the message in the channel -- example: mutilation of **Penthouse** magazine at hands of Canada Customs;
4. shielding the receiver -- example: school libraries with under the counter book collections;
5. distorting the message so that it is incomprehensible to the receiver -- example: unduly complicating government regulations;
6. packaging the message -- example: public accounts of a jurisdiction in which certain information is difficult to extract.

Who are the censors who prevent the message getting through to the receiver? There are three types of censors, -- individuals, representatives of an organized group or crusade, and the state. Censors are

motivated by family values, political views, religion and minority rights. Most individual complainants are serious and the concerns they voice real to them. Censors belonging to organized groups have a more complex motivation and are likely to be less responsive to rational argument. Communication in any form, -- print, audio, visual, etc. may be a candidate for the censor. Everyone, even the most objective librarian, has his/her censorship threshold and should learn to recognize it. While little of the violent or degrading material in the news today did not exist a century ago, social and technological change have made it more difficult to ignore.

As librarians, we need to be familiar with the Canadian legal regime, -- the Charter of Rights, criminal code, customs act and case law created as a result of these acts -- as it affects freedom of thought, belief and expression. It is expected that former Justice Minister John Crosby's Bill C114, which died on the order paper, will be reintroduced during the present session of the Parliament of Canada. It remains to be seen if and to what extent the sweeping definition of suppressible pornography will be revised. The degree of inclusiveness of this anti-pornography bill is important as libraries would be deemed distributors.

As librarians, we must be aware of how greatly we influence the messages available to the rest of the population. We can be said to practise message distortion daily as we select, classify, assign subject headings to and weed print and non-print materials. Intellectual freedom must include freedom for ideas the individual librarians may hate.

(Continued On Page 10)

USER EDUCATION

MAILBOX

Compiled by:
APLA Interest Group on Library Instruction

Answers to questions, and new questions

to:- Pat Johnston
Harriet Irving Library
University of New Brunswick
Box 7500
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H5

The following letters were first printed in the March issue of the *APLA Bulletin*. We now print the letters again, with replies:-

LETTER

"I am interested in hearing from teacher-librarians and others who have experience in introducing a standard bibliographic format into schools, at the local or the district level.

I am particularly interested in how the standard format was decided upon - what style manuals, etc., were used for this. Was the format adopted throughout the school system and in all grades, P through 12? Were local post-secondary educational institutions consulted first, to determine what bibliographic format(s) was in use in these places? Was agreement able to be reached on a format which was acceptable to local colleges and universities and which could be first introduced at the public school level?" Bertha Currie, Halifax City Schools

REPLY

Bibliographic formats vary by country, subject, style or current preference. There is, therefore, no possibility at present of teaching a universal format which will be acceptable at all post-secondary institutions. The best approach at present seems to be to establish an acceptable format on a school basis by meeting with teaching staff, reviewing standard manuals and adapting these to best meet your purpose.

Interest Group on Library Instruction

A Selection of Style Manuals

Campbell, William Giles, Pallou, Stephen Vaughan and Slade, Carole.

Form and Style: Theses, Reports, Term Papers. 6th ed. Boston, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin, 1981.

Chicago Manual of Style for Authors, Editors and Copywriters. 13th ed.

Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Council of Biology Editors. Committee on Form and Style.

CBE Style Manual. 5th ed. Bethesda, Maryland: Council of Biology Editors, 1983. Fleischer, Eugene B.

A Style Manual for Citing Microfilm and Nonprint Media. Chicago, Illinois: American Library Association, 1978.

Gibaldi, Joseph and Aclert, Walter S.

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers. 2nd ed. New York, N.Y.: Modern Languages Association, 1984

Howell, John Bruce.

Style Manuals of the English-speaking World: A Guide. Phoenix, Arizona: Oryx, 1983.

Turabian, Kate L.

A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations. 4th ed. Chicago, Illinois: University of Chicago Press, 1973.

Wiles, Roy M.

Scholarly Reporting in the Humanities. Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press, 1968.

LETTER

"I would be interested in hearing from librarians who have devised special library instruction programmes for graduate students at university. How have these programmes differed from the programmes offered to undergraduates? What particular tools, what particular aspects of the library service have been highlighted in these programmes? What has been the reaction of the students?" Judy Reade, Institute for Resource and Environmental Studies, Halifax, N.S.

REPLY

Bibliographic Instruction for Graduate Students

At Brock I have been involved with two Bibliographic Instruction programs for graduate students. One for students in science and another for students in education.

An individual instruction program is offered each year to students working on their masters degree in science or in fourth year who may be working on a research project (mini thesis). Each year a list of names is obtained from each science department and a letter is sent to all new names on the list. In the letter I offer my services as Science Librarian and invite them to make an appointment with me so we can make sure they are aware of all the library resources and services that are available. Contents of Sessions:

- 1) Review basic tools e.g. Bio. Ab.
- 2) Introduce additional tools e.g. Current Contents, Science Citation index (we often look up their professor's name)
- 3) A lot of time is spent on library services e.g. Interlibrary loans (introduce loans clerk), CISTI, obtaining translations, IUBC, computer searching
- 4) What I would like to include is an explanation of the different types of relevant literature e.g. conference proceedings, NTIS reports, etc.

Also, I have been involved with giving library instruction classes to Masters of Education students. These are given during class time in their compulsory 'Research in Education' course. There are three parts to the classes.

Part I

The types of literature that are available and how to access them. e.g. government reports - ERIC, ONTERIS

Part II

Computer Searching and How to use the ERIC database

Part III

Library Services - ILL, Photocopying, Interuniversity Borrowers Cards, etc.

The M. Ed. students present different problems from other graduate students because they are all mature students and they are returning to a new environment (not the old library they knew). If they are off-campus I go to them. There are too many difficulties getting them all here and I find they are more receptive if they are in their regular classroom. I presently have one two-hour session with them. The feedback is they do not want me to omit anything but it is a lot to cover. They actually would prefer 2 smaller sessions I think. Session I could cover types of literature and how to access it. Session II would include computer searching and library services. Cynthia Singleton, Science Librarian.

Questions:

1. Where did the term "binders title" come from?
2. Does anybody in the region offer a library trivia exercise for patrons?

THE NEW, AS YET UNNAMED COLUMN...

(Interest Group on Library Instruction)

If you have a suggestion of a name for this column of ideas, updates, suggestions and general information about Library Instruction, please let the Interest Group know.

Displays - Planning, Materials and Techniques was the topic of a presentation to the Special Libraries Interest Group in January. Linda Kelly-Quinlan, Exhibits Director at Fredericton's National Exhibition Centre, outlined some of the basic steps she finds useful to plan exhibits and discussed and demonstrated some of the methods used in exhibit preparation. While libraries are concerned with smaller, more condensed displays, she felt the organizational states and many techniques for presenting materials in larger exhibitions could apply very well.

Beginning with determining the message or topic to be communicated and deciding who the audience will be, a storyline or brief description of the theme is developed. Next the items for display - such as books, posters, photographs, newspaper clippings or interesting objects are selected. A number of possible resources for display materials, in addition to the library's collection, were suggested. These included ar-

chival photograph collections, community special interest groups, a local museum, or government departments (such as Tourism or Natural Resources) that maintain photographic collections. When borrowing items from outside sources, especially valuable or non-replaceable ones, a safe secure environment should be guaranteed and insurance should be discussed.

Once the objects for display are assembled, the task is to present them attractively and effectively. Various examples of display materials were illustrated. These included mats and frames, the use of mylar encapsulation for flat two-dimensional items such as photos or newspaper articles, as well as different means of mounting three dimensional objects. The use of photographic enlargements as an eye-catching feature was mentioned. An important aspect to develop at all stages of set up is the effective use of colour and design and the placement of everything in the display to achieve the desired overall impact.

Lastly captions and labels were examined. Consideration was given to the use of different typefaces for expressive purposes. The use of lettraset, typesetting, typewriting, and other means of producing

labels was discussed. As to the question of how much or how little written information should be included in the display, the speaker felt that for a small display it

should probably be fairly minimal and indeed, perhaps not necessary at all, if the display communicates its message well visually.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION GROUP MEMBERS ATTEND DEMONSTRATION

A computerized expert reference system from the Library at the University of Waterloo was the focus of a demonstration held on Friday, November 28th, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Jim Parrott, Reference Librarian, Engineering, Mathematics and Science Library at Waterloo, was the guest at a demonstration/lecture of the Online Reference Assistance Project. The event was jointly sponsored by Dalhousie University's School of Library Service and the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. The School's regularly scheduled Friday Public Lecture Series was packed with students, faculty and area librarians, for a talk illustrated by both big, bright slides

and a video-tape.

The system is a multimode effort that began as a project to support bibliographic instruction and grew to encompass the services of a reference librarian. A tree-structure menu leads students to help in using reference sources and in using the library. Mr. Parrott demonstrated a carefully programmed guide to class assignments, finding specific materials, using subject sources, reading citations, even locating material in the stacks. More modules are planned. The system is gaining wider recognition as articles and demonstrations appear. In the afternoon, Mr. Parrott offered a hands-on session with direct access to Waterloo.

Elizabeth Frick

DEPOSITORY SYSTEM FOR NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Bill Birdsall
University Librarian

Dalhousie University Library

Nova Scotia librarians are optimistic that a depository system for Nova Scotia government publications will be in place by early 1987. A proposal submitted to the Department of Government Services has been accepted and the Department is now implementing the proposed system.

In November, 1984, a sub-committee of the Metro Collection Cooperation Committee called a meeting in Halifax of interested librarians and users of government publications to consider a depository plan prepared by the sub-committee. At this meeting, chaired by Marie DeYoung, sub-committee chairperson, it was agreed that a steering committee should be established whose members would represent both libraries and users of government publications. The steering committee was given the responsibility for promoting the implementation of the depository system by the Nova Scotia Government.

The steering committee is co-chaired by Ms. Thelma Costello, Director, Public Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia and Margaret Murphy, Legislative Librarian. Other members of the committee

are Agar Adamson, Chair, Political Science Department, Acadia University; Bill Birdsall, University Librarian, Dalhousie University; Shirley Elliott, former Nova Scotia Legislative Librarian; and Ian R. MacIntosh, Chief Librarian, Cape Breton Regional Library. After further discussions with librarians and Government representatives, a **Proposal for Implementation of a System to Ensure the Deposit of Nova Scotia Government Publications in University and Public Libraries** was submitted to the Executive Director, Government Information Services, Nova Scotia Department of Government Services, in September, 1985.

As stipulated in the proposal, the objectives of the depository system are:

- to make government publications easily accessible to the public and to ensure their continued availability in the future, and
- to assist the Government of Nova Scotia in providing public information to people within the province.

In 1982, a program of free distribution of provincial government publications to Nova Scotia regional libraries had been initiated by the Nova Scotia Government Libraries Council. Individual Government

libraries agreed to distribute new documents published by their respective departments to the Provincial Library, which in turn served as a distribution centre. The Nova Scotia Government Bookstore also agreed to distribute one free copy of all publications received to the regional libraries through the Provincial Library. An evaluation of these procedures in the fall of 1982 by the Council concluded that the service was very useful to regional public libraries.

Nevertheless, there were still problems getting material on time, knowing what publications are available, and getting that material. Furthermore, the service was based on a voluntary agreement.

Problems arose because of the lack of a coordinating agency responsible for monitoring the release of all government publications and their distribution. As well, there was no stated government policy that publications must be made available at the regional level. It is for these reasons that a proposal for a depository library system was submitted to the Provincial government.

It is envisioned that each public and university library in Nova Scotia would be eligible to be designated as either a full or

selective depository depending on physical limitations, geographical location, and requirements of the library. A full depository library would automatically receive one copy of each publication while selective depository libraries would select one copy of required publications from a monthly checklist produced by the Legislative Library.

It was proposed that the designation of full and selective depository libraries be done by a committee consisting of the Provincial Librarian, the Legislative Librarian, the Public Archivist, and a representative from Government Services. This group is now preparing appropriate guidelines for selecting depository libraries. Individual libraries will apply for full or selective status.

For this system to be effective the Legislative Library will provide a monthly checklist instead of its quarterly publication. Deputy ministers have been advised by the Department of Government Services that departments must make sufficient copies of their publications available for full and selective depository libraries. The Nova Scotia Government Bookstore has been designated responsible for distribution of government publications to libraries.

JOURNAL CITATIONS IN ACADIA THESES

Dr. Nirmal K. Jain, Head of Public Services, Acadia University Library

Acadia University is a non-denominational, co-educational institution. It maintains a current enrollment of 3200 full-time students. The 210 members of faculty provide a student-to-professor ratio that allows for relatively small classes and an emphasis on academic and teaching excellence. More than 200 different curriculum combinations leading to degrees, diplomas, and certificates are available in the disciplines comprising of the Faculties of Arts, Pure and Applied Sciences, Management and Education, and Theology. Within these faculties specialized programs are offered by the Schools of Business Administration, Computer Science, Education, Engineering, Music, Nutrition and Home Economics, Recreation and Physical Education and Secretarial Science. The affiliated Acadia Divinity College provides programs in Theology, Divinity and Religious Education.

The Library is central to the academic programmes of the University. The Acadia Library System holds approximately 500,000 items, including books, microforms, sound recordings and other material, and subscribes to approximately 3000 serials. In addition, Acadia is a full depository for Canadian federal government documents and has a sizable collection of Canadian provincial government documents.

Although the University spends approximately 5% of its operating budget on the library system in recent years it is still facing problems common to other libraries such as escalating costs of journals, spiraling monographic prices and losses due to currency exchange. Many departments have been forced to cut down their journal subscriptions. In order to provide some help, a study was undertaken under my direction to assess the adequacy of the journal collection to support theses directed research at Acadia. I recognize the limitations of this approach in collection assessment as citations or bibliographies from dissertations might be affected by the holdings of the libraries which supported the research. I believe that it will be of some help to the departments. I am pleased to share the findings of my study and welcome comments and suggestions from readers.

Following is a brief description of the study:

METHODOLOGY:

A total of 5308 citations pertaining to journals were drawn from theses written during 1983-1985. Both masters and honours theses were included in the study. Citations were analyzed to determine the frequency of cited journals. Data was arranged under each academic department/school. Journals cited in theses were divided into two categories: (1) Journals at Acadia and (2) Journals not at Acadia.

FINDINGS

Theses Output

There are about 25 academic departments and schools at Acadia. These are listed in the Appendix I. During 1983-1985, six departments did not produce any theses.

Table 1 gives the number of theses produced by each department/school.

Table 1: Theses Output

Rank	Departmental/School	Number of Theses	% of Total
1	Biology	76	27.43
2	Psychology	43	15.52

3	Computer Science	25	9.02
4	Geology	21	7.58
5	Chemistry	15	5.41
6	Sociology	15	5.41
7	Religious Studies/ Divinity College	14	5.05
8	Political Science	13	4.69
9	English	12	4.33
10	Economics	10	3.61
11	Education	9	3.24
12	History	5	1.80
13	Recreation and Physical Education	5	1.80
14	Business Administration	3	1.08
15	French	3	1.08
16	Philosophy	3	1.08
17	Classics	2	0.72
18	Mathematics	2	0.72
19	German	1	0.36
20	Art	0	0
20	Engineering	0	0
20	Home Economics	0	0
20	Music	0	0
20	Physics	0	0
20	Spanish	0	0

It may be noted that in all 289 theses were written at Acadia during 1983-1985. But 277 theses were available for this study. Twelve theses could not be located.

The Biology Department produced the largest number of theses and Psychology was second in productivity. The German Department produced only one thesis while the Classics and Mathematics Departments produced two theses each.

JOURNALS CITED:

In all 1616 journals were cited during 1983-1985. Out of these 669 (41.39%) were not available at Acadia. Table 2 gives the ranking order of each department/school according to the number of journals cited in these theses. It also gives the number and percentages of Journals not available at Acadia.

(Continued on Page 10)

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Table 2: Journals Cited

Rank	Department/school	#Journals Cited	#Journals not at Acadia	%Journals not at Acadia
1	Biology	602	396	65.78
2	Psychology	168	32	19.04
3	Sociology	141	33	23.40
4	Education	139	33	23.74
5	Chemistry	105	54	51.42
6	Geology	85	32	37.64
7	Rel. Stud./Div. Coll	74	34	45.94
8	Political Science	61	7	11.47
9	Rec. & Phys. Ed.	53	13	24.52
10	Economics	50	14	28.00
11	French	32	7	21.87
12	History	31	2	6.45
13	Computer Science	23	2	8.69
14	English	22	8	36.36
15	Business Admin.	17	1	5.88
16	Mathematics	8	1	12.50
17	Classics	3	0	0
18	German	1	0	0
19	Philosophy	1	0	0

Data in Table 2 indicates that the holdings of Biology Journals at Acadia were not satisfactory, as 65.78% of the cited journals were not at Acadia. Chemistry holdings were also poor as 51.42% of the journals cited were not at Acadia. These were the only two departments whose holdings did not have over 50% of the cited journals. Overall the collection was satisfactory, as 58.61% of the total cited journals were available.

FREQUENCY OF CITATIONS:

Table 3 below lists departments/schools ranked according to the number of citations.

Table 3: No. of Citations

Rank	Department/schools	No. of Citations	% of Total
1	Biology	2227	42.99
2	Psychology	769	14.84
3	Geology	376	7.25
4	Education	360	6.94
5	Chemistry	309	5.96
6	Sociology	276	5.32
7	Recreation and Physical Education	199	3.84
8	Political Science	186	3.59
9	Religious Studies/Divinity College	162	3.12
10	Economics	128	2.47
11	History	111	2.14
12	Computer Science	64	1.23
13	French	46	0.88
14	Business Administration	38	0.73
15	English	34	0.65
16	Mathematics	18	0.34
17	Classics	3	0.05
18	German	1	0.01
19	Philosophy	1	0.01

Ranking of journals according to the frequency of citations under each department/school is given in Appendix II*.

COMMENTS:

- Data clearly indicates that Acadia holds over 58% of the total cited journals which is quite satisfactory to support theses-directed research.
- The journal holdings of Departments/Schools of Biology, Chemistry, and Religious Studies/Divinity College need review as their percentage holdings were low as compared with other departments/schools.
- On the average 3.20 citations per journal were reflected in data.
- Out of 163 top ten cited journals under each department/school, only 16 (9.81%) were not available at Acadia. It is reassuring that Acadia's journal collection is reasonable.
- The study will be helpful to various departments/schools in evaluating their journal subscriptions for future budgeting.

* Available on request from Dr. N.K. Jain.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENTS/SCHOOLS

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ART | HOME ECONOMICS |
| BIOLOGY | MATHEMATICS |
| BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION | MUSIC |
| CHEMISTRY | PHILOSOPHY |
| CLASSICS | PHYSICS |
| COMPUTER SCIENCE | POLITICAL SCIENCE |
| ECONOMICS | PSYCHOLOGY |
| EDUCATION | RECREATION AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION |
| ENGINEERING | RELIGIOUS STUDIES/DIVINITY COLLEGE |
| ENGLISH | SOCIOLOGY |
| FRENCH | SPANISH |
| GEOLOGY | |
| GERMAN | |
| HISTORY | |

FROM THE DIARY OF AN ADULT LITERACY PROGRAM LIBRARIAN

by Janet Doyle

With eagerness I opened the packet containing the Canadian Library Association's Operation Literacy Series II booklets. Something new to add to our growing Adult Basic Upgrading collection! Would this be the long-awaited answer for the adult whose immediate concern besides learning how to read better is to get a job, find a place to live, obtain child care or legal assistance, or solve some other pressing personal or family problem? Would this be similar to those sample booklets from the East End (Toronto) Literacy Press', which combine vivid photography, a minimum of large clear text, and topics such as an adult new reader/writer's own experiences in intervening in a street attack? Unfortunately, although ordered, they never arrived.

No, what did I see but a Teaching Guide (with some useful suggestions) and ten attractive booklets with woodcut designs on the covers but small sketchy drawings for illustrations, rather small dense text except for one or two, and subjects such as Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Billy Bishop, Karen Kain and Pauline Johnson (the poet we all had to read in school). The

Acadians were there, too.

For some new readers, perhaps. Could CLA and the London (Ontario) Council for Adult Education try again? Back to those large text books on cars and construction equipment (intended for the youthful reader), Nursing Assistant career pamphlets, legal aid brochures, magazines, labels and electric dryer instructions. And, to re-order the East End Literacy materials - and to encourage program participants to write their own!

'Operation Literacy, Series II. Canadian Library Association, Ottawa, 1986. ISBN 0-8882 201-8

'New Start Reading Series. East End Literacy Association, Toronto, 1986. Series in progress. ISBN 0-920013-03-1.

Janet Doyle is the Librarian in charge of audiovisual/computer education and adult basic upgrading at the North Branch Library, Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

"YOU'VE GOT TEN MINUTES TO GET THAT FLAG DOWN" presents the highlights from the HALIFAX CONFERENCE, a national cultural forum which took place in September 1985. Two intense days of dialogue, debate and consensus are distilled by editor Harry Bruce in a stimulating book that Malcolm Ross has called "A TEXT FOR FUTURE ACTION".

The title of the book refers to an anonymous and threatening phone call received during the conference, but it is also symbolic of a more general cultural climate.

"YOU'VE GOT TEN MINUTES TO GET THAT FLAG DOWN..." costs \$11.95 with discounts of 20% to libraries and institutions. Copies are available from:

The Press
Nova Scotia College of
Art and Design
5163 Duke St.
Halifax, N.S.
B3J 3J6

Anyone interested in learning more about the N.S. Coalition on Arts and Culture contact: Mary Sparling (902) 443-4450, Andrew Terris (902) 423-0681.

CLA Headquarters has moved to new offices-

Still centrally located, the new offices, at Suite 602, 200 Elgin St., Ottawa, K2P 1L5, are about a 10-minute walk from Parliament Hill.

Some features of the new location include a large general purpose room where CLA Board and Council will meet, an expanded layout area for the publishing department and better office space overall. A larger library and a kitchen are welcome additions to headquarters.

As well the general purpose room is available for groups and organizations to rent. It will be equipped with audiovisual equipment, and it has an adjacent kitchen. Catering facilities are available in the building.

Fully operational at its new location, CLA has the same phone number: 613-232-9625 and Envoy: CLAHQ.

NSLA Conference '86

(Continued From Page 7)

Since censorship issues will continue to be with us indefinitely, librarians much be prepared to combat censors with a sound philosophy embodied in a written policy document. Every library should have procedures in place for dealing with would-be censors with calmness and civility. The Canadian Book and Periodical Development Council has a form for complainants to fill out affirming that they read the materials and specifying what they object to. Some libraries may find this helpful. In my opinion, it is best, if the public service librarian responsible for the collection concerned communicates directly in person or by telephone or letter with the complainant. During the annual Freedom to Read Week,

the Book and Periodical Development Council produces a very useful \$5.00 package to help beleaguered librarians cope with censorship.

From the impressions recorded here, it can be seen that Alan MacDonald succeeded in an honest and thought-provoking speech in dealing with an issue which is becoming far more complex and sophisticated than in the past. He did this in the one hour allotted to him. It should also be apparent that censorship is an issue without resolution. The public library is or should be common ground for Canadians of all ages and reading/viewing tastes to find information without our telling them to what information they may have access.

15th Annual Workshop On Instruction In Library Use

Jane Archibald, Head of Information Services
Killam Library, Dalhousie University

John Abbott College in the west end of Montreal was the site of the 15th Annual Workshop on Instruction in Library Use, May 14-16, 1986. This two day workshop is organized annually by a Steering Committee made up of several Ontario and Quebec librarians and a Local Arrangements Committee comprising librarians from the selected workshop site. Membership of both committees is fluid, changing every year or two. Each year the location for the workshop two years thence is selected and the membership for the Steering and Local Arrangements Committees for the next year's workshop is firmly established.

A casual workshop participant is amazed that such a seemingly *ad hoc* structure not only does manage to organize a workshop annually, but consistently organizes a fine workshop. I have attended three of the Annual Workshops on Instruction in Library Use in the past six years and have found all to be extremely well-run and very informative. Several reasons for the success of this annual workshop and for the high quality product regularly achieved by its ever-changing organizers are discussed below.

1. Programme Theme

The workshop focusses on one aspect of librarianship -- instruction in library use. The organizers resist any temptation to tamper with this goal. Their singleminded approach has many rewards. When devising the programme, the Steering Committee need not concern itself with catering to the diverse or opposing interests of a wide range of potential participant librarians but can concentrate solely on the task of exploring specific aspects of instruction in library use.

The 1986 workshop investigated the rather broad theme of, "Connections: Linking the Library Instruction Network." Past workshops have studied such subjects as computer assisted instruction, the use of audio visual aids in library instruction, and instructing the adult learner.

2. Participants

The number of participants is always limited to approximately one hundred. As one would expect, most are librarians from university and college libraries who are actively concerned with instruction in library use. This year participants came to the workshop from a broader geographic range than usual. About two-thirds of the one hundred and two participants were from the Montreal area and Ontario. Several librarians from both Western and Atlantic Canada attended. As well, there was a surprisingly large contingent of approximately two dozen librarians from the United States. The Americans represented such diverse locales as nearby New York State and New Hampshire, and far away Utah, Maryland and Michigan. Presumably the combined lure of Montreal and a favourable currency exchange enticed the Americans, but a number noted that the consistently good programme was the main attraction.

One valuable aspect of the workshop is the opportunity it provides for the informal exchange of information among participants. Many instructional librarians are somewhat isolated in their daily working environments and relish the chance to discuss aspects of their work with librarians similarly occupied. It is reassuring to discover that other instructional librarians are faced with demanding faculty, mediocre facilities, indifferent library administrations or continuing scheduling nightmares.

Practical suggestions for coping with or solving various problems surface quickly in conversations throughout the workshop. Some of the participants, themselves, are experienced instructors in library use. A

handy list of the names, institutional affiliations and addresses of all the participants is part of the workshop package distributed on the first day. This list helps participants to identify people they might like to talk to during the workshop. The list also aids participants in making follow-up contact after the workshop is over.

3. Date and Length

The timing of this annual workshop is admirable. It is always held on the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday immediately preceding the Victoria Day holiday weekend in May. For many participants this is an ideal time to attend; instructional activities connected to the academic year have wound down and conflicts with other major conferences such as the Canadian or American Library Associations' annual conferences are avoided.

The first session of the workshop never starts until the early afternoon of Wednesday, which allows participants the morning for travel, generally sufficient time even for those arriving by air. The last session is completed by noon on Friday. Participants who so desire can return home in time to enjoy the weekend.

A skeptical observer may wonder if two days is long enough, but by noon on Friday participants tend to agree that additional stimulation might result in severe information overload. The Steering and Local Arrangements Committees pack a great deal into these two days.

4. Programme Format

Whatever the theme of a particular workshop, the organizers follow a similar format year after year. The opening session is attended by all the participants and covers a general aspect of learning theory or instructional practice.

At this year's opening session, each participant individually completed a learning style inventory. This questionnaire was designed to determine which of four learning style types a participant was: accommodator, diverger, converger or assimilator. Participants then formed small groups composed of other participants with the same learning style and the groups tackled a specific library instruction problem. This whole exercise served a number of useful purposes. By exploring their own learning strengths and weaknesses, participants were made aware of the differing individual learning styles of library users. The large and small group interactions helped participants both to mingle and to function collectively.

On Thursday morning and afternoon two or three different workshops were conducted simultaneously at four separate times. Each participant could attend four one and a half hour workshops in the course of the day. Additional workshops were offered on Friday morning. Almost all workshops were repeated at least once, minimizing the chance of any participant missing a particularly desired workshop.

This year workshops covered topics as diverse as promoting classroom involvement, evaluating library instruction, preparing for an online public catalogue and managing casual assistants. Workshop sessions in general tend to be practical. Numerous useful handouts are distributed. Questions are encouraged.

Another excellent feature of the Annual Workshop is that participants may request summaries of individual sessions. These are sent after the workshop is over. The organizers always solicit feedback from participants. An evaluation questionnaire covering all aspects of the event is completed after the final sessions on Friday morning. These two activities illustrate the organizers' attention to detail and their

commitment to anticipating and providing for the needs of workshop participants.

5. Social Events

The interest of the Steering and Local Arrangements Committees in fostering a positive informal learning atmosphere at the workshop is evidenced by the excellent social arrangements made. Events are carefully orchestrated to allow participants to mix and mingle and to move with ease from one function to the next. A banquet is traditionally held on Wednesday evening; a structured seating arrangement ensures that participants will meet others from various institutional and geographical settings. Coloured dots on nametags distinguish organizers and workshop instructors from general participants.

This year, chartered buses transported participants to a delightful reception and dinner at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Even such seemingly mundane events as coffee breaks were arranged in an outstanding manner. Coffee, tea, juice, cookies and fresh fruit were made available in a large area near the rooms where individual workshop sessions were held. Breaks provided additional opportunities for independent exchanges among participants.

6. Cost

Perhaps the most astounding feature of the annual workshop is its consistently moderate cost. The organizers avoid expensive hotels, using instead campus facilities, residences and dining halls for most of the workshop functions. The registration fee generally includes the cost of some meals and group transportation. The organizers successfully lobby various private firms and educational institutions to sponsor functions or contribute towards the overall cost. Participants agree that the workshop provides the individual with maximum value at minimum price.

Interest in library instruction among members of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association has grown greatly in the past several years. More APLA members might consider attending one of the annual workshops on instruction in library use. The 1987 workshop will be held at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Some APLA members might even want to think beyond merely attending; perhaps in the near future, a similar workshop on instruction in library use might be organized by APLA members and held in Atlantic Canada itself.

AUTOMATION NEWS

Acadia University: Following a successful pilot, online circulation of the book and reserves collection has recently begun at Acadia University Library. The online circulation module follows the cataloguing module (LIBSAC) and the public catalog (PAM) as the third major module to be added to the system.

Acadia University purchased LIBSAC (developed as ORACLE in Australia) from Control Data Corporation in 1982. Additional modules have been developed inhouse by the Computer Centre and Library Staff and integrated with the cataloguing driven system. Aside from PAM and online circulation modules, these modules include a COM fiche catalog module, a module to handle reporting holdings to the National Union Catalog, a module for converting various international forms of MARC records and a module for ordering MARC records from the National Library of Canada.

Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy: Valerie Brisco reports that the library purchased a demo to INMAGIC this past summer. They plan to purchase the software during this year.

Izaak Walton Killam Hospital Library: Penny Logan reports that the library is getting an IBM clone called Gemini.

APLA CONFERENCE '87

From Ian Wilson...

You've tried the rest, now try the best - the best little city in the east, that is!

The 1987 APLA Conference will be held in Saint John, New Brunswick from May 28th to 31st. Most of the sessions will take place at the Saint John Hilton, a handy place to tie up for the entire conference and one which offers first-class harbourside accommodations (at special rates for APLA members). In fact, if enough of us decide on a hideaway weekend at the Hilton, it will mean a drastic reduction in the cost of meeting rooms! Programs will also be held at the beautiful campus of the University of New Brunswick in Saint John and there will be ample time to tour this modern facility high on a hill overlooking the scenic Kennebecasis River. Sessions planned address a variety of topics pertaining to the conference theme, "A future glance". Dr. Beverly Lynch, APLA Past President, will deliver the keynote address and workshops will be conducted by such well-known authorities as Pearce Penney, Provincial Librarian for Newfoundland; Slavko Manojlovich, Assistant to the University Librarian for Systems and Planning, Memorial; Roddy Duchesne of the National Library and K.F. Foster, Director General of Conservation at the Public Archives of Canada. Peter Glenister of Mt. St. Vincent University will moderate a panel discussion on the future of technical services. And, we hope, Spider Robinson *et alia* will be on hand.

On the social side of things, the various receptions and the merit award banquet will afford ample time to catch up with new and noteworthy events in the library world. This year there will not be a speaker at the banquet; rather, conference participants will be invited to make the "Jazz Connection" for an evening of dining and dancing.

We look forward to seeing you there!



SELECTION INTERVIEWING

Barbara Norwood, Administrative Assistant to the University Librarian, Dalhousie University Library, shares with us a presentation on **Selection Interviewing**, given to members of the Halifax Library Association on Oct. 14th, 1986.

Ms. Norwood received her Arts degree from Colby-Sawyer College in New Hampshire and completed the Certificate Program in Human Resource Management offered by Saint Mary's University in 1980. She worked in the field of Personnel from 1961 to 1980. She was with Personnel/Payroll Services, Dalhousie University in such capacities as Job Analyst and Assistant Manager from 1973 to 1980. In 1980, she transferred to her current position as Administrative Assistant to the University Librarian. For the past four years, Barbara has taught "Introduction to Personnel Management" with the Dartmouth Continuing Education Program.

The Selection Interview

Simply defined, an interview is a conversation with a purpose. The selection interview is a conversation which covers job-related areas only - in sufficient depth to evaluate how well the applicant's skills, abilities and characteristics match the job requirements.

The purpose or goal of the selection interview is to obtain data which will be useful in predicting success on the job.

The interview is our basic and most common employment selection tool. If used effectively, it can be invaluable in determining:

- the technical experience and skills of the applicant;
- the applicant's ability to articulate;
- the applicant's ability to "fit" the department;
- the apparent growth potential of the applicant.

FOUR BASIC RULES FOR EFFECTIVE SELECTION INTERVIEWING

1. Know the job content and requirements.
2. Be prepared with a complete interview plan that you will apply consistently to all applicants for a particular job vacancy.
3. Treat all applicants fairly, equally, and with dignity.
4. Take notes and keep good records.

THE EIGHT STEP SYSTEM OF SELECTION INTERVIEWING

STEP 1: Greeting and statement of the purpose of the interview

- Preview the topics to be discussed during the course of the interview, e.g. applicant's education, work experience, outside interests. This preview assists the applicant to get organized and places the interviewer in control by providing a "roadmap" to follow.
- Inform the applicant that you will be taking notes during the interview as you do in all interviews.

STEP 2: "Yes-No" Questions re: unchangeable job conditions

e.g. "Can you work the evening shift from 2:00 p.m. to midnight?" "Are you able and willing to lift weights of 25 to 50 pounds?" "Are you able and willing to work overtime or on weekends?" "Are you able and willing to change your work hours in accordance with the departmental rotation schedule?"

Also pose questions concerning unusual noise level, temperature, materials to be used (e.g. bindery/end-processing equipment) etc. in the work area.

THE INTERVIEW CAN BE

TERMINATED AT THIS POINT IF REQUIRED JOB CONDITIONS CANNOT BE MET.

STEP 3: Seek clarification or elaboration on application items

- Request clarification of information on the application that is incomplete or unclear on conflicting. For example, be sure to cover:
 - gaps in work or educational history
 - items left blank
 - job categories you are not familiar with
 - reasons for leaving past jobs
 - reasons for overly frequent job changes
- Use "Cone System" to obtain elaboration, as required, on the following:
 - educational background
 - previous employment
 - special training
 - outside activities

STEP 4: Description of job and organization

Be realistic - do not oversell!

STEP 5: Structured Questions

- Pre-plan Open-Focus questions to elicit job-related information that will allow evaluation of the applicant, i.e. information predictive of each area of required performance - characteristics of the job. *(see below).
- These questions are designed to get the applicant to talk freely.
- Use the same order and same wording for each applicant.
- Take careful notes. Evaluate after, NOT DURING., the interview.

STEP 5: Structured Questions

Example: Position Vacancy - Circulation-Typist I
***Characteristics of the Job**

- Cooperative group/team effort required to rotate through the various tasks of this multi-function unit.
 - Ability to relate with library users and staff required.
 - Ability to type and operate a terminal required.
 - Attention to complete and accurate detail required.
- Suggested Structured Questions** to ascertain ability and interest in the job characteristics noted above:
- What have been your experiences of participating as a member of a group or team?
 - What experiences (work or otherwise) have you had in dealing with the public or in providing a service?
 - What machines have you operated?
 - What aspects of your education or work experience required you to be thorough and accurate in entering/maintaining records?
 - Also, placing an applicant in a hypothetical work situation, e.g. dealing with an irate user, to obtain a reaction is an effective technique.

The above questions are Open-Focus Questions. These questions are based on person requirements you wish to get information about. Person requirements are the factors that make for successful job performance. They describe skills, abilities, and knowledge of people, not job tasks. One way to define these is to think about the best worker and the poorest worker you

know who held the job you are trying to fill. Then try to put together all those things that make the best worker do well and the poorest worker do poorly.

STEP 6: Questions or comments from the applicant

Ask the applicant if he or she has any questions, comments, or further information to add to what has already been discussed.

STEP 7: What happens next

Tell the applicant when you will be making a decision and how you will let the applicant know of your decision. NOTE: Unless there is a dire emergency, never offer the job to the applicant on the spot.

STEP 8: Close

Thank the applicant for his or her time and interest.

These interviewing steps are planned in advance. All steps are followed in exactly the same fashion for each applicant to be interviewed for a particular job vacancy. The content should not vary from applicant to applicant except for Step 3 (Clarification and elaboration of incomplete, unclear or conflicting items on the application). Once put together, the "interview plan" should remain the same for all applicants applying for a particular job vacancy.

Types of Questions Used in Selection Interviewing

1. The Open-Focus Question

This type of question specifies the broad area that the interviewer wishes to investigate without telling the applicant what he or she is expected to say about the topic. Open-focus questions are normally based on the applicant's background, i.e. education, work experience, interests. However, this type of question may also pose a real or hypothetical problem by asking the applicant how he or she would deal with a certain situation, e.g. "Suppose you were...How would you deal with this matter?"

Examples of Open-Focus Questions

- "Would you describe your first job with Air Canada for me?"
- "I noticed that you attended the University of Toronto. Would you tell me about your education there?"
- "You apparently are involved in a number of outside activities. Would you discuss some of them for me?"

Do not make your open-focus questions too broad in scope, e.g.

- "Tell me about yourself."
 - "Describe your educational background."
 - "Take me through your work experience."
- Give the applicant some boundaries within which to operate.

2. Moderate-Focus Question (commonly referred to as the "Probe")

Probing is a questioning technique that is used when an applicant's reply to a question is not relevant, clear or complete. The "probe" is the interviewer's primary tool for encouraging the applicant to communicate on information already introduced in greater detail. A "probe" requires an applicant to pursue the subject further. Most communication in an interview

takes place in the form of probing.

Examples of Moderate-Focus Questions

- "Could you elaborate on that?"
- "Would you describe that in more detail?"
- "You say you were a supervisor. Would you tell me what your supervisory duties were?"

Probes are usually introduced by words such as:-

ELABORATE, DESCRIBE, EXPLAIN, WHAT, WHY, HOW, TO WHAT EXTENT, IN WHAT WAYS.

3. The Closed-Focus Question (commonly referred to as the "Direct Question")

This type of question can be fully answered with "Yes" or "No" or with a very brief sentence or phrase. It pins the applicant down to providing very specific information. Applicants are unlikely to volunteer extraneous information in response to direct questioning.

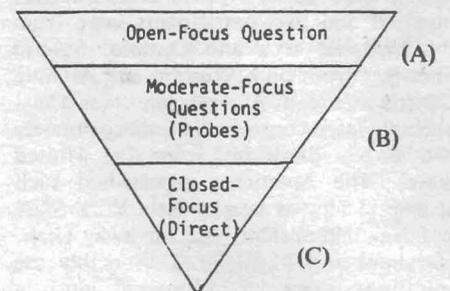
Avoid direct questions unless -
 a) it is absolutely necessary in order to obtain the factual information required, and
 b) you have been unsuccessful in gleaned this information via utilizing open-focus or moderate-focus questioning techniques.

Examples of Closed-Focus Questions

- "Was your first job a full-time job?"
- "Did you enjoy working in the bank?"
- "Do you plan to continue your education?"

Direct questions are usually introduced by words such as IS, HAVE, DO, WILL, WAS, WOULD, WHEN, HOW MUCH, WHO, WHERE, WHICH, CAN.

The "Cone System"



- (A) → ("Tell me about")
- (B) → ("Please elaborate on")
- (C) → ("Have you")

Commonly used "cones"	Use in "Step System of Interviewing"
Educational background	Step 3
Special training	Step 3
Work experience	Step 3
Outside activities	Step 3
Attitudes & Motivations	Step 5