

# APLA BULLETIN

VOL. 42 NO. 1

## 39th CONFERENCE THEME ADDRESS

### Changing the Library Environment

*Sherrill Cheda is Dean, Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Willowdale, Ontario.*

Change doesn't have to be catastrophic. In fact, the most effective change often doesn't seem like change at all — it may just look like a good idea. Sometimes the good idea is so obvious that we often overlook it. And since ideas have a way of bouncing back and forth and growing, a very simple concept can become much more complicated.

This is certainly what happened at Toronto Public Libraries in 1974 when there was a small changing of the guard and two new board members joined the trustees.

Something as innocuous as suggestions that (1) board members rotate their meetings branch to branch throughout the city (2) the public be invited and (3) staff be welcomed, started a chain of events which were broadreaching and are still operative today. (Previous to this, the Board of Trustees met once a month at the headquarters' board room, the staff association sent one representative, the chief librarian made his report, and everyone was home by 11:00 p.m.) The arguments for this idea were:

- (1) trustees would get to know the neighbourhood branch system, the staff, the buildings and the users,
- (2) the staff would get to know the trustees, experience the board process, have input at the board level and show hospitality to the community, and
- (3) the members of the community would get to know the library board, the political process, have input at board level and be heard.

To facilitate this, trustees were invited half an hour early for a tour of each branch and a break was planned mid-way through the meeting for refreshments so that community users, staff and board members could socialize.

Why am I boring you with the details of what sounds, essentially, like a tea party? Because this opening up of the board meetings was a basic political act — a stab at democracy which eventually initiated citizens' advisory committees, user/non-user studies, multi-lingual multi-cultural expansion, Canadian collections growth, management studies, unionization, the scrapping of the large area libraries concept, equalization of service, and, most importantly, increases in budget.

The political principle is really very simple: dollars for libraries come from city hall; city hall officials are elected; to obtain more from city hall library monies must be equated with votes; people who vote must be reached. What better way to reach library users than when they come to the library, but one must have a way to involve them, and in the beginning, board meetings were used.

The issue used to attract participants was the area library concept which was being instituted throughout the city with one building in progress and the next on the drawing boards. But what we heard at the meetings from the users was that they didn't want a larger more central facility, they wanted more and better neigh-

bourhood branches. To ascertain if their point of view was representative of the residents of the area, the Board contracted a user/non-user survey of this area of the city and the results were overwhelmingly *anti* the area library concept and *pro* improved branch services. We also learned many other things about what users and, even more importantly, non-users wanted.

The survey itself acted as a catalyst in the community and from this an East end citizen's advisory group was formed with representatives from rate payers' groups, other citizens' organizations, parent-teachers, ethnic groups, and so on.

Eventually these spread throughout the city until there were four active citizens' advisory groups working very hard in their communities, choosing architects for renovations, attending meetings, working with library staff and board members.

It was from the impetus of the user/non-user survey, the available demographic data, and the Toronto Public Library statistics that we were first able to see the inequality of the library service throughout the city (i.e. less being spent in certain areas, more in others). The citizens' groups were of course interested in equalizing service, not by dragging any area down, but by raising areas to an agreed upon standard. This would take money and when the Board went to city hall budget meetings citizens were right there clamouring for more for libraries. City politicians aren't going to listen much to some trustees and librarians with vested interests but they do listen to citizens packing a hall telling them how they want their tax dollars spent. At times of economic recession, these political tactics earned TPL considerable increases and city hall commitment to equalize library services over the next five years.

Another area for concentration that came out at these open board meetings was multi-lingual multi-cultural services. I'll never forget the man who, in an Italian part of the city, stood up and said they appreciated Shakespeare in Italian but could they please have Pirandello too. (He later became a trustee.) Or the Chinese community representatives pointing out that the Chinese books were being held in a branch outside of the Chinese community and, as circulation of the large collection was over 300%, could they please have some more. From these kinds of comments, the Board was able to approach both the city and the province for funds for more materials in languages other than English, collection building in the literatures of other languages, and public relations to advertise in thirty languages.

This latter item turned out to be fairly significant. Using the ethnic press, radio, and cable TV spots and public service broadcasting along with public transit, advertising in multi-lingual copy could be called advertising, or public relations, or even marketing (i.e. the selling of the library's non-English collection). It also could be seen as communication providing access to information, reaching the unreached and the non-user. For to communicate in a language other than a

[Continued on page 7]



Alan MacDonald      Hubert Button      Edith Button      Terence Amis

### 1978 Merit Award Citation

*Edward Hanus is a Past President of APLA.*

Each year the highlight of the APLA Annual Conference has been the presentation of the Merit Award. The Award was presented first in 1975 to two outstanding librarians, Molly Cameron and Jessie Mifflin, in 1976 to James MacEacheron, and in 1977 to Evelyn Campbell, both having made outstanding contributions in their provinces to the betterment of library services. The sole mention of the names of these librarians tells us the high esteem associated with the Merit Award.

Indeed, to qualify for this honour, a person must have made an outstanding contribution to library service in the Atlantic Provinces in such areas as leadership in library associations at the local, regional and provincial level, or in the development of libraries and library services, or in the field of library literature.

The past recipients of the Merit Award have all been librarians and this is, perhaps, as it should be. This year we are departing from this tradition and are honouring for the first time a trustee, Hubert Button, of Moncton.

Born in England at the turn of the century, Mr. Button came to Moncton in the fall of 1931. He was elected to the Board of the Moncton Public Library in 1946 as a trustee. A year later he was named chairman, a position that he held until about a month ago. When the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library was created in 1957, he was elected Chairman of the Board, a position that he held until November, 1971. He still serves as its treasurer and as a member of the Moncton Library Board.

Over the years, Hubert has been active in many areas of library endeavours. He has participated in many conventions of the CLA and APLA. He has promoted book fairs and workshops. He helped in the creation of the Pied Piper Book Club, which was formed in the fifties to promote reading among children.

In the fifties, he was one of the few who believed in the regional library concept and was instrumental in the formation of the first regional library in the Province of New Brunswick — the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library.

After the destruction of the Moncton

Public Library by fire in 1948, Hubert played a major role in the promotion of the new building for the library which was opened in 1962.

In 1967 he was appointed by the Minister of Education of New Brunswick as a member of the newly created New Brunswick Library Council, which was established to study and review public library and school library service in the province of New Brunswick.

From this all-too-short resume we are led to conclude, and justly so, that Mr. Button has over the years been one of the outstanding trustees in the Atlantic Provinces.

Friends and long-time associates of Hubert have given other insights into his character: "Mr. Button was not only an excellent trustee and board chairman, but he possesses an ease of manner, and keen interest in all staff levels, so that at library gatherings you would find Mr. Button not conferring with just senior

[Continued on page 2]

### From the president's desk

This message will be brief since the time that has passed between this issue of the *Bulletin* and the Conference has been all too brief.

May we take this opportunity first of all to express our appreciation to the "Halifax crew" for all their efforts that made the 1978 Conference such a happy and profitable occasion.

Following the Conference, the Executive met for a brief meeting to dispose of the resolutions and discuss committee operations for the coming year. As a result of this meeting, letters have gone out confirming some appointments as conveners and/or members of committees. Several have been given an outline of what will be expected in the way of an interim report for the meeting of the Executive and Executive committees to be held in Moncton, September 15, 1978.

Vacation time is, thankfully, approaching for many of us so we trust that this note will satisfy you for the time being. Next on the agenda is the CLA Conference and then we trust there will be more news following the meeting in September.

Until then, have a good summer.

Terence Amis  
President, APLA

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Compliments  
of...



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## APLA BULLETIN VOL. 24 NO. 1

The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association whose object is to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region and 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.

### APLA EXECUTIVE 1978-1979

#### Past President:

Alan MacDonald, Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

#### President:

Terence Amis, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton, N.B.

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Patricia Anglin, Western Region Library, Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

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Bonita J. Boyd, Killam Memorial Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8

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#### Secretary:

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#### CENTRAL MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts, advertising information and inquiries regarding the Association, should be addressed to the appropriate officer or editor, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8

#### Bulletin Deadlines

June 1 .....	No. 1
August 1 .....	No. 2
October 1 .....	No. 3
December 1 .....	No. 4
February 1 .....	No. 5
April 1 .....	No. 6

## Letter to the Editor

May 8, 1978

To the Editor:

In our haste to adjourn the 39th Annual Conference of APLA so that we could proceed with the actions mandated in fifteen resolutions, we neglected to move the customary vote of thanks to the outgoing President and Executive. The 39th Conference will go down in APLA history for many reasons and for several firsts.

The President, Alan MacDonald, and his Executive deserve the praise of the members for designing a Conference programme that offered a variety of Workshops which attracted the largest registration to date.

Careful planning also provided exhibitors and members with the opportunity to make contact unencumbered by simultaneously scheduled Conference events.

Although we cannot speak for the membership at large, we are quite sure that we are expressing the thanks to President Alan MacDonald and his Executive for a job well done and we do so as representatives from the four Atlantic Provinces.

Yours very truly,

Eileen Travis (N.B.)

Diane MacQuarrie (N.S.)

Pearce Penney (Nfld.)

Merritt Crockett (P.E.I.)

## P.E.I. School Library Association

The annual meeting of the P.E.I. School Library Association was held in April at MacLaughlans Motel in Charlottetown. Among the business that transpired was a constitutional change that will allow the Executive to serve a two-year term. Also, the Nominating Committee was expanded and activated to ensure that in future each of the five units will be represented on the Executive.

A new Library Week Committee was named to begin planning for Library Week 1979. The Education Committee reported progress in discussions with the Faculty of Education at the University of Prince Edward Island re courses in school librarianship for school librarians.

The name of the P.E.I. School Library Association Newsletter was changed to the School Library Newsletter with complete responsibility for its production and publication remaining with the Provincial Library.

Professor Larry Amey, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University gave an animated talk on "Library promotion in the school library".

The Executive for 1978-1979 follows:

Past President - Allan Hickox,

Englewood Regional High School;

President - Cathy Ayers Sklar, Unit 4

Board Office;

1st Vice-President - Joyce Gaudet,

Stonepark Junior High School;

2nd Vice-President - Sister Marie

Arsenault, East Royalty Area Schools;

Treasurer - Elizabeth Millen, West

Kent Elementary School;

Secretary - Sister Esther Clarkin,

Stella Maris Regional High School.

## Halifax Library Assoc.

At its annual meeting on May 1, the membership of the Halifax Library Association elected the following slate of officers for the 1978-79 year: Ronald Lewis (Saint Mary's University) - President; Ann Nevill (Bedford Institute of Oceanography) - Vice-President and President-Elect; Stephen MacDonald (Halifax City Regional Library) - Secretary-Treasurer; Vailla Mowat (Hermes Electronics) - Councillor; Lorraine McQueen (N.S. Provincial Library) - Councillor; Pauline Home (Halifax City Regional Library) - Past President.

## HANUS

management, but mingling with, asking questions of, and encouraging the support staff throughout the regional library system." Another acquaintance writes: "I first met 'Mr. Button' as a very junior librarian at my first APLA Conference, held in Moncton that year. Mr. Button was then the Chairman of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library Board, and his kindness and attention to a young out-of-province librarian who did not know too many conference attendants will never be forgotten by me."

And from notes passed on to me by Jim MacEacheron, a very close friend and associate of Hubert's over the years, other facets of Hubert's character come to light. I take the liberty to extract a few quotations:

"I assume that not too many of us have been privy to the loves in Hubert's life, but many of us have been aware that he has had a life-time affair with books and music. He is a man of many interests. It would not surprise anyone who knows him to find him going through the latest *Popular Mechanics*, or addressing a cook book intended for the use of the better cooks of this world ..."

One particular incident Jim describes as follows: "My first attempt to impress Hubert with my great intentions and plans ended up completely botched. I had been the 'new broom' in New Brunswick for only a week or two when I was asked to take part in a panel discussion. We were to tell New Brunswickers about the existing library situation, and, hopefully, after this scintillating exchange prompt them to do something about it. My fellow panelists, incidentally, knew less about libraries than I, and our discussion was to be taped and distributed to the radio stations for broadcasting during library week. I can only say that if the improvement of library service in N.B. had depended upon this panel, the situation would have been doomed to remain as it was. In addition to earning Hubert's displeasure, I learned one thing from this incident and that was - never, never, during a taping session tap the table top with a pencil each time you wish to make a point."

Accompanying Hubert today is his wife, Edith. According to Jim she has helped Hubert to a better understanding of the mysteries of librarianship. Edith is a graduate of the McGill Library School and was for a time Assistant Regional Librarian. We have here a remarkable example of how trustee and librarian can work together in parallel roles in perfect harmony.

## Newfoundland College of Trades and Technology

The library has recently completed its Serials Holdings List which is to be incorporated in the union list published by Memorial University. The Medical Sciences Library on the Topsail campus of the College will be moving to newly renovated quarters during the summer recess. During the last year the library has acquired its first microfilm and microfiche readers and has begun to develop a microfilm collection.

## Canadian Micrographic Society

The annual conference of the Canadian Micrographic Society will be held in Calgary, Alberta, from October 11-13, 1978. Registration for the three day programme is \$130 for members and \$150 for non-members; one day programme rates are \$50 and \$60. For further information or registration forms, write the Canadian Micrographic Society, Box G428, Station G, Calgary, Alberta T3A 2G3.

## Atlantic Periodical Publishers' Workshop

On Friday and Saturday, April 7-8, the Dalhousie Library School held a workshop on Canadian periodical publishing for Atlantic region magazine editors, writers, readers and publishers.

Sheryl Taylor-Munro, Director of the Canadian Periodical Publishers Association, was the featured speaker on Friday, and on Saturday chaired an informal session of a practical bent for the regional periodical press. Her talk pointed out that the growth of the industry in Canada necessitated the formation of the Association five years ago. Its strengths have been in aiding the expansion of its members' markets through national exposure and through its lobbying role with governments and their agencies, such as the Canada Council and the Post Office. The CPPA supported the CLA in its request to the Canada Council for funds to improve the *Canadian periodical index*, a measure which has spinoff benefits for periodicals. Where the CPPA has not

been successful, as yet, is in the area of market research data with which publishers could better approach potential advertisers.

On Friday afternoon, Bill McCurdy, *Nova Scotia historical quarterly* editor and publisher, described the role of the editor in terms of management and selection of writers and information. The achievement of the requisite judgement to produce balanced copy is a skill learned by experience and intuition.

The Saturday session was a round-table discussion of representatives of seven regional publications in an effort to share common problems, chief of which was the geographic disparity of the Atlantic region resulting in a lack of communication with related organizations in the area. Taylor-Munro pointed out the absence of Atlantic province representation on the CPPA executive, suggesting that regional contacts would thereby increase and improve.

## Bud the Spud

An Island-wide summer reading club for primary school children will be held this year on Prince Edward Island. Participation will be encouraged from all levels of public library service, including the central library, the branch libraries, and the bookmobile. Participants will receive a club membership card upon fulfilling the requirements of 5 titles read; and will receive a club button and certificate of achievement for 15 titles. The logo for the club is a smiling, bespectacled potato named Bud the Spud.

### REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I am interested in hearing (in writing) from people with views on training for on-line data base searching. I would particularly like to have arguments for and against the relevance of familiarity with the hard copy equivalents of the on-line data bases as opposed to contact with the information only through the computer. Please write:

Basil Pogue  
Regina Public Library  
2311 12th Avenue  
Regina  
Saskatchewan S4P 0N3

## Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service

### Occasional Papers Series

(Series Editor: Norman Horrocks)

### SOME RECENT TITLES

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Details of the proposed project with estimate of expenses and statement of suitability as related to library service in Canada are to be submitted by September 30, 1978.

APPLY TO: Convener  
Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship  
c/o Halifax City Regional Library  
5381 Spring Garden Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1E9

## City of Halifax School Libraries

The Library Department Inservice on February 27, 1978, had as its theme "The School Library explores Community Resources."

Lou Collins, Principal of Cornwallis Junior High, Civic Historian for the City of Halifax, member of the Board of Trustees of Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia and former chairman of the Halifax Landmarks Commission, started with his lectures and slide show on "Halifax - then and now", by taking a look at "Halifax in Books".

The slide presentation, which was in effect a walking tour of Halifax, showed many aspects of architecture of old Halifax and also in combination with the modern highrise office towers. Many of the houses, or cottages as they were referred to, still standing from old Halifax are of Scottish and Irish design, the exception being that they were built of wood rather than stone.

Candace Stevenson, Chief Curator of Education at the Nova Scotia Museum, introduced the various sections and services of the museums by means of slides depicting the museum in action both behind the scenes and in the public eye. On display were several of the Kits available for loan to schools all over the Province. These ranged from a pioneer craft kit which included equipment for churning butter and carding wool to a collection of rocks and minerals of Nova

Scotia.

Fred Edwards-Daugherty gave an overview of the purposes, uses and potential uses of the Teachers' Resource Centre. Among the areas and items pointed out for use were: slide production; graphics; laminating machines; wood working shop; film, cassette, tape and video production machines; and a dark room.

Gerald Mosher, Assistant Director of Education, Halifax City, made reference to the Black Studies Pilot Project carried out in several Halifax schools which culminated in the Department of Education publication entitled "Integration and the teacher" and spoke on what is being planned for multiethnic services in the Halifax City school system. The scope of the Planning Committee has developed to include emphasis on all ethnic groups in the complex society in this country entitled the Canadian Mosaic.

Suzanne Finkelstein, Teacher Librarian, Dartmouth, spoke on issues, problems and the availability of Canadian children's literature on the subject, and had prepared a selected bibliography of Canadian books and periodicals on the subject of multiethnicity.

The high school library staff ended the third Inservice day with a visit to the Nova Scotia Archives and were given an excellent talk on the services of the Archives by Phyllis R. Blakely, Associate Provincial Archivist.

## Halifax City Regional Library

Some years ago, Circulation Services inventory of its book collection had to be given up - partly due to the increase in the use of the library which required the full use of staff in the day to day operation of Circulation Services areas, and partly due to lack of sufficient funds to enable the hiring of extra staff to undertake this time consuming task. An experiment with the Request system has shown this makes an efficient inventory control tool. In February more than 500 book titles were sent to Technical Services for discarding. These titles had been kept on the active Request checking file for two years to establish that they were truly missing. When Technical Services withdrew the cards for these missing books, approximately two filing drawers were freed, and users will no longer be misled by a catalogue card for which no book is available in the collection.

Besides the ongoing Atlantic Literature series, a number of adult programs took place during February. Two programs on the theme of Nutrition took place during Nutrition Week, February 13 to 18. On February 21, science fiction writer Spider Robinson read at the Main Library to an audience of 70 people, including high school students from each of the four Halifax High Schools. This program was arranged with the Nova Scotia Writers Federation. Also, three programs of

interest to older adults took place at Gordon B. Isnor Manor.

With the last of four programs, the pilot project with the Senior Citizens Resource and Information and the library demonstrated that the experiment of bringing programs in the winter to a manor rather than holding them at the library was extremely worthwhile.

In March, the library was once again able to offer library users books from the Multilingual Biblioservice of the National Library of Canada. At the moment, the selection includes books in Gaelic, German, Greek, Hindi, Lebanese, and Arabic. Each deposit is kept until it is "read out" - usually about five months - and then is exchanged for more books in other languages for which there have been requests. These books are housed in the Main Library but are available to users for all library outlets.

The library was able to take part in the Municipal-Provincial Employment Project. This 13-week project, funded by the Provincial government, provided temporary staff to work with permanent staff in completing special projects. Through this program, the library obtained the assistance of four young people who worked in the Adult, Children's, and Technical Services areas of the Main Library ending in April, 1978.

## Nova Scotia Library Association

The Dalhousie School of Library Service and the Nova Scotia Library Association co-sponsored a symposium on Libraries and Popular Education on Friday, March 31 as a pre-N.S.L.A. spring conference event and the first such annual symposium. This year's directed its attention to the role of libraries in aiding independent learning methods.

The topics of the participants included the aim and role of the Antigonish Movement by Guy Henson, the Mechanics Institutes' Libraries by Patrick Keene, and libraries as educational institutions by Boris Raymond. Also in the panel discussion which followed were Lynn Murphy (Dartmouth Regional Library),

Joan Brown Hicks (Halifax City Regional Library) and Ann Stuart (Eastern Counties Regional Library).

The next two days of the Conference featured five workshops: pensions - led by Ian Robinson, an insurance consultant; genealogy - led by Helyn Anderson, formerly of Colchester-East Hants Regional Library and Allan Marble of the Nova Scotia Historical Society; book-mobiles - with Andrew Poplawski of Halifax County Regional Library; Nova Scotia library assistants' course - described by Carin Somers, Nova Scotia Provincial Librarian; and Nova Scotia government publications - Ilga Leja, Nova Scotia Legislative Library.

### APLA Executive

### and Members

### Draft Procedure Manual

In an effort to disseminate the contents of the procedure manual drafted by a special APLA Committee during the year 1977-78, the *Bulletin* will publish excerpts over the coming year. The first segments are the activities of the Executive and the duties of conveners of committees.

#### Activities of Executives

1. To administer the affairs of the Association (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section I, a);
2. To approve duties to be performed by the officers of the Association in addition to the regular duties pertaining to their respective offices (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section I, b);
3. To fill all vacancies in office *pro tem*, the person so appointed by the Executive to serve until the next Annual Meeting of the Association (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section I, e);
4. To establish from time to time such special committees as may be deemed necessary to advance the work of the Association (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section II, b). At the time of appointment of all standing and ad hoc committees, explicit terms of reference shall be set forth, and made available to committee conveners and members (Annual Conference, 1970; repeated Annual Conference, 1976, Resolution 2);
5. To appoint such Executive Committees as may be required to carry on the management of the Association (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section II, c);
6. To review and approve the budget as prepared by the Finance Committee (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section III, a); any expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount shall require the approval of a majority of the Executive (Annual Conference, 1970);
7. To act as the jury in the process of selecting the recipient of the APLA Merit Award (Executive meeting, 14 May 1976) (See Appendix).

#### Points of information:

1. The Executive reserves the right to suspend members with cause (1977 Constitution, Article III, Section I);
2. Honorary life membership may be conferred at the discretion of the Executive (1977 Constitution, Article III, Section I), members so chosen to pay no dues, but to retain full voting privileges (1977 By-Laws, Article I, Section II, g);

3. Meetings of the Executive may be called by the President at such times and places as may be designated and shall also be called upon request of a majority of the Executive (1977 Constitution, Article V, Section I, c)

Note: Procedures for Executive Committees are the same as for all other committees (see the relevant pages in the Committee Section of this Manual).

#### Duties of Conveners of Committees

1. Organize and direct the work of the Committee and at the beginning of each year, establish a timetable of activities for the Committee;
2. Select or recommend members to serve on the Committee;
3. Prepare a progress report to the President for presentation at each Executive meeting (Executive meeting, 16 May 1976);
4. Prepare a written report to the President at least three weeks prior to the Annual Meeting (except the Convener of the Nomination Committee, who shall report at least one month prior to the Annual Meeting) (1977 By-Laws, Article VII, c) (For more detail, see under Committees (Standing and Special) - General Procedures);
5. Maintain a file for the use of the Committee containing
  - a. the terms of reference of the Committee;
  - b. the necessary correspondence and documents for the operation of the Committee;
  - c. the reports of the Committee for the last several years;
6. Conveners of all committees shall have the power to co-opt (1977 By-Laws, Article VII, b);
7. The retiring Convener shall convey to the incoming Convener, within thirty days of the Annual Meeting, all files and records of the Committee (1977 By-Laws, Article VII, d);
8. All Conveners of Committees
  - a. shall receive notice and agendas for Executive meetings;
  - b. may attend Executive meetings as observers;
  - c. may report on activity of their Committee in person to Executive meetings;
  - d. shall receive minutes of Executive meetings (1977 By-Laws, Article VII, g);
9. Conveners shall send a copy of all annual and special reports to the APLA Archives, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8.

## Jim Bennett Interviews

### Ron Lewis

Jim: Ronald Lewis is the Head Librarian at Saint Mary's Patrick Power Library, a new facility which is approximately 2½ years old. Mr. Lewis has been there for 2 of those years. You find it an exciting life, Mr. Lewis...

Ron: Yes, I do. I find librarianship an exciting profession, Halifax an exciting city, and Saint Mary's University an exciting place to work.

Jim: What kind of background must you bring to a job like yours these days?

Ron: I think that in modern librarianship one has to have an undergraduate degree plus a Masters degree in Library Science. In addition it's preferable for a librarian today to have a Master's degree in another subject and knowledge of computers and information retrieval systems and of management and business administration.

Jim: The old fashioned image of librarians which has been proven wrong again and again (if ever it was right to begin with) certainly no longer applies, that is, a recluse and dusty person who puts books on shelves.

Ron: If they exist, I don't know where they are. That is not the image of a librarian that I see today and certainly that is not the image of the librarian of the future.

Jim: Let's jump to a rather provocative statement. I may not be correctly quoting you but I have it that you feel by the year 2000 books as we now know them may well have become obsolete. Would you like to defend or refute that?

Ron: Certainly this opinion is not shared by everyone. It happens to be an opinion that I have simply because with the information explosion that is going on it is just impossible for us to keep up with everything. More and more people are looking for bits of information rather than reading large volumes and, therefore, this information gathering that we're getting involved in is the kind of thing that the computer will do for us. I see the day when we will be after bits of information and not whole books.

Jim: O.K., that's easy to understand and to accept because, after all, college texts and other technical books particularly in the sciences need so much bringing up to date, so much revision, that they become obsolete almost the moment that they're off the press. This is very inefficient particularly in research and college use. Maybe as you've suggested, one chapter out of twenty is all you're really after, or sometimes two lines out of a whole book.

Ron: How much of the newspaper do you read everyday? You may just read

certain portions of it that are of concern to you, since you are not interested in the rest of it. And many of those newspapers are already on computer. So why not plug in and read just what you want and forget about the rest? Then you wouldn't have to worry about throwing out the paper at the end of the day, the delivery, the waste and so forth.

Jim: On the other hand, what's this going to do to the browser like myself, who really doesn't know what he wants out of the paper until he sees what's in it?

Ron: I think that the book as we know it today will still exist in some form. Perhaps one could even have a modes high-speed printer in his own home, and print his own book right there on the spot. That's a possibility.

Jim: Now that sounds very 1984, but when one considers what the average college student, particularly in the scientific fields, is spending on textbooks that are obsolete by the time of graduation, I suppose that we're talking in the same range of figures.

Ron: Oh, yes, that's true.

Jim: You know, the amount that somebody could spend in an extended period of college could possibly be no more than they would spend on a terminal at home.

Ron: It's amazing how much one does spend on books in college. One of the other forms, of course, in addition to the Cathode Ray Terminal or the printer, is microform which is becoming very popular. You can get a whole book on a 4" x 6" sheet of microfiche using a microfiche reader about the size of a lunch box. You can carry around several books in your pocket and read them either on a portable reader or readers throughout a building, library or home. Microform is an example of a form which could be taking place in the future rather than the book as we know it today. Browsing is very interesting but, particularly in a university library, less and less browsing is being done. People are going after specific things and are not just going through the library looking for something to read. Most of them know what they want to read or have to read.

Jim: In a university context that's all quite understandable, but what about the context of pure enjoyment, e.g. reading literature for the sake of fulfilling yourself or just absorbing fiction or poetry?

Ron: I think that certainly this is still going to have to be available.

Jim: And in a traditional form, ...

Ron: Oh, yes, I think so.

Jim: You're not going to sit under a bough with your portable microfiche readout machine!

## APLA MEMBERSHIP

To join or rejoin the Atlantic Provinces Library Association for the year 1978-79, please fill in the form below (or a facsimile), and mail with your cheque or money order for \$10 to:

Treasurer, APLA  
c/o School of Library Service  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8

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MAILING  
ADDRESS

LIBRARY / INSTITUTION

POSITION

Receipts will be sent only upon request.

Ron: That's the way we think today, but 40 years ago we would never have imagined that we'd be sitting in front of a little box watching various things on television, as we do today.

Jim: A lot of these things have become a reality long before some of us were really ready for them. You in the profession obviously are and a computer terminal to you is a pretty everyday thing now. You can be in touch with some very far-flung places and storage systems instantly can't you?

Ron: That's right.

Jim: How does it work?

Ron: We are currently tied into three computer data bases; two of them are located in Ottawa and one is in Palo Alto, California. These data bases will store information: approximately 14,500,000 records. A student or faculty member will come to us with a specific question; we will interrogate the data bases in the jargon of the computer, which will print out for us or show us on a CRT exactly what the data base holds on that particular topic.

Jim: Is one of the dangers in this getting swamped with information if it knows so much or if it stores so much? There must be an ever present danger of pulling the gate open and getting everything.

Ron: That is one of the things of which we have to be careful. We have certainly tried to avoid this by being sure that we narrow the subject down so that, when we ask the question, it's not so broad that we do, indeed, get a massive amount of material. We try to find out from the patron exactly what is wanted, so that we don't get this flood of material.

Jim: Does this efficiency of electronics mean that library buildings are no longer going to have to be bigger and that library staff are going to have to be smaller?

Ron: Certainly buildings will not become bigger and bigger. We are getting into the micro-age, for example computers, microform, etc. Buildings will not have to become bigger; as a matter of fact, those big libraries that have been built today may very well become white elephants in that the material in them may be stored in a much smaller space. As far as staff is concerned, I think that staffing patterns in libraries will change. Fewer and fewer people will be involved in the technical part of the library service and more people will be in public service, helping people find what they want, rather than storing it on shelves.

Jim: Do you think that it's important that somewhere we warehouse or archive the actual physical books that are printed against the day when perhaps some freakish phenomenon will erase all the computers or something?

Ron: Yes, and that certainly is in the planning. It already exists in some places in the United States and there

are beginnings here in the Atlantic Provinces of making just such a study of one central storage facility.

Jim: Anybody who reads has had to notice the fact that every book in the United States, at least, is entered in the Library of Congress. Do we have the equivalent in Canada?

Ron: One must send two copies of a book to the National Library of Canada and most frequently this is done with Canadian publications.

Jim: But it's not a necessity?

Ron: It is a necessity in Canada and the United States for copyright purposes.

Jim: Now, Marshall McLuhan said sometime ago now that the whole print medium was becoming obsolete. I think he's been proven wrong, at least up to now, because it certainly is thriving. He may challenge whether or not much of it is valuable, but a lot of words are rolling off a lot of presses, and the people who go into newsstands, bookstores, remainder shops, and so on, and buy these things obviously have a need. Do you think that that is going to peter out and that the print industry per se will become supplanted to some extent by an electronic equivalent?

Ron: That's a great possibility. After all, somebody a long time ago said that one picture is worth a thousand words and perhaps those thousands of words may be replaced by something else like a picture or an equivalent which we may even not know about today.

Jim: The fact that the progress that you're mentioning is being made on campus in a Maritime university may point to the fact that this sort of approach hasn't filtered down to those of us in the public, the non-students. How long do you think that it will be before we become aware of this and before, in fact, we in the public make more use of university facilities, such as yours?

Ron: Of course, today's university student is tomorrow's person in business, in industry, in the job market, and out there on the streets, as it were. And so I don't think that it will take too long. I have that magic year of 2000 when we're going to see tremendous changes in this whole area, in our individual lives and in this business of information storage and retrieval.

Jim: Are you, in the university libraries, ready for the public? You don't exhort them to come in but believe they're always welcome.

Ron: Oh yes, anybody in Halifax or anywhere, as a matter of fact, can come in and use the library, and receive the services of the library. As a matter of fact if they want to check anything out of the library they can do so. We have provision to give them a courtesy card and, yes, our doors are open to anybody. And we, in fact, encourage people to come in because so often university libraries are the only places where so much of this research type of material is housed. We certainly don't

Jim: I just thought of another advantage which you probably take for granted. Pilferage and loss has always been a big problem in libraries open to the public. When all you've got is a computer terminal and a printout, that problem automatically disappears. You can't steal a readout, can you?

Ron: That certainly is an advantage, and pilferage, as you have pointed out, is a problem in libraries. We have tried to reduce that as much as possible by introducing a security system. All of our books are treated so that anybody who tries to leave the library without properly checking them out will be detained, at the exit gate by an alarm, a gate locking, and so forth. So we do try to protect the collection that we have now, but, as you say, these other systems would certainly prevent that kind of loss.

Jim: We didn't get around to talking about staffs. You said that the buildings are going to go micro as everything else. But what about person-power?

Ron: The person-power will still have to be there; people have to put this information into the computer, people still have to digest and analyse the information, and people still have to retrieve and recover it. It's the same basic set-up of information storage and retrieval and you will still need personnel. It's just being done in a different way and, with the information explosion the way it is, we have so much more to handle that we're going to need the staff to process this material. So I see no reduction in staffs at all. They're just lined up differently.

Jim: All right. Just suppose that, for whatever reason, I'm writing an article and I want a really esoteric piece of information, or at least it seems so to me. I've no idea where to find out about it. I want to know, let's say, the height of the ring around one of the craters of the moon, and that's all I want to know, and I have no idea where to get this information or, in fact, whether it's available anywhere. What do I do?

Ron: The old traditional way is to look through all of the literature - the scientific literature - and the indexes and the abstracts - manually and very laboriously - to see if anything has been printed.

Jim: Which to a layman like me would be almost impossible because I wouldn't know what to look in.

Ron: That's right, and even for a professional librarian it might take weeks to do this type of thing, which brings us again to this information retrieval system that we have. We would key in the appropriate words, e.g. crater, height, and so forth. It would search the data base which has all of this hard copy, as it were, in the data base and it would search 14½ million records to see if, in fact, anything had

ever been printed on that subject and, if it had, it would tell you.

Jim: How soon?

Ron: In a matter of 2 or 3 minutes.

Jim: And this, of course, is one of the reasons you find your work so exciting.

Ron: Oh, yes, we've taken the - shall we say - the "hum-drum" out of research. There's no virtue in looking through index after index, when really it's the information that you want, not the searching. When you get that information, then you go and do whatever it is that you want to do with it. And we've reduced all that hard, unprofitable - in the sense that it produces no scholarship - work, to give people, time to do more and more research. Also you can find out whether, perhaps, nothing is available on that subject. You may be pursuing a unique area; you would know that, too, or you might find that 500 other people have written on the subject. And so that's the kind of thing that we can do through this system.

Jim: Does all this information have to be physically fed in, a character at a time, into the storage banks or is there a technology now that allows you, in effect, to throw a book into the machine and have it automatically digested.

Ron: No, it all has to be put in manually.

Jim: So there are hours of work involved there, but once performed, they only have to be done once.

Ron: Yes.

Jim: You know, it's almost like that book *Fahrenheit 451* in which everybody memorized a book. In this case, a lot of people, if not memorizing a book, are at least very accurately and painstakingly feeding books into this great system.

Ron: Right, feeding information into the system. Not necessarily books. It can just be information, e.g., newspaper material.

Jim: Right, it's kind of old-fashioned of me to think of it as books even.

Ron: Yes, it's information which up to now has always been housed in books. More and more information is being housed in computers and micromedia type of material.

Jim: Well thank you very much for coming in and telling us how at Saint Mary's University's Patrick Power Library things look and it certainly is the look of the future. I guess one can assume that this is going to be typical of most, if not all university libraries throughout the Maritimes and, in fact, the country.

Ron: I would think so, yes; that's the direction in which we're going. Very exciting, and thank you very much for inviting me.

#### B.C. LIBRARIES JOBLINE

The jobline is a Library Employment Service offered by the British Columbia Library Association.

Employees offering library positions (professional and non-professional) are encouraged to submit details of these positions to:

BCLA JOBLINE  
British Columbia Library  
Association  
P.O. Box 46378, Station "G"  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6R 4G6

Details of these positions will be described on a cassette tape which is part of a telephone answering device housed at the BCLA Office. A call to (604) 263-0014 will put applicants in touch with employment opportunities throughout the Province. Employers are assured of the widest possible distribution of notice of vacant positions; and at no cost.

#### Public Library Quarterly

The Haworth Press announces the forthcoming publication of the *Public Library Quarterly*, a new journal designed to serve as a forum for the discussion of issues pertaining to public library administration, research, and practice.

The goal of this new quarterly journal will be to publish creative and scholarly papers that will provide insights into the governance, management, and delivery of information services in a public library setting.

Before submitting manuscripts, authors should request the brochure, "Instructions for Authors," available directly from Ann E. Prentice, DLS, Editor, *Public Library Quarterly*, School of Library & Information Science, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington

Avenue, Albany, N.Y. 12222.

Subscriptions to the *Public Library Quarterly* are available from The Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010. Subscriptions cost \$20 a year; Canadian orders should add \$2.00; orders outside the U.S. and Canada should add \$5.00. Volume I, No. 1 is scheduled for publication January 1979.

#### National Library News

The Bibliotheque de l'Universite Laval and the National Library of Canada take pleasure in announcing the publication of *Repertoire de vedettes-matiere: Supplement* (ISSN 0705-5455). The Supplement will be a quarterly cumulating publication on COM (42:1 reduction). Each issue will contain a list of subject headings want to keep the public away.

and related references developed by Universite Laval. The list will be accompanied by two indexes, French to English and English to French.

The subscription price is \$20.00 a year. Those institutions that place orders before August 31, 1978, will receive the June preliminary issue free of charge. Subscribers will also receive, when available, a copy of the French adaptation of the Introduction to the 8th edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* which is presently being prepared. All orders must be accompanied by a cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Orders and enquiries should be sent to Canadiana Editorial Division, Cataloguing Branch, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4.

Alice W. Harrison is Associate Librarian, Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax

## HANDLING, SHELVING AND CLEANING LIBRARY MATERIALS

Carolyn Horton, a hand bookbinder and an expert in the field of the conservation of library materials, in the preface to her manual on *Cleaning and Preserving Bindings and Related Materials* (Chicago, ALA, rev. 2nd ed., 1969) says that she judges that "...more than 90 per cent of the books and documents that come to my bindery for repair or restoration are in a condition that could have been avoided by regular and appropriate preventive care." The cause of this is the lack of knowledge or advice on procedures to follow in conserving our library collections. One of the reasons for running this column, "Bulldog Clips", is to try to provide some simple, but useful information as to what to do. The discussion in this issue deals with the preventive measures that can be accomplished by correctly handling, shelving and cleaning library books.

### Handling Books

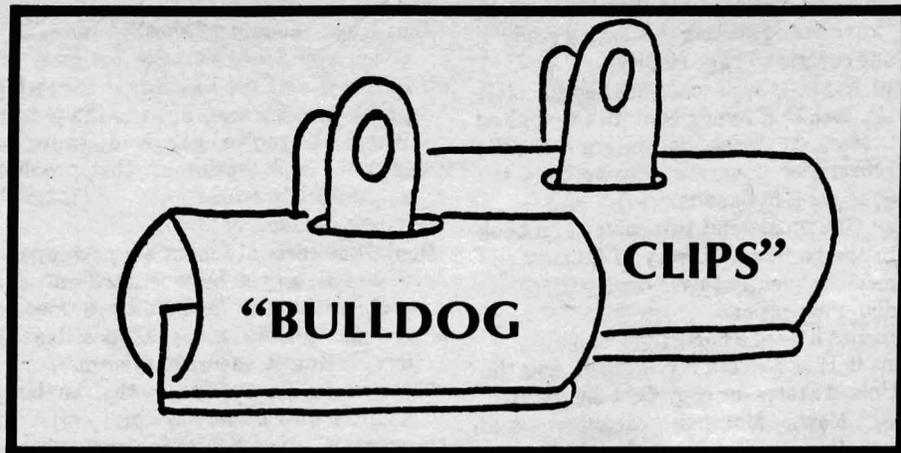
Librarians often inadvertently damage library materials by the way they handle them. Books slide off book trucks because they have been overloaded and consequently fall off going over a door sill or other bumps on the floor. If not careful an elevator door may close on a book truck and push books off the truck. Over-loading can cause a book truck to tip easily. Trucks with sloping shelves can cause a book to pull forward from its cover and break at the joint. Books put on trucks on their fore edges also cause damage. Over-size books may project over the sides of the truck and as it is moved along a narrow stack area these get caught and pull away from the truck. If bookends are not used the books can easily slip off and become damaged as they fall.

We are hard on the spines of a book when we pull it from the shelf by its headband. Again, the spine, the headband and tailend of a book are damaged when we tie strings with tags and call numbers on them through the spine.

Carelessness is seen when objects are left in books, such as pencils and packets of catalogue cards.

We damage books when we push down on the spine in photocopying, or when we fail to open a new book properly.

A librarian who is carrying too many



books risks damaging them with the possibility of dropping them.

### Shelving

Sharp edges and corners must be avoided during shelving, and, if this is not done, a book carelessly handled will be torn.

The type of book support is important too. If the support is incorrect and the books are allowed to lean over, the bindings will be damaged. At the same time too rigid support and tightly packed books on a shelf will result in damage as they are pulled off the shelf or forced back onto the shelf.

In overcrowding shelves books are sometimes shelved on their fore edge, which puts a great strain on the spine and joints of the book.

Sliding books over tongue-shaped bookends, and especially if the tongue is thin and sharp, can cut into a book. Either the tongue should be thick and smooth enough so that you can see it easily and are careful sliding the books over it, or other support should be used, such as overhead support or even the old-fashioned covered brick can be used.

Over-size books are often a problem. If they project over the edge of a shelf they are usually damaged by being bumped into, getting too much light and dust and can cause accidents. If they have to be shelved flat and are stacked, damage can be caused to the covers by the sliding back and forth over them by another large heavy book. They should at least have a felt pad placed between them and separate and adequate shelving should be provided.

Shelving by size, when you are trying to follow a notation system for location, is difficult. However, if you are shelving volumes bound in vellum they must have equal support or you will begin to get warping. This can be avoided with the tying or boxing of materials, but

just the proper shelving can eliminate much of the trouble.

The shelving must have proper ventilation to prevent mold, be free from pipes that could leak water or steam on the materials, be housed in an area where the temperature and humidity can be controlled and the exposure to light must be considered and controlled.

### Cleaning

For the cleaning of the books standing on your shelves I can only urge all librarians in charge of a library to read Carolyn Horton's manual on the following topics: "Vacuuming Books on the Shelf", p. 5; "Dusting", pp. 7-8; "Clean Inside", pp. 32-34; and "Clean Outside", (cloth bindings), pp. 34-35; "Treatment of Leather with Potassium Lactate Solution", pp. 43-48; and "Selecting a Leather Dressing", pp. 48-54.

After reading these the information should be passed on to the custodial staff. Products that have been tested and that Horton recommends, and that I have used, include: for dusting — "One-Wipe" dust cloth and "Endust" sprayed on a soft cloth; to clean the inside pages — "Absorene" (wall paper cleaner), "Opaline" (absorbent powder in a cloth bag); erasers — "Pink Pearl" and "Magic Rub"; to clean the outside of cloth bindings — D"Demco Book Cleaner", "Delkote Bookleen", or "Goddard's Book Restorer for Cloth Bindings"; leather bindings — "Potassium Lactate Solution" (a leather protector), "Formula No. 6" (a leather dressing made from 40% lanolin and 60% neat's-foot oil), and "Propert's Leather and Saddle Soap".

The sources of these supplies can be found listed in Appendix 2 of the Horton book.

The following is offered as an easy CHECKLIST:

- 1). Keep book trucks free from overloading.
- 2). Check that library staff doesn't carry too many books at a time.
- 3). Edges of shelves should be smooth and free from sharp corners.
- 4). The tongue on bookends should be smooth and free from sharp edges that might cut books.
- 5). In removing a book from a shelf remember to push adjacent books back so that you may easily grip the book you want with the left hand, while supporting the other books with the right hand.
- 6). Proper shelving needs to be provided for oversize books.
- 7). Environmental control must be maintained in the stack area.
- 8). Maintain good "housekeeping" habits and check the staff responsible for cleaning to see that it is being done correctly and with approved supplies.
- 9). Have the correct erasers and cleaners handy for staff circulating materials.
- 10). Maintain an established programme for the treatment of leather bindings.

The library profession seems to play around with terminology, as do all professions. We used to speak of "Circulation" and "Reference", but now we talk of Public and User Services; we have Media Resource Centres; instead of Book Selection we are now involved in Collections Development. The world of Information Science is tending to develop its own remarkable vocabulary and we are all becoming immersed in a sea of acronyms. In searching for a name for the staff to take good care of the regular routine maintenance of library materials, I was delighted to read in the Library Association's Rare Books Group *Newsletter*, No. 11, March, 1978, that the British Library has such a group of workers and has officially named them! Quoting from page 10, "There is already a small force of 'furbishers', whose task is to work through part (still a sadly small part) of the stock, section by section, cleaning, applying leather-dressing, and carrying out minor repairs on the library premises. Space must be found to enlarge their numbers, and enlarge the area in which they work." Perhaps in the Atlantic Provinces we shall be able to recruit and train our own force of "Furbishers" — a much needed step in the direction of conserving our library materials.

Minor paper repairs will be the topic of discussion in the next issue.

*Clips* means news notes or clippings on some particular phase of conservation and *Bulldog Clips* are a type of clip used by conservationists.

University Printing Centre, 1978. ISBN 0-7703-0066-9.

*Reports on AAU/BNA project*, by University of New Brunswick et al. Halifax, N.S., Association of Atlantic Universities, 1978.

Task Force on American National Standards Committee Z39, Activities and Future Directions. *Recommended future directions*. Washington, D.C., National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1978. \$2.40.

*Them days*. v. 3, no. 2 (Dec. 1977). (Box 939, Happy Valley, Labrador) \$6.00 per year. ISSN 0381-6109.

*Y-A hotline: an alert to matters concerning young adults*. v. 1, no. 1-4 (Oct. 1977 - March 1978). (School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8) \$3.50 per year. ISSN 0701-8894.

## Publications Received

Atlantic Provinces Literature Colloquium. *Papers = Communications*. Saint John, 1977. (The Marco Polo papers 1) \$4.75 (Secretary, Atlantic Canada Institute, 11 Armshore Dr., Halifax, N.S. B3N 1M4) ISBN 0-920404-00-6.

*Best buys in print*. 1 (Spring, 1978). (Pierian Press, P.O. Box 1808, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106) \$25.00, U.S.; \$27.50, Canada, per year.

*Canadian books for young people = Livres canadiens pour la jeunesse*, edited by Irma McDonough. Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1978. ISBN 0-8020-4547-2.

*Canadian business periodicals index*. v. 2, no. 1-12 (August 1976 - July 1977 annual cumulation). (Information Access, Box 502, Station S, Toronto, Ont. M5M 4L8) \$350.00, Canada; \$175.00, foreign, per year. ISSN 0318-6717.

*The Canadian newspaper index*. v. 1 (1977 annual cumulation). (Information Access, Box 502, Station S, Toronto, Ont. M5M 4L8) \$325.00, Canada; \$175.00, foreign, per year. ISSN 0384-983X.

Clinton, Marshall. *Handbook of cost calculations for on-line searching*. St. John's, Nfld., Memorial University Library, 1978. (Information Services, University Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 5S7) ISBN 0-88901-001-3.

*Emergency librarian*. v. 5, no. 3 (Jan./Feb. 1978). (39 Edith Dr., Toronto, Ont. M4R 1Y9) \$7.00, Canada; \$9.00, U.S.; \$12.00, international, per year. ISSN 0315-8888.

Hubbard, Bede. *The humanist imperative*. Regina, 1978. (Mary Donaldson memorial lecture, 10th, 1977) (Saskatchewan Library Association, Box 3388, Regina, Sask. S4P 3H1

Huyghe, Douglas S ("Eugene"). *Argimou: a legend of the Micmac*. Sackville, N.B., 1977. (Maritimes literature reprint series no. 1) (Order Dept., R. P. Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. E0A 3C0, ISBN 0-88828-010-6.

*Lighthouse: the Atlantic journal for teachers*. series 2, v. 2, no. 2 (Winter 1978). (Atlantic Institute of Education, 5244 South St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 1A4) \$4.00 per year. ISSN 0316-5108.

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Oxley, Anna. *Association of Atlantic Universities/Blackwell North America project systems description*. Updated and revised. Halifax, N.S., Dalhousie

## People

**Gail Fraser**, from New Glasgow, and a 1977 History graduate of Mount Allison University is the recipient of Dalhousie University's Alberta Letts Travel Award for 1978. This award made in memory of the former Provincial Librarian of Nova Scotia and a former President of the Canadian Library Association, provides funding each year for a student in the Dalhousie School of Library Service to attend the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association.

**Charles H. Cameron**, a Dalhousie University School of Library Service graduate of 1978, has been appointed Corner Brook City Librarian effective May 15, 1978.

Colchester - East Hants Children's Services Librarian since 1976, **Elizabeth McGonigal** has resigned to become Branch/Children's Librarian at Halifax County Regional Library.

**Alison Mews**, has been appointed Head of the Curriculum Materials Centre effective February 27, 1978. Alison is a graduate of Memorial and received her M.L.S. from Dalhousie University School of Library Science. She has worked at the Wheatland Regional Library, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and the Learning Resources Centre, Dalhousie University.

**Lynne West** has joined the staff of Western Counties Regional Library in Yarmouth, N.S. Most recently Lynne had served for several years as Librarian Consultant for the public libraries throughout the North Central Regional Library system of Ontario.

**Sieglinde Stieda-Levasseur**, formerly with the Roman Catholic School Board Humber - St. Barbe, Corner Brook, Newfoundland, has been awarded a \$6360 Canada Council doctoral fellowship to take Ph. D. studies in Bibliographic control at the School of Library and Information Science, the University of Western Ontario. In December, 1977, she completed an internship project - The Development of a Handbook of Bibliographies of Canadian Artists who Illustrated Children's Books Published Between 1815-1975 - and received the M. Ed.

**Jayne Mortenson**, formerly Supervisor of Public Libraries with the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, has left to take up the position of Head of Public Services with the Edmonton Public Library as of May 1, 1978.

## Campbellton Centennial Public Library

The library is planning to open a new Children's Library in the fall of 1978. An adjoining empty, unheated former art gallery no longer in use is being completely renovated. Construction began in January, 1978, and as of late March a new heating system had been installed, a doorway built to join the Children's Library to the Adult Library, and carpet had been laid. With the assistance of Canada Works and staff members, shelving is being built to accommodate 6,500 children's books, while the shelving presently being used for picture books will be moved into the new Children's Library, giving a total capacity of close to 8,000 books. At the present rate of growth, the children's collection should have sufficient shelving for several years. A new lighting system will be added in early summer, while furniture is expected soon.

Another part of the expansion project is the conversion of a former workshop area of the old art gallery into a multi-purpose room for story hours, meetings, and film showings. Anticipated date of completion is September, 1978, to coincide with the new school year.



Alan MacDonald

Jim Laughlin

**JAMES LAUGHLIN** is the 1978 recipient of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Prize for the student in the Dalhousie School of Library Service graduating class, who in the opinion of the faculty, "shows the most professional promise." The award was made to him by the President of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, Alan MacDonald, at the A.P.L.A. Banquet on Saturday, May

6, 1978. James Laughlin graduated with a B.A. Honours from St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia and immediately prior to entering library school was Teacher/Librarian at Notre Dame High School, Welland, Ontario. He is a member of both the Canadian Library Association and the American Library Association.

## Dal Faculty-Built Hand Press Inaugurated



Bob Dawson

Fred Matthews

Henry Hicks

On April 11 in the Dawson Room of the Killam Library at Dalhousie University, Halifax, a wooden 17th century replica press was unveiled and demonstrated by its creators, Bob Dawson of the English department and Fred Matthews of the Library School. President Henry Hicks

actually pulled the long handle to inaugurate the equipment. The two faculty members constructed the press in spare time over the last two years in order to provide students with a working machine to explore the fascinating past of early book production.

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## CHEDA

citizen's own is not to communicate at all, and to provide access to English information if a patron speaks, for example, French is to provide no access. Circulation in the multi-lingual collection increased by 80% in one year! This was in turn used politically to obtain more dollars for more materials and staff and with ethnic citizen's support.

Obviously, to city hall libraries were becoming a citizens' priority. This is very important considering that the deconditioning of grants may take place within the next year in Ontario and libraries will be competing with bowling alleys and curling rinks for a bit of the public purse.

But I have gone on too long about public libraries and TPL. Colleges and universities also have their politics and their users: faculty and students. At Seneca when I started, the Learning Resource Centre had no budget and the academic divisions had all the money and made all the material decisions. Book dollars were buying test tubes and ash trays. I didn't transfer all the funds all at once by screaming or being terribly radical, but logic and good will in conjunction with creative competence go a long way.

The beginnings were something as simple, but yet untried, as a faculty library committee. Those first meetings were hairy because half of the deans told me that their students didn't need to use the library and, if they did, I wasn't qualified to choose the books. Slowly over the next two or three years, this group of people began to change their minds. Some of the reasons why the library budget now resides in the library are that this group of faculty representatives formed a library task force, did a number of studies, saw the results, made recommendations, were turned down by the administration, and fought for the recommendations, which means they fought for money for the library for services they wanted (more space, automated circulation, security system, larger book budget!) They became library supporters through the political process. We should never underestimate the value of learning in changing people's minds.

The library staff provided the faculty and their students with constantly improved and effective services: an aggressive reference service, path finder book lists, bibliographies, film programs, cooperation in all aspects of their work, consultation — the usual daily library services. But we went out of our way — it was our policy — and staff set goals in accordance with this policy.

The library administration worked closely with the administration of the college and while trying to get more budget dollars also showed the college how to economize by making the Librarian the Learning Resource Centre purchasing officer, by streamlining the acquisitions and circulation procedures and re-designing fewer part forms, and by being decisive and accountable.

The results of this were that we created a large public demand for our services and had our users see the library as a priority. The key to all political action is leadership — someone has to know what the goals are and why, but they need not be advertised. Had Jim Lorimer started at TPL and said his goal was to make libraries a priority at city hall, few citizens could have cared less. Had I said at Seneca that my goal was to get the library funds back into the library, the faculty wouldn't have bothered. As happens in situations like these, users, librarians and libraries benefited, but not without long, hard, and constant effort. And if this isn't our daily work, we have to ask ourselves, "What are we doing?"

## Albert Westmorland Kent, Moncton

A new public library was opened in Riverview on March 14, 1978 in a 3744 square foot area at the Coverdale Square. Lynn Hawkes, a MLS graduate from the University of Western Ontario, is the Riverview Librarian; two other employees are working with her. The official opening of the library took place on May 29, 1978 in the presence of many dignitaries.

The Dieppe Public Library has been relocated in the new Town Complex. This library, consisting of 1400 square feet, which should play the role of a mini-cultural centre in the community, was officially opened on May 23, 1978. Sylvie St-Onge is the employee in charge of the library which is used very extensively.

A library opened in the Village of Salisbury. Even though the library is not part of the regional library system, the materials used by the library were loaned by the regional library. The library is a self-contained building of 1500 square feet in the center of the village. The three employees working at the library are paid by a Canada at Work program.

The Lewisville Branch of the Moncton Public Library has been relocated in a 800 square foot room adjacent to the Kay Arena.

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library has established a policy by which bookmobile service to schools will be cancelled over the next five years, and passed a new policy concerning selection of materials which subscribes to the Canadian Library Association's statement on intellectual freedom, based on the Canadian Bill of Rights.

Claude Potvin, Regional Librarian, participated in the translation of sixteen books from the English language to the French language for an American publishing house.

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library received a request that a cover be placed over all adult books when "the bookmobile" visits schools. This request was denied, as the library does not place any restrictions on the type of materials borrowed by patrons, as the library does not agree with the idea of controlling or censoring what the students borrow from the bookmobile, and as the bookmobile is a service to the public at large.

Books which are considered to be objectionable to students include such titles as: *Who Has Seen the Wind*, *Kaleidoscope*, *The Other Side of Midnight*, *The Manly-Hearted Woman*, *Mandingo*, *Demons*, *Devils and Djinn*, *A World Beyond*, *The Hair of Harold Roux*, *Two Queens of Heaven*, *Go Ask Alice*, and *September Song*.

People involved in the campaign are, nevertheless, making it clear that they are not proposing censorship of books at home or for adults, but rather censorship of materials within the schools and mainly for elementary and junior high school students. Their campaign is now centered mainly around materials included in the current curriculum.

## Western Counties Regional Library

The Canada Works project sponsored by Western Counties (N.S.) Library Board and the Municipality of Argyle is moving ahead. Total cost of the project is \$68,000 of which \$61,000 is provided by Canada Works. Renovation and extension of the Pubnico Community Centre is expected to be completed in October at which time the Region will open its Pubnico branch. Production of booklists to make the library holdings more readily available to all its patrons is well ahead of schedule.

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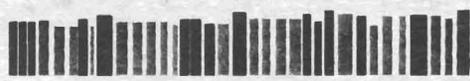
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## Confederation Centre, Charlottetown

Confederation Centre Public Library in Charlottetown in mid-April was forced to vacate its premises and move the entire collection plus furnishings so repairs to the interior walls and windows could be made. Temporary quarters were obtained in another section of the Confederation Centre, the lecture theatre, but the available space was 1800 square feet compared to the 10,000 the library currently occupied.

The decision was made to take the entire children's and teen collections, all adult fiction, a selection of the most popular non-fiction and a skelton Reference collection, paperbacks, and lp's. Periodicals, talking books, vertical files, and the remainder of the non-fiction were stored in the basement, to be supplied on twenty-four hours notice. The Library closed for five days though the actual moving was completed in three days. Public reaction to the move has been good, though some experienced difficulty finding the new location and others determinedly made their way past debris and men in hard hats to get to the old location.

Construction is proceeding on schedule and the Library expects to be moved back by the first of July.

## Bedford Institute of Oceanography

Ground has been broken for the wing which will house the new library of the B.I.O. in Dartmouth, N.S. Occupancy is predicted for the fall of 1979.

## Colchester-East Hants Regional Library

The Library in Truro is running a summer film festival for children every Tuesday from June 27 to August 29. Young borrowers are invited to view films such as *Dragon Stew*, *Blackie the Pirate*, and *Free To Be ... You and Me*, which will also be shown at the end of the season party given for members of the Summer Reading Club.

## Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University

The Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, announces the publication of the second edition of *Municipal Government in Metropolitan-Halifax: a Bibliography*.

Compiled by Murray Baillie, this 51 page book gives annotated references to reports, periodical articles and other sources on municipal politics, administration, planning, land use and transportation. One section deals with provincial-municipal relations.

Reports are listed from the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission and the Nova Scotia Government, as well as the three municipal governments in the area. Because of its coverage and indexing, those who work in provincial and municipal government and those who teach in the field should find this a useful reference work.

Copies (\$5.00) may be purchased at the Information Department, Patrick Power Library, or by mail from the Order Department, Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 8C3.