

# APLA BULLETIN

45 1982 No. 6 p. 65-72 Fredericton, N.B.

May 1982

## Use of Lottery Profits to Support Specific Programs

By J. A. JOHNSON

Lotteries are a new source of revenue in Canada, though they have been utilized in some other countries for centuries. Government lotteries were first introduced in Canada in 1970, except for a short-lived lottery operated by Montreal in 1964 and they have grown in several dimensions in the past decade. The first provincial lottery was offered by Loto Quebec in 1970. Lotteries were then introduced in Manitoba in 1971, in other Western provinces in 1974, in Ontario in 1975 and in the Atlantic provinces in 1976. Due to the success of the Olympic Lottery, which operated in the 1974-76 period, the federal government introduced Loto Canada in 1976. It later vacated the field in favour of the provinces during the short period the Conservatives were in power. At present there are two provincially operated lotteries which are national in scope, the "Provincial" and "Super Loto", and several regional lotteries. Groups of provinces operate the latter in the western and Atlantic regions, while Ontario and Quebec each have their own.

Lotteries have become more numerous and larger during the past decade, their prize structures have become more varied, draws have become more frequent, and promotional efforts to encourage ticket sales have increased. Surveys indicate that the public response to lotteries has been very favourable and ticket sales have risen steadily to the

### Upcoming events

May 1st (Saturday) An APLA Regional Workshop at the Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island. Computer Technology and Information Systems: The Impact on Ordinary Libraries. co-ordinated by Frances Dindial, Vice-President for P.E.I. and Marion Kielly, past Vice-President for P.E.I. The Workshop will feature presentations, demonstrations and a panel discussion. Participants will include faculty of the University of Prince Edward Island and Andrew Armitage visiting lecturer at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

May 14-16 (Thursday-Saturday) APLA Conference. See notice in this issue.

May 30-June 12 *Congres des Societes savants 1982-1982 Learned Societies Conference*. To be held at the University of Ottawa. For further information, contact University of Ottawa, 65 Haste (028), Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

June 9-15 (Thursday-Tuesday) This year's CIA theme is "Sharing our specialties: a national opportunity." To be held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. For further details, write to: Alister MacLochlan, Business Manager, Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5E3.

August 22-28 (Sunday-Saturday) The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) will be holding its general conference in Montreal. For further information, contact Onil Dupuis (514) 288-8524 or Denis Rousseau (514) 873-2997.

present level of a little more than \$1 billion per year. Since the profit target for most Canadian lotteries is in the range of 40-45 per cent of sales, profits are approximately \$400 million.

The use made of lottery profits varies both throughout Canada and the rest of the world. In some government jurisdictions lottery profits are treated like most revenue sources, such as income or sales taxes, and paid into a general revenue fund which is used to support all government programs. Other governments use the proceeds of lotteries to finance particular expenditure programs, such as cultural and sport programs. This procedure of tying a specific revenue source to a specific program is called "earmarking" and is controversial. The remaining sections of this article describe the use made of lottery profits, the pros and cons of earmarking in general, and the likely effects of the earmarking of lottery profits for cultural activities.

### HOW LOTTERY PROFITS ARE EMPLOYED

Since the appearance of cash lotteries in the sixteenth century the uses made of lottery profits have varied a great deal. Revenues raised by the Danish lottery (adopted in 1754) and the Spanish lottery (1763) are paid into a general fund whereas the Mexican lottery (1771) proceeds are used for public health projects and hospitals and the Portuguese lottery (1783) profits are used to support welfare and charity. Most of the profits from the early lotteries operated in England and the United States were earmarked for special purposes. In England, the first lottery was approved in 1564 for the purpose of repairing harbours and many British lotteries have been used to support public works such as roads and harbours. In the United States lottery proceeds have been put to many uses, including the building of canals, hospitals and universities, support of troops and public welfare programs. Many of the most prestigious universities in the United States, such as Harvard and Princeton, were aided by funds raised through lotteries.

Lotteries were abandoned as a source of revenue in the United States during the 1800s, partly because of irregularities in lottery operations, and were not reintroduced until New Hampshire started its lottery in 1964. At present lottery profits are earmarked in about one-half of the states and the most favoured expenditure category is education.

Several other countries which have introduced lotteries during this century also earmark lottery profits. Proceeds of the well-known Irish Sweepstakes are used to fund hospitals and health programs receive support in the Philippines and Brazil. Lottery proceeds are used to support welfare programs in Ecuador, Malaysia, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Lottery revenues in Finland are used to aid the national opera and theatre. In the Channel Islands profits are used to support a sports-social centre but very few foreign lotteries channel their profits into sports and cultural programs.

### CANADIAN LOTTERIES

There are more than 100,000 lotteries operated each year by non-profit organizations other than governments and

all of the proceeds from these lotteries are earmarked for some specific purpose. In most cases the funds are used to support a program in the area of health, sports, culture or welfare.

The government lotteries are operated by provincial corporations and each province decides how it will use its lottery profits. In Quebec and the Atlantic provinces, the lottery profits are paid into a general fund and there is no direct relationship between lottery profits and specific expenditure programs. In the western provinces most of the proceeds from lotteries are earmarked to support sports and culture. In British Columbia the proceeds are paid into the British Columbia Cultural Fund, the British Columbia Physical Fitness and Amateur Sports Fund and the British Columbia Special Events Fund. These funds are then used to support specific programs. In Saskatchewan, lottery profits are distributed through the Saskatchewan Sport Trust Fund which supports organizations in the areas of culture, sports, arts and culture and sports. Manitoba uses its profits in a similar manner but also aids groups such as the United Way. Nonprofit organizations are also aided in the western provinces through the selling of lottery tickets. The proportion of tickets sold through nonprofit groups is larger than for the rest of Canada and commissions paid to these groups are also higher. This practice causes distribution costs to be higher than in other provinces but also results in a higher proportion of gross sales being funnelled to nonprofit groups.

In Ontario profits are received from four separate lotteries: "Super Loto", "Provincial", "Lottario" and "Wintario". The proceeds of "Super Loto" are used to support hospital capital projects and profits from the "Provincial" aid health research and health-related environmental programs. Funds have been used to aid hospitals in purchasing equipment, disease prevention programs and research. "Lottario" funds are used to support special projects in culture and recreation. "Wintario" proceeds are also distributed by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation but through matching grants to nonprofit organizations for programs in the area of arts, sports, fitness, libraries and multicultural activities. The projects supported by the funds are initiated by local groups and the groups must demonstrate that continuing expenses can be covered from revenue sources other than "Wintario". Because the grants are made on a matching basis the local group must also raise some of the funds. For non-capital projects, Wintario grants must be matched dollar for dollar. For capital grants, Wintario matches \$1 for every \$2 raised in south and south-western Ontario and \$1 for every \$1 raised in the remainder of the province.

The grant applications are examined by consultants in each program area and they make a recommendation about the request to the Minister of Culture and Recreation. The grant criteria and limits vary by program area. In the library area Wintario grants have been made available to library boards, Indian band councils and community library groups. Assistance is available to increase or establish Canadian, francophone and multicultural collections. Books, films, periodicals and

other materials, including those of special interest to native people, are eligible for support. Funding is also available to establish or increase collections of talking books, large print books, and other materials for the handicapped. The level of grant is dependent on population. The maximum grant is \$2,000 for a group servicing a population of up to 10,000. A maximum of an additional \$1,000 is added for each 10,000 population above this level. Any expansion or additional facilities required to accommodate these increased collections will receive Wintario support and up to \$25,000 will be provided to cover half of the cost of new library furnishing and equipment.

### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF EARMARKING

In general, earmarking is most frequently employed when there is a close relationship between a government revenue source and an expenditure program: for instance, when those who pay a tax are the people who will benefit from the expenditure program. This is the case for some local improvements, where sidewalks, for example, are financed by special assessments on residents who live along the walks. Social insurance schemes also often exhibit this relationship. For example, unemployment premiums or taxes are paid into a trust fund and unemployment benefits are disbursed from this fund.

Earmarking of revenues for unrelated expenditure programs, as in the case of lotteries, has been a less frequently used form of government financing. This practice is declining in importance in the United States and never has been utilized very extensively in Canada; the earmarking of revenues from the sales and tobacco taxes in Nova Scotia and the sales tax in British Columbia for health programs are exceptions.

Earmarking of revenues for unrelated expenditure programs is controversial. Critics of this practice argue that it introduces inflexibility to the budget process, thereby reducing the effectiveness of government decision-making and the political system. For example, in an inflationary period a government may wish to curb all expenditure programs but it is unable to do so when a revenue source earmarked for a particular expenditure program is growing. Government officials may also believe that "too much" is being spent on a program such as fitness and "too little" on other programs, but if fitness expenditures are financed from earmarked funds it may be extremely difficult to shift funds from fitness programs. Another concern of critics is that, over time, the growth in revenue from a particular tax source may not correspond to the desirable rate of growth on an expenditure program; it is only by coincidence that the two growth rates will coincide. For example, the proceeds from an amusements tax may just equal the desirable expenditure on libraries in 1981. On the other hand, due to population increases and a demand for more library services, the desirable level of expenditure on libraries may increase at ten per cent a year but tax revenue may only increase at only six per cent a year. If the expenditures are tied to the revenues

Cont'd on page 66

## From the President's Desk

The presence of Margaret Williams is very strong in my mind as I write this memo. I am sure you were all shocked by her untimely passing on March 4, 1982 after a short illness. Margaret worked on many of our major committees and was a faithful member of our association. She will be sadly missed by all whose lives she touched. On your behalf I expressed our condolences to her family. The Executive is considering the possibilities for a fitting memorial.

As this is the conference issue of our *Bulletin* you will find useful information on each page. I would like to stress that our topic "Public relations and today's economic realities" can cover a multitude of subjects such as library orientation, budgeting, personnel, etc. There will be sessions of interest to all types of people (eg. teacher-librarians, trustees, technicians, special and public and university personnel). Our theme can affect everyone so there should be something of interest to you.

Our association is composed of members who have special interests. Whether it is

intellectual freedom, technicians, or trustees, I would urge you to come to the conference ready to be committed to your cause, be eager to accept. A positive attitude on your part will do much for our association. We are a volunteer organization with limited funds. Our main source of revenue is through membership fees. Conference time is an excellent time to renew your membership and perhaps entice a friend to join. We have not raised the fees for next year. I am sure we are in the minority on this point.

As this is my last memo for the year, I would like to thank the Executive, Committee Members and Convenors, *Bulletin* editors and the general membership for strong support over the past year. Each one of you helps to make us a sturdy, effective association. Personally, I have found my year in office to be very rewarding and have enjoyed serving you.

I hope you enjoy this year's conference and perhaps learn a thing or two, as well as renew and make new contacts with your colleagues in the Atlantic library field.

Barbara J. Eddy  
President

## From Page 65

from an amusement tax, library expenditures would be more than twenty per cent "too low" by 1986. A third criticism is that expenditures financed by earmarked revenue do not receive the same scrutiny as programs which are financed by annual appropriations and thus may be "too high".

Proponents of earmarking argue that government departments would operate more efficiently if they had to "sell" their program to taxpayers. For example, if voters could earmark their property tax payments for particular programs, the police might reduce the time it takes to answer a call. A second argument in favour of earmarking is that tying a revenue source to a popular expenditure program may make the introduction of a new tax, or increasing an existing tax, more palatable. For example, individuals may be reluctant to bear increased property taxes if the use of the increased tax revenue is unspecified but may be willing to accept the tax increase if the added revenues are earmarked for new laboratory equipment in schools. A third argument is that earmarking gives a "permanence" to an expenditure program and hence, costs of providing the program may be reduced through long-range planning. For example, program managers may purchase low priced equipment of very limited life if a recreation program is established through annual appropriations because they are uncertain about the duration of the program. Under a recreation scheme supported by earmarked funds, however, managers may purchase high-priced equipment with a long life because they expect the program to have a long duration. The latter approach may cost less over a period of years.

### EFFECTS OF EARMARKING LOTTERY PROFITS FOR CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

One possible effect of earmarking lottery profits for cultural activities is that lottery sales would increase because potential lottery ticket purchasers want the government to increase its expenditure on culture. Although this is a plausible argument the limited evidence on the topic indicates that earmarking has little impact of lottery sales. Earmarking of lottery profits appears to have been adopted chiefly to gain public approval of a lottery when first introduced. Thus, if a lottery is

introduced without earmarking, it appears that it is difficult to convince a government to adopt earmarking at a later date.

A second possible effect of earmarking is that a government would reduce its expenditures financed from general revenue sources on the supported program. This effect does appear to take place with earmarking but, initially at least, the reduction is unlikely to be as large as the earmarked revenues and consequently total expenditures on the supported program rise. Over time the case is not so clear. It may be that the earmarked revenue proceeds do not increase as much as general revenues and expenditure on the supported program may grow at a slower rate than if it was financed from general revenues. Lottery profits are likely to increase at a slower rate in the future than general revenues such as income and sales taxes. Consequently, earmarking the profits may harm a program like libraries unless there is some assurance that the program will continue to receive extensive support from general revenue sources. A third possible effect is that the private sector will reduce its contributions for cultural activities and that local governments will reduce their support for cultural programs if earmarking of lottery revenues is adopted. There is some evidence to support this hypothesis but the effect is likely to be small.

The earmarking of lottery revenues combined with the grant scheme in the Wintario program appears to reverse the effects traditionally found with earmarking. The grants have high public visibility and appear to be viewed as "something extra" by politicians and individuals. The provincial grants from general sources used to support the areas aided by Wintario grants appear to be as large as one would expect in the absence of the Wintario program. The matching requirement associated with Wintario grants may cause private sector contributions and municipal expenditures on cultural activities to be larger than they would be in the absence of the Wintario program. Thus, if one wishes expenditure on a program such as libraries to rise, it may be that a combined earmarking-matching grant scheme will result in more funds being channelled into providing library service than would be the case with only earmarking.

## Letter to Membership

As Past-President, APLA (1981-82) it has been my duty to serve as Convenor of the Nominations-Elections Committee. Last year I also helped this committee in an effort to find candidates.

This year it was relatively easy to find candidates willing to let their names stand - for all but the most important office - that of Vice-President-President-Elect. Andre Guay's nomination was received very shortly after the forms were distributed. We waited in vain for more nominations to appear - and then began to beat the bushes. After a week of endless telephone calls, I was forced to admit defeat. It was not that the Committee did not consider Andre a good candidate - we believe that he will do an excellent job as Vice-President and as President. However APLA members have, in the past, expressed a desire to have more than one candidate for office, if at all possible.

There are more than 300 members of APLA. Presumably these people are members because they feel that APLA is a worthwhile endeavour. It should not, therefore, be so difficult to find people willing to accept responsibility for running our Association. This involves work - frequently on evenings and weekends - but where do the people who say "maybe next year" think we're going to find the people to do the work this year?

APLA is an old association - Is it also becoming senile? Is it an idea whose time is past? Should we prepare a Resolution to disband?

When next year's Committee sends out those nomination forms - do a little soul-searching before you throw them in the garbage.

Sincerely,  
Ann D. Nevill  
Past-President, APLA

Vol. 45 No. 6

May, 1982

## APLA Bulletin

The *APLA Bulletin* is a bi-monthly 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.

Individual membership to the Association is \$15.00, May-April and institutional subscription to the *APLA Bulletin* is \$15.00 per calendar year. Single copies: \$3.00.

The *APLA Bulletin* is printed by The Woodstock Bugle, Woodstock, New Brunswick. The *Bulletin* is indexed in *Library and Information Science Abstracts* and *Canadian Periodical Index*. Back volumes are available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

### APLA EXECUTIVE 1981-82

**PRESIDENT:**  
Barbara J. Eddy, Education Library,  
Memorial University,  
St. John's, Newfoundland

**VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT:**  
Anna Oxley, Maritimes Regional  
Library, Fisheries & Oceans Canada,  
Halifax, N.S.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NEW BRUNSWICK):**  
Ruth Cunningham, Ralph  
Pickard Bell Library, Mount  
Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NEWFOUNDLAND):**  
Patricia Rahal, College of Trades and  
Technology Library, St. John's,  
Newfoundland

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NOVA SCOTIA):**  
Deborah Nicholson, Halifax City Regional  
Library, Halifax, N.S.

### VICE-PRESIDENT (P.E.I.):

Frances A. Dindial, Robertson Library,  
University of Prince Edward Island,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

### SECRETARY:

Jean Brown, Library, Newfoundland  
Teachers' Assoc., St. John's,  
Newfoundland

### COUNCILLOR:

H. Charles Cameron, Provincial  
Resource Library, Newfoundland  
Public Library Services, St. John's,  
Newfoundland

### TREASURER:

Linda Harvey, Kellogg Health Sciences  
Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax,  
N.S.

### PAST-PRESIDENT:

Ann Nevill, Kellogg Health Sciences  
Library, Dalhousie University,  
Halifax, N.S.

### EDITOR:

Eric L. Swanick, Legislative Library,  
Fredericton, N.B.

### MANAGING EDITOR:

Elizabeth Hamilton, Harriet Irving  
Library, University of New Brunswick,  
Fredericton, N.B.

### ADVERTISING EDITOR:

Patricia Ruthven, Harriet Irving Library,  
University of New Brunswick,  
Fredericton, N.B.

### BULLETIN DEADLINES

June 1	No. 1
August 1	No. 2
October 1	No. 3
December 1	No. 4
February 1	No. 5
March 20	No. 6

### MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts and advertising information regarding the *Bulletin* should be addressed to the appropriate editor c-o 53 William Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 4W7; other inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate officer c-o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

# Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive

By PHILIP HISCOCK

The Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive, or, MUNFLA, as it is usually known, was officially established in 1968. Its function was and still is to serve as a research and teaching facility, mainly for the Department of Folklore at Memorial University. It was a joint creation of the Departments of Folklore and English and although it is today administered through the Folklore Department it maintains close ties with the English Department, mainly through the Dictionary of Newfoundland English Project. Close ties are also maintained with other Departments of the University, such as Linguistics, Anthropology, and French.

Prior to 1968, the Folklore and Language researchers had assembled a substantial body of research materials. There were numerous responses to questionnaires on various aspects of the traditional speech and culture of Newfoundland, one of these questionnaires having over 1300 responses. Extensive fieldwork had been carried out utilizing tape recorders, resulting in a collection of nearly 500 reels. Undergraduate students had submitted collections on cards and manuscripts for credit in Folklore courses; this was a growing collection. It was for the proper storage and indexing of these that the Archive came into being.

Since 1968 the Archive's holdings have grown substantially. Although the majority of new collections are questionnaire responses or collections made by students in their home communities, an important part of what the Archive receives is from other sources, such as faculty members, researchers from other institutions, the Provincial

Folk Arts Council, the local broadcast media and local musicians and songwriters.

Unlike many archives which are merely depositories of archival material, MUNFLA also carries out its own research by Archive Associates, Archive staff and by Faculty of the Department of Folklore. This research involves work with materials on deposit in the Archive as well as the active pursuit of related materials.

For a number of years the Archive has been publishing some of the research which is carried out. In the past few years these publications have included Paul Mercer's compendium *Newfoundland Songs and Ballads in Print, 1847-1974: A Title and First Line Index* which was published in the *Bibliographical and Special Series* in 1979, and Aubrey Tizard's *On Sloping Ground: Reminiscences of Outport Life in Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland*, published in the *Community Studies Series*, also 1979. Hilda Murray's *More Than Fifty Percent: Women's Life in a Newfoundland Outport, 1900-1950* was published in the *Monograph Series*, cooperatively with Breakwater Books of St. John's in 1978. The Archive's most recent large publication was the 1980 *Folklore Studies in Honour of Herbert Halpert—A Festschrift*. This was edited by Kenneth Goldstein and Neil Rosenberg.

At present there are eleven publications in these three Series, plus about half a dozen reprints of articles originally published elsewhere.

As an Archive whose concerns are the language, folklore, folklife and oral history of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the maritime provinces to some extent, MUNFLA's holdings are fairly wide-ranging. In terms of material, we have had examples of almost every conservator's

headache.

The least of our problems with conservation is with tapes. MUNFLA now has over 5000 original tape-recordings along with an approximately equal number of copies of these tapes. These tapes are recordings of many different types of "event": most are interviews with people from all walks of life—fishermen, teachers, students, campers and camp leaders, politicians, musicians and singers, housewives, nurses and many more. There are recordings of private house parties, folk festivals, radio programmes and talent shows. One particularly large collection consists of recordings (both tape and disc, all of the latter being transcription discs, the old 16" kind) of broadcasts from the 1930s, 40s and 50s from Radio Station VONF, which in 1949 became CBN, the CBC station in St. John's.

Besides the discs from the CBC collection, we also have many home-recorded discs: the so-called "instantaneous" recordings which were so popular in the late 1940s and the 50s. Some of these are early recordings of artists who later became quite well-known commercial artists. The Archive has tried to obtain copies of all commercial recordings of Newfoundland songs or by Newfoundland artists, and we have succeeded quite well. Our record collection is quite substantial, numbering approximately 1000 discs. Not all of these are Newfoundland records: MUNFLA is an arm of the Folklore Department and therefore has a large collection of folk, ethnic and tribal music records from all over the world.

Commercial longplay records since the late 1950's have been made from very stable materials, and we simply store these vertically with good results. We take extra care with the older kinds of records and with seven-inch discs, "45s", as these are known to be less stable and more fragile than the others.

Among the Archive's discs are recordings which are important documents in the history of Newfoundland. An example of this is the set of instantaneous recordings of speeches by leaders of two sides of the 1948 Referendum Debate which led to Confederation with Canada.

Every disc received by MUNFLA is copied onto cassette tapes for use by researchers and for indexing by the Archive. This system prevents unnecessary playing of the disc, deterioration of the recording or even accidental destruction of the disc itself.

Photographs, which often arrive at the Archive Scotch-taped to pages of manuscripts, stapled to covers, or glued to cards, are carefully removed, copied, numbered and stored. At present there are about 8000 photographs, most of which have come into the Archive in groups of less than ten. For the most part these are not what would be called—today—historical photographs. Although we do have many photos which are family heirlooms, in the form of family albums and the like, most are pictures taken by the depositor for purposes of illustrating his or her collection. They fall into a number of rough groups: landscapes (descriptive pictures of a town, bay or region), portraits (of informants or spectators), buildings (such as schools, churches and so on), tradesmen and craftsmen at work and miscellaneous material culture (examples of tools, artifacts or machinery used in various endeavours). A subject index has been designed for MUNFLA's photograph holdings and we are now in the early stages of implementing it.

The most used type of material in MUNFLA is manuscript. For the most part our manuscripts are student papers done as term projects—often in the student's home community. There are many advantages of collections done in the collector's home community, not the least

of which is familiarity. There are about 4000 manuscripts in the Archive at the present time and this number is being added to at the rate of about 600 per year.

As I said, manuscript is the most used type of material in the Archive. This is not just because of the traditional reluctance which researchers have about using other media. As it happens, the manuscripts are the key to the other media. Student collectors are required to deposit with their other material a Table of Contents for their photos, their tapes, their videotapes and so on. By having these written tables of contents, a quick search of an entire collection is possible by simply consulting the manuscript file, which doubles as the Master File for the collection.

Many collections, of course, consist entirely of media other than paper and ink. In these cases the Archive must make up tables of contents as part of the cataloguing process. Much of such work in the Archive is carried out by student Archive Assistants, who are hired on a part-time basis (usually four hours a week through each thirteen-week semester). Most of these assistants are graduate students in the Department of Folklore. Each semester we make sure that at least one of these assistants is working on tape tables of contents and similar finding aids which we maintain.

We also have three clerk-stenographers who work only on transcribing tapes. They work twenty hours a week for nine months of the year. They say they wouldn't be able to stand any more than that. If any of you have ever transcribed field recordings you will know that it is a tiring and tiresome occupation. As a general guide we count on about eight hours of transcription time for one hour of recording. It is important, by the way, that Newfoundlanders are hired for this task: the Newfoundland accent can be very difficult to understand for mainlanders (or even for "townies"—like myself—from St. John's), and especially so when the interviewer and the informant have known each other for years and are very relaxed with each other, as is the case with most student collections done in their hometown. Despite their being Newfoundlanders, though, our transcribers often have to play out-loud passages from their tapes, asking everyone who comes by, "Can you figure out what this poor toothless man is saying?"

Another important part of the Archive's holdings is the Material Culture collection—the artifacts. Although this is not extensive (the number of items is just over 125), some of the pieces are fairly large. Because there is limited storage space for artifacts we do not encourage collectors to deposit them.

Again, a wide range of items is represented in our artifact collection. We are very proud, for example, of our collection of mummies' masks. Some of you, I am sure, are familiar with the custom of Christmas mumming, when people dress up each night of the twelve days of Christmas and visit friends' and neighbours' homes in disguise, looking for a drink or a party. Often these trips were associated with traditional plays, but that practise has all but died out in Newfoundland in recent years. However, in many parts of the Island, and Labrador, mumming continues without the plays.

Very elaborate costumes have been designed over the years. A consistent disguise is the hobby horse, which is made from the head of a horse or moose and which is a noisy and rather frightening mask worn over the whole top half of the body. By a system of strings and nails, the mummer is able to open and close the jaw of the animal, making a clattering noise and a great spectacle.

The Archive has a number of these

## Tribute to Margaret Williams

By JESSIE B. MIFFLEN

It is with a sense of profound sadness that we record the death of Margaret Williams, University Librarian at Memorial University of Newfoundland, on March 4th, after a brief illness.

A native of St. John's, Margaret graduated from Memorial University in 1953 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and immediately joined the staff of the University library. Except for leave of absence for a period to obtain her Bachelor of Library Science degree at the University of Toronto she remained there in various positions throughout her entire career.

Margaret was in the prime of her career when she was taken ill, having, some sixteen months earlier, been appointed as Chief Librarian after serving for some years as Associate Librarian and previous to that as Assistant Librarian. Also the move to the splendid new Queen Elizabeth Library had just been completed.

Margaret's devotion to duty could never be surpassed and seldom equalled. She loved her work and her contribution to the University in her capacity as Librarian is immeasurable.

Although her library career, as far as employment was concerned, was confined to Memorial University Library, her influence was extended to much wider fields for, over the years, she served with distinction in the following offices: President of the Newfoundland Library Association, 1969-71; President of the

Canadian Association of College and University Libraries, 1973-74, a member of the Board of the National Library of Canada, 1972-76 and Chairperson of the National Library of Canada Committee on Bibliographic Services for Canada, 1975-78.

Among Margaret's admirable qualities, apart from her professional competence, were her absolute dependability and her kindly nature as evidenced by her sympathetic understanding of the problems of others which endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. Those who were privileged to work with her and to know her personally will remember her with affection and respect.

Margaret never sought the limelight but pursued with courage and determination her dream of helping to create a great library for the University. Dr. Leslie Harris, President of the University, in a tribute to her in the Press said of her 'we have lost not only a great librarian but a friend'.

Being a very self-effacing person, had anyone informed Margaret that she was to be the subject of a eulogy she would, most certainly, have tried to dissuade the writer but, failing in that, she would very likely have said "I pray thee, then, write me as one who loves his fellowmen", for one of her outstanding characteristics was her delight in people.

Finally, it can be said of her that to those whose lives were touched by hers the world was a better place.

## From page 67

hobby horses, including some less spectacular ones, fashioned from cardboard boxes or paper bags.

Other artifacts include a spinning wheel from the Codroy Valley, a frame for hooking rugs from the Straight Shore and other traditional tools of different industries and crafts.

The Archive does not restrict itself to the "traditional", though, and in our artifact collection is the "Famous Gold Suit" which has on the back a map of Newfoundland and which was worn for a time by Michael T. Wall, an expatriate Newfoundland living in Toronto who is known as "The Singing Newfoundlander". This unusual piece of Newfoundlandia is part of a collection which includes Wall's records, fan letters and other memorabilia.

Although the basic cataloguing methods of MUNFLA are fairly simple, I shall only briefly mention the nitty-gritty of our system of cataloguing.

The basic unit in the Archive is the collection. The depositor is known as the collector. At the beginning of this year about 3000 collectors were represented in the Archive by about 4100 collections. (These figures do not include the questionnaires, which number about two dozen, including about 3000 responses.)

A collection is any group of materials deposited at one time and dealing in some approximate sense with one topic. Upon deposit, the collection is immediately given an accession number, which consists of two parts: the last two digits of the year and a serial number within that year, the two parts being separated by a dash. Thus the collection designated 81-234 is the 234th collection received in 1981.

A collection typically has more than one type of material. That is, there may be tape recordings, photographs, a manuscript and a variety of other things as well. Every one of these items (including every page of a manuscript) is labelled with the accession number. This enables the entire collection to be pulled together easily. Each item is also labelled with its own shelf list number, which then gives a unique set of numbers to every item in the Archive.

For instance, a page from a manuscript may be called by the combination of accession number and page number. Tapes may be called by their shelflist number. The shelflist number is a combination of letters and numbers which have, built-in, information regarding their place of storage (reels are stored apart from cassettes, for example) and regarding their "generation" (whether they are the originals or the workcopies which we routinely prepare). By this system, a combination of accession number and shelflist number, any item in the Archive can easily be cited and, with that citation, easily found.

Shelflist numbers are, as I said, made up of letters and digits. An original or earliest copy of a tape is numbered with an "F" number: for example F4553. If it were a cassette, then this shelflist number would also have a lower-case letter "c" after it: F4553c. The workcopy of this tape would have a shelflist number prefixed by the upper-case letter "C". The actual number following that letter would not be the same as that of the original ("F tape"). That is, there is no one-to-one correspondence between the numbers and with, as well, the collector's own set of numbers, which typically run 1, 2, 3, and so on. The manuscript will usually refer to the tapes by these collector's numbers. A particular recording, then, can only be found if a clear concordance is available. These are typed at the time of cataloguing.

Similar procedures are followed for other media: photographs, videotapes, artifacts and questionnaires. Special files also exist, catalogued similarly, of Folklore Survey Cards and printed ephemera. The Folklore Survey Card file is a specialized file which has been

growing for the past eighteen years. Right now there are about 75,000 cards in it. These are folkloric collections containing a single item on a card. Usually less than a hundred words are used, often about topics that something larger could not be written on. They can be about anything, from foodways and crafts to children's rimes and ghost stories. The Survey Card file is particularly strong in the area of belief and custom. About half of these cards are subject-indexed so that a large number of examples of almost anything can be quickly found.

Indexing of materials in MUNFLA is carried out on a number of levels. Immediately upon cataloguing, every collection is indexed according to the major thrust of the collection. This Major Subject Index is a parallel index to the Master Accession Index. Master Accession Cards are typed in duplicate, one of which goes into the numerically organized Master Accession Index, the other going into this Major Subject Index. Here we have eighteen Major Subject Groups, including such headings as CHILDLORE, FOLK BELIEFS AND THEIR PRACTICES, FOLK DANCE and so on. This is a much more efficient finding tool for the average researcher than our other, more microscopic indexes. These latter index, for example, by Motif Numbers, calendar customs and by particular children's games.

These "microscopic" indexes are huge tasks and on average are out-of-date by about 8 years, in other words include references to collections up to the 1973 accessions. Work continues on them with the aid of the student assistants who are hired each semester for specific tasks. Assistants may be required, say, to update the Fairy Index, to work on the photo file, or to compile tables of contents for tapes.

Tables of contents are made for all tapes. These are preprinted five-by-eight-inch cards on which the indexer gives a short, point-by-point synopsis of what is recorded. These are necessary in any archive if a tape collection is at all large. It would be impossible for a researcher to hear all the tapes in MUNFLA (right now there are about 5000 original recordings), but it is possible to scan the Tables of Contents file.

This file is also easily indexed: for example, titles of songs are taken from here and entered into the Song Title Index; likewise the fiddle and accordion tune index.

As I mentioned already, three half-time clerk-stenographers type transcripts of tapes. We now have typed transcripts (in triplicate) for about 2000 of the 5000 tapes. These transcripts are filed according to the shelflist number of the workcopy (the "C tape") as this is the copy which is used by both researchers and indexers. Originals are stored for safe-keeping.

Other on-going indexing projects of the Archive include tune transcriptions of songs already entered in the Song Title Index, place-name indexes and biographical information files for all informants.

As I mentioned at the beginning, the main purpose of MUNFLA is that of scholarly research. Included in this is the use that it gets as a teaching arm of the Department of Folklore at Memorial University. Students often use the Archive to find background material on a community they intend to visit for a collecting project. Historical and ethnological information can be found for many communities. Many students, both graduate and undergraduate, come in after their own collection is made to find out what comparable collections have been made before.

We also receive many requests and visits from scholars outside Newfoundland and Canada, asking for Newfoundland examples from their field of interest. Recent typical inquiries have dealt with folksongs, calendar customs, boatbuilding

techniques and farming in Newfoundland.

Because, over the years, MUNFLA has become not only a folklore archive, in the strict sense, but also an oral history archive, we receive many requests from people researching their family trees. Four years ago Memorial University published Dr. E.R. Seary's Family Names of The Island of Newfoundland. After publication, Dr. Seary deposited with the Archive his work notes for that book. Since then we have received many requests from individual genealogists both locally and abroad for access to Dr. Seary's file. Having Dr. Seary's blessing for this type of use, we are only too glad to help.

The Seary File is not the only source of information for genealogists in MUNFLA. A popular topic for student projects has been family history. These family histories usually are a combination of interviews with older members of the family, providing family traditions regarding their history, and documentary searches of a more historical kind. Although there is not a huge number of families treated this way, there are enough that each researcher is advised to check them. Of course, each researcher is also given the caveat that oral history is oral history, hence no guarantee can be made for historical accuracy.

There is one main type of research which we cannot accommodate: that for

obvious material gain or pure entertainment. We have for instance received requests from people engaged in the writing of children's literature wanting stories of fairies, ghosts or the like. These we have to turn away. To protect the collectors and informants whose material we have housed in MUNFLA, we see to it that every user fills out a form which prevents him from publishing any MUNFLA material without the express written permission of the Director of the Archive. All requests to publish are scrutinised closely.

MUNFLA welcomes inquiries from all researchers. Given a short description of the specific research project, we are glad to let a researcher know if we can be of help to him. Within the constraints of the Archive's time and manpower, and occasionally restrictions placed on specific collections, we can provide research assistance by mail. Costs incurred must of course be paid by the researcher. MUNFLA's holdings are non-circulating, however, and for this reason we cannot lend any materials. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5S7.

### NOTICE OF VACANCY

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library invites applications for the position of Head of the Riverview Public Library.

#### MAIN DUTIES INCLUDE:

Supervision, direction and promotion of the Riverview Public Library. This is an exciting position for a librarian seeking challenge and responsibility. The work is performed with considerable initiative and independent judgement. Riverview is a growing community of 16,000 people in the Greater Moncton Area.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

BA and BLS or MLS; and some related experience.

#### SALARY RANGE:

\$18,720 to \$24,570 annually (under review)

Applicants should send curriculum vitae and the names of three references to:

Claude Potvin  
Regional Librarian  
Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library  
P.O. Box 708, 51 Highfield Street  
Moncton, N.B. E1C 8M9  
Phone: 389-2631

### NOTICE OF VACANCY

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library invites applications for the position of Assistant Regional Librarian which is presently vacant.

#### MAIN DUTIES INCLUDE:

Public relations and promotion of the library in the English language. Selection of library materials in the English language. Supervision of the Technical Services Department. Assistance in administrative and professional duties.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

BA, BLS or MLS with at least five years of experience in public library work, and a good English cultural background.

#### SALARY RANGE:

\$23,504 to \$28,184 annually (under review).

Applicants should send curriculum vitae and the names of three references to:

Claude Potvin  
Regional Librarian  
Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library  
P.O. Box 708, 51 Highfield Street  
Moncton, N.B. E1C 8M9  
Phone: 389-2631

# ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

## 43rd ANNUAL CONFERENCE

### THEME: PUBLIC RELATIONS IN TODAY'S ECONOMIC WORLD

13-16 MAY 1982

### MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK

#### CONTENTS

Executive Reports	1	Finance Committee
V.-P. New Brunswick		Standing Committee Reports
V.-P. Newfoundland		Intellectual Freedom
V.-P. Nova Scotia		Public Relations Committee
V.-P. Prince Edward Island		Publications Committee
Executive Committee Reports	4	Ad Hoc Committee Reports
Bulletin Management Board		Committee on A-V Resources
Committee on Aims and Objectives		Committee on Library Instruction
Committee on Committees		Committee on Library Technicians

#### PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12	
2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.	Council of New Brunswick Head Librarians
THURSDAY, MAY 13	
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	Project Progress Workshop (CLA-sponsored, separate registration)
4:00 p.m.	APLA Registration Desk opens, University Centre
6:30 p.m.	AAULC meeting (closed)
7:30 p.m.	APLA Executive meeting
10:00 p.m.	APLA Registration Desk closes
FRIDAY, MAY 14	
8:30 a.m.	APLA Registration Desk opens
10:30 a.m.	APLA Committee meetings Refreshments in Exhibits area, Hesler Hall, University Centre UTLAS CHANGE meeting
11:00 a.m.	Official Opening of Exhibits
1:30 p.m.	Opening Session, Public Relations in Today's Economic World
3:00 p.m.	Refreshments, Crabtree foyer
4:30 p.m.	Dalhousie Alumni Meeting, Crabtree Auditorium
5:30 p.m.	APLA Registration Desk closes
7:30 p.m.	APLA Annual General Meeting, Session 1, Crabtree Auditorium
SATURDAY, MAY 15	
8:30 a.m.	Registration Desk opens
9:00 a.m.	Workshop: Orientation, Crabtree Auditorium
10:30 a.m.	Refreshments
11:00 a.m.	Workshop: Binding, Crabtree Auditorium Workshop: Interlibrary loan, Library Theatre
12:30 p.m.	APLA Registration Desk closes
1:30 p.m.	Panel: Funding, Crabtree Auditorium
3:00 p.m.	Refreshments
3:30 p.m.	Library Technicians meeting New Brunswick Library Association Founding Meeting
6:00 p.m.	Reception
7:30 p.m.	Merit Award Banquet
9:30 p.m.	Square Dancing
SUNDAY, MAY 16	
9:00 a.m.	Inaugural Brunch
10:00 a.m.	APLA Annual General Meeting, Session 2
12:30 p.m.	APLA Executive meeting

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO APLA CONSTITUTION

Notice is hereby given that at the Annual General Meeting of this association in May 1982 in Sackville, New Brunswick the following By-law changes will be proposed:

##### Article IV, Section 1

##### EXPENSES OF OFFICERS AND BULLETIN EDITOR

The Executive shall set an amount annually to support executive officers and Bulletin editor's attendance at Fall and Spring executive meetings, the amount to be not more than 30 percent of revenue derived from membership fees.

(The change here being the addition of the words printed in bold).

##### Article VI, Section 1

Delete (ii) Committee on Relations with Other Organizations—to study and make recommendations on relations with other organizations.

Add (ii) Public Relations Committee

-to promote APLA and libraries in general to library and other related organizations, and to the general public, particularly in the Atlantic Provinces.

-within APLA to promote the activities of other committees to members and prospective members.

-to establish and maintain a communications link with other library-related organizations in Canada and in particular, the Atlantic Provinces, in order to:

a. exchange information on each organization's activities—present and future concerns, causes for joint action such as lobbying, etc.

b. investigate the possibilities for co-sponsored workshops, speakers, and other events of interest to members.

-to provide assistance to the Membership Committee by identifying prospective APLA members.

-to update the Directory of Library-Related Organizations in the Atlantic Provinces, as required.

(viii) Committee on Library Instruction

-to promote library orientation and instruction in libraries of all sectors throughout the Atlantic Provinces.

-to convene an annual seminar or programme on a topic of general interest relating to library instruction, to take place usually at the annual APLA meeting.

-to exchange information regarding the committee's activities with similar groups across Canada and within the Canadian Library Association.

(ix) Committee on Library Technicians

-to promote interest in the work and concerns of the Atlantic paraprofessionals community.

-to provide a forum for paraprofessionals to become involved in the work of APLA.

A library technician is one who does the work of a library assistant or a library technician; that is, he/she does the work of a paraprofessional nature rather than that which is primarily clerical.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS

##### REPORT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY  
RALPH PICKARD BELL LIBRARY

Two new appointments were made in the Fall of 1981:

Jerry Kowalyk as Reference Librarian and Tuula Canini as Cataloguing Librarian. Gwen Creelman is now Head Cataloguer as well as Music Librarian and Patricia Lee has become Music Library Supervisor.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council awarded the Library \$35,000 for music acquisitions under their programme for Strengthening Regional Resources.

Two new titles were published in the Library's reprint series. 'The Dodge Club or Italy in MDCCCLIX by James de Mille (1869) and Robinson & Rispin's Journey Through Nova Scotia (1774).

##### UNB FACULTY OF LAW LIBRARY

The past year has been an interesting one at the Law Library. We lost but we also gained. As a result of the current economic situation we found ourselves in the same position as other university libraries; our budget could not be increased, but our costs were soaring through the roof. This resulted in a large number of serial acquisitions having to be cancelled.

On the plus side however, we were successful in three applications for funding to the New Brunswick Law Foundation. The first grant of \$29,960 enabled the Law Library to establish a computerized legal information retrieval service centre in co-operation with the Canadian Law Information Council and QL Systems. Mr. Michael McGuire, B.C., LLB, MLS was hired as Coordinator of the service centre and has put in a very busy year working with students and members of the Bar to familiarize them with the capabilities of the service. Search services are offered to

members of the Bar on a cost plus service fee (\$20.00) basis and we have been very successful in promoting this service to lawyers. Instruction in use of the system is given to all students as part of their Legal Research and Writing course. In addition the service is available free of charge to all students preparing for Moot Court or those doing research for supplementary writing projects in third year. In February of 1982 the Foundation provided an additional \$27,533 to continue this service for an additional year through June of 1983.

The third grant obtained from the New Brunswick Law Foundation was in the amount of \$40,000 and it will enable us to expand our collection of legal treatises which has suffered during recent years as a result of budget restraints.

Our library is literally bursting at the seams and an expansion is planned as soon as funds become available, we hope in the very near future.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK LIBRARY -- FREDERICTON

PHOENIX came into use in March, 1981 as the on-line catalogue for the holdings from 1977 on. In the academic year beginning September 1981 the library provided an instructional corps of staff drawn from all departments to teach and to assist the student body and the faculty in searching the catalogue via terminal. This effort supplemented the printed user guides and on-screen lessons. This combination of approaches appears to have worked well and most library users have developed facility in the system quickly. In 1982-83 and thereafter the library will have to provide intensive instruction only to new students and to up-date the guides as the system is modified. Retrospective input of older records is taking place as time and funds permit but it is expected that a massive input will be delayed until funding becomes available from the University's Five-Year Financial Drive.

A much-needed expansion of the Engineering library's space in Head Hall took place in March 1982 when the Faculty surrendered an adjacent classroom for conversion to library purposes.

Pressure on the Library's acquisitions budget from inflation and the falling Canadian dollar required a painful reduction in the number of journal subscriptions. Some 1,500 were cancelled by the end of 1981. Staff was also reduced in 1981-82 by attrition and termination, the net loss being 16.33 full-time equivalent positions.

Major staff changes were the departure in November of Marshall Clinton, Assistant University Librarian, who became Chief Librarian of Lakehead University, and the announced retirements of Roberta W. Weiner, Circulation Librarian, in October 1982 and Gertrude E. Gunn, University Librarian, to take place in 1982-83.

#### ALBERT-WESTMORLAND-KENT REGIONAL LIBRARY

This report only highlights the main activities or events for the year 1981-82.

The 1981 Summer Reading Club, whose theme was "Discover the universe", was very successful. 273 certificates, with buttons, were presented to children who read twenty-four books or more. This was an increase of 30 per cent over 1980.

During the Children's Book Festival, Suzanne Martel visited libraries in Salisbury, Shediac and Sackville. People attending her talks on her writing experiences were numerous and enthusiastic.

The City of Moncton will spend \$10,000 to make the Moncton Public Library accessible to disabled persons.

The Port Elgin Public Library was closed at the end of June to the end of September 1981 in order to facilitate renovations. The library is now occupying a space almost double what it was before, with an enlarged collection. The result of this expansion has been an increase in the circulation of materials.

Mr. Ronald Robichaud, the representative of the Shediac Public Library Board on the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library Board, was elected Chairman of the N.B. Library Council in October 1981.

New evening stops have been added to the schedules of two of our bookmobiles. One bookmobile has started to make Saturday stops. These steps, which were taken to provide people of all walks of life a greater opportunity to use this service, have improved the circulation.

The Fort Cumberland Chapter of the IODE has decided to sponsor a toy-lending library at the Moncton Public Library. A first cheque of \$600.00 has already been received for this purpose. The toy-lending library, which will be geared toward preschool children, has been in operation since February 1982 and is very successful.

The Province of New Brunswick has awarded a special grant of \$26,500 to the library for the replacement of the 1972 bookmobile operating in Kent County. It was decided to purchase a new chassis on which the body of the old bookmobile has been transferred. Service was stopped for three months, so that proper repairs could be made.

A fund-raising campaign for the construction of a new library in Sackville is now underway. The proposed Sackville Public Library would be the first solar-energy library in Canada. The Sackville Public Library Board has been working on this project for quite some time and is hopeful the required \$250,000 will be raised through private funds.

In May 1981, Cécile Gagnon, a well-known French Canadian author for children, made a successful tour of five libraries of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library network.

Some libraries of the region, such as Moncton and Lewisville, are now sponsoring Kindness Clubs.

Antonine Maillet paid a visit to the Saint-Antoine Public Library in March 1982.

An expansion to the Moncton Public Library is being considered seriously, so that more space could be made available to the citizens of Moncton.

A library will open in Petitcodiac during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

In Cap Pelé, a committee working toward the restoration of a well-located building for cultural purposes has decided to put aside 118 square meters for a library.

The Richibouctou Library Committee presented a petition of 1,069 names to the Minister of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources to show the need for a library in this community.

#### YORK REGIONAL LIBRARY

The past year has seen circulation continue to climb in all outlets except one, the Fredericton Public Library, and here it seems that the saturation point may have been reached. La Bibliothèque Dr. Marguerite Michaud also draws increasing numbers of French immersion children from the Fredericton Children's Library to its resources and programs.

Many of the year's achievements in providing wider services were made possible by assistance from service clubs and interest groups. The Chatham Literacy Association through a summer's work program produced a large number of books with a New Brunswick setting which were then presented to the Regional Library

with the understanding that multiple copies could be produced. These are now available from all the region's outlets. Several library boards, recognizing the special needs of the disabled made their libraries more accessible through ramps both inside and out. Generous contributions permitted the purchase of many more books for the Talking Book collection as well as a large number of players for the use of those who otherwise would not be able to use the service. A visual ear as well as books designed for deaf children were received. The Diabetic Societies provided funding to enable books to be easily available to all libraries and bookmobiles. The practice of donating to the library "in memory" is increasing and many beautiful and unusual books have enriched the collection. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of enquiries concerning bequests. Service clubs are also contributing to maintain periodical collections in small libraries which otherwise would have been reduced as costs soared.

Throughout the region varied and interesting displays, programs and art exhibits have attracted regular patrons as well as visitors who frequently become members. The L.P. Fisher Public Library in Woodstock has a zest and enthusiasm for this unrivalled in the region. Regular weekly programming is a priority but in addition no special events or holidays go unnoticed. A lovely tradition has developed whereby each year the Board and Staff express their appreciation to the Friends of the Library with a reception on the anniversary of the library's opening. A unique idea was introduced at one library, Plaster Rock. This library arranged for a monthly program, "Silver Tops and Tiny Tots", in which a grandparent-type person conducts the regular story time. This provides a senior citizen with the opportunity to fill a gap in the life of a child and also demonstrates to the senior citizens how very necessary they are in our society. This library is also the first in the region to establish a Toy Library. Funds were provided by the senior graduating class who raised the money and wanted to leave their mark in this manner.

Two grants from a Canada Summer Youth Employment Program resulted in the production of the Atlantic Provinces Historical Index of York's holdings and the taping for the Talking Book Collection of New Brunswick authors.

The region's second largest library, Oromocto, is as usual in the throes of transition. This spring three out of four of the staff will leave due to postings and new jobs. As well, negotiations are in train for library expansion. If things go well the other tenants of the building will have moved and knocking down walls will begin in September. The proposed new space will, if completed as planned, double the size of the library.

Class visits have been affected, first by the weather and now by labour difficulties but the preschool programme and the bi-weekly coffee party mornings with refreshments and lectures have been very popular.

Despite the weather, circulation will easily equal that of last year which is good, but, as always, leaves room for improvement.

The security system has now been in operation for over a year. Only a few have been caught in the actual act of taking books out of the library without availing themselves of normal checkout procedures, but the mere presence of the machine seems to have an admonitory effect. Using the same record keeping system by which it was established that there was a loss rate of approximately 250 books a year before installation, it is now estimated that there is a loss of five books a year. That speaks for itself.

The Fredericton Public Library is the first in the region to acquire a VHS format video-tape recorder and a television for in-library programming.

The equipment is being used for a regular weekly film program for adults and special programming in the Children's Room. Adult programming has so far included several film classics and some more recently produced films which have been highly acclaimed. The intention is to screen films which library patrons would not normally have an opportunity to see (as opposed to "major motion pictures" or commercial Hollywood productions). Sources of VTR film rentals in Fredericton are limited but we are gradually becoming aware of sources of educational and informative films (e.g. The Public Legal Education T.V. Series from the People's Law School in Vancouver) and plan to develop more of this type of programming in the future.

The core of the music collection which is located at the Fredericton Public Library soared in popularity, increasing in circulation to 42,000 from the previous year's 33,000. One record day saw 328 tapes borrowed.

Fredericton went on-line with Telidon to the Can-Tel data base in Ottawa in December, 1981. At the time of installation the data base had 33,000 pages of information on Federal Government services and operations. The terminal is in constant use and is particularly popular with young teenagers who delight in exploring the data base and playing the consumer quiz games. A new addition, popular with all ages, is the Federal Government's "job bank". In March, the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee Social Impact's Sub-Committee organized a three-day public awareness event in the library to introduce the public and staff to the potential uses of Telidon and social implications of the new two-way communications technology.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONCTON CAMPUS LIBRARY

Special emphasis was placed on educating the library user, to ensure that each student could make the best possible use of the library. To achieve this goal orientation for first-year students was expanded to include exercises requiring the use of the various Library tools. Three class periods were utilized for practical application and developing library skills. This was made possible through the cooperation of the instructional staff of the English-Communications Departments.

Respectfully submitted  
Ruth Cunningham  
Vice-President, New Brunswick

#### REPORT FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

##### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Pearce J. Penney, Chief Provincial Librarian reports that the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board is establishing Books-by-Mail on a province wide basis operating from the Central Region Headquarters in Grand Falls.

Library staff of all libraries will be paid through the Business Office at Provincial Headquarters, a further development of the policy of centralization.

The Bonavista-Burin Region was established with Lynn Cuthbert as Regional Librarian.

Labrador City's new library was opened by Marina Peckford, wife of the Premier, in late March.

"Monty, the marvellous microfiche" has eased the transition to the COM catalogue and helped earn its widespread acceptance throughout the province.

#### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

We were all saddened by the passing of Margaret Williams, University Librarian, in early March. Margaret served this association in a number of different capacities. She will be remembered by many of its members.

Dick Ellis, Associate Librarian, reports that the move to the Queen Elizabeth II Library has been completed and the collections are now fully integrated. The new library has been well accepted by students and faculty in its first semester of operation. Finishing details are being completed in preparation for the official opening on May 27.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Fiscal restraint has slowed development of a number of special libraries this year.

Mabel Farmer of the College of Fisheries Library reports that the College has recently placed an order for its first microfilm-fiche reader with the assistance of a grant from the federal government.

Serials subscription of the College of Trades and Technology are currently under review to determine where savings can be effected.

#### LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The Newfoundland Library Associations reports that Library Week was a success despite some problems beyond the control of the Association.

Highlight of the year was the visit of Mollie Hunter who spoke to a large group of interested people on Children's Literature and her own work.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Health Libraries Association held its first workshop in November. Organized by Sheila Wotherspoon and Catherine Sheehan of the Health Sciences Library, MUN, it was attended by a number of hospital librarians from various parts of the Province. This workshop was partially funded by a grant from the APLA Vice-President's Discretionary Fund. The Association hopes to make the workshop an annual occurrence.

Respectfully submitted,  
Patricia Rahal,  
Vice-President, Newfoundland

#### REPORT FOR NOVA SCOTIA

The 1981-82 year began inauspiciously when fire damaged the new Pictou branch of the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library. Other setbacks followed. The postal rates increased. Academic and public libraries faced critical restrictions in funding and, in the fall, censorship surfaced again when the R.C.M.P. raided bookstores in the province of materials deemed obscene.

The year, however, held more than the problems; progress was made in all sectors of the library community. New libraries were opened, libraries expanded, collections enhanced and accessibility improved. The commitment of the library organizations to continuing education was evidenced by an impressive array of workshops, lectures, and other programs. The organizations supported one another in protesting the increased postal rates and the R.C.M.P. raids, and, by early March, the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library was able to re-open its Pictou branch.

The fire had broken out in the building housing the Pictou Library just two weeks after its official opening. Although the library suffered little fire damage, smoke and water damage was extensive. A bookmobile provided temporary service to the town until the branch was re-opened. New branches were also opened in Oxford in the Cumberland Regional Library System and in Clare and Barrington in the Western Counties Regional Library system. The Lockport Library of Western Counties moved to larger quarters and a 1200 square foot extension was begun to the Yarmouth branch. After twenty-one years in its former quarters on Dutch Village Road in Halifax, Halifax County Regional Library moved its headquarters to larger facilities in Sackville. In August, the Bedford branch of the Halifax County Regional Library expanded from 1550 to 2500 square feet, allowing for an expansion of the collection and providing space for a program area. To free space for an auditorium and work space for staff, the Halifax City Regional Library moved its Technical Services Department from the Main Branch on Spring Garden Road to larger quarters in the North Branch on Gottingen Street. Renovations to the Main Branch are expected to be completed in April.

Delegates from the Joint Regional Library Boards Association of Nova Scotia met in July with the Minister of Education to discuss the effects of the Walker Commission recommendations on regional library funding. At its spring conference, the Association held a workshop on automation and its potentials for cost-savings. A workshop on the future of public libraries was held at the fall conference and case studies were discussed in a problem-solving session.

At its spring conference at Dalhousie University, the Nova Scotia Library Association held workshops on job interviews, rural service, vertical files, collection policy, AACR2, statistical records and the library school experience. Its fall conference in Lunenburg, "All Sails Set for Good Library Service", featured workshops on shut-in service, rural library service, microfiche catalogues, legal reference and materials, library unions, time management and copyright. The Association's Research and Development Committee has begun a series of booklists on various topics to be published in NSLA News.

In October, the report of the Task Force on School Libraries was released by the Minister of Education, Terence Donahoe. The report contained sixteen recommendations for the development and expansion of school library service in the province. The report has been distributed widely, and discussions have begun with the Department of Education, regarding implementation of the recommendations. The Nova Scotia Teachers' Union will be asked to support the recommendations at its spring Council meeting. In the meantime, because of strong support from parents, new elementary school libraries have been set up in areas such as Timberlea, Gold River, (Lunenburg County), and Enfield. The new elementary school in St. Peter's includes a new library-resource centre and extensions to the Yarmouth High School and the Guysborough Municipal High School include new library facilities. In Isle Madame, the newly renovated library combines the high school and elementary school libraries.

The Nova Scotia School Library Association held its tenth annual conference in Bridgewater in October, which featured Peter Barry, in a workshop on oral history and workshops on audio-visual hardware, puppetry and storytelling, collections development and legal materials. The Association is continuing to send a newsletter

to provide practical assistance to the librarian, teacher, or volunteer in charge of the school library. It is also working with the Canadian Learning Materials Centre on the Canadian Literature Project to produce bibliographies of Canadian literature for school libraries.

The Provincial Library has signed a contract with the National Library to use DOBIS to jointly create an on-line union catalogue for Nova Scotia that will be a part of the Canadian union catalogue. The link with DOBIS will enhance interlibrary loan service by providing access to locations outside the province. The Provincial Library is accessing the holdings of UTLAS users in the province through UTLAS REF-CATSS system. Other Nova Scotian libraries continue to report their holdings in the format used in their cataloguing systems.

After cancelling plans to utilize the Australian automation system, ORACLE, on their CDC computer because of CDC's failure to meet time and cost estimates, Dalhousie University Library has been studying their objectives for automation. Its Task Force on Library Technology presented its report in the fall, recommending an integrated system combining all functions to be automated. A detailed study has now begun to establish specific recommendations.

At the time of this writing (mid-March), Acadia University Library has been using ORACLE in a test mode for two and a half weeks. They have replicated the system, translating the operating system to North American terms. They are working on programs to translate CANMARC records to AUSMARC for use in the system and to translate AUSMARC to CANMARC so their records can be reported to the National Library. ORACLE is an integrated system providing cataloguing support services, an automated authority system and a circulation system. Acadia plans to use a microfiche catalogue and then convert to an on-line catalogue; they plan to eventually develop an acquisitions system that can be used with the ORACLE system.

Collections have benefited from grants during the year. The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada awarded a grant of \$40,000 to Dalhousie University Library for the purchase of French Plays in Microform, a collection of 14,000 plays. Saint Mary's University has received a grant to expand its collection of audiotapes for the handicapped.

Acadia University Library has undertaken a large project to index the papers of Watson Kirkconnell, an outstanding Canadian academic, author, and translator of verse. Files on the Canadian Authors Association and the Writers War Committee have been indexed and the indexing of a file on humanities research is underway. With additional funding, it is hoped to index ethnic files and papers regarding Kirkconnell's own publications and to produce a revised bibliography that would include unpublished manuscripts.

The availability of automated information retrieval continues to grow. The library of the Attorney General's Office acquired a terminal and now provides its users with access to on-line services. The Nova Scotia On-Line Consortium has begun work on a directory of its members and it provided its members with workshops on the Maritime Tel & Tel electronic mail system and on the I.P. Sharpe on-line system. In October, it presented a program on automated information retrieval, "The Turned-On Reference Desk", for the Halifax Library Association.

The Halifax Library Association presented a series of programs that included, besides the program on automated information retrieval, a talk on the Nova Scotia Legislative Library by Shirley Elliott, Legislative Librarian; a talk on the children's bookstore, Wozzles, by Elizabeth Crocker; and a tour of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic. In February, HLA sponsored a workshop "Management Communications for Librarians" by Dr. Patricia Fitzgerald, Chairperson of the Department of Management Studies, St. Mary's University.

The Nova Scotia Hospital Libraries Association has begun collecting information in order to compile a directory of health libraries in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Information is being gathered on collections, audio-visual hardware, services and lending policies, particularly regarding inter-library loans. The Association presented a series of programs on various topics, including the use of microcomputers, the Nova Scotia Association of Health Organizations, and phase one of the Camp Hill hospital complex. To promote continuing education for health library workers throughout the province, NSHLA is offering to sponsor workshops in Halifax and is currently asking such workers to suggest topics.

The Government Libraries Council established a committee to study standardization of job descriptions in provincial government libraries with the aim of re-evaluating the objectives of the Council. Another committee is studying the possibility of using an automated cataloguing system to provide centralized cataloguing services that would meet the various needs of the government libraries. Concerned with the availability of government publications, the Council worked with provincial departments and the Nova Scotia Government Bookstore with the result that eleven copies of every publication are now being sent to the Provincial Library to be distributed to the regional libraries. The Council's standing committee on continuing education arranged a workshop on government documents and another on the budgeting system, MPBS, used by the provincial government.

The Dalhousie School of Library Service provided an impressive selection of lectures in its Friday lecture series. In July, it also sponsored a workshop on hand binding, and in October, a workshop for school librarians, "Action Strategies for Libraries". In November, there was a workshop on materials and services for the handicapped and another on "Developing National Information Systems for the U.S." In March, the School co-sponsored a travelling workshop of the Canadian School Libraries Association. A workshop for public librarians, "Back to Basics", is planned for March and a workshop on government documents is scheduled for April.

The School is currently preparing for a re-accreditation visit by the American Library Association Committee on Accreditation that is tentatively scheduled for March, 1983. Task Forces have been established to study various aspects of the School. Their reports will be consolidated in a Self Study to be presented to the Committee in November, 1982. On March 22, a meeting will be held with area librarians, alumni, faculty, and students to discuss the curriculum proposal for a school of library-communications studies.

In June, I wrote to APLA members in the Cumberland-Colchester-Pictou region, asking if they would be interested in holding a workshop that would be backed by the vice-presidents' discretionary budget. Most of the responses revealed interest in the proposal, so a planning committee was formed, and a workshop is being planned for April 3. The workshop, to be held at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, in Truro, will feature a variety of topics, including library technology, public relations, the National Book Festival and the Colchester Historical Museum.

Respectfully submitted  
Deborah Nicholson  
Vice-President, Nova Scotia

## REPORT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

The annual Library Week, celebrated this year from the fourteenth to the twentieth of February, was the highlight of the year's activities for the Provincial Library.

Library Week is a joint activity of the P.E.I. School Library Association and the Provincial Library. Planning for the event began in the spring of 1981 with the appointment of the Library Week Committee of the School Library Association. Committee chairperson this year was Roger Moore of Ellerslie Elementary School. Sandra Taylor represented the Provincial Library on the committee and in her role as school library consultant she coordinated the work of the other committee members.

A Library Week activity package consisting of posters, bookmarks, bibliographies and activity suggestions and handouts was provided to school libraries, nursery schools and other libraries. This year the materials package and Library Week activities were built around the theme "Passport to Adventure".

The Provincial Library used a poster with the theme "Open our door" to promote the idea of the accessibility of resources through the library system.

Once again with the assistance of the CBIC two major public book displays were mounted, one each in Summerside and Charlottetown, in large shopping centres. This continues to be a very well received part of the programme, leading to large numbers of requests for books in the displays and the registration of many new borrowers.

Small book displays and social events drawing on local community resources were held in most of the branch libraries. Because these focus on resources and people which are locally available, they seem to meet with a great deal of enthusiasm and to draw people who are not normally library users.

The Provincial Library was actively involved in the Children's Book Festival again this year. We have worked with the Children's Book Festival staff to promote the sale of festival kits and related materials. Sandra Taylor acted as festival coordinator for P.E.I. and arranged the provincial tour for this year's author, Janet Lunn. Ms. Lunn was received with a great deal of enthusiasm throughout the province. We were not able to meet all of the many requests to have her visit schools in the province even when schools were prepared to pay for readings, exclusive of those arranged by the Festival.

The 1981 National Book Festival was a major event for P.E.I. this year. It was the first year in which the book donation programme received much response in the province. A large number of school libraries, public libraries and community groups applied for and received the Canada Council book kits.

The Provincial Library also received a grant to organize author tours. Cassie Brown, Beverley Allinson and Joyce Barkhouse each spent two days in the province visiting school and public libraries. Arranging visits to three schools each in the four school boards across the province meant a hectic time for staff and authors but the response made it well worth while. In addition to the above authors, local author Georges Arsenault, spent one day in the schools of regional administrative unit Number 5, the province's French school board.

P.E.I. was not immune to the budget pressures being felt in most of the country. Minimal budget increases, decreases in pupil-teacher ratios and continued ravages of inflation continue to create problems in both school and public libraries. Unfortunately it does not appear that there is anything on the horizon which is going to cause improvement in this situation.

There were some changes in staffing throughout the year, in an attempt to cut back on the proportion of the budget being spent on staff. The position as chief librarian at Confederation Centre Library has now been taken over by Bill Masselink who transferred from his position as Supervisor of Branch Libraries. Brenda Brady has resumed her position as bookmobile librarian and supervision of the branch library service has been assumed by Don Scott with Mrs. Judy Blakney acting as assistant. In addition to this, one library technician position was eliminated in the technical services area.

### ROBERTSON LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

There are 25 full-time employees on the staff of Robertson Library, U.P.E.I. (9 supervisory and 16 support staff members).

During the 1970s when many libraries were experiencing a rapid turnover of employees, the staff at Robertson Library remained relatively stable. The nine members of the supervisory staff as well as one half (8) of the support staff have been with the library since 1974. Twelve of the twenty-five full-time library staff have been with the library more than ten years. Seven members of the staff already worked in the libraries of the parent institutions: Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University.

The length of employment of the twenty-five employees presently at U.P.E.I. (including services at U.P.E.I. and the parent institutions) adds up to 242 years for an average of almost ten years of service for each employee. The supervisory staff members have a combined work total of 127 for an average of 14 years per employee. The sixteen members of the support staff have a total of 115 years of service for an average of over seven years per employee.

A one day workshop on "Libraries and Computers" sponsored by APLA is being organized by Frances Dindial, APLA Vice-President for Prince Edward Island, assisted by Marion Kielly, Medical Librarian at the new Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The workshop is to be held at Robertson Library and is scheduled for the first Saturday in May.

During the last two weeks of August, 1981, the student lounge in the Robertson Library complex was given a new look. The entire floor and ramp area were covered with new quarry tile and new carpeting was put on the raised seating areas and stairs.

### HOLLAND COLLEGE - CHARLOTTETOWN CENTRE

The major highlight of the year was the re-organization and re-opening of the library at Holland College - Royalty Centre in October. The facility will be staffed by a full-time library technician. A project is currently underway to convert the holdings there from Dewey to Library of Congress.

At the Charlottetown Centre, library circulation of materials is up about 25 per cent over the previous year even though enrollment has not increased. Possible reasons for this increase in usage includes: a) increased staff responsiveness to patron needs; b) better utilization of resources by both students and staff; and/or c) increased costs for materials have fostered a necessity for greater usage of shared (i.e. library) resources.

The first runs were done of the library's in-house, computer-generated catalogues of its U.S. and P.E.I. government documents collections. These catalogues have proved a valuable tool for students.

A display of Canadian books relevant to programmes in community colleges was shown in the library during the National Book Festival in May. This display was provided by the Canadian Book Information Centre in Halifax.

In January the library was granted status as a selective depository for Government of Canada publications.

### HOLLAND COLLEGE ROYALTY CENTRE - SCHOOL OF VISUAL ARTS

Holland College School of Visual Arts Library on Burns Avenue, West Royalty contains a collection of approximately 2,000 books as well as more than 40 current subscriptions of design and craft magazines and also back issues of bound magazines for all subscriptions. Periodicals are available to the public as reference only but the circulation of books is available on a two week loan. The books involve subject areas related to applied arts and crafts such as pottery, woodworking, leatherwork, fiber arts, glass and many more. The library is classified by Library of Congress. Vertical files are also available.

The library is open to the public and anyone may apply for a library card.

### PLANNING LIBRARY

P.E.I.'s Planning Library is a public affairs library maintained by the Department of Education and housed in the Rochford St. complex of government offices. As a federal government depository, the library boasts substantial holdings in Canadian government documents, but Prince Edward Island materials are also collected, as are serials and monographs of interest to public policy makers, businessmen, researchers and others.

Statistics for 1981-82 show regular use of reference and interlibrary loan services, while circulation for the year (April 1, 1981-March, 1982) was 10,205. Steady progress was made in the retrospective cataloguing of P.E.I. materials and it is estimated that two-thirds of the work has been completed.

The Planning Library did sustain a loss in 1981, however, with the departure of librarian Marion Kielly (who has joined the staff of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital as librarian). Until Ms. Kielly's replacement is found, other Provincial Library staff members are handling day-to-day operations. Projects for 1982 include the absorption of the Department of Health library and the continued weeding-cataloguing of the collections.

### PUBLIC ARCHIVES

The public has seen a significant increase in the use made of the institution by the public. The renovations of the "old Court House" continue and plans have now been approved that assign the top floor and basement level to the Public Archives. It is anticipated that this new "home" will remove many of the irritants felt by both staff and patrons by the present inadequate quarters. The move is tentatively scheduled for the early summer of 1982.

Of particular significance in the area of acquisitions was the obtaining of microfilm copies of early Roman Catholic Church Parish records through the Mormon Genealogical Archives in Utah. Another important accomplishment has been the completion of the cartographic catalogue. The approximately 1,500 maps in the collection are now all adequately described with locators.

The staff and the many public and student researchers and genealogists eagerly await the move to the more spacious and pleasant quarters.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

In April, 1982, the two existing hospitals in Charlottetown will be amalgamating and moving into the new 350 bed Queen Elizabeth Hospital. In preparation for this move a library consultant, Mary Lynn East, was employed to evaluate and develop the two separate library collections and to assist in the design of the new library facilities at QEH. This work was completed in December of 1981 and a librarian, Marion Kielly was employed on a part-time basis in January.

To date the library has a collection of approximately 400 titles classified in Library of Congress and subscribes to 120 journals. Medline literature searches are conducted for hospital staff on the library's terminal. CAN-OLE is also available through the facilities at the Robertson Library, U.P.E.I.

### CONFEDERATION CENTRE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The main highlight of last year's events was the circulation of our 200,000th item early in December. This marks the first time in Confederation Centre Public Library's history that more than 200,000 library materials were circulated. Although the book budget has been static for several years, this event shows that use of library materials is still increasing.

The Summer Reading Club last summer again was a success. As a result of a change in the format of the program, more children took part in this year's Summer Reading Program than in previous years.

Staff changes, besides a change in the Chief Librarian's position, included the appointment of two library technicians. Mrs. Joan Ricketts transferred from Technical Services at H.Q. to become Library Technician responsible for the Request System. Mrs. Margaret Weir was appointed to the long vacant position of Periodicals Library Technician.

Respectfully submitted,  
Frances Dindial  
Vice-President, P.E.I.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS

### FINANCE COMMITTEE

In October 1981 forms were signed for Central Trust II to allow the President and Treasurer access to our safety deposit box.

The committee held its meetings in person, by telephone and by correspondence. We approved extra funding for one committee, later this received Executive approval. Two other committees were refused extra funding for speakers at the May conference because their requests were too late and conference plans were well developed. Normally, this type of request could be built into the conference fee if requested early enough.

Barbara J. Eddy, Convenor



## COMMITTEE ON AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The Aims and Objectives Committee held two meetings during 1981-82. While the first meeting, held in conjunction with the 1981 Conference was an introductory one, the meeting held prior to the Executive meeting in September discussed two matters of concern to the Association.

The Committee discussed the proper role of the Association in its relations with library associations in neighbouring provinces and states. Considering that one of the objectives of APLA is "is to cooperate with library associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern", it was agreed to make a recommendation that the terms of reference of the new public relations committee not contain discrimination against non-Canadian associations.

The Committee also felt that the membership should be made aware that the Executive will entertain requests for funds for special projects. To further make this known and Application for Special Project Funds was drawn up and published in the *Bulletin*.

The emergence of the Ad Hoc Committees on Library Technicians and Library Instruction has been a notable development this year. They expand the role that APLA can play in promoting the interests of library workers in the Atlantic provinces and assist in the proper use of library services.

H. Charles Cameron, Convenor, Councillor (Aims and Objectives)  
Ruth Cunningham, Vice-President for New Brunswick  
Frances Dindial, Vice-President for Prince Edward Island  
Deborah Nicholson, Vice-President for Nova Scotia  
Patricia Rahal, Vice-President for Newfoundland  
Barbara Eddy, President (ex officio)

## BULLETIN MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Bulletin Management Board met once during 1981-82 and conducted additional business by letter and telephone.

The summer 1981 mail strike was not quite as disruptive of the distribution of the *Bulletin* as was feared and contingency plans for alternate distribution were not needed.

The biggest blow has been the increase in postal rates which has meant nearly a doubling in postage costs for the *Bulletin* since January 1982.

The loss of two regular advertizers, Micromedia to receivership and Atlantic Book-binding closing has adversely affected *Bulletin* revenue.

The editors of the Atlantic Provinces Book Review approached the Board to discuss the possible joint distribution of the APBR and the *Bulletin*. In light of the postal increase the Board recommended to the Executive that joint distribution be tried if APBR will pick up the additional postage costs (approved by Executive). The editors of APBR are now considering this option.

An exchange of publications has been arranged between the editors of the *Bulletin* and the editors of *Downeast Libraries*, the principal library journal of the state of Maine.

As of 20 March 1982 the *Bulletin* has 157 active paid subscriptions and 18 complimentary subscriptions. This represents a drop of 16 paid subscriptions since March 1981.

Linda Harvey, Convenor  
Peter Glenister  
Elizabeth Hamilton  
Patricia Ruthven  
Eric Swanick

## COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

No convenor was found for the Committee on Conservation of Library Materials. All other committees have convenors, are set up and functioning.

Anna Oxley, Convenor

## STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

### INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

In December, 1981 I assumed the position of Committee convenor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Andrew Poplawski.

At that time various publications identified by the police as obscene were seized from H.H. Marshall and retailers throughout Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It seemed appropriate that A.P.L.A. should respond to this act of state censorship. The executive sent letters of concern to the provincial attorneys general and the R.C.M.P. chief superintendants on behalf of the Association which endorsed the C.L.A. Statement on Intellectual Freedom and reaffirmed the right of citizens to have access to reading material.

A letter from the Manitoba Library Association was forwarded to the Committee. We were requested to provide copies of briefs, correspondence etc. from A.P.L.A. to realize the present Freedom of Information legislation in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the depository system for government publications in Nova Scotia. It appears that no such activity had taken place. With the assistance of Margaret Murphy of the Nova Scotia Attorney General's Library and Ilga Leja of the Legislative Library, I have collected some background information and commentary and will forward this material to the M.L.A.

Terrence Paris, Convenor  
Elinor Benjamin  
Gerard Lavoie  
Karen Litton  
John Mercer

## PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

This year after a late start, the Public Relations Committee went to work on rewriting the Terms of Reference for the Committee. Until this was completed, all other work was at a standstill.

The Committee is currently preparing a much needed update to the *Directory of Library Related Organizations in the Atlantic Provinces*. Two options for publishing are being considered: 1. publishing as a supplement to the *APLA Bulletin* or 2. publishing as a separate serial title. This will be decided upon with the advice of the Publications Committee.

Representatives from the other three Atlantic Provinces would be an asset for next year's Committee. It is hoped that anyone interested in serving on this Committee would contact the convenor at the APLA Conference.

Terri Tomchyshyn, Convenor  
Linda Arsenault  
Joan Fage

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Other than in conjunction with the 1982 Annual Conference the Committee was unable to meet in person and conducted its business by correspondence.

During the year the Committee achieved the following:  
Securing of a further one-year commitment (until May, 1983) from the present *APLA Bulletin* editors-Eric Swanick, Editor; Elizabeth Hamilton, Managing Editor; Patricia Ruthven, Advertising Editor.

Preparing for distribution the proceedings of the 1981 Annual meeting.  
Obtaining for 1982 inclusion in the Dalhousie University Libraries-School of Library Service Occasional papers series the 1980 conference theme session (*Libraries and the Law*) proceedings to be edited by Heather Creech.

Receiving Executive approval for preliminary expenses associated with the 1982 production of a "Directory of special collections in the Atlantic Provinces" emanating from the 1981 conference theme session (*Discovering Regional Riches*) proceedings to be co-edited by Iain Bates and Ann Nevill.

Peter Glenister, Convenor  
Heather Creech  
Ken Duff  
Howard Saunders (Corresponding member)

## AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORTS

### COMMITTEE ON A-V RESOURCES

The committee's basic objective was to draft a survey questionnaire which would be used in determining the availability and access to audio visual resources within the Atlantic provinces. The specific terms of reference were to determine: (1) the definition of audio visual (2) what types of audio visual software should be surveyed and (3) what institutions in the Atlantic provinces should be surveyed.

In designing the questionnaire, the committee felt that a quick "check off" format should be adopted. The committee also thought that the questionnaire should be comprehensive, covering as many aspects as possible while, at the same time, being brief. Committee members consulted with representatives in the library and audio visual fields from the four Atlantic provinces with regard to what audio-visual software should be included and what format the union list of audio visual materials should take.

In its consultations with representatives from the four Atlantic provinces, the committee discovered that substantial collections of audio visual resources were found in government departments, museums, art galleries and radio stations. Those who were consulted felt that the questionnaire should be distributed to as many institutions as possible.

With the help of (1) "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules"—2nd edition. American Library Association, 1978, (2) "Non Book Materials" by Jean Weihs, 2nd edition, Canadian Library Association, 1979 and (3) the suggestions of experts within the audio visual field, the committee defined audio visual in terms of six distinct categories: (1) motion pictures, (2) video recordings, (3) sound recordings, (4) kits, (5) graphic materials and (6) microtext.

The committee conducted a field test of the questionnaire in cooperation with some specialists in the audio visual subject area before distributing it. Questionnaires were then mailed to 253 institutions throughout the Atlantic provinces.

As of the January 15-82 deadline for the return, 130 questionnaires were returned, representing a 52 per cent overall rate of return. An analysis of the returns by province shows that, in the case of Nova Scotia, there was roughly a 50 per cent rate of return; for Prince Edward Island a 66 per cent rate of return; for Newfoundland a 50 per cent return rate and New Brunswick a 40 per cent rate of return.

A preliminary overview of the results show that the majority of respondents have a-v resources and were in favour of the idea of a union list of a-v resources. Most respondents feel that all resources should be listed and not just the resources available for interlibrary loan purposes.

The committee feels that an in depth analysis of the data is necessary before any conclusions and recommendations can be made. A final report of the committee's deliberations should be available at the 43rd annual conference.

Frank Oram, Convenor  
Alice W. Harrison  
Douglas Vaisey

**COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY INSTRUCTION**

The 1981 Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association passed a resolution establishing a Standing Committee on Library Orientation and Instruction, to be ratified at the 1982 Annual Meeting.

Terms of reference for this Committee have been written and are as follow:

1. To promote an awareness of library orientation and instruction in libraries of all sectors throughout the Atlantic provinces.

2. To convene seminars or programmes and promote discussion on topics of general interest relating to library instruction, to take place usually at the annual APLA meeting.

3. To exchange information regarding the committee's activities with similar groups across Canada and within CLA.

The Convenor is invited to participate in the Executive as an observer and a modest budget is provided by the Executive, largely to cover communications costs.

Our endeavours this year are largely directed towards putting on a programme of general interest on the Saturday morning of the APLA conference in Sackville. We plan a display of attractive, orientation material and speakers to focus on production of successful visual aids for libraries.

Oriel MacLennan, Convenor  
Jané Archibald  
Elizabeth Banfield  
Judy Brooks  
George Halliwell  
Gwen Pace

**COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TECHNICIANS**

The Committee on Library Technicians met during the past year with the objective of establishing its aims and goals and a definition of the term 'library technician'. After considerable discussion it was decided that for the purposes of this Association that a library technician would be a library worker who is doing the work of a paraprofessional nature, rather than that which is primarily clerical. This definition is in line with that of the CLA Committee on Library Technicians.

The aims of the Committee are to promote interest in the work and the concerns of the library technicians and to provide a forum for paraprofessionals to become involved in the work of APLA. It is hoped that these aims will be met through meetings, workshops, dissemination of information through the APLA Bulletin and provisions for opportunities for further professional training.

CLA and ASTED will be contacted so that there can be an input of our activities at the national level as well as a means of receiving information on their decisions and recommendations.

The Committee felt that it was important that contact be made with library technicians in the Atlantic region to ascertain, among other things, their needs and concerns. With this in mind it was decided that a questionnaire be drawn up and distributed throughout the region.

Plans have been made for the first meeting of library technicians at the APLA Conference in Sackville.

George Halliwell, Convenor  
Jean Brown  
Marion Lindsay  
Colleen Lowry  
Donna MacArthur  
Carin Somers

**APPENDIX**

**TRUSTEES COMMITTEE**

The Trustees Committee has been working on its terms of reference within the framework of APLA. It is hoped that this will be finalized at the Annual meeting in May and then submitted for the consideration of the Executive.

Norman S. Skinner, Convenor

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE**

At the end of March 1982, APLA membership stood at 332, a slight drop from the figures of the previous year at this time. The distribution of the memberships is as follows:

	1980-81	1981-82
Membership:		
Honorary or life members	7	8
Members joining in the previous fiscal year	28	4
Members rejoining this fiscal year	253	271
New members joining this fiscal year	55	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>332</b>
Provincial distribution:		
New Brunswick	78	84
Newfoundland	55	39
Nova Scotia	174	170
Prince Edward Island	17	17
Other	19	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>332</b>

Receipts for membership fees have now been sent out to all members.

The membership directory has been produced and mailed out to all members. Thanks to a new method of producing the master copy for the printer, it is a further improvement over last year's issue, and is much clearer and easier to read.

With the upcoming conference as an added attraction to potential members, forms are being distributed to libraries in all four provinces, and it is hoped that by conference time, membership will have increased to at least last year's level.

Susan Svetlik, Convenor

**NOTICE TO TRUSTEES**

This year's APLA convention at Mount Allison in Sackville, N.B. offers trustees an opportunity to share ideas with librarians and other professionals on matters of mutual concern and also to meet with other trustees to evaluate service in the Atlantic Provinces.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS IN TODAY'S ECONOMIC WORLD**

A panel, including a trustee, will discuss means and techniques for publicizing the library.

FRIDAY, MAY 14

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: To be announced

TRUSTEE: To be announced

**BUSINESS MEETING**

The main item on the agenda will be to begin work on the Terms of Reference for the Trustee's Interest Group.

SATURDAY, MAY 15

TIME: 9:00 a.m.

PLACE: Library Theatre

CONVENOR: Dr. Skinner

**COFFEE BREAK**

SATURDAY, MAY 15

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

PLACE: To be announced

**PROJECT PROGRESS**

Diane MacQuarrie, Librarian, Halifax City Regional Library, will be available to answer our questions about CLA's Project Progress: A Study of Canadian Public Libraries. Read Project Progress and come along with questions and comments.

SATURDAY, MAY 15

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Library Theatre

INTRODUCTION: Sue Sexty

**FUNDING**

The problems and solutions of raising money in a time of tight economies will be discussed by a panel which includes a trustee and a professional fund raiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 15

TIME: 1:30 p.m.

PLACE: Crabtree Auditorium

TRUSTEE: To be announced

**SAINT JOHN REGIONAL LIBRARY**

The age of technology is well and duly upon us, as is the repeated using of acronyms...so for you R.R.'s of the A.B. (regular readers of the APLA Bulletin) you do not need a repeating of the regular reports that have been printed during the past year.

Suffice to say—that it has been the year of the 4 B's—books, boards, branches and brainstorming.

**Books** — We started the year with a very successful National Book Festival Week in conjunction with the New Brunswick Museum. We assisted Saint John's new Correctional Centre Library, by collecting donations of books and paperbacks for same, as well as commencing book deposits to the centre (300 books) plus a permanent loan of the Encyclopedia Americana and a Large Type dictionary. Our major acquisition in the book world was the limited edition of Miller Britain: In Focus, by Alex Mogelon. We closed out the year with a most successful launching of the book, Our World: Children's Creative Writing and Art Work, a book the Saint John Regional Library has published as its permanent contribution to the International Year of the Child. Our World offers the writing and art-work of 53 children from the six school districts in our region and all contributors were in grades 1-6.

**Boards and Branches** — All public library boards in the region have given a "thrust" to their respective libraries in these tough economic times. The St. Croix board established a gallery in their library after a successful seeking of funds and maintained a continuous staging of art and craft programmes and displays. The Campobello Board launched and achieved a most successful Friends of the Campobello Public Library Club and at the same time utilized volunteers who in turn donated talents and time to special events. The Sussex Public Library Board planned an expansion which increases their premises by 50 percent to include a meeting room and gallery. The Saint John Free Public Library Board appointed a New Library Works of Art Fund Raising and Selection Committee, supported their Chairman Dr. Norman Skinner for a second term as President of the N.B. Trustees Association, their finance chairman Mrs. F. Corbett to election as the Regions representative on the Library Council and collectively are hard at work on the new plans for the New Library scheduled to open in May 1983. The Regional Board continued to press for expansion and was successful in receiving word from the Honourable Jean-Pierre Ouellet, that the Ross Memorial Library in St. Andrews is now officially part of our region. As part of the committee studying the need for a French school and cultural centre for the francophone community in Saint John, the Board was pleased with the joint federal and provincial announcement that the 12 million dollar project would be under construction in the fall of this year.

**Brainstorming** — The Board sanctioned and joined with the N.B. Telephone Co. in a pilot project called Project Access, a further extension of Videotex with Telidon terminal. The acquiring of pertinent information on over three hundred and eighty (to date) community organizations, is and will be of great benefit to the community at large. Under the capable direction of the City Librarian, Ian Wilson, and the Chairman of the Building Committee, Henry Meinhardt, all staff, have been brainstorming, and studying the myriad details involved in planning the various departments and their "layouts" for the new library and regional headquarters. At the same time we said farewell" to two of our staff who retired, Mrs. Joyce Brooks and Mrs. Leota Nason, both these ladies will be sorely missed by staff and public alike.

Last but not least, the Saint John Regional Library system offers congratulations to the Editors of the APLA Bulletin for a job well done and extends best wishes to all delegates attending the 1982 APLA Convention.

ALBERTA LETTS FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE

The Committee was based in Halifax and kept small in order to accomplish the tasks of making a clear policy manual for future committees, bringing the formal trust into agreement with the Association's policies and developing guidelines for the awarding of the Fellowship which would be presented to the executive for approval. The Committee was also preparing a short history of the trust to pass on to the 1982-83 Committee.

The Committee has been unable to meet with its objectives over the year because of the difficulties encountered with Atlantic Trust, the current trustee of the funds. Atlantic Trust has advised that they will be charging a minimum of \$500.00 per annum for acting as trustee. This amount is totally unacceptable as it represents too large a proportion of the annual earnings of the trust.

The Committee is now engaged in a lengthy and complicated legal process of finding other acceptable trustees for the trust. This has not yet been finalized as of the writing of this report.

The Committee advertised in the APLA Bulletin that trust funds were available at the Annual General Meeting in Sackville or by writing the committee convenor.

On behalf of the Association the committee wishes to thank all those who contributed to the trust over the past year.

Lorraine McQueen, Convenor  
Peter Glenister  
Lloyd Melanson

## Notes

*but there have been no objections as of this date. The annual financial statement of the Trust prepared by Atlantic Trust will be available.*

# Notes

# A Canadian Librarian's Information Source: The "Doc Centre" and its Services

By B.L. ANDERSON

It is over eleven years since the Library Documentation Centre (LDC) was established to provide bibliographic research assistance to staff of the National Library's Research and Planning Branch and to the task groups working with them. Under its first chief, Mrs. Marion Wilson, the foundations were laid for potential information service on Canadian library developments, so that when the Canadian Library Association pointed out the need for a clearinghouse to serve Canadian libraries, the nucleus of such a clearinghouse was in place. From about 1973, therefore, the Centre's mandate broadened and in keeping with the change, it was transferred to the Public Services Branch. Since then it has become an information centre and clearinghouse not only for the National Library but also for the Canadian library community, becoming in the process a resource unique in its coverage of the Canadian library scene. It is dedicated to putting its information and expertise at the service of its three "publics": the National Library, the Canadian library-information science community and related organizations (e.g., publishing firms, library suppliers), and foreign librarians needing information on Canadian developments.

The basis of the services which the Centre provides is the indexing which it has done since its inception. For example, the Centre has tried to obtain for indexing all Canadian library science serials that have come to its attention. A list of titles of national and regional interest recently compiled by Mrs. Robertson of the Centre contains over 120 names; the Centre indexes all these and, in addition, another 90 titles of more local interest. The Centre also subscribes to a press clipping service which provides valuable current information, on public library activity especially; these clippings too are indexed. In addition, as many APLA Bulletin readers have discovered, the Centre actively pursues leads to local or internal material produced by Canadian libraries—descriptions of services, policies, collective agreements, building or automation plans, handbooks, staffing data, surveys and other research. All such material is indexed for the Centre's files and used in answering the requests we receive. We are particularly interested in learning of research in progress or completed, for we are trying to keep a central record of it for the benefit of other Canadian researchers and also as the Canadian contribution to Unesco's ISORID programme. This latter currently involves sending notices to the International Federation for Documentation for publication in their R & D Projects in Documentation and Librarianship, and answering any information requests that result. The Centre routinely provides relevant information on research in progress in answering Canadian queries, and as well tries to make sure it obtains the reports on completion.

Besides indexing these specifically Canadian materials, the Centre indexes in depth a wide selection of the books, foreign journals, reports, tapes, pamphlets, etc., which it is responsible for selecting for the National Library's collection. These materials are catalogued and are available for interlibrary loan according to the library's regular procedures. Anyone wishing to borrow an item, therefore, should write Interlibrary Loans at the National Library, not LDC! The material housed in LDC consists mainly of working copies of constantly-used tools, which are not lent. The chief exceptions are some unpublished or nonprint materials (also to be requested on ILL) and the papers of the annual conferences of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), to be requested from LDC. The Centre is the Canadian clearinghouse for these papers, which are kept in the Centre and supplied

to Canadian inquirers on demand. To publicize those available, the Centre reproduces and distributes the author-title lists which accompany the deposit of papers.

To keep track of this multiplicity of forms of information and of references to them, the Centre relies on an extensive series of vertical files: Canadian librarians, meetings, associations, libraries, and subjects. Unfortunately it has been necessary to stop maintaining the biography files on Canadian librarians, and updating of the meetings file is less comprehensive, but the files on Canadian libraries and library associations are being kept up and, most important, the subject files, which cover topics from AACR2 to videodisc, academic libraries to zero-based budgeting. The stress is on current information, but anything that adds to the resources available on Canadian libraries is welcome.

Amassing and indexing all this information is useless unless the information can also be made available to those who need it. Unfortunately economic constraints have put an end to most of the publications by which the Centre tried to disseminate the data it had compiled to those who could not easily visit the Centre. However, we do still make available on request copies of any major bibliographies we have prepared as part of our service; these are usually very selective and are slanted to the original inquirer, but if they seem to be of potentially wider interest, they are announced in National Library News. Occasionally, when time permits, updated lists of those available are sent to library periodicals to print if they wish. And individuals can always ask the Centre to send its current list. However, access to the Centre's data is now mainly through staff replies to questions received.

Centre staff are sometimes asked who may use the reference service they provide. The answer is, any member of the Canadian library community or anyone with a library-related problem. (For example, one of our recurring—and largely unanswerable!—requests is for lists of Canadian libraries; inquirers are often new publishers, or government agencies or other organizations with a single title to distribute.) The exception is library school students, since they have access to library science tools and collections. However, we will gladly search our files for Canadian materials for them, and sent our publications.

Because our primary responsibility is to the National Library, its staff get priority and there are few limitations on the time and effort expended in trying to find an answer for them. But the Centre has a staff of only six, and though we try to provide similar services for other Canadian librarians, we must often place limitations on the length of time we can spend or on the depth of the search. It is because the staff is small that we ask inquirers to exhaust local resources first and to tell us what searching they have already done, so that we do not waste effort in duplication. We also appreciate having as much lead time as possible, though if you need that crucial fact within an hour, we'll try to oblige. (Needless to say we don't encourage such rush queries!) We hope, too, that inquirers will be as specific as they can about what kind of answer they would like: a single fact, a synthesis of facts, references to evaluated articles, the articles themselves, etc. The kinds of questions we receive range from the relatively simple "Who is the new chief librarian at X?" "What library policy statements do you have on reference service?" to requests for advice on how to set up a special library or index a book, for information on standards for library shelving or Canadian libraries' experience with book drops, for the pros and cons of automating, or for titles of thesauri suitable for a library specializing in telecommunications. Often the hardest questions to answer are on Canadian topics, in spite of our emphasis on

acquiring and indexing Canadian material.

This article is very full of what the Centre does, simply because that is the easier approach. But it must be remembered that the services that librarians can obtain from the Centre are, so to speak, the visible tip of the iceberg. The Centre is able to concentrate on its user services because it has the cooperation of other units of the library. Although the Centre selects the titles to be added to the collection, it is the Collections Development Branch which actually obtains them, the Cataloguing Branch which catalogues them, the stack service unit which handles their housing, the Location Division which sends the interlibrary loans, and so on. Other units within the library, especially the Official Publications Division, alert the Centre to new materials it would otherwise miss, and all units give generously of their expertise when asked to help answer

highly specialized questions. Which brings up another Centre service; if we cannot handle your request, we'll say so; but we will also do our best to refer you to someone else who can help.

The Centre has benefited from the cooperation of the Canadian library-information science community as well—in fact, it would be seriously hampered without such cooperation. Canadian librarians have been generous in supplying information and in sending unpublished materials on request or—even better for us!—unsolicited. We hope such cooperation will continue.

To use a cliché, the Centre is as near as your telephone (613-995-8717), your Telex machine (053-4311 and 053-4312), your mail box (National Library of Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4), or whatever means of transportation will bring you to 395 Wellington Street. The Centre would welcome the opportunity to help you.



**BOOKBINDING LTD.**

**Law Books, Journals and Periodicals**

**P.O. Box 3370, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A2**

**Raymond Vogan**

**Bus.: (506) 455-0177**

**Res.: (506) 454-9023**



*With the  
Compliments  
of...*

**JOHN COUTTS LIBRARY SERVICES LIMITED**  
4290 THIRD AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

# Une Source de Renseignements pour le Bibliothécaire Canadien:

## Le Centre de Documentation et ses Services

Par B.L. ANDERSON

Il y a onze ans était créé le Centre de documentation sur les bibliothèques afin d'apporter une aide bibliographique au personnel de la Direction de la recherche et de la planification ainsi qu'aux groupes de travail qui s'y rattachent. Sous l'impulsion de sa première directrice, Marion Wilson, le Centre devait jeter la base d'un éventuel service d'information sur les réalisations dans le domaine de la bibliothéconomie au Canada, de telle sorte que lorsque la Canadian Library Association exprima le besoin d'un centre d'information et de diffusion au service des bibliothèques canadiennes, il ne s'agissait plus que de donner forme au noyau qui existait déjà. Vers 1973, le mandat du Centre fut donc élargi et, par conséquent, celui-ci passa à la Direction des services au public. Il est devenu depuis un centre d'information et de diffusion au service non seulement de la Bibliothèque nationale mais de tout le milieu canadien des bibliothèques, et il s'est transformé en une source d'information unique relativement aux activités des bibliothèques canadiennes. Le Centre met sa compétence et l'information qu'il possède à la disposition de ses trois "clientèles": la Bibliothèque nationale, le milieu canadien de la bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information et les organismes connexes (éditeurs, fournisseurs, etc.) ainsi que les bibliothécaires étrangers qui veulent se renseigner sur la situation canadienne.

Depuis sa création, l'indexation constitue la base des services que nous fournissons. Ainsi s'est-il efforcé de dresser le répertoire de toutes les publications canadiennes en série portées à son attention, en matière de bibliothéconomie. Le répertoire établi par l'une des employées du Centre, Mme Robertson, ne contient pas moins de 120 titres d'intérêt national et régional. Ces derniers sont indexés par le Centre ainsi que 90 autres titres d'intérêt plus localisé. Un abonnement à un service de coupures concourt à renseigner le Centre, en particulier sur les activités des bibliothèques publiques; ces coupures sont elles aussi classées. Par ailleurs, comme ont pu le découvrir bon nombre des lecteurs de l'APLA Bulletin, le Centre se tient à l'affût des publications internes ou d'intérêt particulier des bibliothèques canadiennes: descriptions de services, politiques, conventions collectives, programmes d'aménagement ou d'automatisation, manuels, données sur la dotation, enquêtes, travaux de recherche. Tous ces documents sont classés dans les dossiers du Centre et consultés au rythme de la demande. Nous cherchons particulièrement à connaître les travaux réalisés ou en voie de l'être afin d'enrichir notre dossier central dans l'intérêt des autres chercheurs canadiens, et pour contribuer au Système international d'information sur la recherche en documentation (le programme ISORID), de l'UNESCO. Dans le cadre de ce programme, nous adressons à la Fédération internationale de documentation des notices qu'elle publie dans son bulletin, *R & D Projects in documentation and Librarianship*; nous répondons aussi aux demandes qui en découlent. Le Centre fournit régulièrement l'information qui lui est demandée sur les travaux de recherche en cours et tente d'obtenir tous les rapports d'études.

En plus d'indexer les ouvrages canadiens, le Centre répertoire de façon détaillée tout un éventail de documents (livres, revues étrangères, rapports, bandes magnétoscopiques, dépliants, etc.) qu'il doit sélectionner pour la collection de la Bibliothèque nationale. Les documents catalogués sont disponibles par le biais du prêt entre bibliothèques, selon les modalités en vigueur. C'est donc au ser-

vice du prêt entre bibliothèques de la Bibliothèque nationale que doivent s'adresser les emprunteurs, et non au Centre de documentation. Nous conservons surtout des exemplaires de travail des documents d'usage courant, que nous ne prêtons pas. Nous prêtons toutefois certains ouvrages inédits et des supports audio-visuels, par l'entremise du prêt entre bibliothèques, ainsi que les actes des conférences annuelles de l'IFLA (Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques), par l'entremise du Centre même. Le Centre est le gardien de ces actes, au Canada; il les transmet aux Canadiens qui en font la demande. Pour faire connaître les documents en sa possession, le Centre reproduit et diffuse les bibliographies qui accompagnent les actes.

Désireux de ne pas perdre de vue toutes ces sources d'information et toutes les références pertinentes, le Centre conserve dans des classeurs verticaux des dossiers sur les bibliothécaires canadiens, les réunions, les associations, les bibliothèques et les sujets. Malheureusement, il n'est plus en mesure de tenir le fichier biographique des bibliothécaires canadiens et la mise à jour du dossier sur les réunions est moins fidèle qu'auparavant. Les dossiers sur les bibliothèques et les associations canadiennes de bibliothèques sont cependant tenus à jour, de même que le dossier-matière, qui couvre toute une gamme de sujets allant des RCAA 2 au vidéodisque et des bibliothèques universitaires à l'établissement des budgets par la réévaluation des objectifs. Le Centre s'intéresse principalement à l'actualité, mais il ne refuse aucun renseignement susceptible d'enrichir sa collection sur les bibliothèques canadiennes.

Il est en vain de recueillir et de classer des documents qui ne peuvent être transmis à ceux qui en ont besoin. C'est pourtant ce qu'imposent les contraintes économiques en faisant disparaître des publications que le Centre destinait aux chercheurs qui ne peuvent facilement venir sur place. Nous pouvons toutefois communiquer sur demande toute bibliographie importante établie par nos soins. Ces bibliographies sont très sélectives et calquées pour la plupart sur les besoins du client qui le premier en fait la demande. Mais nous annonçons toujours dans les *Nouvelles de la Bibliothèque nationale* celles qui nous semblent d'un intérêt général. A l'occasion, quand nous en avons le temps, nous faisons parvenir aux bibliothèques, à des fins de publication le cas échéant, une liste à jour de nos bibliographies. On peut, bien entendu, demander au Centre un exemplaire de sa liste courante. C'est néanmoins en s'adressant au personnel qu'on a maintenant accès aux données du Centre.

Notre personnel se fait parfois demander à qui s'adresse le service de référence. Tout Canadien qui travaille en bibliothéconomie, ou quiconque éprouve des besoins dans ce domaine, a droit à nos services. (On nous demande très souvent, par exemple, la liste des bibliothèques canadiennes; cette demande, difficile à satisfaire dans la plupart des cas provient de nouvelles maisons d'édition, d'organismes gouvernementaux ou d'entreprises privées cherchant à diffuser un seul titre.) Les étudiants en bibliothéconomie font exception à la règle puisqu'ils ont accès aux instruments de travail de leur discipline et aux collections. Nous acceptons par contre de chercher pour eux dans nos dossiers des documents canadiens, et nous leur expédions nos publications.

Comme nous sommes en premier lieu au service de la Bibliothèque nationale, nous accordons la priorité à son personnel et

nous nous dépensons sans compter pour trouver réponse à ses questions. Nous tenons à offrir un aussi bon service aux autres bibliothécaires canadiens, mais, n'étant que six employés, nous devons souvent limiter la durée ou l'étendue de nos recherches. C'est pourquoi nous prions nos clients de bien vouloir épuiser d'abord leurs ressources locales et de nous préciser les recherches qu'ils ont déjà effectuées, afin d'éviter toute duplication des efforts. Il est préférable de nous accorder un bon délai, mais s'il vous faut sur l'heure une information cruciale, nous ferons diligence. (Nous vous invitons, toutefois, à éviter le plus possible ce genre de demandes.) Les clients doivent être aussi précis que possible, quant au genre de réponse qu'ils souhaitent, c'est-à-dire un fait particulier, une synthèse des faits, des références à des articles recensés, les articles eux-mêmes, etc. Nous recevons des demandes de toute nature, tantôt faciles tantôt complexes: qui est le nouveau bibliothécaire en chef à tel endroit, quels sont les énoncés de politique des bibliothèques en matière de référence, comment monter une bibliothèque spécialisée ou indexer un livre, les normes du rayonnage, les avantages et les inconvénients d'utiliser des boîtes extérieures pour les livres, les avantages et les inconvénients de l'automatisation, les titres des thésaurus pour une bibliothèque qui se spécialise en télécommunications. Les demandes les plus ardues ont souvent trait au Canada, malgré tout notre intérêt pour l'acquisition et l'indexation de la documentation canadienne.

Nous avons beaucoup parlé jusqu'ici de ce que fait le Centre de documentation parce qu'il était commode de procéder ainsi. Il faut savoir, cependant, que les services offerts aux bibliothécaires ne forment que la partie visible de l'iceberg.

Si le Centre peut se consacrer autant à sa clientèle, c'est qu'il jouit de la collaboration de nombreux services de la Bibliothèque. C'est lui qui sélectionne les titres qui s'ajouteront à la collection, mais c'est la Direction du développement des collections qui les obtient; la Direction du catalogage en fait le traitement; le service du rayonnage les met en place; la Division de la localisation s'occupe du prêt entre bibliothèques, et ainsi de suite. D'autres services de la Bibliothèque nationale, notamment la Division des publications officielles, renseignent le Centre sur les publications qui pourraient autrement lui échapper, et chacun offre généreusement son concours dans le cas de questions très techniques. Voilà d'ailleurs un autre service du Centre de documentation. Si nous ne pouvons trouver réponse à votre question, nous vous le dirons, mais nous tâcherons aussi de vous renvoyer à quiconque peut vous aider.

Le Centre bénéficie en outre de la collaboration des bibliothécaires et des spécialistes de l'information au Canada, sans laquelle nous serions souvent démunis. Les bibliothécaires canadiens nous ont toujours communiqué généreusement leur documentation, jusqu'à nous faire parvenir des ouvrages que nous n'avions même pas sollicités. Nous souhaitons vivement qu'une telle collaboration se poursuive.

Sans craindre le cliché, disons que le Centre est à portée de votre téléphone (613-995-8717), de votre télécopieur (053-4311 ou 053-4312), de votre boîte aux lettres (Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0N4 ou du moyen de transport qui vous amènera au 395, rue Wellington. Nous sommes à votre service.



DECO ADHESIVE PRODUCTS LTD.  
28 Greensboro Dr. - 247-6641  
(Rexdale) Toronto, Ont. M9W 1E1  
Vancouver 1-(604)-685-5541  
Halifax N.S. 1-(902)-466-4108

# BABS® IS FLEXIBILITY

Every librarian has special needs. At National Book Centre, we implemented the Book Acquisition and Bibliographic Service — BABS® — with enough flexibility to meet your needs.

BABS® can handle orders for new titles, forthcoming titles, serial monographs and backlist titles. Canada's largest book inventory — more than 20,000 titles, stocked in quantity — is at your fingertips. Invoicing options, computerized budget control, professional cataloguing and processing services, a standing order service, and specially prepared catalogues are readily available.

And that's just the beginning. For the full story, write or phone National Book Centre today.

## National Book Centre

66 NORTHLINE ROAD • TORONTO • ONTARIO •  
CANADA M4B 3E6 • (416) 751-3530

# News and Notes

## HALIFAX CITY REGIONAL LIBRARY

On October 26, 1981 at a reception at the Cambridge Military Library the Halifax City Regional Library Board and staff honoured Miss Ellen Webster on her retirement as Coordinator of Reference Services.

Presentations were made on behalf of the Library Board by the Chairman, Mrs. Nita Graham, and on behalf of the Staff Association by the President, Mrs. Joyce Williams. Mrs. Graham commented on the outstanding part in the development of public library services for the City of Halifax played by Miss Webster in building up the library's information services since her appointment on February 1, 1951.

His Worship Mayor Ronald Wallace

conveyed the gratitude and appreciation of the City of Halifax to Miss Webster for her 30 years of service to Haligonians.

Miss Webster was among the first appointments to the library staff and is now the only staff member who was on the scene when the Halifax Memorial Library first opened its doors to the public on November 12, 1951.

Miss Webster's successor is Mrs. Laura Jantek, whose professional library experience has included the University Libraries of Alberta and Waterloo. Since 1978 Mrs. Jantek has been Manager, Public and School Library Sales, University of Toronto Library Automation Systems.

## MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The new Library building at Memorial University of Newfoundland opened for business on January 11, 1982. Although finishing work is still being done, staff and patrons are generally pleased with the spacious new building. The Queen Elizabeth II Library, which cost about \$14,000,000, has a floor area of 200,000 square feet and capacity for 1.5 million books. It replaces the Henrietta Harvey Library which opened in 1961 and which had 52,000 square feet of floor area and capacity for 400,000 volumes. The new Library includes the collections and staff from the Education Library, Map Library and Library Audio Resource Centre which

were formerly housed elsewhere on the Campus.

Paintings of Newfoundland Artists decorate the Centre for Nfld. Studies on the 3rd level. The Centre is pleased to have a stack area where they can control the temperature and humidity and which should contribute to the preservation of their collection.

The Pitcher Plant Press, a hand press built in 1845, will once again have a place where it can be used in the new building. The press, which was in operation in Harbour Grace, Nfld. until 1961, was used by the English Department until the room it was in was needed for the Library's collections.



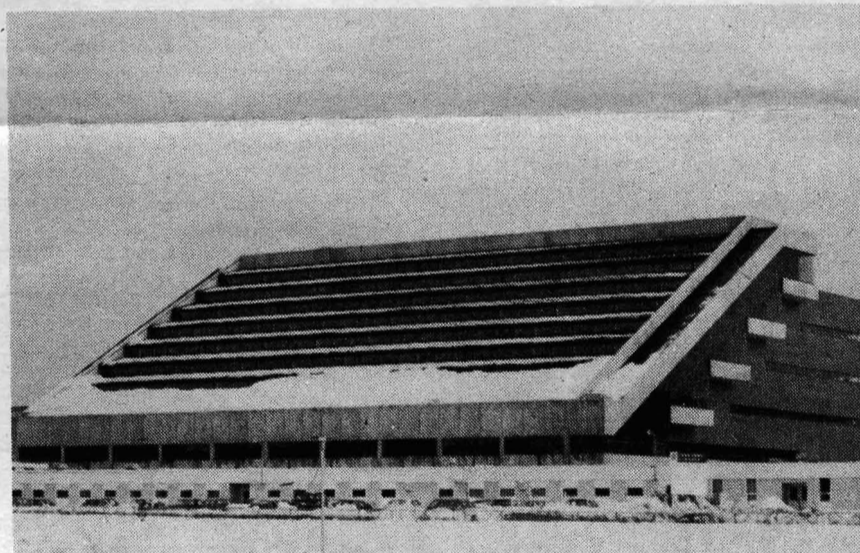
Ellen Webster (left) receives a gift from Nita Graham on the occasion of her retirement.

## DALHOUSIE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

Dr. Norman Horrocks, Director of the School of Library Service, has been named this year's Distinguished Alumnus of the School of Library and Information Science of the University of Pittsburgh. He will receive the Distinguished Alumnus Award at the annual banquet to be held at the Press Club in Pittsburgh on March 25. Dr. Horrocks holds his MLS and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. In 1979

he received the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Merit Award.

Dr. Norman Horrocks has also been appointed to the Board of Visitors of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. The School at Pratt Institute is the United States' oldest library school in continuous operation having been established in June 1890.



Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University.



**"Faxon lets me spend my time as a professional."**

All too often, librarians get so bogged down in processing paperwork for serials and continuations that they just do not have enough time for what they need to do.

That's why more and more libraries are turning to Faxon for help. Our comprehensive serials and continuations management services will help you with the work of ordering, invoicing and claiming. We will simplify payment procedures and record-keeping. And what's more, we can supply you with the information you need for quality collection management.

Best of all, Faxon's fast and reliable serials and continuations services are surprisingly affordable. So if you are spending your time wading through endless paperwork, do not waste another minute. Call Faxon for the full story on our services, including details on our remarkable LINX on-line serials management system.

15 Southwest Park  
Westwood, MA 02090  
Tel: (800) 225-6055

**faxon**  
Over 100 years helping the world communicate.

## Committee on Library Instruction

Does your library have a particularly successful flyer? an attractive poster? some catchy bookmarks? The Committee on Library Instruction invites any contributions of these for a display of library orientation material at the APLA Conference at Sackville, May 13-16, 1982. Please bring material with you to the APLA Conference at Sackville and leave it with the Registration Desk, clearly marked with your name and institution.

## Conference Report

### "BACK TO BASICS" PUBLIC LIBRARY WORKSHOP HELD AT DALHOUSIE

By LINDA SHERLOW LOWDON

On March 19th and 20th the Dalhousie School of Library Service sponsored an informative workshop on the mission of the public library. The weekend event was organized by visiting professor Andrew Armitage, director of the Owen Sound Public Library. Invited participants included John Berry, editor-in-chief of *Library Journal*, and Louise Kreger, director of the Darian, Connecticut Public Library.

The objective of the workshop was to examine the present status of the public library in an attempt to clarify its purpose and plan for its future. Both the purpose and the future of public libraries have been much discussed in recent library literature. Shrinking library budgets and increased publication costs have combined to create economic disaster for many public libraries. This atmosphere has forced public librarians to reassess and re-evaluate their services in order to present sound arguments to government for future tax support. The public library crisis has also touched off a series of related topics such as the implementation of user fees and the collection dilemma of "demand vs quality". These topics, and more, were the basis for discussion at the weekend seminar.

John Berry's opening lecture was well attended by students and area professionals. Mr. Berry strongly supported the role of the public library and refuted arguments suggesting its demise. He condemned the present trend towards using business management techniques as a means of revitalizing the public library. He argued that public institutions are different from profit-oriented institutions and that it is disastrous to mimic their formulae of cutting services and raising prices. He emphasized the fact that public library services can only be measured qualitatively.

Berry saw the mission of the public library as something which is specific and cannot be manipulated to meet private enterprise techniques. Libraries are created to meet a need, not serve a want. However, Berry did point out that change is necessary. He emphasized the need to use new technologies to provide better access to information at a reduction in cost. He stressed the educational role the library has in inducing people to read. An informed society is mandatory if democracy is to function effectively. He felt that organized lobbying of government is a role librarians should pursue in order to emphasize their concern about freedom of information legislation and to inform government about the important role the public library can play.

Armitage began the Friday evening session by expressing his personal concerns regarding the purpose of the public library. He raised serious doubts about the fate of this institution now that money is scarce and is being diverted to other needed community services. He saw justification of the library budget as the single most important role that librarians face today. His perceptive remarks were challenged by many participants and stimulated an evening of useful debate.

The focus of Saturday's workshop was to examine some of the specific problems presently faced by the public library in an attempt to improve the quality of library service. Faculty, students and area librarians commented on some of the issues that Berry and Armitage had outlined in their presentations. This informal discussion provided a much needed forum for the airing of divergent views concerning the public library.

The issue of user fees was the one area where a consensus was reached. Participants felt that public libraries must do whatever is necessary to prevent the advent of user fees. The spirit of the "free" public library was much in evidence.

Present programming practices were strongly questioned by many participants,

but the majority felt that programming had a viable role to play. Berry supported planned and relevant adults programs as an alternate means of packaging information.

The "quality vs demand" argument was stimulated by Louise Kreger's explanation of the rental collection she maintains in Darian, Connecticut to offset the cost of buying multiple copies of best sellers. This successful system served to demonstrate another side to the arguments of quality vs demand and user fees and confirmed the need for individual libraries to gear their services to their own unique communities.

This stimulating workshop was concluded on a very positive note. Participants were reminded that the public library stands high in the opinion of society, and that this esteem can be used to the benefit of the library. Public librarians must strive to convince politicians of the worth of the library in order to ensure its survival. Public librarians must strive to convince politicians of the worth of the library in order to ensure its survival.

Andrew Armitage is to be thanked for coordination one of the most relevant continuing education workshops of the season. Participants expressed satisfaction with having the opportunity to discuss such pertinent topics with the invited guests as well as the area

librarians in attendance. Although the questions weren't all answered and the problems weren't all solved, the workshop did serve as the needed stimulus for the discussion of the role of the public library in today's society.

## Contributors

B.L. Anderson is Chief, Library Documentation Centre, NLC.

Philip Hiscock is an Assistant Archivist Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive.

J.A. Johnson is a Professor of Economics at McMaster University.

Linda Sherlow Lowdon is a second year student at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Jessie B. Miffen is former Newfoundland Provincial Librarian.

The two-year  
MASTER OF LIBRARY SERVICE  
programme at

# Dalhousie University SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE

offers a varied curriculum which combines the theory of librarianship and information science with an opportunity for practical experience in selected types of libraries. The development of individual specialties is encouraged. The School is situated in the University Library with access to computer facilities. The Halifax area includes a wide variety of college, public, school, special and government libraries and offers many cultural and recreational opportunities. The School's programme is fully accredited in both Canada and the United States. A number of scholarships are awarded to students based on academic merit.

Write for application forms and further information to:

THE REGISTRAR, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4H6  
(902) 424-3890 Telex: 019-21863



Introducing . . .

## EBSCONET




With EBSCONET  
you can now:

1. Transmit Claims
2. Transmit Interim Orders
3. Access EBSCO's Missing Copy Bank
4. Access EBSCO's Title File for Price/Bibliographic Information
5. Review "Summary of Publications Ordered" Report - by Title or by Subscriber

For a free brochure and details on On-Line Data Communications direct from your library to EBSCO and its potential - contact:

**CANESCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES, Ltd.**

Six Thorncliffe Park Drive  
Toronto, Canada M4H 1H3  
(416) 421-9000 Telex 06-23767

division of  
EBSCO  
INDUSTRIES,  
INC.

