

# APLA

# 436

**BULLETIN**

MG 20  
Vol. 975

**VOL. 41**

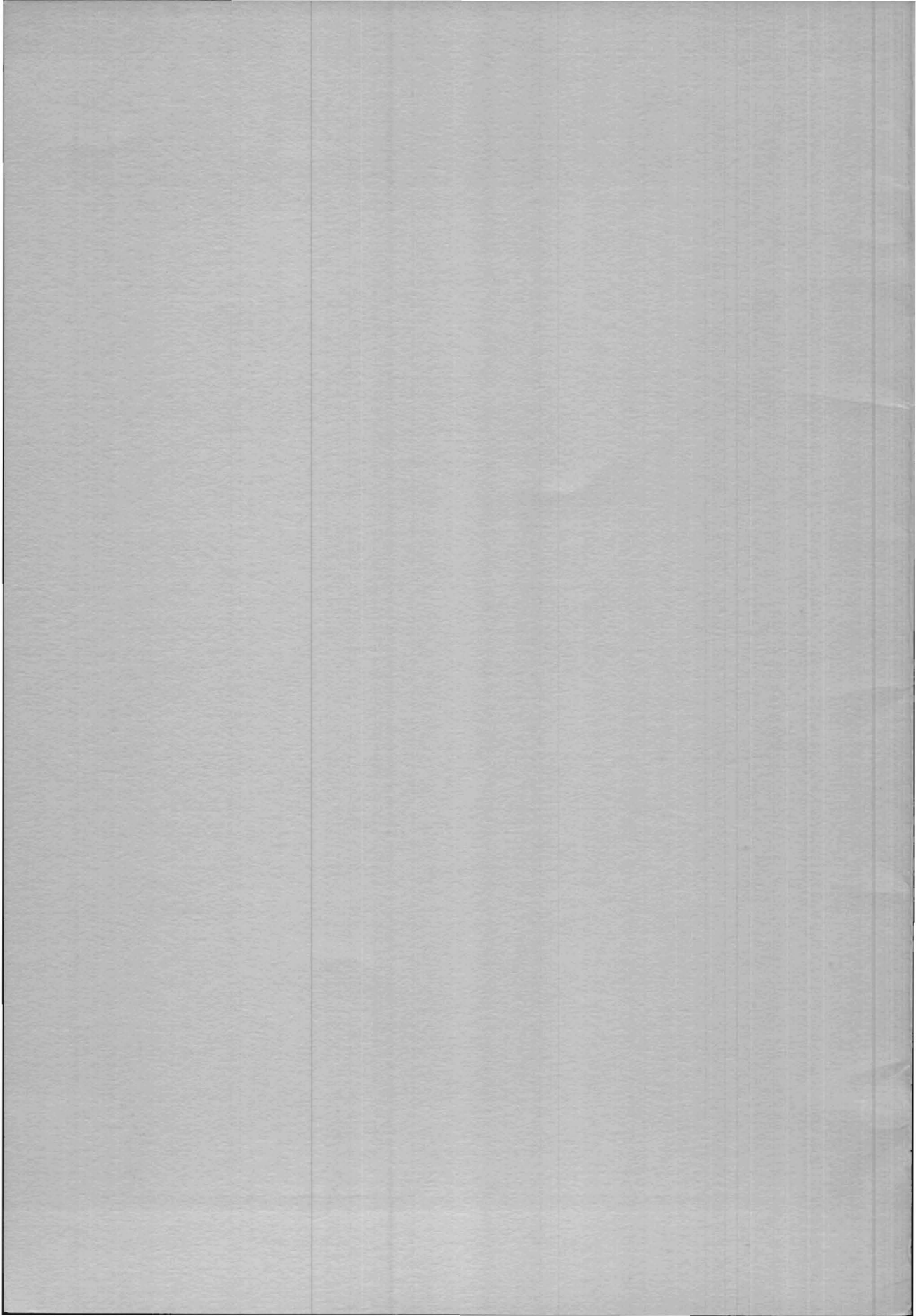
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Public Archives of Nova Scotia  
HALIFAX, N.S.

**VOL. 41**  
**1978**

**BULLETIN**

# APLA



# APLA

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

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Individual Membership to the Association is \$10.00, May-April, and includes subscription to the Bulletin. Institutional subscription to the APLA Bulletin is \$10.00 per calendar year. Single copies \$2.50.

The APLA Bulletin is printed by Halcraft Printing Ltd., Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Bulletin is indexed in Library Literature, Library and Information Science Abstracts, Canadian Periodical Index. Back volumes are available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

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

## BULLETIN

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- 46 From the President's Desk
- 49 Children's Reading Preferences in Campbellton, New Brunswick 1977
- 55 The Constraints of Restraint — Doing More With Less
- 58 News and Notes
- 64 Bulldog Clips

### Bulletin Deadlines

- June 1 . . . . . No. 1
- September 1 . . . . . No. 2
- December 1 . . . . . No. 3
- March 1 . . . . . No. 4

News, notes and articles are welcome by the Editor at any time, but must arrive by the above dates to be included in the next issue. Don't forget the CLASSIFIED SECTION, to advertise positions, equipment, etc.

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## VOLUME 41 (1978) NUMBER 3

## From the President's Desk

Since I last wrote to you, your executive has met and most of your committees have begun their work for this year.

The Executive accepted the resignation of Vice-President Jean Ellis with regret. Jean has moved to Ontario and a position with Parks Canada. Aileen Barker of the Halifax County Regional Library was selected to serve out this term.

Lloyd Melanson submitted the first draft of the Procedures Manual to the Executive for consideration. The Executive made many suggestions and will consider a revised draft at the next Executive meeting.

Further to our Resolution on the Canadian Newspaper Index, the Library Association of Alberta wrote to Bob Gibson of Information Access in support of our Resolution. This is the only support received from our colleagues in this issue.

Bulletin Issue No. 1 cost the Association \$1291. to print and distribute.

Our membership now stands at 246. This is encouraging but we must have more members if our organization is to flourish. Check the membership list you received with your last Bulletin and ask someone who isn't on the list to join. New members joining after 1 November may join for 18 months for a fee of \$15.00.

At the time of writing, the proceedings of our Annual Conference in Charlottetown were in the final stages of preparation. If it is not included with this Issue, it will follow shortly.

In the revised Constitution, you will recall that the annual audit was replaced by examination by a senior member of the Association. As the Annual Meeting did not select such a person, the Executive will seek out an Examiner. In future years, this appointment should automatically be on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Publications Committee, the Executive decided to suspend publication of the APLA Checklist with the 1972 issue in view of the time lag, cost and alternate Canadian sources which are becoming available. The checklist filled a need for some years but its continuation is not within our capacity. Our thanks go out to the many members who assisted in the production of the Checklist over the years.

The Committee on Relations With Other Organizations has undertaken the task of establishing connections with other library organizations. It is their intention that each organization choose an APLA member from their membership, preferably their executive, to act as a liaison person who will report to both organizations on the activities of the other. It is

our intention that publications and minutes also be exchanged. Several organizations have already agreed to this arrangement.

The Committee on Electoral Matters is considering the whole nominating and elections procedure of the Association as well as the pattern of rotating executive offices. Past-President Hanus would welcome any comments from members on the way the Association should select its officers, conveners and committees.

Our thanks to two members who took on tasks as Committees of one. To Alban Arsenault for his commentary on the draft of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules which he prepared for the Canadian Committee and to Claude Potvin for his commentary on the new copyright proposals which he prepared for the CLA Copyright Liaison Committee.

Your Workshop Committee has continued to make progress in spite of the variety of problems and hazards which it has faced. Plans are still going forward for regional workshops in the Spring.

It is with regret that I announce that Treasurer Mortenson has indicated that she will relinquish that office at the end of this fiscal year. Nominations for the office of Treasurer and all other 1978/79 vacancies should be sent to Past-President Hanus.

A further reply on the Multilingual Biblioservice has been received from the Hon. Norm Cafik, the new Minister of State for Multiculturalism:

"The Multilingual Biblioservice has proved, in the brief period of its existence, that it provides a much needed service for Canadians of diverse cultural backgrounds and that it has done a very successful job of getting this service off the ground. In fact, it now appears that response from the reading public has far surpassed expectations. For this reason the Biblioservice has not found it possible to meet all demands. In addition, its expansion has been hampered by the general economic restraints imposed on all government departments and agencies.

"Being aware of the demand that exists for the services provided by this part of the National Library we are naturally attempting to obtain more funds for it from resources that may be made available to the federal cultural agencies to enable them to carry out their multicultural programs.

"However, I hope that, in addition to this measure the National Library itself will allocate more of its existing resources for the Multilingual Biblioservice. We would also



welcome any support which the provincial libraries can provide in supplementing the volumes provided by the Bibloservice with their own collections on the library shelves. To ensure this growth, joint support from all levels of government is in fact necessary.

“May I draw your attention to the fact that the Bibloservice has been expanding and providing excellent services despite the financial and staffing restraints: it has distributed over 17,000 volumes in 13 languages to 25 receiving centres. It has acquired basic collections in 9 other languages and is cataloguing these. It has also been consolidating its system of collecting, cataloguing and distributing. It is certainly our hope that it will continue to grow and provide the much valued service it is providing now.

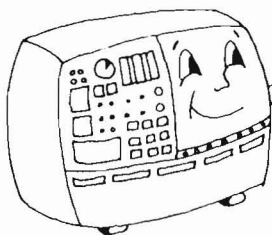
“Thank you for writing to me and expressing your concern in this matter. Please be assured that I will bring this to the attention of my

Cabinet colleagues.”

At the time of the Board and Council meetings in November, all the Presidents of the Provincial Association met together to compare notes and work on mutual problems. Our representative, Vice-President Marshall, has reported that this was a very productive meeting and that it will become a regular feature of the CLA Council gathering.

The Council of the CLA approved a brief to the National Library Review, a response to the Working Group on ILL Charges, a brief on Copyright revision and it reiterated CLA support for Canadian ratification of the Florence Agreement on the unhindered free importation of books. Details of these meetings will appear in Feliciter.

Respectfully submitted,  
Alan H. MacDonald, President



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# A. P. L. A. Committees 1977-1978

Conveners' names are in *italics*.

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*Howard Cogswell, Saint John*  
Terry Amis, Moncton  
Penny Marshall, St. John's  
Aileen Barker, Halifax  
Sandra Taylor, Charlottetown

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Bertha Higgins, Halifax  
Mary Cameron, Halifax

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Shirley Elliott, Halifax  
Bertha Higgins, Halifax  
James MacEacheron, Fredericton  
Jessie Mifflin, St. John's

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Peter Glenister (Editor) Halifax  
Bonita Boyd (Advertising Editor), Halifax  
Mary Dykstra (Publications Convenor), Halifax  
Andrew Poplawski (Managing Editor), Halifax

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Penny Marshall, St. John's  
Sandra Taylor, Charlottetown  
Aileen Barker, Halifax

## **Finance**

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Terry Amis, Moncton  
Jayne Mortenson, Halifax

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Penny Marshall, St. John's  
Terry Amis, Moncton  
Sandra Taylor, Charlottetown  
Aileen Barker, Halifax

## **Nominating**

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Terry Amis, Moncton  
Penny Marshall, St. John's  
Jean Ellis, Halifax

## **Publications**

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Virginia Eamon, Yarmouth  
Paul Cook, Cornerbrook  
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*Pearce Penny, St. John's*  
Albert Levesque, Moncton  
Pauline Home, Halifax  
Norman Horrocks, Halifax

## **Resolutions**

*Joan Moore, Halifax*  
Andre Guay, Wolfville  
Terry Paris, Halifax  
Margot Schenk, Halifax

## **NOMINATIONS A.P.L.A. EXECUTIVE**

The APLA Nominating Committee is now seeking nominations for the following Executive positions for 1978-79:

1. Vice President (Pres. Elect) for Newfoundland
2. Vice President for Nova Scotia (2 yr. term)
3. Vice President for New Brunswick
4. Secretary
5. Treasurer (from Nova Scotia)
6. Councillor with responsibility for Membership (2 yrs. term)

Please submit nominations to your Nominating Committee by March 31, 1978.

Terry Amis (New Brunswick)  
Penny Marshall (Newfoundland)  
Aileen Barker (Nova Scotia)  
Edward Hanus (Convener)

# CHILDREN'S READING PREFERENCES IN CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, 1977

*James Katan is Chief Librarian of the Campbellton Centennial Public Library.*

The Campbellton Centennial Public Library serves a bilingual community where school board statistics for the school district including Campbellton revealed that enrollment of French students was only slightly higher than that of English students (53.2% of students were French-speaking). Yet circulation of French juvenile fiction was more than double the circulation of English juvenile fiction over previous years. An analysis of juvenile circulation figures for fiction (excluding picture books) from July 19, 1977, to August 19, 1977, confirmed this with 69% of the juvenile fiction being French, while only 31% were English. A comparison of the juvenile fiction collections in French and English, which are separately shelved, showed that 64% of the volumes were French. However, the French collection had numerous multiple copies, while the English collection was composed almost exclusively of single copies, with the result that a fairly similar number of titles was offered to the English and French readers.

Picture books for the very young, containing large type and simplified text, composed more of pictures than text, and usually with fewer than 60 pages were not included in this survey for several reasons. Parents often select the picture books to take home to read to their young children, and it is the children's reading tastes, not the parents', that are of interest in this study. Story hours given at the Library consisted of showing and reading of picture books, after which many parents took home other such reading material for their children. Teachers of kindergarten and grade one often borrow large numbers of picture books from the Library to read to their classes. A local day-care centre is often loaned 20 picture books at a time for use during their reading and activity programmes. These factors would make it imperative that a study of English children's reading preferences not include picture books in order not to be influenced by adults' choice.

One possible influencing factor partially accounting for the greater use of French books during the school year is the proximity of a French school to the Library. Many of the pupils pass by the Library on their way home from school, and the children's area of the Library has always been in good use soon after classes in that school are finished for the day. However,

the circulation statistics of July and August showed that this trend is not restricted to the school year, and therefore the location of the school is not a major deciding factor.

Several authors were found to be very popular in French and English editions. Astrid Lindgren's "Pippi Longstocking" books, Carolyn Keene's (Quine in French) "Nancy Drew" series, Herge's "Tintin" books, Charles Schulz' "Peanuts" collection, and Enid Blyton's writings were popular in both languages. At first it was thought that the same bilingual readers were reading both French and English works of these authors, but by comparing membership numbers on the book cards of French and English books by the same author, it was determined that this was a very rare occurrence. One interesting fact which arose out of this comparison of membership numbers was that the same numbers showed up on many of the series books. For example, from 1975 to 1977 the 8 titles of Enid Blyton's books in English were read by 32 different readers, 16 of whom read two or more of Blyton's stories. It is not unusual to see the same membership number on 4 or 5, or even more of the titles. To see if this held true for series books such as "The Hardy Boys", membership numbers were checked on book cards of all 11 titles by Franklin W. Dixon. Of 94 different readers from 1975 to 1977, 49 had read two or more titles. This is 52.1% of the readers continuing to read the same type of material, and a substantial number of these same readers had completed several of the books in the series. Another group of series books is the "Nancy Drew" mystery titles of which 8 were available in the Library. From 1975 to 1977 of a total of 51 different readers, 18 "enjoyed" two or more of these titles. This is 35.3% of the readers remaining with the same familiar and comfortable material. Not only do the children fail to read more challenging literature if there are too many series books, but there is less money available for less stereotyped books from a limited book budget. "For children, the result may well be a stultifying effect upon their mental growth. In short they become lazy since familiarity with a series reaches a point where the reader encounters few surprises and no obstacles".<sup>1</sup> As a matter of fact, some children had become so addicted to the series books that several cases were found where the same reader borrowed the same title twice within a one-year period. This reflects in part the children's reluctance to try new authors.

The complete English juvenile fiction collection excluding picture books is composed of 1162 titles. The book cards of all these books were checked to determine the number of times they were borrowed from January 3, 1977 to August 19, 1977, in an attempt to discover exactly what the children preferred to read. Mr. Frank McLaughlin remarks that the majority of accumulated children's books simply sit on the shelves, while the same select group of books are requested again and again: "... children read in very definite patterns and these patterns can tell us much about them if we are simply attentive."<sup>2</sup>

That certain titles are more popular than others has always been taken for granted in libraries, but it is interesting to note just what percentage of the collection is active, and how active. Of the 1162 titles, a total of 490 titles circulated at least one time during the survey period of January 3 to August 19, 1977, for a total of 909 circulations. From this it can be calculated that 42.2% of the total collection was active and accounted for 100% of the English juvenile fiction circulation excluding picture books.

Of these 490 titles which circulated at least once during the time of the survey, 260 or 22.4% of the available collection circulated two times or more, and accounted for 779 of the 909 total circulations or 85.7%. Taken one step further, only 123 titles circulated three times or more, but accounted for 505 circulations. This is only 10.6% of the available collection accounting for 55.6% of the circulation during the survey period. It is these 123 titles or 10.6% of the collection which merit closer scrutiny since they have accounted for such a high percentage of the circulation.

Where were most of these 123 books published? 98 were published in the U.S.A., 6 were published in Canada, and 19 were published in Britain. That only 4.8% of the most popular books were published in Canada seems rather surprising and disappointing, to say the least. One would expect locally published books to have a higher interest for Canadian readers. However, a look at the publishing record of the total juvenile fiction collection revealed a dismally inadequate supply of Canadian books. Of the 1162 books, 66 or only 5.7% were published in Canada. This should have been higher since a number of Canadian authors (living in Canada, not necessarily born in Canada) such as Roderick Haig-Brown had their books published in the U.S.A. or in Britain. As a result of this discovery, an attempt will be made to include more Canadian books in future acquisition, but quality must take precedence over quantity. "Children should not be given a poorly written and inadequate book just because it has been written by a Canadian."<sup>3</sup>

Among the 123 most popular books, 83 different authors were represented. Of these, 63 authors or 75.9% were American, 5 authors or 6.0% were Canadian, and 12 authors or 14.5% were of other nationalities such as British, Belgian, French and one Australian.

The most popular authors are listed in descending order of popularity according to, first of all, the number of books within the top 123 books, and second, according to the number of times that these books only (not including their other books in the collection) circulated during the survey period.

#### AUTHOR

Schulz, Charles	8
Herge (Georges, Remi)	8
Keene, Carolyn (Adams, Harriet S.)	5
Cavanna, Betty	5
Blyton, Enid	4
Fitzgerald, John D.	3
Dixon, Franklin W. (Collective pseudonym)	3
Cleary, Beverly	3
Sherburne, Zoa	2
Alcott, Louisa May	2
Corbett, Scott	2
Eager, Edward	2
Heide, Florence	2
Sharmat, Marjorie	2
*Thompson, Frances	2
*(Canadian)	

Charles Schulz' books with "Peanuts" characters, most of which were donated to the Library, and Herge's "Tintin" books circulated very often because their comic-book format makes them appealing to the eye, the characters

#### NO. OF BOOKS CIRCULATED 3 TIMES OR MORE TOTAL OF CIRCULATIONS

8	53
8	32
5	36
5	18
4	14
3	16
3	15
3	13
2	10
2	9
2	8
2	8
2	7
2	7
2	6

are familiar, and they are very quickly read with the result that they are often returned one or two days after being borrowed, and then are available for further reading.

The following is a list of the most popular titles, those books which circulated the greatest

number of times during the survey period.

TITLE	AUTHOR	NUMBER OF CIRCULATIONS
You are too much Charlie Brown	Charles Schulz	12
The Mysterious Mannequin	Carolyn Keene	11
He's Your Dog, Charlie Brown	Charles Schulz	9
The Sign of the Crooked Cross	Franklin W. Dixon	9
Cigars of the Pharaoh	Herge	8
The Invisible Intruder	Carolyn Keene	8
Pippi Longstocking	Astrid Lindgren	8
Charlotte's Web	E.B. White	7
The Clue in the Crumbling Wall	Carolyn Keene	7
Nobody's Perfect, Charlie Brown	Charles Schulz	7
What's It All About, Charlie Brown	Jeffrey Loria	7
The Clue in the Crossword Cipher	Carolyn Keene	6
Destination: Moon	Herge	6
First Love, Farewell	Anne Emery	6
Here's to You, Charlie Brown	Charles Schulz	6
Leslie	Zoa Sherburne	6
Little Women	Louisa May Alcott	6
Snoopy	Charles Schulz	6
So Far From Home	Ethel Gordon	6
Witch's Sister	Phyllis Naylor	6
Alfred Hitchcock and the Three Investigators in the Mystery of the Vanishing Treasure	Robert Arthur	5
But We Love You, Charlie Brown	Charles Schulz	5
Fancy Free	Betty Cavanna	5
The Great Brain	John D. Fitzgerald	5
Ribsy	Beverly Cleary	5
Runaway Ralph	Beverly Cleary	5
Silver Brumbies of the South	Elyne Mitchell	5
*The Stone Cottage Mystery	Joyce Boyle	5
*(Canadian)		

It is indisputable that books containing the same character over and over again, in similar situations and familiar circumstances remain among the most popular titles. The opposite effect can be found in books with unusual titles, which often deal with situations not found in the majority of children's favourite books. The young readers seem to be turned away by an unfamiliar word in the title. It was found that, among the books which never or were very seldom borrowed, many had foreign or unconventional-sounding titles. *Atush Inlet* by Fred Ford never circulated in the four years it has been on the shelves. *Zia* by Scott O'Dell was never borrowed over a one-year stay on the shelves. *Temba Dawn* by Alec Lea never went out since its acquisition one year ago. *Zeely* by Virginia Hamilton has not circulated since 1971. *Isfendiari and the Bears of Mazandaran* by Bronson Potter has been read once only, and that was in 1972. *Zlateh the Goat* by Isaac B.

Singer only circulated once in nine years. *Redwolf the Outlander* by Herbert Tait has never been borrowed since it was purchased four years ago. *Guarneri* by Leonard Wibberley never circulated in its two years in the Library. There seems to be a certain reluctance to try these books with rather imaginative titles.

Were the most recently published books the most popular? The 123 most popular books were divided up according to decade of publication, and it was found that the largest proportion of books had been published in the 1960's (41.5%), while a fairly large percentage had been published in the present decade (32.5%). Books published in the 1950's accounted for 18.7% of the most popular books, while those published before 1950 accounted for only 7.3% of the total.



DECADE OF PUBLICATION	NUMBER OF BOOKS	PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL
1970's	40	32.5%
1960's	51	41.5%
1950's	23	18.7%
pre-1950	9	7.3%

It should be mentioned that the Library is almost eleven years old, and therefore its ongoing acquisition of new books over the last eleven years has included books of the 1960's and 1970's. Most of the older books were purchased prior to or during the Library's first year of operation. One factor which could influence the popularity of new books is the fact that there is a display area for the newest books as soon as they are ready for circulation. The Library has more books published in the 1960's

than in any other decade, since in recent years book budgets have suffered from cut-backs, with the result that not as many recently published books have been purchased in the 1970's.

Does the number of years a book has been in the Library affect its popularity? From the accession numbers of the most popular books it was determined how many years the books had been in the collection.

NUMBER OF YEARS IN COLLECTION	NUMBER OF BOOKS (OF TOP 123)	% OF THE TOP 123 BOOKS
Less than 1 year	19	15.4%
1 - 2 years	16	13.0%
2 - 3 years	10	8.1%
3 - 4 years	11	8.9%
4 - 5 years	16	13.0%
5 - 6 years	25	20.3%
6 - 7 years	3	2.4%
7 - 8 years	3	2.4%
8 - 9 years	0	0
9 - 10 years	5	4.1%
Over 10 years	15	12.2%

The first six years in the collection are the years the juvenile fiction books got the most use. 78.7% of the books which circulated during the survey period had been in the collection for six years or less. After six years in the collection, usage of the books drops very rapidly, although there is a sharp upswing in books which had been in the collection over ten years. This can be explained by the fact that this Library purchased a great number of the more popular classics when it first opened almost eleven years ago, and these works have maintained a certain level of popularity over the years. Furthermore, a greater number of books were accessioned during this time than for individual ensuing years. One could use these figures as a criterion for weeding unpopular works from the collection; if a book has not proved its interest to readers after six years in the collection it would appear reasonable to assume that it was not going to become popular. Of course, some books would be maintained in the collection because they were felt to be important from a literary point of view. With a limited budget for buying books, a librarian would be reluctant to replace lost books which had been in the collection for more than six years, and had been of limited interest to readers.

What were the most popular categories of books among the 123 most read books? Stories of mystery and detection were undoubtedly ahead of all other groups with 26 titles being read three times or more. Aside from the "Hardy Boys" and "Nancy Drew" mysteries, serious books such as Joyce Boyle's *The Stone Cottage Mystery* and lighter works such as Donald Sobol's *Encyclopedia Brown and the Case of the Dead Eagles* were both very popular. Books which began with the word "mystery" or "secret" or "clue" were found to be read most often since the title access to these books revealed that they were mysteries. "It is an open publishing secret that a title containing the word "mystery" or its synonyms has a good chance of selling well."<sup>4</sup>

Next on the scale of popularity were animal stories such as John O'Brien's *Silver Chief*, *Dog of the North*, Walter Farley's *Son of the Black Stallion*, and Walter Morley's *Gentle Ben*. Of eleven animal stories, six were about dogs and two were about horses, showing that the dog is indeed man's (and child's) best friend.

There were nine books of the supernatural among the most popular works. These included witch and ghost stories, and magic tales such as Patricia Clapp's *Jane-Emily* and Leon Garfield's *The Ghost Downstairs*.

Stories of the classroom and school days were read quite frequently. A total of seven books were read three times or more, including Enid Blyton's *First Term at Mallory Towers*, Beverly Cleary's *Mitch and Amy* and Marjorie Sharmat's *Maggie Marmelstein for President*.

Novels of romance such as Anne Emery's *First Love Farewell* and Rosamond Dujardin's *A Man for Marcy* represented four of the 123 books which circulated three times or more. It was surprising to note that only two sports novels were among the most popular books. However, children are quite interested in sports and usually the Library's biographies of sports stars especially hockey, are in constant demand. Other non-fiction works on sport which give instruction or histories of the season's results are also read a great deal. Science fiction was another genre which had little popularity among the young readers, John Carson's *The Boys Who Vanished* being the only work represented among the often read books.

It has often been remarked that award-winning books such as "Newbery" books were not being read very often, but it has been demonstrated that if they could be given to children, many were enjoyed and appreciated. "Few of the Newbery books would be read without strong direction and enthusiasm from a teacher or librarian".<sup>5</sup>

Of the 123 most popular works in this survey, how many had been recognized for their high quality by awards such as the Newbery Medal? Joseph Krungold's *Onion John* and Elizabeth Speare's *The Witch of Blackbird Pond* were the only Newbery Medal winners. However, there were two Newbery Honor books which were borrowed three times or more: Jean George's *My Side of the Mountain* and E.B. White's *Charlotte's Web*. Another award-winning book among the most popular was Mary Norton's *The Borrowers* which won the Carnegie Medal in Great Britain. This is a rather surprisingly low number, only five of the 123 most popular books being recognized for their merit.

However, a great number of "merit" books were found among those which had circulated once or twice during the time of the survey. The following Newbery Medal books were among that group:

Brink, Carol	<i>Caddie Woodlawn</i>
Clark, Ann	<i>Secret of the Andes</i>
Hawes, Charles	<i>The Dark Frigate</i>
Konigsburg, E.L.	<i>From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler</i>
Lawson, Robert	<i>Rabbit Hill</i>
Lenski, Lois	<i>Strawberry Girl</i>
Neville, Emily	<i>It's Like This, Cat</i>
Sawyer, Ruth	<i>Roller Skates</i>

There were also three Newbery Honor books among the same group of moderately popular books.

Enright, Elizabeth	<i>Gone-Away Lake</i>
Snyder, Zilpha	<i>The Egypt Game</i>
Snyder, Zilpha	<i>The Headless Cupid</i>

Canadian award-winning juvenile novels fared even worse than their American counterparts. There were no Governor-General's Literary Award or Canada Council Award winning books among the most popular books in the collection. For example, Bill Freeman's *Shantymen of Cache Lake* had not been read yet. Edith Sharp's *Nkwala* was last borrowed in 1970. John F. Hayes' *A Land Divided* last circulated in 1971. The only Canadian award-winning books which circulated at all during the survey period were Roderick Haig-Brown's *Saltwater Summer* and Ruth Nichols' *The Marrow of the World*, each being read once. Greater publicity should be given to Canadian award-winning books to promote better sales to libraries and from bookstores, and librarians should be doing their part to encourage reading of these works.

The impact of television on the reading tastes of children is devastating. Of the 123 most popular books 32 of them or 26% involved characters or series which had appeared on television, such as Herge's "Tintin", Charles Schulz' "Peanuts" characters, the "Hardy Boys", "Nancy Drew", and Astrid Lindgren's "Pippi Longstocking". Is it surprising that television has such an influence on reading when one considers that the average preschooler watches about thirty hours of television per week, and that by the time a child reaches first grade he has spent some 4,000 hours watching television?<sup>6</sup>

Some authors whose adult books enjoyed popularity among adult readers remained popular with younger readers when they wrote novels for the latter group. For example, Phyllis Whitney, whose adult novels enjoy great popularity, was similarly popular with her juvenile novels *Mystery of the Scowling Boy*, *Mystery on the Isle of Skye*, and *Secret of the Emerald Star*. These books, it should be mentioned, are among the most popular category of juvenile novels, namely mysteries. Paul Gallico is another author writing for children and adults. His juvenile book *Manxmouse* was among the most read children's novels, and his adult fiction works enjoy a similar popularity with older readers. The situation is the same with Ethel Gordon's *So Far From Home*.

However, this did not always prove to be true, that authors whose adult books are popular enjoy a similar popularity with their juvenile works. Rosemary Sutcliffe was found to be widely read by adults, but had a very small audience among the junior readers. Robert Heinlein's science fiction books for adults were very much more popular than his science fiction novels written for children.

How did the older classics fare among the young readers in Campbellton? The most widely read were Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* (six times) and *Eight Cousins* (three times). Although none of L. M. Montgomery's novels were circulated three times or more, most of them were popular, five of them circulating twice during the summer period and one circulating once. Johanna Spyri's *Heidi* was borrowed twice, as was A. A. Milne's *The World of Pooh*. Among those which were read once are Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Robert Louis Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, and Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*. However, *Through the Looking Glass* was last read in 1976 (once only), *Kidnapped* was last read in 1975, and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was last read in early 1976. The last time Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows* was read was in 1975, while Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days* last circulated in 1975 and *The Mysterious Island* in 1973. The classics in general showed a poor to moderate readership, and one shudders to think how few children would read them if a greater number of series books were offered.

From this one can see that the children must be provided with an alternative to an endless choice of mediocre series books, since "... the mediocre builds laziness into children. At an age when they are best prepared for challenge it

is unjust to deny it to them".<sup>7</sup> It is obvious that may children will follow the path of least resistance if given a choice between good quality fiction and easy-to-read series or comic book format materials. If the Library's supply of series books is limited or if there are none, know your collection and be able to list reasonable substitutes when asked. Printed lists of books in various popular categories available in the Library such as romance, mystery and detection, supernatural, and animal stories will help readers find the books themselves. Irma McDonough of Ontario Provincial Library Service points out that libraries have increased their circulation by careful attention and follow-up on all requests, and by concentrating on book stocks and the Librarian's knowledge of them. "Otherwise even our children will begin patronising the paperback book stores where the clerks know what people want and stock it."<sup>8</sup>

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## Merit Award 1978

Nominations are now being accepted for the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Merit Award for 1978. Nominations should be submitted by January 31, 1978, to:

Edward Hanus,  
Robertson Library,  
University of Prince Edward Island,  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
C1A 4P3.

This award was established in 1974 and the purpose of it is to recognize the outstanding contributions by an individual to the Library Service in the Atlantic Provinces.

Names of persons previously nominated but not chosen may be re-submitted. Letters of nomination should include a résumé of the nominee's achievements.

# THE CONSTRAINTS OF RESTRAINT — DOING MORE WITH LESS

*Alan H. MacDonald, President of APLA, is Health Sciences Librarian, W.K. Kellogg Health Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

The theme of the 1977 APLA conference was "Stretching the Library Dollar". The following is based upon the theme address given under the facetious title of "A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Anymore". While the title was in a somewhat jocular vein, the task of piloting our libraries through the current period of underfunding is not a matter for levity.

My intent was to challenge librarians and to examine some realities of the library world as it exists in the Atlantic Provinces. First, by looking at the changing library environment to see why we are being called on to stretch our library dollars and next to highlight some of the challenges which are being thrust on us by these environmental developments. In my short career as a librarian, we have constantly been called on to stretch our library dollars. Unlike Daedalus and Icarus, in the region we have never had an opportunity to soar to the lofty heights of excess. Thus as the heat of restraint turns us back to earth, our altitude is such that we may actually be able to fall on our feet.

I also intend to examine a variety of library activities from the perspective of the fundamentals of service, efficiency and fiscal resources. It is essential that librarians at all levels of professional activity fully understand the environment in which we operate. In the last analysis, the most basic consideration is that the destiny of the library is never really in the hands of librarians. Our fate eventually ends up in the hands of laymen be they Board members, academics, principals, corporate officers or government officials. They now seem to look on libraries with all the enthusiasm of finding a shark in their swimming pool. Thus we must be clear as to the financial and political arena in which we have chosen to thrive and survive and be fully aware of the threats to that survival be they external or self-inflicted.

As it happens, these hard times may not be all that bad in that they will dispose of any vestiges of corporate corpulence and force us to recognize our interdependence.

## **So to the Challenge**

It has been said that we are in the midst of a social transformation characterized as a transition from an Industrial age to what some have labelled an Informational age. It is based on a belief that we have reached the limits of

growth as we have known it. It is appropriate that APLA is considering our part in this challenging new age in P.E.I., the cradle of the Canadian Confederation and of the rebirth of the conserver society.

There are a number of aspects which should be considered in viewing the challenge of restraint:

- 1) We must know our users, their needs and their priorities.
- 2) We must know our masters.
- 3) We must know ourselves and our limitations.

## **To know our user population**

The fundamental element of any library environment is the library user. We must never forget that libraries are service organizations and without people to consume these services we would quickly become an endangered species.

Therefore it is germane that we take a very hard look at the nature of our user population and the projections of its character over the next few years. At first glance it is obvious that one of the most important factors of restraint in this region has been the oral contraceptive. It's not that our population is less friendly, it's just more careful.

In the early 1950s the number of live births per 1000 persons in our population averaged 29.5 (34.1 in Nfld. to 27.2 in P.E.I.). In every year since, the live birth rate has declined. In the most recent figures I have seen (1973) the average live birth rate for the Atlantic Provinces has gone down from 29.5 to 18.1 (22.0 in Nfld. to 16.4 in P.E.I.). This means that our rate of creation of potential library users has declined by 40% and appears to be continuing to decline.

Let us look at the other end of the scale, the death rate. It too has declined from an average of 8.5 per 1000 in the early 50s to 7.9 in 1973. When one combines the live birth rate and the death rate we see the so called "natural increase" has declined from 21.4 in the early fifties to 10.2 per 1000 in 1973. Since we are growing our own users at a rate that is half that of the 1950s, the only other source is to bring new people into the region. I did not see a year in the statistics I consulted in my trusty Canada Year Book where there was a positive net migration to this region. Although the rate of out-migration has greatly declined, it still means that more people leave us than join us.

What does all this demographic sleight of hand mean for libraries? It means that there are fewer children to use our children's services in the public library or to troop into the school

library with projects on snakes and satellites. The impact of this condition has not been evenly distributed as there are a number of urban areas where schools are bursting. However, we are now seeing the phenomenon of schools which resounded to throngs of boisterous children, only a few years ago, now being closed or used as warehouses, administrative facilities, etc.

In spite of overcrowding in some schools and in spite of a national population which is growing, the number of children under 14 has declined in the last 16 years from 34% of our population to less than 28%. I have seen no projections of change in this trend before the 1990s.

If we look at the 15 - 34 year old group we see some growth still as those of us who were war babies or products of the post-war baby boom grow to some form of maturity. One of the striking facts is the sudden rate at which this group is starting to decline in numbers at a time when, to the particular concern of those of us in universities, they are also becoming disinclined to undertake some of the forms of post-secondary education which we provide. If one looks at the graph of growth of University age Canadians, one is reminded of a ski slope where a skier has laboriously climbed to the top of the hill only to fall over a sheer precipice. University presidents now know how the baby food industry feels.

The other element of our population which is undergoing dynamic development is that of those over 60. In 1961 they made up 10.8% of the population. Today they make up some 13%. A recent article in the *Financial Post* was entitled "Canada: home of the aged?" This paper outlined the situation where by the end of this century nearly 4 million Canadians will be over 65. It also commented on the necessity of a change in attitude of our society from one which treats old people as second class citizens by measuring their importance against the competitive young to one that recognizes that in many areas of human endeavour there is still no substitute for experience.

I have gone to some lengths in considering demographic factors because they make up one of the two basic determinants of the contracting environment in which we must work as librarians.

You might say that these figures are misleading because so many people in these various groups are nonusers and therefore libraries might continue to grow by involving more and more potential users by converting them to regular patrons. While this is certainly good librarianship, we must recognize that the other basic determinant is *public policy* as expressed by the levels of funding which are acceptable to our direct or indirect masters — government. One of the fundamental

considerations on their part is the demographic realities. Whether we grow or contract is very much determined by the overall population and therefore the all important tax base. Those of you who have recently had capitation grants adjusted to the 1976 census figures are all too well aware of this.

It must be seen as a fact of library life that this dollar we wish to stretch is a public dollar — a tax dollar. Very few of us have endowments or corporate sponsors to give us private resources. Whether we like it or not, like Laocoon and the serpents, we are irrevocably intertwined in the world of mil rates, assessments, tax points and public estimates.

There used to be a little speech about academic dollars which said half our University expenses came from Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia because of federal cost-sharing and a lot of the other half came from Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia because of the equalization grants. As many of you may be aware the Federal-Provincial Financial Arrangements Act expired in June 1977 with the result that a number of tax percentage points are being transferred to the provinces. The result of this is we must now be funded entirely from our own Provincial revenue with the result that Higher Education and Health Care are now going to be at the provincial fiscal trough along with schools and libraries and such high profile public expenditures as liquor stores and highways!

One of the significant by-products of our dependence on the public purse has been the application of governmental concepts of administration and financial management. Since he who pays the piper often calls the tune, we would be wise to invest some time in learning his taste in music. In recent years we have been brought in contact with cost-benefit analysis, PPBS, cost sharing, grants in aid, man-years, matrix development, etc. We are now entering a whole new phase of public administrative thinking which includes the steady state, zero-based budgeting, the self-renewing library, etc. While some of these concepts may not yet be fully operational in these Provinces it is a forewarning of problems to come. Like Herman Kahn we must learn to think the unthinkable and to face the challenges of a world reversing itself: where growth is no longer a good but an evil; where stability is a sign of progress not of stagnation; where financial equilibrium is accepted and sought rather than resisted and avoided.

It is a particular challenge to me because like many I am a member of a generation conditioned almost from birth to growth as a natural state. It is particularly difficult for this generation to rapidly throw itself into reverse. I suspect it does help if you have lived before the era of conspicuous consumption. I come from an institution which had been living off its



Chargex for many years, spending one year the anticipated growth in revenue of the next. Adjustment will not come easily.

Surprisingly, coping with this new situation should not be a depressing prospect. We may be coming into a period of exceptional professional challenge and personal satisfaction. Anyone can live with plenty; only the fittest survive without it.

There can be advantages in hard times. I recently re-read a history of the Halifax Library Association which appeared as a School of Library Service occasional paper. In that paper Evelyn Campbell recounts a period when progress in libraries depended to a large extent on the unselfish co-operation of the librarians. Considerations of type of library and size of institution were properly treated as secondary to the fundamental matter of improving service to users — all kinds of users.

We now face many threats to our ability to serve. Elsewhere in the country we see severe government restrictions on many types of libraries or institutions which support libraries. In this region, it now seems clear that the keepers of the public purse have decided to guarantee that Nova Scotia regional and school libraries never rise to the luxurious level of being competitive. We see the Nova Scotia government attempting to change the fiscal basis of public libraries. We have seen the repeated sinking of the much needed new library at Memorial University. We have a regional Higher Education Commission that shows little awareness or understanding of libraries. The list of horror stories lengthens daily.

Our own institutions and communities, where we have been encouraged and where we have been lauded as fundamental elements of society, almost suddenly have become targets of fiscal attack. In large part, this is because of our lack of real political clout and because our budgets contain large amounts of dollars to be spent on things (that don't vote). Priorities is the name of the game and the right priorities we ain't got.

We can take the easy way out. We can bemoan our fate. It is true that we never really received full benefit of the robust funding of the 60s. It is true that we have been among the first in Canada to contribute to the restraints of the seventies.

So What!

Complaints and 40 to 50¢ will get you a cup of coffee. The fate of libraries in this region is fundamentally in the hands of this region's librarians. If we don't do something about ourselves, it won't get done! What I will try to do below is to outline for you a wide variety of thoughts and experiences to help us to do it ourselves.

## Interdependence

Our greatest asset in time of restraint is ourselves — our respect for each other — our willingness to help each other. We are in difficult times but not impossible times. We are being given over 10 million dollars a year for libraries in this region. If we must go to a steady state, this isn't that bad a level. What we must do is magnify these assets by mutual support.

We must make our public realize that we constitute a major industry.

We must give serious thought to enhancement of resource sharing. This is not just an economic concept. It is a social concept which can be brought about only by a change in thinking.

One of the appealing things about APLA has been that it is an organization of individuals rather than of institutional representatives. In this region we seem to have recognized the value of mutual assistance and as a result I believe we have been far more successful than most in mixing types of libraries. Not only has this resulted in a higher level of awareness and understanding of each other, it has led to some very tangible results such as the great progress made by the Bibliographic Centre Committee, the Co-operative Storage Committee and the Atlantic Association of Universities BNA project in involving a variety of types of libraries in joint action.

We obviously have not reached Nirvana. We still have problems with sovereignty and think that some barriers still exist between us. Sometimes we act like city states.

I was impressed by the comments of Ron Yeo of the Regina Public Library concerning the Saskatchewan environment during his recent visit to Halifax. He described a concept called "one province-one library" with a goal of providing real or ILL access by all citizens to all libraries in the Province on a first come first serve basis. I believe this concept has many applications to this region as a positive force in libraries.

We can pool our risks to get things which none of us might do for ourselves. We have the example of Project Progress which, whether you accept the concept or not, is an attempt at self help. There has been a tendency in this country since 1963 to assume that there is a tax dollar solution to all of society's problems. It is good to see a self help project getting off the ground without federal largesse.

We can also act together in a defensive manner, provincially by such actions as the response to the two Nova Scotia Public Library crises, or regionally such as the efforts to assure the existence of a regional bindery. Both involved a variety of types of librarians. APLA has an ongoing role in this kind of situation.

Solidarity is something we must display to the world at large even if we do argue with each other in private.

In Part II of this paper I will deal with some of the specific areas where we might usefully exercise some restraint.

There are many questions which may be familiar to you, some which are not. I shall include them because each has a potential for

some savings and no saving is too small to be considered.

A bientôt.

(Tune in next issue for the next exciting episode of Tom Swift and the Adventure of the Shrinking Library Budget brought to you by Taxbucks the cereal that shrinks in your begging bowl.)

## NEWS AND NOTES

### NEWFOUNDLAND

#### *St. John's City Libraries*

The new Marjorie Mews Library, located in the Virginia Park Shopping Plaza, in the northeast of the city, was opened September 7, 1977. In this branch, St. John's first in a shopping centre, adult and children's fiction is all paperback as well as a majority of the remaining stock except children's picture or easy-reader books.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

#### *York Regional Library, Fredericton*

TIMOTHY MARK, librarian of the Oromocto Public Library for the past three years, has transferred within the York Regional system to become Chief Librarian of the Fredericton Public Library. An important part of his work will be to supervise the Bibliothèque du Centre Scolaire-Communautaire, the French branch of the Fredericton Public Library opening early in 1978.

IAN MACINTOSH, M.L.S. '77, Dalhousie University, has been appointed Supervisor of the Sub-Headquarters of the region in Woodstock. Ian is responsible for maintaining close liaison with the Fredericton Headquarters of the region, and for the supervision of three public libraries, one school-public library, a bookmobile and of the sub-headquarters staff in Woodstock.

Officially opened on November 19, 1977, the Nashwaaksis Junior-High School, houses a Public School Library operated by York Regional through a contractual agreement with the School Board. The Library is financed through a cost-sharing arrangement in which the City of Fredericton participates. The 7200 square feet are well-equipped and furnished

and designed by the architect to serve the dual purpose. Salary costs are equally shared by School and Regional Boards.

The Fredericton Public Library in co-operation with the University of New Brunswick Extension Department began its new fall series of Lunch Bag Lectures in late October. The lectures are usually televised and are held to coincide with lunch hours of the Provincial Civil Servants. The public bring the lunches and coffee is provided.

A mini-workshop on sound recordings — selection, ordering, sources, maintenance — was conducted by KARINA COCKLAND, Saint John Regional Library, in late October, 1977. The all-day workshop was deliberately kept small and restricted to those in the regional libraries involved with audio-visual services. It was very successful and other small workshops for regional employees are being planned.

#### *Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library*

ANAHIT KAYNAKLI, Extension Librarian since 1975, has been appointed Acting Chief Librarian of the Edmunston Public Library; she is replacing GERARD LAJOIE.

#### *Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick*

BRYCE ALLEN and RICHARD ANDERSON, both M.L.S. Graduates of the University of Western Ontario, have joined the staff of the Collections Development Department. Bryce was formerly on the staff of the Regina Public Library, while Richard has worked in bookshops in London, England and Victoria, B.C. and as a library assistant in Victoria.

University Librarian, GERTRUDE GUNN, has been appointed to a three year term on the National Library Advisory Board.

Integration of the several collections in the sciences and forestry in the new science library was completed in September, 1977. The Head of the Science Library is KAY HALE; the Assistant is MARY JANE VEACH.

Progress is being made on input and output of a total serials list which will indicate holdings at both the Fredericton and Saint John campuses. GEORGE REMEDIOS has succeeded SUSAN COLLINS as editor. The target date for completion is September, 1978.

## NOVA SCOTIA

### *School of Library Service, Dalhousie University*

MARGARET FAY, of Sackville, N.B., is the 1977 recipient of the H. W. Wilson Foundation of New York award for graduate study at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service. A graduate in History from Mount Allison University, Margaret expects to receive her Master of Library Service degree in May, 1978. Prior to entering the School of Library Service, she had worked at the East Sussex Music Library in England and the Education Resource Centre of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

JAMES LORIMER is a visiting Lecturer in the Winter Term, January-April, 1978, offering the course "Public Libraries and the Political Process". This course will examine the place of public libraries in the local political process, and involves a brief general background on how city governments work in relation to libraries in Canada and case studies of traditional and innovative public library systems. He is a co-founder and now publisher of James Lorimer & Company of Toronto and a member of the founding group and of the Editorial Board of *City Magazine*. Since 1974, he has been a Trustee of the Toronto Public Library Board and its Chairman in 1976. Also since 1974 he has been an Executive member of the Association of Canadian Publishers serving as its President in 1974-75. During his time at Dalhousie, in addition to teaching in the School of Library Service, he will offer the course "Citizen Advocacy" in the Faculty of Law.

### *Nova Scotia Teachers College*

Circulation-reference librarian SHEILA PEARL is presently on study leave at the Dalhousie School of Library Service; HARRIET MCWHIRTER is serving as a part-time replacement.

### *Dartmouth Regional Library*

Chief Librarian since 1971, HEATHER HARBORD has resigned to become Regional Librarian in Coquitlam, B.C. Her replacement is AILEEN BARKER, previously Chief Librarian of Halifax County Regional Library.

A series on science fiction for young adults began in October, 1977, with the screening of

*The Day The Earth Stood Still*. Other programs have featured sci-fi writers and experts.

### *Vaughan Memorial Library, Acadia University*

Science Librarian NIRMAL JAIN was granted the Doctor of Arts from the Simmons School of Library Science in 1977. His field of research was entitled "Effectiveness of Users' Information Services in Academic Libraries in the Province of Nova Scotia".

### *Nova Scotia School Librarians Association*

At the annual conference in September, 1977, the following executive members were elected: ELAINE RILLIE (L.E. Shaw Elementary School, Avonport) — President; FAYE HALEY (Digby High School) — Secretary/Treasurer; GRAHAM PIERCE (Malcolm Monroe Memorial Junior High School, Sydney) — Member at Large; MARGARET ROSS (Halifax City Department of School Libraries) — Past-President; EDITH PATTERSON (Cobequid Education Centre, Truro) — Newsletter Editor. At the meeting, a committee was established to identify Nova Scotia School Library personnel.

### *Western Counties Regional Library*

JANE PHILLIPS, Co-ordinator of Library Services for the Yarmouth Branch, has resigned and been replaced temporarily by TRUDY PACE, Reserves Librarian. LYNN DICKIE has joined the staff in a permanent part-time position.

### *Halifax City Regional Library*

To tie in with the World Fishing Exhibition in September, 1977, and the Nova Scotia Museum's special summer display, Circulation Department staff created three Food From the Sea Booklists to complement the Reference Department's list of books to consult.

The "Literature in Atlantic Canada" series, a St. Mary's University credit course and/or a free lecture program, began in September, 1977. 50 to 60 people spend Tuesday and Wednesday lunch hours listening to Professor Ken MacKinnon talk on poets and authors of the Atlantic Provinces.

### *Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University*

BARBARA PRINCE, Head of Circulation and External Services, now edits a newsletter prepared regularly for the information of librarians in the teaching hospitals of the region.

### *Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University*

BETH HUNTER, SUZANNE JANES, and GWYN PACE are recently appointed Library Assistants to the Staff. They will be dividing their time equally between Public and Technical Services.

When a grant from the Secretary of State was not renewed, the Library took over complete responsibility for the Community Tape Resource Library, a facility to help blind

students furthering their education. The Coordinator for this project is VALERIE YOUNG. To be a volunteer reader for the Tape Library does not mean reading aloud to a student at some specific time but, rather, at one's convenience, in comfortable surroundings into a tape recorder supplied by the C.T.R.L. These materials are then kept in the Multi-Media Centre where blind students may listen to them and keep up with their studies. For further information, please contact Valerie.

Audio-visual Services, although not a new department, is now an integral part of Library Services and provides additional assistance to Library patrons. It was brought under the responsibility of RONALD LEWIS, University Librarian, and consists of the Multi-Media Centre, which is the central area of Audio-visual through which all requests for services and equipment are funnelled; the Language Lab which provides individual carrels where students may listen to a variety of language tapes; and the Video Room which has facilities to play back video cassettes or reel to reel tapes for groups of up to 50 people. Small productions may also be undertaken here.

#### *Nova Scotia Library Association*

In Amherst's Cumberland Regional Library, at the Annual Conference of the Nova Scotia Library Association on October 2 the following executive slate was returned: EMILE THERIAULT (Dartmouth Regional Library), President; CORINNE FRANTEL (Annapolis Regional Library), Vice-President; HAROLD GAUDET (Halifax City Regional Library), Secretary; and FRED POPOWICH (Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library), Treasurer.

Two workshops were then held: one on the organization and delivery of community services by libraries, conducted by LYNN MURPHY and MARY JANE MAFFINI of the Dartmouth Regional Library, and the second on bookmobile maintenance with CAROL WILCOX, driver, HOWARD BROWN, custodian, and MARIE CAMERON and ERROL TATRIE, board members, all with Colchester-East Hants Regional Library.

In the afternoon HEATHER HARBORD spoke on popular fiction collections and readers. LARRY AMEY of the Dalhousie Library School next discussed the survey of the Canadian schoolhouse/public library which he is now conducting.

On Monday, October 3, JAYNE MORTENSON (N.S. Provincial Library) and BARBARA PRINCE (Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie) led a workshop on medical information and its sources for librarians, while BEVERLY TRUE (Cumberland Regional Library) explained her region's system of acquiring, accessing, and circulating motion picture films.

The conference concluded with reports from seven of the province's ten regional

libraries. TRUDY PACE reported that at Yarmouth an additional Canada Works application had been made for technical services following receipt of a \$20,000 grant for shelving and backlog cataloguing. Halifax City Regional is cooperating with Saint Mary's University in a program on Atlantic authors, PAULINE HOME, Deputy Librarian, said. SUSAN MACLEAN of Dartmouth Regional described an upcoming jigsaw puzzle exchange, the first such effort sponsored by the library. The Eastern Counties Region, represented by ANNSTUART, now has a branch in a Port Hawkesbury School, and will have an additional branch in Margaree Forks in a new building provided by the residents as a memorial to Father Jimmy Tompkins. MARY MCCULLOUGH told of a booksale at Halifax County's Sackville Branch and of the rescheduling of branch hours to arrange for Sunday opening at Sackville on a trial basis. At South Shore Regional, technical services are now performed independently of Halifax County Regional, GLORIA HARDY stated, and the Chester District will be a part of the system when it becomes autonomous in January, 1978. DANIELLE IVES provided samples of recorded radio spot ads for the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library and described the children's department's program, structured on a one-to-one basis, for slow readers.

#### *Nova Scotia Provincial Library*

Amendments to the *Libraries Act*, Ch. 165 of the Revised Statutes, 1967, were passed during the 4th Session, 51st General Assembly of the Nova Scotia Legislature and proclaimed May 19, 1977. These amendments establish a Provincial Library Council with representation from each Regional Library Board. The Council's primary function is to review the estimates of the Regional Libraries and recommend to the Minister on the provincial cost-sharing of same. Council members were appointed in Sept. 1977 and, by the end of November, had met twice to examine the 1978 Regional Library estimates. Copies of the amendments, i.e. Chapter 34, Acts of 1977, may be obtained from the Director, N.S. Provincial Library.

The Ministerial Task Force on library legislation continues to meet from time to time, now concentrating on its second term of reference, "the rationalization, integration and coordination" of school and public library services. In September, 1977, the N.S. School Boards Association made two new appointments to the Task Force: Warden E. Kyte, Cape Breton Municipal School Board and Mayor R. Munroe, Pictou Regional Vocational School Board.

Recommendations from the Task Force resulted in the aforementioned amendments to the *Libraries Act*, thereby fulfilling its first term of reference, viz. to "improve arrangements for Provincial financial support of regional libraries

so that control of Provincial expenditures in this field shall rest with the Dept. of Education and with the Treasury Board."

LORRAINE C. MCQUEEN has been appointed Supervisor of Reference Services, succeeding Maud Godfrey who retired May 31, 1977. JERRY MINER joined the Reference Section as Union Catalogue Librarian. Jerry previously worked in the Collections Department, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick. WENDY SCOTT left Reference to take up a position with the Interlibrary Loan Division of the National Library of Canada. ILGA LEJA has transferred to the Legislative Library from the Department of Development, replacing JEAN ELLIS who is now with Parks Canada in Cornwall, Ontario. CLAIRE MORASH from the Technical Services Section is in the second year of the Dalhousie Library School program, while MARGARET REID, School Libraries Section, is enrolled in the first year.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### *P. E. I. School Unit No. 3*

At Birchwood Junior High School, MERILYN MITCHELL has returned after having taught in the Arctic; she is replacing PAULETTE HUME.

ALISON KEBLE, who also teaches music half-time, has succeeded MARY DUFFY as librarian at Saint Jean's Elementary School.

A comparison of the unofficial 1977 Statistics Canada Survey with the 1975 statistics indicates that print holdings have increased on a total (12.7% to 79,179) and per capita (10.7% to 7.2) basis, with an even greater improvement occurring in non-print materials corresponding to the increased amount of audio-visual equipment which became available in the same period.

### *Prince Edward Island Provincial Library*

Library Week will be held February 18-25, 1978; the theme is "Live, Laugh, Learn in the Library".

## NOTES FROM ALL OVER

### *Loughborough 1978*

The Eleventh Loughborough International Seminar on Children's Literature will be held August 14th to August 19th, 1978 on the campus of Framingham State College, Framingham, Massachusetts, USA, under the direction of Mary M. Burns, Coordinator of the Curriculum Library and Children's Literature Specialist at the college.

Because the number of participants will be limited, early application is advisable. Application forms may be obtained by writing after December 1, 1977 to

Ann A. Flowers  
Administrative Chairman, Loughborough  
1978  
Box 155  
Wayland, Massachusetts 01778 USA

### *Western Canadian Conference on Library Instruction*

This conference, sponsored by the University of Calgary, Mount Royal College and the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, will be held at the University of Calgary, June 15-16, 1978 (just prior to C.L.A. in Edmonton). To be placed on the brochure mailing list write:

Conference Office  
University of Calgary  
Calgary, Alberta  
Canada T2M 1N4

### *Research Skills Kit*

The Media Services Department of the Calgary Board of Education has developed a K-12 scope and sequence chart of research skills. This colorful chart entitled "Research Skills: A Scope and Sequence Chart of Library and Information Skills" measures 24" x 36" and is laminated for its protection. Accompanying the chart is a package of black on white (suitable for producing ditto masters) sheets giving an overview of the development of the chart, suggestions for using the chart, and a one page - one level breakout of the skills. One hundred and forty four specific research related skills are identified on the chart.

This package is now available for sale. Purchase price is \$5.00 and purchasers may send a purchase-order appropriately marked for tax exemptions to:

Media Services Department,  
Calgary Board of Education  
3610 — 9th Street S.E.  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 3C5

### *Canadian Federation of University Women Reading Stimulation Grants*

The Canadian Federation of University Women awards two annual Reading Stimulation Grants of \$800 each for the purchase of children's books for public library use in areas in Canada where the library budget is limited and the need is great. Conditions: the staff member in charge of the children's department must be a qualified librarian, or an experienced children's library assistant, working under a qualified librarian; or, the library must be, or in the process of becoming, a member of a Regional Library System directed by a qualified Regional Librarian.



Application forms will be sent when request is made to: Mrs. D.A. MacRae, Observatory House, Box 360, Richmond Hill, Ont. L4C 4Y6. Please indicate whether forms are required in English or French. The closing date for receipt of completed application forms is March 25, 1978.

#### ISBN Review

As outlined in the preface to the first issue the purpose of the *ISBN Review* is to "report regularly about the following topics:

1. Changes in the ISBN system, e.g. inclusion of new material, some special uses of ISBN, etc.
2. Reports about the work of the International ISBN Agency
3. Reports about the work of the Advisory Panel of the ISBN Agency
4. Addresses of the group agencies
5. List of publisher prefix ranges within the group identifier
6. ISBN bibliography
7. Reports of international-national ISBN use in publishing houses, book trade and libraries."

The publication is to be issued twice a year. The cost of an annual subscription is DM 36. Subscriptions should be sent to:

Verlag Dokumentation Saur KG  
POB 71 10 09, Possenbacherstr. 2,  
D-8000 Munchen 71, Fe. Rep. of Germany

#### Special Libraries Association Scholarship Program 1978/79

Four \$2,500 scholarships will be awarded by Special Libraries Association for the academic year 1978/79. The awards, to be granted in May 1978, are for graduate study leading to a master's degree at a recognized school of library or information science in the United States or Canada. Preference will be given to those applicants interested in pursuing a career in special librarianship. Awards are made without regard to race, sex, age, religion, or ethnic background.

**ELIGIBILITY:** College graduates or college seniors with an interest in special librarianship. Work experience in a special library is helpful.  
Citizens of the United States or Canada.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Definite interest and aptitude for special library work.  
Good academic record.  
Financial Need.

**APPLICATIONS:** May be requested by writing to:

Special Libraries Association  
Scholarship Committee  
235 Park Avenue South  
New York, N.Y. 10003

Applications must be completed and returned by January 15, 1978

#### Canadian School-Housed Public Library Project

A project designed to study the school-housed public library as it is found across Canada has been initiated by Professor L.J. Amey of Dalhousie's School of Library Service. A team of provincial project representatives will be working with Professor Amey.

The representatives will be contributing articles describing the state of the school-housed public library in their individual provinces. Important examples will be described and evaluative accounts of the success, failure or progress of these ventures will be summarized. Information will also be compiled concerning recent provincial legislation which may have been passed or proposed to facilitate or prohibit the siting of public libraries in school buildings.

A unique feature of the project will be the collection of floorplan diagrams of existing libraries to illustrate the various architectural solutions which have been attempted.

Two additional features to be included in the resultant publication (spring/summer 1978), to be entitled *The Canadian School-Housed Public Library*, will be (1) a comprehensive list of all such libraries in Canada, giving details concerning location, date established, size, etc., and (2) a thorough update of the Amey bibliography, "The Combination School and Public Library: A Bibliography With Special Emphasis on the Canadian Experience," (*Canadian Library Journal*, June 1976), with the goal of making this listing as exhaustive as possible. In particular, local newspaper and journal accounts of experiments will be sought out.

The Project would benefit from the observations of professionals or others who have been associated with a school-housed public library. Articles, comments, evaluations, or simple descriptions, addresses, floorplans, etc. would be gratefully received.

Correspondents may communicate with Professor Amey at: School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8.

## Publications Received

Cameron, Duncan F. *An introduction to the cultural property export and import act*. Ottawa, Dept. of the Secretary of State, 1977. ISBN 0-662-01125-2.

*Canadian library progress*. no. 4 (1976). (Versatile Publishing Company, 151 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1H4) \$11.00 ISBN 0-91958-080-4.

Dykstra, Mary. *Access to film information: an indexing and retrieval system for the National Film Board of Canada*, Halifax, N.S. 1977. (Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service Occasional Paper 15 ISSN 0318-7408) \$3.50 (Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8) ISBN 0-7703-0152-5.

*Infuse*. v.1, no. 3 (August 1977) (Information Officer for User Information, Library, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU) ISSN 0309-8729.

Morlan, Richard E. *The Yukon Refugium Project*. Ottawa, 1977. (Archaeological Survey of Canada: Canadian studies report; no. 1e) (National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8)

Pross, Catherine A. and Pross, A. Paul. *A guide to the identification of Canadian provincial government publications*. Halifax, N.S. 1977. (Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service Occasional paper 16 ISSN 0318-7408) \$3.50. (Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8) ISBN 0-7703-0153-3.

Ready, William and Drynan, Tom. *Library automation: a view from Ontario*. Halifax, N.S. 1977. (Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie School of Library Service Occasional paper no 14 ISSN 0318-7408) \$2.50. (Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8) ISBN 0-7703-0151-7.

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# C.A.I.S. Automation Review

At the request of the Canadian Association for Information Science, the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University is preparing a review of library automation and information systems activities for all types of libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. If you have a published, or an internal report which has information in this area or would write a short account, we would be pleased to include this in the review.

Please send items or get in touch with Fred Matthews, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8, Telephone (902) 424-3656. To meet the journals deadline please make submissions by February 15, 1978.

## “Bulldog Clips”

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

Conservation of Library Materials  
JOURNALS

George Cunha in Volume 2 of his two-volume work, *Conservation of Library Materials*, (Metuchen, N.J., The Scarecrow Press Inc., 1972) lists 10 international periodicals on conservation, 49 American, 22 British and 34 periodicals from other countries. Most libraries that are concerned with the conserving of their materials may wish to subscribe to a few of these journals. The standard professional library journals occasionally have articles on conservation, but in addition to these the following are recommended (Suggestions made on various levels):

1. *Restaurator* (International)  
International journal for the preservation of library and archival material. Began publication in 1969. Published 2 or 3 times a year. \$17.50. This is a very useful journal and it would be regrettable if it ceased publication as has been reported to me. However, it has not yet been listed in “Cessations” in *Ulrich’s International Periodicals Directory* for 1976. I have written to Denmark, where it is published, but have not yet had a reply to my letter.
2. *Studies in Conservation*: The Journal of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works. (IIC) Published quarterly. This contains articles and reviews on conservation and restoration of both scientific and practical nature. It also reports technical research and materials. Subscription for non-members, £ 2.25 each number, payable to IIC, 608 Grand Building, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5HN.

3. *Bulletin of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, Inc.* (American) (AIC) Began publication in 1970 and is published twice a year. This contains articles by conservators and scientists. Subscription for non-members, payable to AIC, \$15.00. Write: AIC c/o Charlotte K. Burk, Exec. Sec., 1725 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.
4. *The Journal of the Canadian Conservation Institute.* (Canadian) (CCI) Published by the Canadian Conservation Institute, National Museum of Canada, in Ottawa. Editor, Roy Allen Vontobel. Vol. 1 published in 1976. Copies may be obtained by writing to CCI, 1030 Innes Road, Ottawa. Available in English or French. Vol. 1 contains reports on the Pacific and Atlantic (located at Moncton) Regions and the work they do. There are also discussions on their Research and other Conservation Services.
5. *Archival Association of Atlantic Canada. Newsletter.* (Maritimes) (AAAC) Published since 1973. Appears twice a year. Subscription and membership \$5.00. Write Robert Fellows, c/o The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. News of the four provincial archives as well as local historical societies. Also news of the Association of Canadian Archivists group. Information on conservation included.

With the first two columns of “Bulldog Clips” books and journals were suggested for the librarian concerned with conservation of library materials. In the next issue environmental conditions of the library will be discussed.

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

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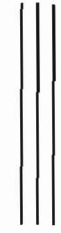
### SOME RECENT TITLES

14. Library Automation: a view from Ontario, by William Ready and Tom Drynan. 1977. \$2.50.
15. Access to Film Information: an Indexing and Retrieval System for the National Film Board of Canada, by Mary Dykstra. 1977. \$3.50.
16. A Guide to the Identification of Canadian Provincial Government Publications, by Catherine A. Pross and A. Paul Pross. 1977. \$3.50.

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Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada, B3H 4H3.*





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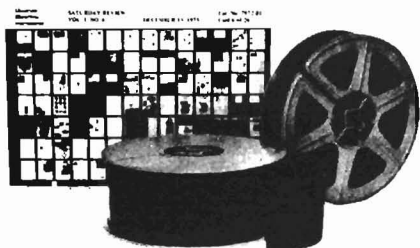
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