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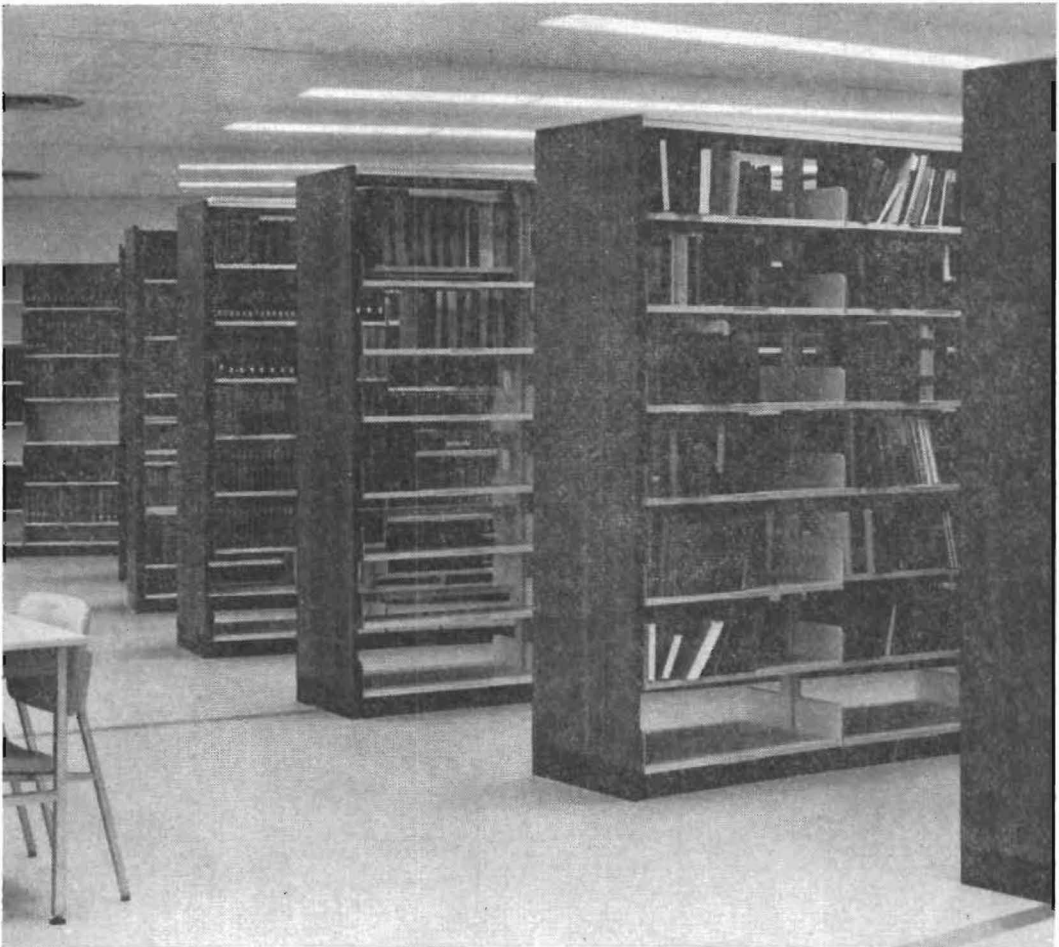
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bulletin

vol. XXIX (may 1965) no. 2

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The **APLA Bulletin**, published quarterly, is the official organ of the ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, formerly the Maritime Library Association. APLA, organized in 1918, is a registered and incorporated company under the Nova Scotia Companies Act, and serves the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and, more recently, Newfoundland and Labrador.

In its membership, APLA embraces every type of library: public, regional, school, college, university and special libraries in the Atlantic Provinces.

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. . . . THE KEY TO WHAT ?

As copy for this issue is being prepared, we are once again in the midst of Canadian Library Week, that period during which librarians, educators, journalists, parents and statesmen press the claims of books and reading as some kind of "key" to human accomplishment. Every generation manifests in its own way what it takes to be society's responsibility to the individual. Mankind has always been in search of this key, this *open sesame* to wealth, to success, to serenity, or to simple human dignity.

The place of the public, college, and university library in this search has long been acknowledged. Only recently, in North America at least, has this concept begun to permeate the thinking of those persons charged with the responsibility of educating our children. This growing awareness is reflected in the passage, through the United States Congress, of a Library Services Construction Act costing \$1.5 billions; it is reflected in the phenomenal post-war growth and development of school libraries in a number of Canadian provinces; and it is reflected in the many resolutions of teachers' associations and of professional librarians who know that something must be done immediately if our children are to remain competitive in a world where the so-called "population explosion" vies with the "information explosion" as our number one bogey-man.

The reasons for this renaissance, for this New Look in school libraries, are manifold. In the first place, it has suddenly come home to everyone, even to the man-in-the-street, that like affluence and education, poverty, deprivation, and despair all go together. Also, it has become painfully evident that the old standbys of authorized textbooks, hand-bell, blackboard and chalk dust are simply not enough. As a child will understand better why $2+2=4$ *after* he has accommodated himself to the truth that $2+3=5$, so a lesson on Columbus in 1965 should be incomprehensible if it does not somehow touch upon the worlds of Ulysses, Hakluyt, Galileo, Einstein, and Valentina Tereshkova. Accordingly, responsible bodies of public opinion are now telling us that a teacher who cannot command books, films, and audio-visual aids to achieve this synthesis is a crippled teacher within a crippled school.

That is why governments at all levels are beginning to act because, as Margaret Edwards noted recently (*A.L.A.'s Top of the News*, XXI (1965), 234-5.) "the American public is still the balliwick of the public school and the public library and this public is made up largely of unread, unawakened, and uninspired young people who are innocent of books and reading." That is why, also, we should take it as significant that *Saturday Review's* advertising award has gone to International Paper's layout entitled "Send me a man who reads." In 1964 North American enterprise spent 14 billion dollars in an effort to win our ear for such causes as medical research, conservation, mental health, highway safety and similar appeals in the public interest. International Paper did not win this recognition merely because their ad depicted a well-stocked school library overprinted with a slogan "The Forgotten Room"; they won the award because of the public's sudden awareness that the hour is late and that this message highlights the dilemma which currently engages the Western mind.

Like Alice in Wonderland, we are all, at one time or another, either too short or too tall to reach this key at crucial moments in our lives. Children who are deprived of a school library cannot, even on tip toes, reach the key from the hall table; adults who are innocent of books find that they cannot get down to the hall table because they are suddenly too big, too busy, or too obese. Hence like Franz Kafka's Mr. K. they cannot understand why they are on trial at all; nor can they determine with any precision which of the castle's many doors will open to the key now in their faltering hand.

A good, basic school library under the guidance of a professional librarian, or a teacher-librarian, will help us as a people to achieve this right and proper stature, will help us to muster a stance adequate to private and social problems in a world which daily becomes more complex. Such a library will not cost much money but the denial of this classroom aid will be costly beyond human calculation. Any school board, any teacher, parent, librarian, or politician who manages in any way to frustrate its achievement should be identified as one who closes but does not open doors.

F.E.G.

Mr. Donovan worked for a time at the Niagara Falls Public Library; was Chief Librarian of Lambton County Library in Ontario; and before assuming the position as Director of the Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland in 1960, was Chief Librarian of the Fort William Public Library.

R. M. Donovan

BREAKTHROUGH FOR GOSLING

In his article on the Confederation Centre Library in Charlottetown (XXIX, 1965, p. 4), Douglas Boylan wrote of "a major public library in the A.P.L.A. region which receives no direct tax support whatsoever from the population it serves, now approaching 100,000". Mr. Boylan's veiled but discrete reference was to the Gosling Memorial Library in St. John's, Newfoundland. His observation was perhaps prophetic in some mysterious way because since March 3, 1965, no such statement can ever again be made. That day will doubtless be recorded as an historic milestone in the development of public library service in this province because it will mark the occasion when the City Council of St. John's announced that it would provide the Public Libraries Board with \$24,000.00 to organize two small branch libraries for children within the City. At the same time, the Council approved a vote of \$20,000.00 per annum to operate these libraries from 1966 forward.

There has been a City Council in St. John's since the turn of the century and there has been a Public Library since 1935; the debate on this problem between these bodies over the years suggests immediately the image of an irresistible force and an immovable object. It took a group of ladies to move what had apparently become immovable.

Whatever the benefits or defects of Commission of Government which in 1934 took over from Responsible Government in Newfoundland, it is to the credit of that Government that in the midst of problems of an indescribable complexity they saw the need for, and then initiated, a public library service. It should be noted that this was done as an act of sheer paternalism because a public library was created for the use of the people without a public outcry for such a service. In other British North American Colonies of the day, libraries and mechanics institutes had sprung up in great numbers, even within very small towns; but this phenomenon did not, in any way, prove indigenous to the Terranovan landscape.

Most Canadians are understandably vague even about the basic facts of Newfoundland's historical development. A few brief highlights will be necessary at this point if the reader is to comprehend the present turn of events.

In 1934, the year before the inception of Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's was the only organized town in the entire Colony. The population of the Island was 289,600 and this was considerably scattered outside St. John's (55,000) among 1450 outports, none of which had any appreciable size. The people had achieved a satisfactory way of life without the sophistication of a high level of literacy; it was a relatively static way of life which did not concern itself with developments or changes in the rest of the world. The pressures of industrialization, immigration from highly developed countries, and a political awareness which had contributed to the institution and growth of libraries elsewhere were singularly lacking in Newfoundland. It must therefore be neither a subject of surprise nor adverse criticism that library service was imposed from the top and was not the product of a grass roots development even at this relatively belated date.

This government-sponsored library service has, through its colonial and provincial phases, been viewed for statistical purposes as a public library for the City of St. John's during these thirty years; in fact, however, the entire library complex has been inspired and supported by the Provincial Government. The books of the Gosling Memorial Library represent the single significant collection of public library books in the Province. These books are available on demand to anyone in Newfoundland and Labrador, whether as an individual citizen or as a patron of one of the many libraries outside the capital.

Further, Gosling must be identified as the original plant from whose roots have sprung every other public library service in the Province, excepting only the Travelling Library which existed as a school service until 1935 when it, too, was grafted to this parent stock.

By 1937, perhaps inspired by the creation of the Gosling Memorial Library, there were spontaneous public demands for library service in Catalina but the depression and a subsequent war delayed, until 1944, a regional scheme which provided a large degree of help and guidance from this central library to independent libraries that now sprang up all over an Island Colony which was to become a province of Canada within five more years. Within a period of twenty years, the original Gosling Library may be said to have fostered 53 outport libraries; this must surely be something of a national record. Although these libraries operate under the Regional Libraries Division, there is some part of Gosling Library in each of them.

The loss of a sense of democracy among the people of this Province, which was not restored by the fact of a Commission of Government from 1934 to 1949, was a loss which the Public Libraries Board attempted to redress even in 1935 when it incorporated into its regional libraries programme many features which were designed to encourage independent action, parliamentary procedures, and other instruments of the democratic way of life. By this blueprint, each library was to have a local board which was to be initially elected at a public meeting. Each settlement was to provide the site for its library and to provide 50% of the cost of a library building. It must also contribute to the overall operating cost of the library, once established.

The scale of these contributions to operating expenses have never been large;

indeed, they have not exceeded 10% of all the money spent on libraries in the Province. Nevertheless, it has been a source of contention for many years that small outports must raise funds at all "while wealthy St. John's (sic!) pays nought".

In recent years community councils have been springing up with even greater frequency than libraries at one time did. Most of these have made some contribution to their library, apparently ignoring the example of St. John's. It was at this point, in 1964, that the St. John's Branch of the Canadian Federation of University Women "got into the act".

Originally this body began pressing for an extension of children's library service to a part of the City which was remote from the Gosling Library and in which many of the C.F.U.W. members resided. Their overtures to the Public Libraries Board were fruitless because that body had already over-extended its sources of revenue in providing help to the entire Province as well as the entire service for the City of St. John's proper.

The C.F.U.W., realizing that a City Council is a proper source of income for a city library, began to assail that august body in a firm, informed, but most gracious manner. Studies were made of services in comparable sections of Canada and an extremely competent survey was made of the effectiveness of present library facilities for children in the City of St. John's. This survey, which was done thoroughly and in a scientific manner, revealed a severe drop-off in the effectiveness of the Gosling Library for people who lived beyond the one mile radius of the Library, a fact which had been known to the staff and to the Library Board for many years. Among other things, Canadian Library Association Standards were dramatically vindicated by the results of this survey. The resulting brief of the university women's club recorded the need for several small but comprehensively stocked library branches on the periphery of the City. This clear, simple, and powerful message they conveyed to the City Council who, in their turn, wisely succumbed to the inevitable.

It would be impertinent and is perhaps far too early to predict what effect this decision might have upon public library services in Newfoundland. The good example of the Council may be an inspiration to other councils and it could accelerate the growth of library financing from sources other than the Provincial Government. That body, for understandable reasons, is not far from the end of its contributory rope. The interest which this new development has already generated underlines the growing awareness by people throughout Newfoundland and Labrador of the vital necessity of a public library service. This relatively rare phenomenon for Newfoundland of "branch libraries for children" is something which will bear watching in the immediate future.

Miss Home, formerly in the Circulation and Reference Division of the University of Toronto Library, is now Chief Circulation Librarian at the Halifax Memorial Library, and Secretary-Treasurer of A.P.L.A.



Pauline Home

TODAY'S FICTION AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Why can't I find any new novels I like to read?" Every circulation librarian is familiar with this cry. No public library budget is large enough to provide as many new novels as its patrons would like to see on the new book stands. The 1957 edition of the Canadian Library Association *Standards of service for Public Libraries in Canada*, now under revision, recommends that the adult non-fiction should be at least 60% of the total adult collection; the ratio of non-fiction is expected to increase with the population served.

The section on fiction in the *Book Selection Policy Statement* drawn up by the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries in 1961 states:

In building up a fiction collection the first responsibility of the regional library is to provide in attractive editions the best novels and short stories of the English, American and Canadian writers of all time and English translations of the more significant novelists of other countries. Due attention should be given to French-Canadian writers.

The best known works of these novelists should be readily accessible. A patron should not be obliged to reserve *Pride and Prejudice*, *The Red and the Black*, or *Animal Farm*. If high school and university students continue to depend on the public library rather than the library of the educational institution which they are attending, the public library will need to spend a good deal of money keeping copies of the standard novelists on its shelves in good condition.

The *Book Selection Policy Statement* of the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries goes on to say that in selecting current fiction:

Each regional library is attempting to satisfy a particular public which probably varies greatly in background, education, taste and interests. The library will give priority to new novels whose literary art and truth

to human nature can be readily identified. Having done this the library will try to purchase the most competent, pleasing and successful books in all important categories of fiction. A new sea story or crime novel, for example, will be considered in comparison with the good work which has been done in its author's specific field.

Although the population of the City of Halifax is under 100,000, the range of reading taste for fiction in the English language is probably comparable to that of Toronto. The professional librarians who make up the public library's book selection committee must choose from among the new novels published in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries. In 1964 there were approximately 1700 new novels published in the United States and over 3,000 in the United Kingdom.

What was the calibre of the fiction published in 1964 and what did some of the highlights cost? The Canadian list prices of five novels which one would expect any Canadian public library to have purchased (and the larger libraries in multiple copies) were as follows:

Allen, Ralph. *The High White Forest*. \$5.95
Auchincloss, Louis. *The Rector of Justin*. \$6.25
Bellow, Saul. *Herzog*. \$6.95
Golding, William. *The Spire*. \$3.95
Vidal, Gore. *Julian*. \$7.50

In 1965 John Hersey's new novel *White Lotus* will cost \$8.50 in Canada and James Michener's *The Source* \$8.95. Non-fiction prices are rising too; the public library's avowed educational role makes it easier to justify paying \$10.00 for Sir Philip Magnus' biography of King Edward VII or \$7.50 for Professor Creighton's *The Road to Confederation*.

One school of thought would have the public library concentrate on the more intellectual and commercially less "successful" current novelists and cut out Daphne Du Maurier and Agatha Christie. Carried to its logical conclusion, this would mean purchasing only new novels by such authors as Hortense Calisher, Gunter Grass, Doris Lessing, Paul Scott, John Updike and Patrick White. Talented as their works are, they appeal only to one segment of the library's public. At least some of the library borrowers who appreciated John Fowles' *The Collector* or the late E. L. Wallant's *The Children at the Gate*, two novels published in 1964, do not always want to read about unhappy or frustrated people. There are many good readers who do not care for the highly introspective, psychological writing which characterizes so many novels today. These readers were not enthralled by Lawrence Durrell's *Alexandria Quartet* (in my view one of the great literary achievements of the last decade) and they had the courage to say so.

Many library borrowers still look for a lively plot and well drawn characters as found in the novels of Thomas Armstrong and Margery Sharp or in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*. The virtual disappearance of plot in much current writing and the portrayal of characters, who seem to have stepped out of a psychiatrist's case book, has undoubtedly turned many readers to the crime novel. I suspect that Michael Gilbert, Ngaio Marsh and Julian Symons are often read as much for the

story as for the mystery. The popularity of *Mila 18*, which reduces the high tragedy of the Warsaw ghetto to a colourful adventure yarn, probably results from Leon Uris' gifts as a story teller.

In a recent article in *Vogue* magazine Pamela Hansford Johnson, herself one of the best contemporary English novelists, has pointed out that the compulsory sex scene, so necessary to the contemporary novelist (or is it his publisher?) is not an aesthetic necessity. Miss Johnson observes that in *Anna Karenina*, the novel which immediately occurs to her as most permeated with sexual passion, Tolstoi found no need to offer a consulting room description of Anna and Vronsky in bed. The public library should not seek to exclude realistic writing because it is realistic; nor should it purchase sensational novels, devoid of literary merit, which happen to be on the best seller list. *Peyton Place* and *The Carpetbaggers* do not belong in the public library any more than the light romances of Emily Loring and Barbara Cartland.

The weekly best seller lists in the *New York Times Book Review* for 1964 include a few excellent novels in very dissimilar fields: Saul Bellow's *Herzog*, Louis Auchincloss' *The Rector of Justin*, John Le Carre's *The Spy Who Came In from the Cold* and Rumer Godden's *Battle of the Villa Fiorita* as well as such poor novels as Irving Wallace's *The Man*, Leon Uris' *Armageddon* and the most recent adventures of James Bond. Many public librarians must wish that the late President Kennedy had not expressed his admiration for the James Bond series of Ian Fleming.

The wide diversity of taste to be observed in the reading public, together with the depressing quality of much professedly serious creative writing, leads me to doubt the success of setting up a single standard of literary quality for fiction. In the words of the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries *Book Selection Policy Statement*:

It should be the regional library's policy to acquire fiction, whether serious or amusing, realistic or imaginative, which is well written and based on authentic human experience, and to exclude weak, incompetent or cheap sentimental writing as well as the intentionally sensational, morbid or erotic.

The mediocre calibre of many novels published in 1964 is apparent to anyone who reads English, American and Canadian book reviewing periodicals with any regularity. While works of non-fiction are frequently reviewed by people competent to judge if the *information* is authoritative, librarians engaged in selecting fiction need to read as many new novels as they possibly can. R. V. Cassill's novel *The President* is an example of the disappointments in store for the unwary selector. Most of the reviews of this book gave scant indication of the clinically explicit descriptions of the personal relationships of the characters which actually added little to the novel. Virginia Kirkus' Book Reviewing Service described this tale of university politics in the Mid-Western United States as "tediously intellectualized." One of the attractions of Virginia Kirkus' Book Reviewing Service is that the reviews of new novels are obviously written by people who have done a great deal of intelligent reading.

The only alternative to the policy outlined in the Nova Scotia Regional Libraries *Book Selection Policy Statement* is to give up buying new novels altogether and wait until their authors appear in the *Modern Library* or *Everyman's*. This,

I feel, would be a great pity as a novel like Mary Renault's *The Last of the Wine* helps us to understand what Athens was like during the Peloponnesian Wars better than many factual histories. And surely Andre Schwarz-Barts' novel *The Last of the Just* belongs in the public library quite as legitimately as Anne Frank's *Diary of a Young Girl*. As it is, many librarians are too prone to dismiss the reading of novels as mere recreation; they seem to have forgotten that a novel may enlarge an individual's horizon just as much, and in some ways more, than a great man's biography.

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Pine, John C., "Minor masterpieces and ghastly mistakes," *Library Journal*, LXXXVII (1962), 497-500.

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Sister Francis Dolores

THE 25TH A.P.L.A. CONFERENCE --- A CRITIQUE

The lure of "Britain's Oldest Colony — Canada's Youngest Province" will no doubt do much to stimulate convention interest among A.P.L.A. members in September but the success of the Conference depends upon more than tourist appeal. Though it is now late in the planning stage, it might be worthwhile to take a "hindsight" glance at the Halifax Conference of last October to see what was accomplished.

Before viewing it with a critical eye (and since President Gattinger asked for a 'critique', no doubt this is what he had in mind), let us first get matters into perspective. Our 1964 Conference was really somewhat gratuitous (in the *nice* sense of that term). We had already made an all-out effort for the CLA Conference in June and it would have been in line with tradition if we had merely borrowed an afternoon or morning session during it for our annual A.P.L.A. meeting. Thanks to President Kathleen Currie and her energetic executive, this was not done. An independent Conference in the fall was decided upon and a majority of sixty-four delegates supported it by their presence.

True, some of the usual highlights were missing — they had to be! The City and the Province had already entertained our CLA guests in the grand manner and, for that matter, a number of the guest speakers at the June Conference had been drawn from our local rostrum. The hospitality and fellowship of shared refreshments were not entirely missing however. We remember with pleasure the reception graciously arranged and hosted by Father Hallam, Librarian of St. Mary's University, as well as the less formal entertainment provided by the Halifax Library Association and the Halifax Memorial Library following our delightful "tour" of German libraries with Alberta Letts on Monday evening.

As for the method and content of this Conference, even within the limitations imposed, it *did* provide for group interests. The complaint has often been heard that A.P.L.A. is geared to public and regional rather than academic and special library interests. If this is a valid criticism, it is also understandable. It is not so long ago since college and university and special librarians in this region were incapable of group planning because of limited memberships. This situation has changed radically in recent years and circumstances in the academic milieu are favoring the formulation of clearly defined objectives which can provide a unifying and stimulating element of discussion at a conference session. The development of school libraries, of public libraries and huge regional library systems is also noteworthy here.

The session at St. Mary's University on Monday afternoon should have been longer as it touched all too briefly on common problems of university library organization and administration, building and architecture policy, in a hurried two hours which was climaxed by Eugene Gattinger's illustrated lecture on orienting freshmen to the library. Fortunately, Mr. Gattinger's paper (minus its excellent color slides) has since been printed in *Canadian Library* (March 1965) and so may be shared more leisurely by a larger interest group. Father Hallam's report on expansion of university library facilities (library buildings) was only a preliminary one to the paper he will present at the Newfoundland Conference as part of the proposed college and university contribution to the A.P.L.A. "Master Plan".

Perhaps this would be the place to pull out the Master Plan and look at it squarely as it was outlined by its "architects" at the Moncton Conference in 1963. (See *APLA Bulletin*, XXVII (1963), 7ff). It would appear that because of the apparent lack of involvement on the part of the whole membership up to and including the Halifax Conference at least, we have yet to amass a body of pertinent data either as a survey of what is being done at present, or as a pattern of standards for the future — objectives implied in the blueprint. In this light, the Motion put forward by two members of the Master Plan Committee "that the public and regional section of the Master Plan Committee be dropped" should be interpreted sympathetically. It augurs well for the general conviction regarding the potential of the Master Plan (for *all* types of library service) that the Motion was defeated. The papers which were presented on topics pertaining to public and regional interests are to be revised for later presentation and may in the process become more uniform in standard. We are grateful to the members who did contribute papers and to Mr. MacEachern and the members of the original Master Plan Committee. Perhaps the challenge facing the new Chairman (is there one?) is to make the investigation areas so clearly defined that their competent and composite exploration will make the Master Plan a reality. Time will prove the efficacy of Mr. Gattinger's "challenge" to the university librarians and their response to the topics assigned to their research and analysis. Incidentally in more than a few of the assignments, the "homework" involved seems to have implications on the national level as well.

But — to get back to the Halifax Conference — and the other Panel scheduled as an alternative feature on Monday afternoon. Trustees play an important part in public and regional libraries; they have a definite role in representing the

library to the people and the rapport they establish is in direct ratio to the mutual understanding existing between them and their libraries. There is a distinct place on conference programs for trustees-participation (occasionally if not annually), and the choice of such experienced panelists as Nathan Green, Hubert Button and Seth Withrow assured a lively and informative session. Ruth McDormand has offered to consolidate her notes on this feature of the Conference for publication in *APLA Bulletin*. (Editor's note: see page 48)

There were other items of business which deserve more consideration than space permits here — recruitment, the continuation of the A.P.L.A. scholarship, the *APLA Bulletin* — projects worthy of consolidated membership support. By this time the new Editor and his capable assistant have launched the *Bulletin* with its "come-of-age" stature. Those who share the conviction that an organization can hardly be professional without a mature organ or mouth-piece, must feel encouraged by this apparent success.

Finally, there are the questions raised by our Past-President Kathleen Currie. What kind of conference does the membership favor? Should we plan some kind of workshop each year and if so, should it be a "Type of Library" workshop (public, regional, university, special) or a "Type of Activity" (adult services, children's, technical services, reference, administration, etc.)? Should we have a feature speaker drawn from the library profession elsewhere rather than "just" a special guest speaker?

And one which Miss Currie did not raise (or at least, not in so many words) — what really should be the "crowning glory" of the years that have seen our membership grow in excess of one hundred members in FOUR provinces?

Perhaps it might well be THE MASTER PLAN as a '*fait accompli*'.

PROBLEMS WITH YOUR PERIODICALS?

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This article has been prepared by Miss McDormand, then Secretary of A.P.L.A., from notes taken at the 25th Annual Conference, Halifax, N. S. Miss McDormand is Librarian of the Cape Breton Regional Library, Sydney, N. S.

Ruth McDormand

THREE A.P.L.A. TRUSTEES

SPEAK OUT

The role of the trustee in the provision of library services in the Atlantic region of Canada was the topic of this panel discussion. The Panelists were: Mr. Nathan Green, Halifax, (Chairman); Mr. Seth Withrow, Upper Rawdon, and Mr. Hubert Button, Moncton.

Definition of Trustee's Role

Trustees are governors or protectors of properties which belong to other people. The public library belongs to the entire community and every segment of society has an interest and an investment in the library building, its resources, and its services.

First Consideration

No trustee should accept appointment unless he is able and willing to come to Board meetings. An abiding interest is essential in a trustee. Being paid for his services is no guarantee of his value to the Board; the interest has to be in the work itself, not the prestige or salary. A trustee needs to be completely informed of the librarian's educational requirements, her professional background, her daily work and service problems.

Informing the Trustee

Many books and manuals offer a general guide, but the information to the trustee must come from the librarian in his own community, as it affects that community. (At this point, a provincial Director confirmed his opinion that it is the librarian's responsibility to so inform trustees. He cited two excellent opportunities for doing this: the librarian should see to it that Board meetings are dynamic and interesting, and should send interesting and intelligible annual reports to every Board member in his area. Too often, annual reports look as though they were written to sway governmental agencies, or to compete with other libraries.)

Attendance at library conferences should be considered an important method of informing trustees of their responsibilities. A.P.L.A. trustees acknowledged, for example, that much insight was gained at the C.L.A. Ottawa Conference, at the

C.L.T.A. Liaison Committee during the Winnipeg Conference, and the M.O.P. Workshop at the Halifax Conference in 1964. Referring to this 25th A.P.L.A. Conference, a trustee noted that he had learned more about his duties in the past two hours than during a nine-year membership on his trustee Board.

Trustees felt that librarians should have before them at all times an ideal of library service *for that particular area*. The librarian must carry this ideal to the trustee and *make* him understand it by whatever means. It is not always too clear what the librarian really wants. If the librarian expects political or fiscal action, the annual report should state clearly and unequivocally, "We did this last year; next year we would like to give you *this* expanded service; it will cost you x dollars."

General Areas for Trustee Action

An enlightened trustee does not try to keep the budget down; he tries, rather, to increase it by good salesmanship. This approach is basic to the role of an effective trustee. Physical facilities and library plant are vitally important. A trustee must be well informed on library policy and strategy; he must also be civically and politically informed if he is to win money from council bodies. A trustee should get himself involved in public relations work through T.V., radio, newspapers, and service clubs. The trustee must "sell" people in the small communities on the library's services; this job cannot always be done by the librarian who is sometimes suspect of having a vested interest. Membership in a regional library system would seem to be the responsibility of every trustee, at least of libraries in A.P.L.A. towns.

Specific Areas for Trustee Action

The trustee must promote the expansion of library services to meet the needs of the people. This should include library services to schools, community groups, the handicapped, shut-ins, senior citizens, and non-resident borrowers. It should include audio-visual services, adult education, and the recruitment of professional librarians. Trustees must also seek out areas in which new library services can be initiated. Each trustee brings his own special field of interest to the library Board; accordingly, he can help to develop unique or special services, e.g., for juvenile delinquents, penitentiary inmates, military service men, etc. Above all, the trustee must be prepared to assume committee work on the Board including such areas as publicity, insurance, buildings, grounds, and bookmobile service.

Recommendations

An attempt should be made to hold yearly provincial conferences of trustees in different parts of the provinces or regions. Attendance at Board meetings should be reported to the council which appointed the trustee to his library role. The trustee's report should be read into the council's minutes. A revitalized publicity effort is required to make people in the Atlantic area more aware of trustee's work and responsibilities; the librarians of the A.P.L.A. region have a major role to play in this matter through news media, through their own publications, through conferences and daily contact with civic leaders — with the opinion makers and those who "shape the public conscience."



Fr. Hallam is Librarian, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Assistant Editor of this Bulletin, and in charge of one of the cooperative efforts described below.

Gibson Hallam, S.J.

LIBRARY COOPERATION

--- A.A.U. LIBRARIANS' COMMITTEE

Despite the many hot, tepid and cold wars which now rage throughout the world, there are strong signs of a tendency towards cooperation between countries and institutions which, only a few years ago, seemed impossible. Libraries and librarians have been caught up by this spirit, possibly for economic reasons as well as the pressure of the ominous information explosion, and, we hope for other reasons as well. It might well be said that whereas our academic libraries merely coexisted before World War II, the post-war era, and more especially the past decade, has become a period of vital cooperative effort among libraries in such matters as the sharing of resource material, the division of labour in bibliographical, technical and other projects, and in the sharing of information through a rapidly expanding professional literature. Even at the risk of further burdening that literature, we feel impelled to outline our own apparent success in the area of cooperation between university and college libraries in the Atlantic region of Canada.

Early in 1963 the Presidents of the universities of the Atlantic Provinces formed the Association of Atlantic Universities (A.A.U.), an organization designed specifically to explore the possibilities of greater cooperation at all levels among the universities of the area. The object of this group is to coordinate the use and development of facilities and staff by minimizing wasteful competition and the overlapping of effort.

From the beginning, the A.A.U. has strongly encouraged cooperation among the librarians of the associated universities. In August 1963 a Librarians' Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Laurie M. Allison, Librarian of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B. The Committee was asked to explore several challenging areas of cooperation. In subsequent regular meetings the Committee has met some of these challenges effectively.

In the autumn of 1964 the Librarians' group was raised to the status of a permanent committee of the A.A.U., and an executive was elected: Mr. J. P. Wilkinson (Dalhousie University, Halifax) as Chairman; Dr. Gertrude E. Gunn (University of New Brunswick) as Secretary; Mr. Laurie M. Allison as Past Chairman.

The Committee has from the beginning functioned well. From the discussions of the topics presented to it, several cooperative projects have resulted: Xerox 914 copiers have been installed in several libraries to facilitate interlibrary loans and other services; a union list of serial holdings in the associated libraries has been begun; catalogue cards for some of the libraries are being produced by offset press at a cooperative Printing Center, and a center for the production of microfilm for the A.A.U. Libraries is about to be established.

Other results of the meetings are less tangible but no less real and exciting. The meetings are held in different libraries in turn and so we have come to know each other and the different institutions better; the friendly, open atmosphere of the meetings has generated much frank discussion of common problems, wholesale exchange of ideas and experience often shattering the formal agendas. There has been much valuable, but as yet inconclusive, discussion of cooperative buying and binding; in addition, we are studying the possibility of a central storage depot for little-used materials. Telex for interlibrary loans, uniform salary scales, graduate and undergraduate borrowing privileges -- discussion of these and many other topics has made the Librarians' meetings both exciting and most profitable to all participants.

The most productive developments to date have been in three areas in which positive action has been taken as a result of Committee initiative: the first stages of a union list of serial holdings, the Printing Center for the production of catalogue cards and the Microfilm Center.

Union List of Serial Holdings

Discussed at the first meeting of the Committee in 1963, the union list is now almost a reality. Late in 1964 Mr. J. P. Wilkinson introduced the project at a regular meeting of the Dalhousie University Library Council. It was decided to produce first a holdings list of Dalhousie's own serials by data processing. Under the operational supervision of Mrs. Ruth MacDonald, Head of Technical Services, the Serials Division undertook the project. The basic coding and distribution of columns on IBM punched cards was progressively established. After much discussion, experimentation and hard work, the following basic groups were assigned: Alphanumerical (numbers assigned to serial titles to establish them in alphabetical order), Subject, Location, Subscription Agent, Title, Holdings, Call Number, Language, Duplicate Sets, and finally the Card Code group to provide proper sequence for the several cards needed to describe both title & holdings of a particular serial.

After establishing this pattern, the Dalhousie Librarians progressively transferred the data to key-punch cards by an IBM-26 directly from the master Kardex file of the Main University Library. Resulting cards were then run through an

IBM-407 to produce the first print-out on 11 inch rolls perforated at 11 inch intervals. The final corrected copy was printed on duplimat paper. As the associated libraries prepare their holdings lists and send them to Dalhousie, the information will be transferred to punched-cards, incorporated into the print-outs which will be xeroxed on multilith masters, duplicated and distributed to all A.A.U. Libraries at cost. We had originally hoped to have the full union list printed by December 1965, but it would seem now that only three or four libraries will have entered the project by that date.

A fuller description of this project can be found in Mr. Wilkinson's article on page 54 of this issue.

Printing Center for Catalogue Cards

Inexpensive, high-quality cards are now being produced for some of the A.A.U. Libraries at a Printing Center established in February 1965 at Saint Mary's University Library, Halifax. Because of my personal interest in printing and several attempts to find a less expensive means of producing cards, I offered at the November 1964 meeting of the Librarians' Committee to investigate the feasibility of printing cards for the A.A.U. Libraries on an offset press. In January 1965 a report was sent to the A.A.U. Librarians, outlining a tentative plan. Most of the Librarians expressed positive interest.

On the basis of this interest, Saint Mary's Library purchased an A.B. Dick 320 offset press (after careful comparison with competitive models), hired a full-time operator and began to produce its own cards. Following preliminary trials, Dalhousie asked to be admitted and the Printing Center was in business almost before we knew what had happened. In March, the Dalhousie Medical-Dental Library came into the plan, followed soon by Mount Saint Vincent and King's College. When certain supply problems and other difficulties have been resolved, several other libraries will enter the scheme.

In barest outline this cooperative venture operates as follows: the Printing Center supplies the press, operator, card stock and some incidental supplies. Participating libraries buy special library card masters from the Printing Center at cost. These masters are typed in each library and mailed to the Center where the specified number of cards is printed from each master and then returned by mail. Once a month each library is billed at the rate of 2c for each card produced for that library. The Center has not been operating long enough for us to know whether this extremely low cost will actually cover the overhead, but it is clear that even a slightly higher charge per card would represent a major saving for the participating libraries.

Of course, there have been difficulties. Some cataloguers have hesitated because added entries on duplicated cards are best placed on the front of all cards. Offset reproduction requires special grease-based carbon typewriter ribbons which in turn require some special handling. Best results have come from electric typewriters supplied with a plastic carbon ribbon, but quite satisfactory cards have been produced from masters prepared on standard machines with cotton carbon ribbons.

We are at present using not entirely satisfactory single sheet library card masters supplied by the A.B. Dick Company; on order are masters specially designed for our use. These will be supplied in zig-zag packs to allow continuous feeding into typewriters. But despite these and other problems, the cooperative Printing Center is an established fact, producing high-quality cards at a very low cost. There is no reason to suspect that this experiment will require major modifications and its success seems certain.

Central Microfilming Service

Also close to reality is a third cooperative scheme, a Microfilm Center to serve the A.A.U. Libraries. Upon the recommendation of the Librarians' Committee, the A.A.U. Executive has tentatively approved the establishment of a microfilming unit at the Nova Scotia Technical College in Halifax. Mr. M. R. Hussain, N.S.T.C. Librarian, is now preparing a cost estimate for the project. Details have not yet been worked out, but we are confident that this service will be established in the near future.

When the University Presidents in the A.P.L.A. region sought to pool their resources and to reduce competitive effort, the Librarians accepted the challenge with enthusiasm. It should be understood that this Librarians' group is only one of several cooperative groups of the parent body. This paper should be read merely as a preliminary progress report of our own activities to this end.

It seems to us that it is precisely in the area of library cooperation that the A.A.U. will win positive, measureable results. This is so because of the library's central and strategic position within the whole academic program; because of the great cost of providing modern library service, both in terms of professional staff and book resources, and because library activities are perhaps more amenable to cooperative effort than other areas of academic life. The Librarians' Committee is proud of its contribution to the ambitious and worthy plans of the Association of Atlantic Universities for fuller cooperation between the colleges and universities in this region of Canada.

Classified

DARTMOUTH REGIONAL LIBRARY BOARD requires **CHIEF LIBRARIAN**, B.A., B.L.S., to develop an expanding library system in a busy seacoast city and to plan new 1967 Centennial library building. Library system now comprises City Hall library and bookmobile. Present salary range \$7,000 - \$8,000. Starting salary commensurate with experience. Address applications or requests for further information to: Mrs. Eileen Stubbs, Chairman, Dartmouth Regional Library Board, 34 Sunset Drive, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE has a vacancy for a **General Librarian**. Position includes work in cataloguing and readers' services and considerable contact with faculty and students in a rapidly growing institution with over 58,000 volumes. Beginning salary, \$5,300. Required qualifications: an accredited BA, BLS degrees or equivalent. Applications should include curriculum vitae, academic transcripts, a recent photo and references. **Apply:** Sister Francis Dolores, Chief Librarian, Mount Saint Vincent College, Halifax.



Mr. Wilkinson, Dalhousie University Librarian, is a member of the C.L.A. Statistics Committee and the Resolutions Committee; of the Canadian Library Research and Development Council; of the C.A.C. U.L. Committee on the Use of Unique Materials and of the Committee on Position Classification and Salary Scales. He is also Chairman of the A.A.U. Librarians' Committee.

John P. Wilkinson

A.A.U. MECHANIZED UNION LIST OF SERIALS

In November 1964 the Librarians' Committee of the Association of Atlantic Universities discussed and approved two major co-operative projects for A.A.U. libraries. The first of these, the centralized duplication of unit cards, was assigned to St. Mary's University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia; and is now, on a limited scale, an accomplished fact. The second project, the mechanized listing of serials in A.A.U. libraries, was assigned to the Dalhousie University Library.

Plans for the implementing of the Dalhousie assignment were undertaken as a regular item of Dalhousie University Library Council business during December 1964 and January 1965; and, by February 1965, mechanized listing, under the operational supervision of Mrs. Ruth MacDonald, Head of the Dalhousie Technical Services Division, was begun as a special duty of the Serials Section of the University Library. The speed with which actual print-out was obtained resulted from two factors: first, the great deal of help which Dalhousie was able to obtain from the experience of others, notably from Jack E. Brown's article on the N.R.C.L. experiment;* and secondly, the decision of Library Council to learn further from operational experience at Dalhousie instead of hoping to solve all practical problems theoretically before beginning operations. The following brief description of the Dalhousie - A.A.U. (DA) operation follows deliberately the plan of Mr. Brown's pioneering article referred to above, since it is felt that this will facilitate possible comparisons between the N.R.C. and the Dalhousie projects.

The serials resources of the A.A.U. form a generally homogeneous geographic

*J. E. Brown and Peter Wolters, "Mechanized listing of serials at the National Research Council Library" in *Canadian Library* xix, 6 (May, 1963), pp. 420-26.

grouping, relatively weak in isolation but perhaps surprisingly strong in total. The Librarians' Committee of the A.A.U. felt that a regional union list would update, and therefore not conflict with, union lists prepared by NRC and the National Library. The initial DA print-out includes only the holdings of the Dalhousie University Main Library, a total of some 2,500 titles, and constitutes a relatively modest undertaking. The final print-out, including the holdings of most if not all A.A.U. libraries, will probably still total well under the 10,000 different serial titles held in 1963 by the National Research Council Library. Thus the demands of the Dalhousie-A.A.U. (DA) projects are less than the demands of the NRC project, and this factor is reflected in the columnar distribution of data on the DA card.

In adopting the mechanized approach the chief aim was, as in the case of the NRCL, to produce as efficiently as possible and at frequent intervals, a complete list of the serials received and held by the libraries included; but, also as in the case of the NRCL, it was found that additional coding to facilitate the preparation of ancillary lists was desirable (Table I, p. 54). Columns were, therefore, designated for the following data:

Alphanumeric group—Columns 1-5 (All cards)

In order to maintain an alphabetical arrangement of titles, and to permit resorting of the file, each card or set of cards is assigned a number. The alphanumeric distribution curve was finally set at an arbitrary phasing of forty-nine spaces between each currently held title, on the assumption that the pattern of serials additions at Dalhousie would not differ substantially with respect to alphabetization in the next fifty years, and that the serials collections of other libraries of the A.A.U. would have substantially the same alphabetical distribution that Dalhousie now has. Thus the DA sequence allows for the insertion of forty-nine titles between any two existing titles, as compared with the NRCL phasing of ninety-nine; and allows for up to 99,999 titles to be listed in alphanumeric sequence.

Subject group—Columns 6-7 (All cards)

Subject coding is elementary on the DA card. A two digit group classification code assigns one symbol to the major and one to the minor group. General areas and more specialized fields are coded at the same level. (Table II).

Location group—Columns 8-11 (All cards)

Provision is made for the code identification of ninety-nine co-operating library units, and for ninety-nine sub-locations within each library. Thus the code number for Dalhousie University is 01 with assigned sub-locations in the two digit minor group (Table III). The Medical and Law Libraries on the Dalhousie campus will be block coded as sub-locations within the 01 group.

Agent group—Column 12 (All cards)

The majority of the periodical subscriptions of the Dalhousie University Main Library are handled by three agents. The single digit code as developed for this group permits the addition of six additional specific agents, plus code indication of periodicals received from the publisher, as gifts or exchanges, and from other sources (Table IV).

Title group—Columns 13-62 (Title-cards)

The information punched in these columns determines the number of title-cards required for a given title. Provision is made in the card code for three title-cards; and abbreviations are used based on the *American Standard for Periodical Title Abbreviations*, New York, American Standards Association, 1964.

Holdings group—Columns 13-77 (Holdings-cards)

A numerical code records holdings, under title, of each co-operating library. Provision is made in the card code for eight holdings-cards per title per location.

Call Number group—Columns 63-77 (Title-cards)

Fifteen columns on each of the three title-cards are reserved for the call number of the title in the library indicated by the location group. Where possible the call number will print-out on one line, with spacing to indicate line breaks on the original catalogue card.

Language group—Column 78 (All cards)

A single digit code designates language of publication (Table V).

Duplicate group—Column 79 (All cards)

A 'yes only' digit code indicates duplicate sets of cards (title and holdings) distinguished only by their alphanumerical code and their subject code. Thus duplicates can be stopped on a straight alphanumerical listing or any on individual listing by subject, location, agent, or language.

Card code group—Column 80 (All cards)

Since more than one IBM card is required to describe both title and holdings, a single symbol code ensures the proper sequence of cards within a set and permits the separation of title-cards from holdings-cards. Title-cards are coded 1, 2, +; holdings-cards are coded 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0; the twelfth symbol (-) being kept in reserve.

An IBM-26 was used to key punch the data outlined above. Ideally, all information to be coded should be punched in one operation; but, because of the experimental nature of this project, it was decided that Divisional professional personnel should work from a preliminary print-out to add subject coding. Similarly, 'see references' were also added after the preliminary print-out. Columns 1-5, 8-77, and 80 were, therefore, punched first to record the alphanumber, the location, the agent, the title, the call number, and the card code. This information was obtained from the master Kardex file maintained by the Serials Section of the Main Library.

At this stage, the resulting cards were run through an IBM-407 stepped down to 100 lines per minute and, of course, programmed in advance for the assigned code. The first print-out was done on 11 inch rolls perforated at 11 inch intervals, the raw copy was corrected by the Serials Section, and new cards were punched where necessary (corrections of the IBM card also provided a valuable check on the accuracy of the Kardex record).

Sets of sheets from the initially revised print-out were then distributed to the various subject divisions for further proof-reading and professional librarians as-

TABLE II.
Two Column Subject Code.

00	- General coverage	50	- Political Science
01	- General abstracts, indexes and bibliographies	51	- Psychology: general
02	- General bibliography and library science	52	- Experimental and statistical psychology
03	- Humanities abstracts, indexes and bibliographies	53	- Physiological and comparative psychology
04	-	54	- Clinical and applied psychology
05	-	55	- Social and personality psychology
06	- Philosophy	56	- Developmental psychology
07	- Christian religions	57	- Municipal affairs
08	- Non-Christian religions	58	- Physical education
09	- Music	59	- Social work
0+	- Fine Arts	5+	- Sociology
0-	- Architecture	5-	-
10	- Linguistics	60	- Science abstracts, indexes and bibliographies
11	- Classical language and literature	61	- Science: general (including natural and physical science)
12	- Afro-Asian language and literature	62	- Mathematics (including applied mathematics, e.g., computers)
13	- Slavic language and literature	63	- Statistics
14	- Teutonic language and literature	64	- Astronomy
15	- English language	65	- Physics
16	- Romance language	66	- Chemistry (including crystallography)
17	-	67	- Geology and geophysics (mineralogy, petrology, palaeontology)
18	-	68	- Oceanography
19	-	69	- Geography (economic, cartography, geomorphology, hydrology)
1+	-	6+	- Botany
1-	- Other languages and literatures	6-	- Zoology
20	- General literature (including book review journals)	70	- Biology: general (including natural history and conservation)
21	- Drama and theatre	71	- Genetics
22	- Literary history and criticism	72	- Agriculture (including animal and plant culture, forestry)
23	- Canadian literature	73	-
24	- American literature	74	-
25	- English literature (British Isles)	75	- Technology (including mining)
26	- Romance literature	76	- Engineering (including chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical)
27	-	77	-
28	-	78	-
29	-	79	-
2+	-	7+	- Home economics
2-	-	7-	-
30	- Social Sciences abstracts, indexes and bibliographies	80	- Anatomy, histology
31	- Social Sciences: general	81	- Physiology, biochemistry
32	- Accounting	82	- Pharmacology
33	- Anthropology	83	- Pharmacy
34	- Biography	84	- Microbiology
35	- Business and Economics	85	- Parasitology
36	-	86	- Pathology
37	-	87	-
38	-	88	-
39	- Education	89	-
3+	-	8+	-
3-	-	8-	-
40	- History: general	90	- Medical abstracts, indexes and bibliographies
41	- Ancient history	91	- Medicine: general
42	- Medieval and Renaissance history	92	- Medicine: history
43	- Modern history (1700 -)	93	- Preventive medicine, social medicine, public health
44	- The Western hemisphere	94	- Medical specialities
45	- Europe and the Near East	95	- Surgery and surgical specialities
46	- Afro-Asian	96	- Gynecology and obstetrics
47	-	97	- Pediatrics
48	- Law: general (including common and civil law)	98	- Psychiatry
49	- Criminal law	99	- Dentistry, oral surgery
4+	- Law: Reports, statutes, etc.	9+	- Nursing
4-	- International law	9-	- Hospitals

TABLE III.
Four Column Location Code.

0101 -	Dalhousie Univ.	— Science
0102 -	" "	— Chemistry
0103 -	" "	— Biology
0104 -	" "	— Education
0105 -	" "	— Pharmacy
0106 -	" "	— Psychology
0107 -	" "	— Humanities Division Reading Room
0108 -	" "	— Social Science Division Reading Room
0109 -	" "	— Main Stacks
0110 -	" "	— Serials Department
0111 -	" "	— Librarian's Office
0112 -	" "	— Kipling Room
0113 -	" "	— Treasure Room
0114 -	" "	— Order Department
0115 -	" "	— Bibliographic Centre
0116 -	" "	— Microfilm Room
0117 -	" "	— Cataloguing Department
0118 -	" "	— Faculty Departments not separately coded
0119 -	" "	— Shirreff Hall
0120 -	" "	— Student Lounge: Main Library
0121 -	" "	— Government Documents Centre

TABLE IV.
One Column Agent Code.

1 -	Moore-Cottrell
2 -	Blackwell
3 -	Dawson
4 -	Direct from publisher
5 -	Gift (free)
6 -	Other
7 -	
8 -	
9 -	
0 -	
+	
-	

TABLE V.
One Column Dominant Language Code.

1 -	English
2 -	French
3 -	German
4 -	Russian
5 -	Spanish/Portuguese
6 -	Italian
7 -	Chinese/Japanese
8 -	French/German/English
9 -	Other polyglot
0 -	Other languages

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Miss Stuart, a recent graduate of the University of Toronto Library School, is now Bookmobile Librarian at the Halifax Memorial Library.

Nancy Stuart

A "BUGGY" DAY ON THE BOOKMOBILE

Don't let the title of this article mislead you — "buggy" refers to baby carriages and has nothing to do with bug-houses, horses, or insecticides. I should hasten to explain that "a buggy day" on the bookmobile is a nice, sunny day, one when all the young mothers can bring their little ones with them, and the carriages are lined up alongside the trailer.

This particular "buggy" day started off earlier than usual for me. Because I was working the night shift, I had the morning off and I was just settling down to my second cup of coffee when the telephone rang. I heard the voice of my favorite four year old "patron" asking me to watch her on Romper Room that morning. This I did with great delight and I was in quite a chipper mood as I headed for the Library; it was one of those days in which there was a veritable smell of Spring. It was uplifting to be in possession of an outdoor job in that kind of weather, and all signs pointed to a nice, relaxing day.

But we had forgotten one minor detail — this was to be the day when we were to have cameramen aboard taking film for a forthcoming television interview. So, for about an hour, we did the Highland Fling over and around lights and cables as our poor patrons suddenly found themselves pressed into service as "stars". Nevertheless, things soon calmed down again, and all went smoothly for quite some time — except for small incidents like telling the local problem child that if he insisted on chewing on a piece of wood, he would have to spit the chips outdoors instead of on the floor. At least he was *chewing* it this week instead of brandishing the stick.

Among the other visitors whom the sun had brought out was a sweet freckle-faced miss who last week had asked if we carried children's books. I had explained

that we only had books for grade nine and up, and she had completely floored me by stating that "although I'm only in grade three, I read exceptionally well for my age". I had offered her some degree of consolation by telling her that we hoped to have children's books eventually, so here she was, back again to see if "eventually was now."

By this time it was well into the afternoon and it looked as though our first stop of the day was to end on a peaceful note. What a hope! In stormed three little girls who proudly, and loudly, announced that they had been chased out of two locations that day. We hastily changed this total to three. At times I really wonder whether I should be happy that a fine day brings out such crowds of people.

It was now time for dinner and a change of location, and on a full stomach I felt better prepared to face the world. It was just as well, because we were soon deluged by hordes of neighborhood children eager to explore this new "recreation centre". Muttering thanks to somebody for providing me with a tall, strapping driver, I watched him herd them out the back door as fast as they came in the front. Now we were ready for our adult patrons.

In spite of the approaching darkness, the fine weather continued to bring out large numbers of people; providentially, this group had left their "buggies" behind. Uneasy because things were going along much too quietly for this particular stop, I kept a watchful eye for the unexpected: I was not to be disappointed. Onto the location charged two little boys bearing guitars (which consisted of a plank of wood, and nothing else) and they proceeded to give us a gratuitous but apparently well-rehearsed concert. Once again things threatened to get out-of-hand and the driver rescued me from some unknown fate just at the very moment when four young ladies came aboard to offer background accompaniment. Accompany them they did — right out the door.

And once again I thought how lucky we were to have patrons who didn't demand any great degree of silence; invariably, after each such incident they settled into their browsing again, just as if they had had no interruption. The rest of the evening passed uneventfully and it was soon time to close up shop. Shouting a cherry good-night to the driver, I hopped into my car only to find a parking ticket flapping on the windshield. This seemed to be a fitting, almost expected conclusion to yet another "buggy" day on the bookmobile.

Have you registered yet?

for the 26th A.P.L.A. Conference
St. John's, Newfoundland, August 30-31, 1965
Pre-registration forms in **APLA Bulletin, XXVIII (1965) no. 4, p. 11**

This is the second in a series of articles on the problem of reclassification. The first appeared in the February 1965 issue of this Bulletin; the third by Miss Margaret Williams, Mr. Gattinger's Assistant Librarian and Head Cataloguer at Memorial University Library, St. John's, Nfld., will appear in the next issue.

F. Eugene Gattinger

RECLASSIFICATION IN CANADIAN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Part II

It will be recalled that in 1955 Eaton (1) reported on a summary of classification systems in United States college and university libraries. Part II of this series may be read as a complementary study of Canadian academic libraries one decade later; however the series itself is meant to provide the setting for a third and final paper in which Head Cataloguer Margaret Williams of Memorial University of Newfoundland describes a reclassification programme, now in its third year. (Miss William's paper will be read at the 26th Conference of A.P. L.A., August 30-31, 1965.)

At a time when most academic librarians in Canada are concerning themselves with data processing techniques, talk about reclassification schemes of any kind employing 3 x 5 cards would seem to be anachronistic. It should therefore be recorded that we are at present programming at M.U.N. a short-title catalogue on IBM 1620 tabulating equipment for one section of our library even while the main collection is undergoing a ten-year conversion programme from D.C. to L.C. The computer programme is in the nature of a pilot study on 10,000 volumes and will compare at many points with the *Short-Title Catalogue* of the Engineering Library at the University of Rochester.(2) I mention this to emphasize that whereas Eaton's survey took its rise from an interest in Library education, the present A.P. L.A. Master Plan survey is predicated on the belief that the universal adoption of L.C. in Canadian academic libraries will greatly enhance our potential for cost-sharing and for co-operation in such areas as data processing (3), the production of computerized book catalogs and union serial lists, as well as such co-operative procedures as Inter-library Loans which begin now to reach beyond Xerox and Telex stages.

In 1964 I canvassed 60 college and university libraries in Canada on the subject of library classification schemes and was greeted by a 97% response, itself an indication of current interest in this perennial problem. Before analysing the responses to questions critically, a few general observations may be of interest.

Whereas Eaton's survey showed that the major wave of reclassification in the United States occurred after World War I, a comparable flurry of activity took place in our own libraries immediately following World War II. The reason for this will be obvious to most academic librarians in Canada. Also for reasons which will be obvious to students of the development of library classification in North America, our own conversions have been almost uniformly from D.C. to L.C. whereas the United States survey of 1955 showed that conversions were taking place both to L.C. and D.C. and these from a very wide variety of systems, many of which are names encountered only, if at all, in library schools. These systems included also a host of what were called "local schemes".

In Canada at present, only 31% of our academic libraries are using D.C. as compared with 84.6% in the United States, a percentage figure which will have dropped somewhat during the past decade. As will be seen, Canada's situation based on total volumes indicates that at present 50% of our books are classed by L.C. and that with the completion of conversion programmes now begun, this figure will have risen to 68% (see Figures 1 and 3). Extrapolation of Eaton's percentages suggests that United States figures would fall short of this, even to-day. It would appear evident that both their size and their earlier development have militated against ease of conversion; and a recent study by A. R. Rowland (4) suggests the possibility that this figure is being kept down by the junior college libraries in the United States, only 3.5% of which had adopted L.C. by 1963.

Finally, because of our relative smallness and late arrival in the field, it is perhaps irrelevant but nevertheless tempting to record that we in Canada have had no major relapses of conversion schemes comparable to Cornell's experience (though notably several of our larger collections still use Cutter or D.C.); that no Canadian libraries admit to having three or even four functional classification schemes in a single library; and that we have apparently only one professional who claims to have "developed my own scheme from which I will never be converted". This librarian admits that the scheme has some imperfections. Accordingly, an imminent Canadian solution to this vexing world problem should not be anticipated.

The questionnaire was designed to evoke brief responses to quite standard questions which would yield only quantitative deductions. Accordingly, nothing said here should be interpreted as a qualitative assessment of cataloguing practices in Canadian academic libraries. If our tribulations in this matter have taught us anything, surely it is that classification systems are good or bad only in relation to the manner in which they serve the needs of our library patrons. Every librarian's dream for a major reclassification must necessarily be conditioned by the type and effectiveness of that classification scheme which history bequeathed to the present library. With the exception of one large library and several small ones, most librarians who have not converted to L.C. stress, often in long and unsolicited paragraphs, that they would undertake the programme immediately if they could find professional staff. Only a few record that lack of funds would restrict positive action on a conversion programme; and these librarians hasten to add that in the long run, their present drift will ultimately be much more costly in terms of money and efficiency than a reclassification programme. Staff shortages, however, preclude immediate action in several of our larger libraries.

In general, the questionnaire sought to elicit responses on the type of classification scheme in use, whether this scheme represented a *reclassification* and, if so, from what previous system; respondents were asked to indicate when the conversion commenced and when it was completed, or expected to be completed. Those who were not now using L.C. were asked whether they wished to do so and indicate, on a priority basis, what they took to be the impediments to immediate action.

The following graphs will require little explanation. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of classification systems now being used in 58 libraries, arranged by size of collections.

Figure 1					
Libraries by size	L.C.	D.C.	Cutter	Other	Total
1 million - 500,000	3	1	1	—	5
500,000 - 250,000	4	1	—	—	5
250,000 - 100,000	10	1	—	—	11
100,000 - 50,000	6	9	1	—	16
50,000 - 0	13	6	1	1	21
Totals	36	18	3	1	58
%Totals	62.09	31.05	5.17	1.7	—

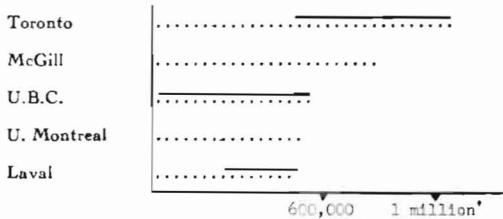
The graphs in Figure 2 represent the current situation in relation to specific libraries and those in Figure 3 reflect the distribution in relation to total book resources, based on 1963 D.B.S. figures. The projected dotted lines indicate the approximate situation after all present conversion programmes have been completed.

Results of the survey have been analysed statistically in five separate groupings. These are specified as Groups 1 to 5 in descending order by size of library operation. Clearly, Groups 2, 3 and 5 (Figure 3) show signs of achieving a predominately L.C. character. Most of the libraries in Groups 2 and 3 were commenced after 1900 and either began with L.C. or were sufficiently small to permit conversion during the 1930's, or subsequently. Group 5 is made up predominately of smaller university and college libraries which began after World War II and adopted L.C. as a matter of course. Obviously size, cost, and availability of staff are inhibiting factors in Group 1 where two large libraries remain unconverted, one of which hopes to start an L.C. programme "within two years time".

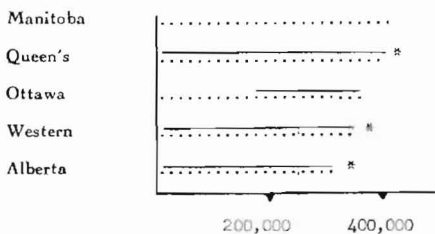
It is only in Group 4 that L.C. has not made appreciable gains for reasons which the survey did not bring out. Commentary by many of the librarians in this group indicates a reluctance to take the plunge for several reasons. Some admit to being "very undecided"; others argue that "so little has been written on conversion programmes" (a survey of the literature would refute this, surely); and others are

Figure 2

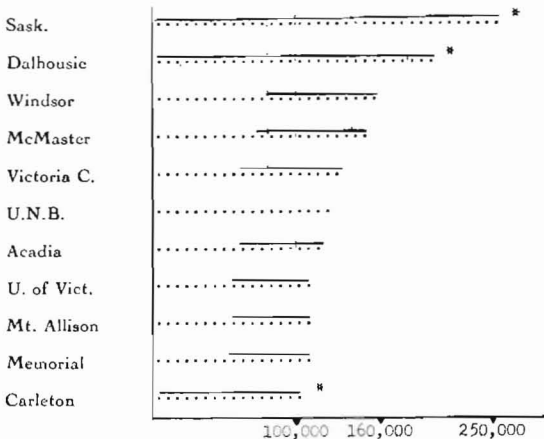
Group 1 (1 mill. + - 500,000 vols)







Group 2 (500,000 - 250,000 vols)

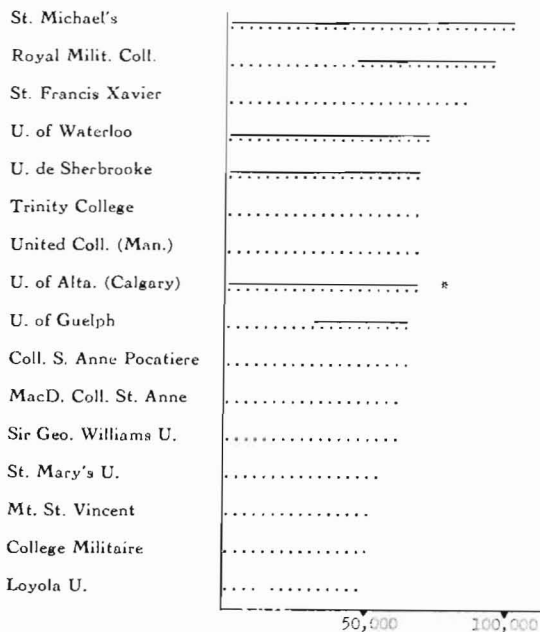


Group 3 (250,000 - 100,000 vols)



-  Library of Congress
-  Dewey or 'other'
-  Being reclassified to L.C.
-  Reclass. to L.C. complete

Group 4 (100,000 - 50,000 vols.)



Group 5 (50,000 - 0 vols.)

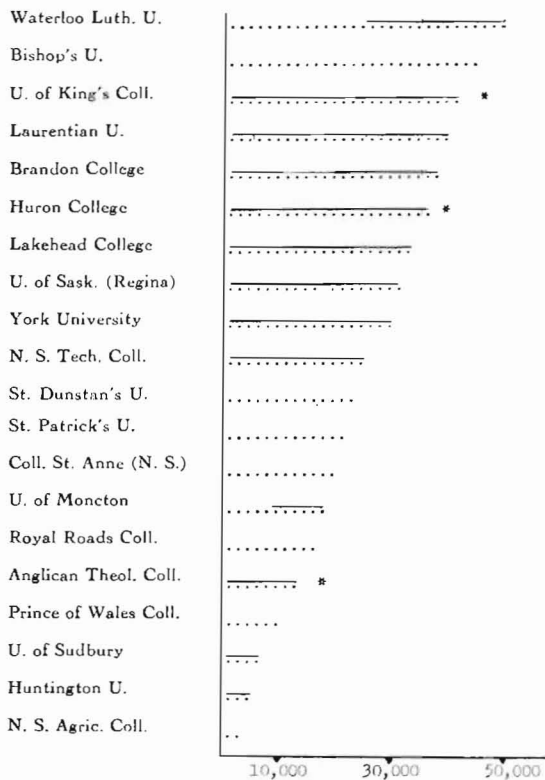
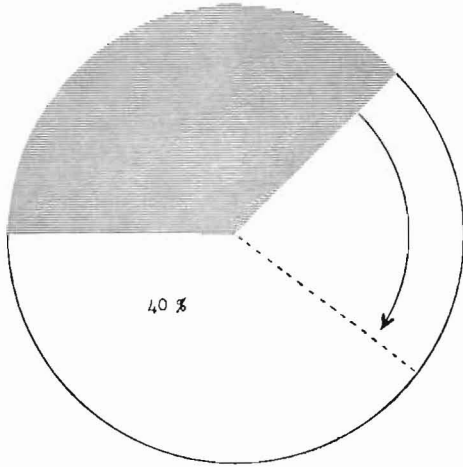
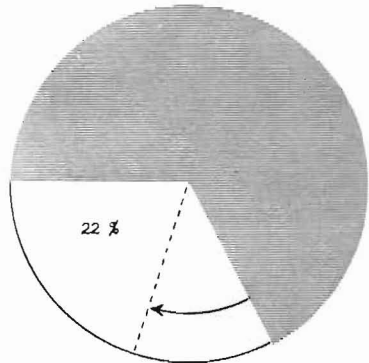


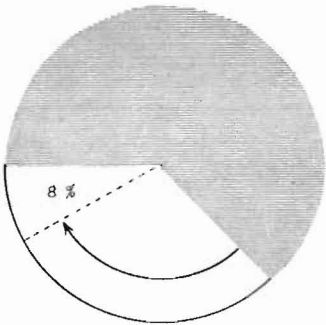
Figure 3



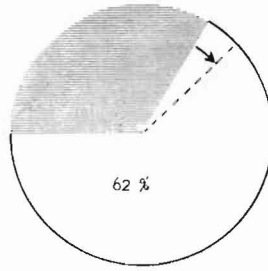
Group 1: 3,400,000 vols.



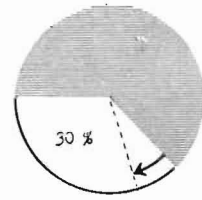
Group 2: 1,800,000 vols.



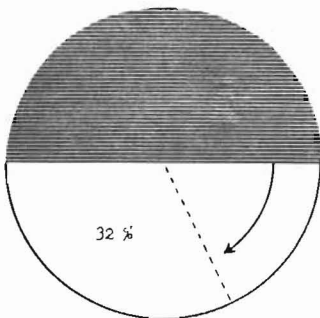
Group 3: 1,600,000 vols.



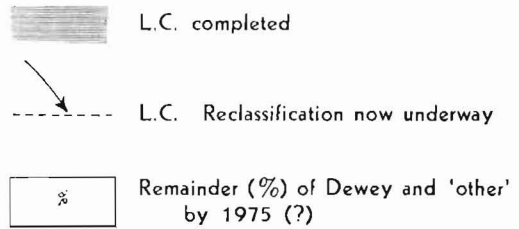
Group 4: 1,016,000 vols.



Group 5: 510,000 vols



Cumulative totals, all groups:
approx. 8.3. mill.



apparently hesitating because they wish to know in what way, if at all, open or closed stack arrangement should influence their decision for this particular size of library. A number of librarians in Group 4 have written to me subsequently for a report on the survey, apparently in the hope that the questionnaire would resolve their dilemma. This survey did not, of course, set out to analyse this particular problem. It merely attempts to press the claim for a wider use of L.C. in Canadian academic libraries for reasons which have been outlined.

By way of conclusion, it might be instructive to quote or paraphrase some few of those comments which may throw light upon the general question of reclassification. Many librarians were quick to point out that reclassification of a library does not necessarily mean that the entire collection, or all libraries in a given university complex, had to be catalogued and classified by L.C. This point of view was well summarized by one librarian who wrote:

Our major collection will be completed to L.C. by 1970 It was never our intention to convert the whole of the old collection. For example, our rare books are not classed but shelved by size and serial number. As we go along, there are likely to be other *closed* collections shelved this way for efficiency of storage. It may be that U.D.C., being systematic and general, would be best adapted to the future development of this university library in the matter of automatic retrieval of bibliographical information and automatic handling of recordsbut do we have to convert again?

Another comment, this time a cry from the heart:

Having inflicted a reclassification project on one university, I hesitate to start one here even in the face of reaching one million volumes before my retirement; one plunge a lifetime is plenty! As a rough estimate, I should think it would cost us approximately \$2.00 per volume and where can I find even one more good cataloguer? Seriously, except for a shortage of cataloguers, I would start conversion to L.C. tomorrow . . . perhaps we will have to await a government project to aid unemployed cataloguers—as actually happened in the thirties.

It is noteworthy that many librarians in Group 4, especially of the colleges, say that they may undertake reclassification to L.C. if for no other reason than present and projected growth rates on their campus in areas of research, teaching, and graduate studies. Expert opinion on the subject of L.C.'s advantages in relation to size of academic library would indicate that these Canadian librarians would be commencing reclassification programmes for the right reasons. At the time this survey was being made, incidentally, a civil service review board was expected momentarily to recommend conversion to L.C. of all Canservcol Library Systems (Canadian Service Colleges).

One junior college librarian voiced the opinion of many when she said that their programme was so closely co-ordinated with the provincial and public library Dewey systems that conversion would seem to be impracticable, however necessary for other reasons. One librarian in the Group 3 category observed that they completed their conversion without financial stresses or service dislocations. In her opinion, also, if a cataloguing department is working efficiently, reclassification and

recataloguing can be added to its routines without seriously hampering its work flow.

Another librarian gave exact figures on a five-year conversion programme for 100,000 volumes. His expense of \$37,000.00 covered office equipment and supplies, two permanent people (a professional cataloguer and a typist) as well as "innumerable part-time students and summer help". He believes that he could match these cost figures even to-day in view of greatly improved technological processes.

The third paper in this series will touch upon some of these processes including the use of Xerox, a microfilm camera, electronic card duplicators, and a mechanical labelling device.

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1. Eaton, T., "Classification in College and University Libraries," *College and Research Libraries*, XVI (1955), 168-176.
2. Richmond, Phyllis A., "A Short-Title Catalog Made with IBM Tabulating Equipment," *Library Resources and Technical Services*, VII (1963), 81-91.
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4. Rowland, A.R., "Cataloging and Classification in Junior College Libraries," *Library Resources and Technical Services*, VII (1963), 254-258.

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Executive meeting, February 1965, l to r: Mr. Boylan, Miss Home, Mr. Gatterger, Miss Fullerton, Miss Currie, Miss Elliott, Fr. Hallam.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

-- 26th A.P.L.A. Conference, August 30 -31, 1965
M.U.N. Library, St. John's, Nfld.,

On January 20th librarians in the St. John's area met to discuss preliminary plans for the 26th Annual Conference of A.P.L.A. to be held at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, August 30-31, 1965; they approved tentative programme.

On February 6 the mid-winter executive meeting of A.P.L.A. Officers took place at the Halifax Memorial Library. In addition to executive members, the following were in attendance: Molly Cameron (A.P.L.A. Scholarship); Shirley Elliott (*APLA Checklist*, also Chairman, Nominations Committee); Fr. G. Hallam, S.J. (Assistant-Editor, *APLA Bulletin*).

The Executive approved Conference agenda, tentatively as follows:

Sun. Aug. 29,	1.30 p.m.	Tour(s)
	7.00 "	Registration
	7.30 "	Opening of Newfoundlandiana Display
	8.30 "	Film: "And Something More" (Knapp school libraries project)
	9.00 "	Reception.
Mon. Aug. 30,	8.30 a.m.	Registration continues
	9.15 "	Official welcome (s)
	9.30 "	First General Session—business
	11.00 "	Theme Speaker: Dr. A. C. Hunter, Dean Emeritus, "The Development of Libraries in Newfoundland"
	12.30 p.m.	Luncheon followed by discussion of Dr. Hunter's paper (Chairman: R. M. Donovan)
	2.30 "	Fr. G. Hallam, S.J., "Library Buildings"
	4.00 "	Riaz Hussain: "The Photocopying Complex"
6.00 "	Reception	
7.00 "	Dinner	

Tues. Aug. 31,	9.00 a.m.	Second General Meeting, including reports of Provincial Vice-Presidents
	10.30 "	Margaret Williams: "M.U.N's Reclassification Project"
	12.30 p.m.	Luncheon
	2.30 "	Third General Meeting, concludes provincial reports, resolutions, etc. New executive.
	4.00 "	Tours, sight-seeing, shopping, etc.
	8.00 "	Joint-executive meeting (if possible)

General decisions of A.P.L.A. Executive's mid-winter meeting:

1. Notwithstanding Gosling Memorial Library's offer of alternative programmes for public, regional, special librarians, it was agreed that most A.P.L.A. membership would wish to hear "Master Plan" papers on university and college libraries, this being the general Conference theme.

2. The selection of the "Master Plan" Chairman and Committee would be deferred until the 26th Conference in August.

3. Shirley Elliott's decision to resign as Editor of *APLA Checklist* after publishing current issue was reluctantly accepted; plans are now projected to have bibliographical entries reported on standard *pro forma* cards and sent to a central office where bibliographer-secretary would prepare "copy" for A.P.E.C. publisher; A.P.L.A. Executive now seeking small subsidy (honorarium) for this purpose (A.D.B.?)

4. Past-President Kathleen Currie agreed to serve on a Committee which would study and report to 26th Conference on Mr. Hubert Button's motion concerning trustee membership on A.P.L.A. Executive.

5. Executive approved formally an earlier decision to defer granting of A.P.L.A. Scholarship for one year; donations to the Fund would, however, be solicited by Chairman of Scholarship Committee, Molly Cameron.

6. Assistant-Editor of *APLA Bulletin*, Fr. G. Hallam, S.J., gave a progress report on plans for the complete re-vamping of the quarterly as outlined at 25th Conference [XXVIII (1965) no. 4, pp. 3, 6, 8.]

7. Shirley Elliott acknowledged her appointment as Chairman of the Nominating Committee for the 1965-66 Executive. Miss Elliott has subsequently released the following slate:

President: Douglas Boylan, Confederation Centre Library, P. E. I.
 Vice-President, Nova Scotia and President-Elect: Mrs. Dorothy Cooke
 Vice-President, Newfoundland: Miss Patricia Rahal
 Vice-President, Prince Edward Island: Mr. Wm. Ledwell
 Vice-President, New Brunswick: to be announced
 Past-President: F. Eugene Gattinger
 Additional nominations possible from the Conference floor.

Conference Registration: Please forward advance registration form immediately [see XXVIII (1965) no. 4, p. 11] if you have not already done so.



Architect's sketch of the new branch of the Halifax Memorial Library

SEASCOPE S

Miss Phyllis Westbury,
James McConnell Memorial Library,
Sydney, N. S.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Halifax (City) Regional Library Board has released plans for a North End Branch Library to commemorate those who lost their lives in the Halifax Explosion of 1917. The half-million dollar structure will hold 60,000 volumes and contain facilities for a children's section (including a special penthouse story room), bookmobile service, a conference room and a large multi-purpose area. In these new quarters it is hoped to develop the Library's adult education programme.

Miss Frances Geitzler, the 1964-65 A.P.L.A. Scholarship winner, will join the Reference Division of Halifax Memorial Library this autumn.

Congratulations to Mr. John P. Wilkinson, Dalhousie University Librarian, who has been named Professor of Library Science of the Library School, University of Toronto, where he will be responsible for courses in Academic Librarianship, Methods of Research in Librarianship and Library Administration. Since coming to Dalhousie in 1960, Mr. Wilkinson has been an active participant in A.P.L.A. programmes.

NEWFOUNDLAND

If present plans materialize more new libraries will be built in Newfoundland this year than at any time in its history. As Centennial projects, new libraries and extensions will be erected in Corner Brook, Carbonear and St. Anthony. In Stephenville Crossing, Gaultois, Change Islands, Hermitage, Bishop's Falls and Fox Harbour, P.B., and the twin towns of Badger's Quay-Valleyfield where there has been no library service, new libraries are being planned. In these towns the libraries will be housed with other community services, as will new libraries in Stephenville, Gander, Baie Verte, and St. George's.

The author, Farley Mowat, since coming to live in Burgeo, has taken a keen interest in the library there. He was recently appointed a member of the Burgeo Library Board.

The St. John's Branch of the Canadian Federation of University Women recently gave a donation to the Public Library for the purchase of books for the Boys' and Girls' Division, the second time within a year that this organization has made a much appreciated monetary gift to the Library.

NEW BRUNSWICK

James F. MacEacheron, Director of New Brunswick Central Library Services, notes that interests in the subject of library resources and buildings in his province have been quickened with the advent of several Centennial projects. Chief among these will be the provision of the Restigouche Regional Library with libraries to be built in Campbellton and Dalhousie. A new bookmobile service would provide library resources for fringe areas of the regional system. This would bring to three the number of regional libraries in New Brunswick, the other being Albert-Westmorland-Kent and the York Regional Library. There is great interest in a Saint John Regional Library system, and it is clear that Saint John, Lancaster, and environs may achieve a joint arrangement for their region in the immediate future.

The Saint John Free Public Library is seeking a budget of \$118,000.00 of which \$8,334.00 will go into the University of New Brunswick Fund in connection with the projected university for that city. Circulation figures for the Public Library averaged 5.5 books per capita (1961 census) with circulation up by 34,000 units. It is clear that Chief Librarian **Helen Cummings** is holding her own against television and other modern distractions. Congratulations!

The Town Council of Bathurst has approved design plans for a \$107,000 library to be built in Coronation Park. A "Buy a Bond" Drive has commenced and this is to be followed with "Buy a Brick" and "Buy a Book" drives all of which are known locally as "the B.A.B. effort". The library project has been initiated under the Committee Chairmanship of **Mr. Reginald Miller**.

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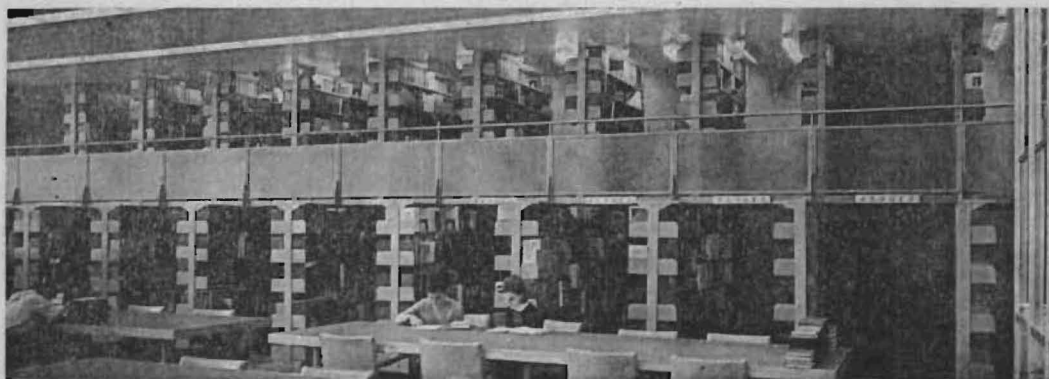
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