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# APLA

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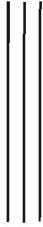
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# APLA

## BULLETIN

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The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association representing every type of library serving the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.

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## Bulletin Deadlines

- February 1 .....Spring issue
- May 1 .....Summer issue
- August 1 .....Fall issue
- November 1 .....Winter issue

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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## SUMMER, 1976, VOL. 40, No. 2

## REPORT FROM THE PAST PRESIDENT

On May 14th delegates began to arrive for the 37th annual conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, which was held at St. Bride's College, St. John's, Nfld. Fears were expressed earlier in the year that very few people would attend due to austerity budgeting; and the fact that CLA will meet at Halifax, and many people would select to attend the annual meeting of CLA instead. We were correct on both counts—many people were unable to attend due to lack of finances; many others chose to attend CLA.

However, ninety-five people registered for the APLA conference, made up of representatives from the four Atlantic Provinces.

The theme for the conference was *Self-Sufficiency or Sharing Resources*. The programme emphasizing the theme was presented by the Bibliographic Centre Committee using a re-actor panel after the convener of the committee, Eileen Travis, gave a presentation of background information. Also the Book Storage Committee, under the direction of Agnez Hall, presented the pro and con of such a regional centre, with the assistance of a panel. A third aspect of the programme was given by Flora Patterson of the National Library of Canada. Special emphasis in her address was centred around the special collection services available to libraries, through the National Library's Public Service Department.

A number of ideas were expressed by the members present, which indicated a keen interest in the proposed Bibliographic Centre or network, and a Book Storage plan. On the other hand it was quite obvious that most people did not have sufficient information and knowledge of what was involved in the establishment of a Bibliographic Centre.

The question of what term to use for a person heading a committee received sufficient attention to result in a resolution. It was agreed by the Association that the term Convener be used for the person who chairs a committee. This will require a change in the constitution, and the Executive has been requested to take the necessary action to implement the change.

Charging for inter-library loans came up for discussion. Great concern was expressed over the action taken by some libraries in Canada to charge a fee. To solidify the libraries in the Atlantic Provinces on this matter a resolution was passed supporting the concept of free exchange of information among libraries, particularly through the Inter-Library Loan operation. The Association is urging "all administrative librarians in all types of libraries to agree to maintain the present free exchange of information by Inter-library loan among Atlantic libraries and not impose new charges for such services." This would continue until a full examination of the recent study by Stuart-Stubbs is completed or a solution to this problem can be reached—if this does not happen by the next APLA conference, the matter will be discussed further.

A new committee on Aims and Objectives has been set up to co-ordinate specific projects planned for the committees on Relations with Organizations, Publications and Membership.

A resolution proposed plans for a workshop dealing with basic information about the idea of a Bibliographic centre.

A highlight of the conference was the awarding of the merit award to James F. MacEacheron, Director of Library Services for New Brunswick. Congratulations Jim!

The outstanding student from the Dalhousie University Library School was awarded the annual scholarship—Ronald McKinnon of New Waterford was the successful recipient. Congratulations Ron!

It was a successful conference—sorry more of you were unable to attend. Maybe the next time around you will plan to attend the conference in Newfoundland—hopefully budgets will be bigger by then.

Since this will be my last message "from the President's Desk", I wish to express my sincere thanks to the members for their un-failing assistance. To the new executive, my sincere good wish.

Pearce J. Penney  
Past President, APLA

# A MICROFORM POLICY STATEMENT

*Janet Phillipps chaired the Committee which developed this proposal for U.N.B.'s Harriet Irving Library.*

In recent years librarians have become increasingly aware of the need for microform standards. Attending the First Annual Microform Conference in New York in October 1975 inspired me to suggest that the University of New Brunswick Library adopt microform standards embracing the areas of acquisition of microforms from commercial and non-commercial sources, quality control of in-house microfilm projects and service to users.

A committee consisting of representatives of several library departments was formed and produced a policy statement which has since been approved in principle by the department heads and librarians.

Since there are many opportunities for co-operation in the microform field and one library acting alone can have little effect on the policies of microform publishers, it was decided that an edited version of the policy statement should be made public with the hope that discussion will lead to increased cooperation. The parts of the statement which concern idiosyncracies of the University of New Brunswick Library have been omitted.

The Library should seek maximum exploitation of its microform resources and treat microforms equally with other parts of the collection. The means to this end include selection of materials, the provision of convenient bibliographic and physical access to the collection, adherence to certain standards of quality and improvement of the environment conditions under which microforms are used. The Committee recognized that this policy statement does not cover all aspects of the subject and recommends that additional sections be added as problems arise.

## 1. *The purchase of microforms from commercial and non-commercial sources.*

- A. In evaluating micropublications, the library will follow the standards laid down in Alan Veaner's *The Evaluation of Micropublications* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1971), the ANSI standards when applicable, and reviews of individual publications.

Minimum standards required of publishers.

1. There should be an eye-legible, abbreviated bibliographic citation for each item.
  2. A full bibliographic description should be included on the microform, e.g. a copy of the catalogue card.
  3. The reduction ratio should be given.
    1. The location of the master negative should be made known.
  5. The location of the original material should be given.
  6. Until such time as standards for non-silver film are accepted, silver halide film is preferred for permanent acquisitions. When non-silver film to be purchased for the Library's collections, the Library should ascertain whether replacement copies of individual parts are available free or at a reasonable cost. The committee recognizes that free replacement copies are unlikely to be available if the publisher goes out of business. The Committee also recognizes that any heavily used microfilm may eventually wear out and have to be replaced.
  7. Publishers/suppliers will be expected to provide adequate and non-contaminating packaging for their products. (See Veaner's *The Evaluation of Micropublications*, pp 28-30).
- B. Publishers will be expected to adhere to the standards of the American National Standards Institute or similar standards from other countries. The ANSI standards include:
1. PH1.28-1969. *Specifications for Photographic Film for Archival Records, Silver-Gelatin Type, on Cellulose Ester Base.*
  2. PH1.29-1958 (R1969). *Methods for Determining the Curl of Photographic Film.*

3. PH1.31-1965. *Method for Determining the Brittleness of Photographic Film.*
  4. PH1.8-1958. *Method for Determining the Thiosulfate Content of Processed Black-and-White Photographic Film and Plates.*
  5. PH5.3-1967. *Specification for 16 mm and 35 mm Silver-Gelatin Microfilms for Reel Applications.*
  6. PH5.6-1968. *Dimensions for 100-Foot Reels for Processed 16mm and 35mm Microfilm.*
  7. Z39.26-1975. "American National Standard for the Advertising of Micropublications." *Microform Review*, 4(July, 1975), p,177-179.
- C. A decision on the purchase of any large microform collection will be delayed until information about the degree of bibliographic control provided by the publisher has been obtained. The Library may request samples of any indexes, guides or catalogue cards provided by the publisher and also a sample of the text on approval. It is also reasonable for the library to require a complete list of the contents of any set in order to determine its usefulness and the amount of overlap with collections already held. The publisher should indicate which items are actually available and which are yet to be filmed.
- D. When considering the purchase of a large research collection which would be unlikely to be used frequently the Library should determine whether other libraries in the Atlantic Provinces own or plan to purchase, the collection. A survey as suggested in section 1.F.4(b) would aid in the sharing of resources. When foreign newspapers not directly related to undergraduate courses are held by the National Library, the Library may decide to rely on inter-library loan until demand justifies purchasing the paper on microfilm.
- E. Inspection of materials as they arrive is essential to insure that standards are met.
1. As soon as possible after arrival, micropublications will be inspected for improper packing and technical or bibliographic defects.
  2. When a collection is found to be in any way defective, the staff concerned shall take appropriate action.
- F. Bibliographic control is necessary for maximum exploitation of resources and user satisfaction.
1. The nature of the original material shall determine the treatment of the microform. It is recognized that full cataloguing of all material, including large sets, is desirable.
  2. The Anglo-American code will be used for cataloguing microforms.
  3. Broad classification numbers will be used for monographic items and manuscript collections.
  4. Cooperation in the bibliographic control of large sets is desirable in order to reduce the cost to individual institutions and make materials available more quickly.
    - (a) The committee favours the inclusion of microforms in any automated system such as UNICAT, which the Library subscribes to. If necessary for access and if financially feasible the Library should add a local use tag for serial retrieval.
    - (b) The Committee recommends that the Library suggest to the AAU librarians a survey of large microforms set in the AAU libraries, and of the cataloguing copy available for sharing.
- 11 *In-house microfilm programmes.*
- A. Consideration should be given to the establishment of the position of supervisor of all reprographic services in the Library. The supervisor should be a librarian.
  - B. As far as the limitations of budget, equipment and staff permit, the Library will attempt to adhere to the standards required of other publishers in its own micropublications.



1. Designated members of the Library staff will supervise the preparation of materials for filming and maintain liaison with the microfilm technicians to insure quality control. The staff members concerned should acquire the necessary technical background.
2. The technicians should be familiar with the Library's microform policy and with all standards and handbooks referred to by the policy statement. Librarians will instruct the technicians on bibliographic standards when necessary. The technicians should be included in the Library's staff development programme.
3. Selection of material for filming. The Library will continue to cooperate with other New Brunswick libraries in setting priorities for filming and avoiding duplication of effort. The committee feels that the Library should encourage the New Brunswick Microfilm Committee to publicize its activities through the literature and to promote wider cooperation in the Atlantic Provinces.
  - (a) The Collections librarians shall coordinate the selection of material for filming, not covered by the cooperative programme. Major orders from other libraries and individuals requiring the production of camera negatives shall be approved by a Collections librarian. This function may eventually be transferred to the supervisor of reprographic services.
  - (b) Since it is always more expensive to produce high quality microfilms in-house than to purchase them from commercial sources, a thorough check shall be made before any materials are filmed, to see if the items are available for purchase. This rule should apply to microfilm orders from other libraries and individuals as well as to any preservation microfilming the Library may choose to do.
  - (c) Orders from other libraries and individuals, requiring the production of camera negatives shall not be permitted to interfere with the Library's own filming programme or with the cooperative project of the New Brunswick Microfilm Committee. In general, orders from individuals shall be limited to one reel (100 feet of film). The number of frames on a reel will vary depending on the page size and reduction ratio. To give an indication of the amount of material one reel can accommodate, we may say that for a thesis with pages 8½" by 11" the average number of frames per foot is fourteen.
  - (d) When necessary, the Collections Department will obtain copyright clearance before materials are microfilmed. The letter giving clearance shall be filmed before the title-page of the book.
1. Newspapers and periodicals. In microfilming newspapers, the Library shall adhere to the guidelines in *Specifications for microfilming of Newspapers in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1972) and to standards referred to in this guide. The *Proposed NIA Standard for Microfilming Newspapers*, which is also helpful, may be adopted when the standard has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.
5. Books and pamphlets. In microfilming books and pamphlets the Library shall adhere to the guidelines in *Specifications for the Microfilming of Books and Pamphlets in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1973) and to standards referred to in this guide.
  - (a) For the sake of economy, more than one book in the same general subject area may be filmed on one camera negative with space between the books so that the use copies may be cut apart. For cataloguing

purposes and for convenience, use copies should normally be on separate reels.

- (b) If a number of pamphlets are to be filmed, they should be arranged in a logical order and numbered as a series, in consultation with the Cataloguing Department.
- 6. Manuscripts. In microfilming manuscript collections the Library shall follow the relevant guidelines in *The Selection and Preparation of Records for Publication on Microfilm* by Frank B. Evans (Washington: National Archives and Record Service, 1970). This guide may be replaced by Canadian guidelines if such become available.
- 7. Quality control. There shall be routine checks of new camera negatives to insure that they adhere to the standards set down in this policy statement. A record of the reel by reel checks should be kept.
- 8. Storage conditions for camera negatives. The committee recommends that the New Brunswick Microfilm Committee investigate the possibility of establishing a cooperative storage vault for camera negatives.

Ideally, the vault should have attached to it facilities for making sub-masters. The camera negatives would then be less exposed to loss or damage by change in temperature, etc.

### III. *Service to users.*

The committee feels that the environmental conditions under which microforms are used are an important factor in user acceptance.

- A. Conditions in the short term. This section relates to conditions unique to U.N.B. and has been omitted.
- B. Long range planning. The committee discussed the need for long range planning, whether or not the collection should be dispersed or kept separate and if kept a separate collection whether open or closed. It was agreed that facilities at other institutions should be examined before any decisions are made. The Committee feels that the microforms area should be as much as possible like other parts of the library with adequate staff to encourage maximum use of the collection. Reader-printers should be in the immediate vicinity of the reading area which should be protected from the noise and activity connected with the reader-printers.

# READING HABITS OF GRADE NINES IN NOVA SCOTIA

*Holly Barry Lewis is a 1976 graduate of the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, and prepared this paper in 1975 for the course Young Adults' Literature and Media Interest.*

The questionnaire was administered to a total of 138 students throughout Nova Scotia in early 1975. They were collated in three groups, based on the grade level — which for this survey consisted of only grade 9A, and the two sexes. The groups are unequal in

size; therefore, wherever raw data is given the difference in size of the group being considered must be taken into account.

Table I: Age Groupings

All the 138 respondents were between the ages of 13 and 16.

Table IA: Sex Groupings

Male 55 39.9%  
Female 83 60.1%  
Male

Table II: Number of Hours Read Per Week

Hours	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
0-7	73	52.9%	29	52.7%	38	45.7%
8-15	29	21.0%	10	19.1%	16	19.4%
16-23	8	5.8%	8	14.5%	8	9.6%
24-30	15	10.9%	3	5.4%	12	14.4%
31-40	2	1.4%	0		1	.5%
41-50	2	1.4%	1	1.0%	1	.5%
51-60	12	.7%	1	1.0%	1	.5%
61-80	2	1.4%	3	5.4%	2	1.0%

All surveys have proven that girls read more than boys; this survey confirms that fact. But why is this? One main reason is that boys aged 13 to 16 are more mobile than girls. They are usually not restricted by such things as household chores, curfews and outdated social taboos that limit the activities of many girls. They are also less mature and their attention span is shorter; therefore a book does not hold their interest long enough for them to become absorbed or interested enough to finish it. They are more orientated toward physical sports, hobbies and the like rather than the printed page.

The school system contributes to this problem also by not providing reading material

that is of interest to the male student at this age. If his first contact with reading is not pleasurable and this feeling is reinforced as he continues his education, it is very unlikely that he will develop good reading habits.

Perhaps a solution to this problem may lie in the introduction of speed reading and related aids in order to shorten the time period that it would take a thirteen year old to complete the average book. Since the more one reads on an enjoyable subject the more one will probably read in the future, it is extremely important to provide a good collection of initial reading material so that a student becomes stimulated and develops reading preferences.

Table III: Average No. of Books Read for Recreation a Year.

Value	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
0-5	49	35.5%	29	21.0%	20	19.4%
6-10	25	18.1%	10	7.2%	15	5.8%
11-20	22	15.9%	8	5.8%	14	2.2%
21-30	10	7.2%	3	2.2%	7	5.1%
31-40	3	2.2%	0	0%	3	2.2%
41-50	9	6.5%	1	.7%	8	10.9%
51+	16	11.6%	3	2.2%	13	14.5%

The response to this question indicates that 69.5% of the respondents are reading 20 books or less a year. When this is broken down by sex, the figures produce a clear correlation between the number of books read per year and sex. In the first category 47 out of 55 boys (or 85.5%) read less than 20 books per year. The girls, as expected and proven by other surveys, tend to read more: 49 out of 83 (or 59.01%) read 20 books or less per year. In the middle range of

books read per year, 21-40, the gap between the sexes lessens. 5.5% of boys and 12.04% of girls responded to this range of books read per year. In the last section, 41 books read per year or more, there are 4 boys (or 7.3%). This is a rise from the previous category and would seem to indicate that males when motivated or interested in a topic do read as much as girls. As expected of the girls, 23 out of 83 (or 25.3%) read more than 41 books per year.

Table IV: Non-assigned course material read.

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Some	62	44.9%	24	17.4%	38	27.5%
None	73	52.9%	29	21.0%	44	31.9%

The results of this question indicate that a majority of grade nine students who answered this question do not read non-assigned course material.

groups indicate that sex does not have a strong correlation with reading non-assigned material.

The above figures when adjusted to take into account the size difference of the two

Some	43.6%	Male	45.7%	Female
None	52.7%	Male	53.1%	Female

Table V: Number and percentages preferring certain forms of literature.

1. Novels

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	42	30.4%	9	16.4%	33	39.75%
prefer	60	43.5%	31	56.4%	29	34.93%
neutral	33	33.9%	14	25.4%	19	22.89%
avoid	1	.7%	0		1	1.21%
strongly avoid	2	1.4%	1	1.8%	1	1.21%

2. Short Stories

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	22	15.9%	9	16.4%	13	15.60%
prefer	72	52.2%	30	21.9%	42	30.70%
neutral	26	18.8%	9	16.4%	17	20.485%
avoid	14	10.1%	5	9.01%	9	10.84%
strongly avoid	3	2.2%	2	3.63%	1	1.21%

3. Poetry

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	17	12.3%	5	9.09%	12	14.44%
prefer	25	18.1%	6	10.90%	19	22.62%
neutral	34	24.6%	15	27.10%	19	22.62%
avoid	37	26.8%	14	25.66%	23	25.32%
strongly avoid	24	17.4%	14	25.66%	10	12.04%

4. Essays						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	4	2.9%	2	3.63%	2	2.16%
prefer	18	13.0%	8	14.55%	10	12.04%
neutral	59	42.8%	20	36.36%	39	46.98%
avoid	32	23.2%	16	29.09%	16	19.24%
strongly avoid	25	18.1%	9	16.36%	16	19.24%
5. Drama						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	23	16.7%	5	9.09%	18	21.44%
prefer	40	29.0%	11	20.00%	29	34.93%
neutral	42	30.4%	22	40.00%	20	24.09%
avoid	21	15.2%	11	20.00%	10	12.04%
strongly avoid	9	6.5%	4	7.27%	5	6.02%
6. Newspapers						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	26	18.8%	12	21.82%	14	16.87%
prefer	63	45.7%	26	47.27%	37	44.57%
neutral	36	26.1%	13	23.63%	23	27.71%
avoid	8	5.8%	3	5.45%	5	6.02%
strongly avoid	5	3.8%	1	1.08%	4	4.82%
7. Magazines						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	44	31.9%	20	36.36%	24	28.91%
prefer	62	44.9%	23	41.81%	39	46.86%
neutral	24	17.7%	9	16.4%	15	18.07%
avoid	5	3.6%	2	3.63%	3	3.61%
strongly avoid	3	2.2%	1	1.08%	2	2.40%
8. Comic Books						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	41	29.7%	20	36.36%	21	24.30%
prefer	40	29.0%	14	25.45%	26	32.32%
neutral	45	32.6%	19	34.54%	26	32.32%
avoid	6	4.3%	1	1.08%	5	6.02%
strongly avoid	6	4.3%	1	1.08%	5	6.02%

In addition to indicating the relative popularity of the different literary forms, this question distinguished the preferences of the male and female students. The girls showed

a greater interest in short stories, poetry and drama, whereas the boys a preference for newspapers, comic books and essays. Both sexes showed interest in novels and magazines.

Table VI: Numbers and percentages selecting certain subject areas of literature.

1. Animal Stories						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	20	14.5%	4	7.27%	16	19.57%
prefer	37	26.8%	14	25.45%	23	27.91%
neutral	51	37.0%	21	38.18%	30	36.14%
avoid	24	17.4%	13	23.63%	11	13.13%
strongly avoid	6	4.3%	3	5.45%	3	3.61%

## 2. Adventure Stories

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	32	23.2%	15	27.27%	17	20.03%
prefer	70	50.7%	29	52.72%	41	49.39%
neutral	27	19.6%	7	13.63%	20	24.09%
avoid	6	4.3%	2	3.63%	4	4.81%
strongly avoid	2	1.4%	2	3.63%	0	0.00%

## 3. Biography

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	12	8.7%	4	7.27%	8	9.63%
prefer	39	21.7%	8	14.55%	22	26.66%
neutral	52	37.7%	22	40.00%	30	36.14%
avoid	33	23.9%	13	23.63%	20	24.09%
strongly avoid	11	8.0%	8	14.55%	3	3.61%

## 4. Romance

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	28	20.3%	3	5.45%	25	30.13%
prefer	35	25.4%	8	14.55%	27	32.40%
neutral	33	23.9%	16	29.09%	17	20.48%
avoid	24	17.4%	13	23.63%	11	13.13%
strongly avoid	18	13.0%	15	27.27%	3	3.61%

## 5. Humour

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	69	50.0%	26	47.27%	43	51.71%
prefer	56	40.6%	23	41.81%	33	39.75%
neutral	12	8.7%	5	9.09%	7	8.41%
avoid	0		0			
strongly avoid	1	.7%	1	1.08%	0	

## 6. Sports

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Strongly prefer	40	29.0%	25	45.55%	15	18.07%
prefer	48	34.8%	19	34.55%	29	34.93%
neutral	31	22.5%	7	12.72%	24	28.91%
avoid	12	8.7%	4	7.27%	8	9.63%
Strongly avoid	6	4.3%			6	7.23%

## 7. Hobbies

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	12	8.7%	9	16.04%	3	3.61%
prefer	33	23.9%	17	30.09%	16	19.57%
neutral	55	39.9%	20	36.36%	35	43.16%
avoid	31	22.5%	7	13.63%	24	28.91%
strongly avoid	5	3.6%	1	1.08%	4	4.81%

### 8. War Stories

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	13	9.4%	11	20.00%	2	2.04%
prefer	34	25.4%	25	45.45%	9	10.84%
neutral	40	29.0%	12	12.82%	28	33.74%
avoid	20	14.5%	5	9.09%	15	18.07%
strongly avoid	30	21.7%	2	3.63%	28	33.74%

### 9. Science Fiction

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	36	26.1%	20	36.36%	16	19.47%
prefer	53	38.4%	26	47.27%	27	32.53%
neutral	31	22.5%	3	5.45%	28	33.74%
avoid	13	9.4%	5	9.09%	8	9.63%
strongly avoid	5	3.6%	1	1.08%	4	4.81%

### 10. Westerns

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	8	5.8%	5	9.01%	3	3.61%
prefer	36	26.1%	21	38.18%	15	18.07%
neutral	45	32.6%	17	30.09%	28	33.74%
avoid	32	23.2%	7	13.63%	25	30.13%
strongly avoid	16	11.6%	5	9.01%	11	13.13%

### 11. Sea Stories

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	13	9.4%	9	16.04%	4	4.81%
prefer	47	34.1%	22	40.00%	25	30.13%
neutral	54	39.1%	18	32.72%	36	43.37%
avoid	14	10.0%	4	7.27%	10	12.04%
strongly avoid	9	6.5%	2	3.63%	7	8.41%

### 12. Mysteries

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	63	45.7%	20	36.36%	43	51.57%
prefer	52	37.7%	24	43.62%	28	33.74%
neutral	19	13.6%	9	16.04%	10	12.04%
avoid	3	2.2%	1	1.08%	2	2.04%
strongly avoid	1	.7%	1	1.08%	0	

### 13. Nursing

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	5	3.6%	0		5	6.02%
prefer	19	13.8%	2	3.63%	17	20.03%
neutral	47	34.1%	9	16.04%	38	45.75%
avoid	27	19.6%	16	29.09%	11	13.13%
strongly avoid	40	29.0%	28	50.49%	12	14.44%

14. Spy Stories

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	14	10.1%	4	7.27%	10	12.04%
prefer	55	39.9%	28	50.49%	27	32.53%
neutral	42	30.4%	16	29.09%	26	32.32%
avoid	21	15.2%	5	9.09%	16	19.57%
strongly avoid	6	4.3%	2	3.63%	4	4.81%

15. Motorcycle Gangs

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	30	21.7%	14	25.45%	16	19.57%
prefer	31	22.5%	14	25.45%	17	20.03%
neutral	34	24.6%	18	32.72%	16	19.57%
avoid	23	16.7%	5	9.09%	18	31.55%
strongly avoid	20	14.5%	4	7.27%	16	19.57%

These results indicate that preferences for certain types of literature is sex related to some extent. The males preferred adventure, sports, war, science fiction, sea, western, motorcycle, hobbies and spy stories. Both male and female respondents were 90% in favour of humour stories. Girls liked to read mysteries, biographies and animal stories. A surprising result was that romance stories were favoured

by only 62.5% of girls. The popularity of nursing stories was also low with only 26.7% of the girls indicating a preference for this type of literature.

The answers show that girls no longer favour the role-orientated books, such as nursing and romance stories. Instead they are readers of adventure (69%), science fiction (51%), and sport stories (52.9%).

Table VII: Comics read.

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Some	104	75.4%	41	74.55%	63	77.10%
None	33	23.9%	14	25.45%	19	22.62%

The results of this question show clearly that the majority of students answering this questionnaire read comic books. The figures

also indicate that reading comics has very little correlation with the sex of a person.

Table VIII. A: Most popular comics with the total respondents and the number and

percentage of time each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Archie	67	36.14%	Classic	3	1.09%
Horror	22	12.02%	War		
Romance	18	9.08%	Twilight Zone		
Richie Rich	12	6.05%	Hot Stuff		
Believe It Or Not	10	5.04%	Weird War Tales	2	1.009%
Superman	10	5.04%	Casper		
Bugs Bunny	9	4.09%	Teen-Age Romance		
Sabrina	7	3.08%	Kit Colt		
Ghost Stories	4	2.13%	Tweety Bird		
Donald Duck	4	2.13%	Sergeant Fury		
Charlie Brown			Mickey Mouse		
Betty & Veronica			Batman		
Western	3	1.09%	Hero Comics		
Sad Sack			Millie the Model		
Tarzan			Cracked		



B: Most popular comics with the male respondents and the number and percentage of

Title	No.	Percent
Archie	20	36.3%
Horror	10	18.1%
Superman	9	16.4%
Bugs Bunny	7	13.7%
Richie Rich	4	7.2%
Believe It Or Not	3	5.4%
War	3	5.4%
Western	2	3.6%

times each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent
Weird War Tales	2	3.6%
Sad Sack		
Sgt. Fury		
Donald Duck		
Tarzan		
Batman		
Kid Colt		

C: Most popular comics with the female respondents and the number and percentage of

Title	No.	Percent
Archie	47	53.6%
Romance	18	21.4%
Horror	12	14.4%
Richie Rich	9	10.8%
Believe It Or Not	7	8.4%
Sabrina	7	8.4%
Betty & Veronica	4	4.8%
Ghost Stories	3	3.6%
Hot Stuff	3	3.6%

time each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent
Charlie Brown	3	3.6%
Donald Duck	2	2.4%
Millie the Model		
Casper		
Teen Romance		
Classics		
Cracked		
Twilight Zone		
Tweety Bird		

Table IX: Activities during time spent outside of school.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
radio	15	10.9%	24	17.7%	32	23.2%
T.V.	41	32.7%	48	34.8%	14	10.1%
reading	9	6.5%	19	13.8%	23	16.7%
sports	48	34.8%	26	18.8%	20	14.5%
work	4	2.9%	14	10.1%	20	14.5%
other	20	14.5%	9	6.5%	18	13.0%

Table IXA: Activities of males during time spent outside school.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
radio	2	3.63%	7	12.72%	11	20.00%
T.V.	15	27.10%	23	41.81%	6	10.90%
reading	3	5.45%	3	5.45%	6	10.90%
sports	27	49.09%	14	25.45%	4	7.27%
work	1	1.08%	4	7.27%	13	23.63%
other	8	14.55%	3	5.45%	8	14.55%

Table IXB: Activities of females during time spent out of school.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
radio	13	15.66%	17	20.30%	21	25.30%
T.V.	26	32.32%	25	30.12%	8	9.63%
reading	6	10.90%	16	19.57%	17	20.03%
sports	21	25.30%	12	14.45%	16	19.57%
work	3	3.61%	10	12.04%	7	8.41%
other	12	14.44%	6	7.23%	10	12.04%

The total response to the question indicates the activities that are most popular outside of school on a 1, 2, 3 preference scale. The figures show that sports are a first choice, watching television the second choice, and listening to the radio the third choice. The results also indicate that reading was not

something that students do on their own time.

When these figures are broken down into male and female responses certain differences are noted. Boys prefer sports as their main activity outside of school. Watching television was their second choice, and work was their third preference out of the six variables that

they could choose from. The girls' preferences were watching television as a first and second choice and thirdly they chose radio listening.

The variable "other" received very strong support from both male and female students in all three preferences. As indicated by the

answers supplied by the students this category covered a wide range of activities. Some of the more popular responses were going to the movies, dating, playing the piano, taking kung-fu or judo lessons, taking dope, drinking, hanging around with the gang, and hobbies.

Table X: Number and percentage preference of student expenditure.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
records	16	11.6%	21	15.2%	30	21.7%
books	11	8.0%	15	10.9%	20	14.5%
cigarettes	13	9.4%	11	8.0%	5	3.6%
clothes	56	40.6%	25	18.1%	19	13.8%
food	28	20.3%	29	21.0%	27	19.6%
other	16	11.6%	25	18.1%	16	11.6%

Table XA: Number and percentage of male expenditures.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
records	6	10.9%	10	18.1%	13	23.6%
books	3	5.4%	1	1.0%	6	10.9%
cigarettes	6	10.9%	4	7.2%	1	1.0%
clothes	14	25.6%	8	14.5%	9	16.3%
food	15	27.1%	13	23.6%	12	21.8%
other	12	21.8%	12	21.8%	5	9.0%

Table XB. Number and percentage of female expenditures.

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
records	10	12.0%	11	13.3%	17	20.0%
books	8	9.6%	14	16.8%	14	16.8%
cigarettes	7	8.4%	7	8.4%	4	4.8%
clothes	42	50.6%	17	20.0%	10	12.0%
food	13	15.6%	16	19.5%	15	18.0%
other	4	4.8%	13	15.6%	11	13.1%

The purpose of this question was to show what the students were spending their money on. These answers were also based on a 1, 2, 3 preference scale. The total breakdown came out — 1. clothes; 2. food; 3 food. If we can assume that a student's quantity of money is not very great and therefore is spent on only the most essential items, it is safe to conclude that the most important things

to a grade 9 student are being well dressed and having a full stomach.

In part A, the males spent their money on food, food and records. The girls preferred to spend their money on clothes, both as a first and second choice. Their third preference was the same as the boys — records.

Table XI: Magazines read.

No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Some	114	82.6%	44	80.0%	70	84.3%
None	22	15.9%	10	18.1%	12	14.4%

The results of this question show clearly that the majority of students do read magazines. When the figures from this question are compared with the corresponding question on

comic books, the results indicate that more students read magazines than comics. This is also true for both the male and female students.

Table XII: Favourite Magazines:

A. Most popular magazines with the total student body and the number and percentage of times each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Mad	41	22.4%	Woman's Day	5	2.7%
Time	38	20.7%	Outdoor Life	4	2.1%
Sports Illustrated	21	11.4%	Hockey	3	1.9%
Reader's Digest	17	9.2%	Penthouse		
National Geographic	16	8.0%	Car Craft		
Playboy	14	7.6%	Newsweek		
Chatelaine	13	7.0%	Good Housekeeping	2	1.0%
Seventeen	12	6.0%	Playgirl		
Miss Chatelaine	12	6.0%	Co-ed		
Macleans	10	5.9%	Young Miss		
Popular Science	9	4.1%	Romance		
Sports	8	4.0%	Popular Mechanics		
True Stories	7	3.0%	Cracked		
Teen Magazine	7	3.0%	Movie Screen		
True Confessions	5	2.7%	Weekend		

B: Most popular magazine with the males and the number and percentage of times each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Mad	20	36.3%	Outdoor Life	4	7.2%
Time	18	32.7%	Hockey	3	5.4%
Sports Illustrated	17	30.0%	Penthouse	3	5.4%
Playboy	13	23.6%	Car Craft	3	5.4%
Popular Science	9	16.0%	Popular Mechanics	2	3.6%
Sports	7	13.6%	Cracked		
National Geographic	5	9.0%	Newsweek		
Reader's Digest	4	7.2%	Macleans		

C: Most popular magazines with the females and the number and percentage of times each was recorded.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Mad	21	25.1%	Sports Illustrated	5	6.0%
Time	20	24.0%	True Confessions	5	6.0%
Reader's Digest	13	15.5%	Woman's Day	5	6.0%
Chatelaine	13	15.5%	Good Housekeeping	2	2.4%
Seventeen	12	14.4%	Playgirl		
Miss Chatelaine	11	13.1%	Weekend		
National Geographic	11	13.1%	Co-ed		
Macleans	8	9.6%	Young Miss		
Teen Magazine	7	8.4%	Romance		
True Stories	6	7.2%			

Table XIII: Numbers and percentage of students reporting reading of specific sections of magazines.

Stories	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	35	25.4%	9	16.0%	26	32.2%
prefer	63	45.7%	22	36.6%	41	49.3%
neutral	25	18.1%	15	27.1%	10	12.0%
avoid	4	2.9%	2	3.6%	2	1.0%
strongly avoid	4	2.9%	3	5.4%	1	.5%

Cartoons						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	48	34.8%	22	40.0%	26	32.3%
prefer	55	39.9%	21	38.1%	34	40.9%
neutral	20	14.5%	8	14.5%	12	14.4%
avoid	8	5.8%	0		8	9.6%
strongly avoid	0		0		0	

Interviews						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	7	5.1%	4	7.2%	3	3.6%
prefer	46	33.3%	16	29.0%	30	36.1%
neutral	49	35.5%	18	32.7%	31	37.3%
avoid	18	13.0%	9	16.4%	9	10.8%
strongly avoid	10	7.2%	4	7.2%	6	7.2%

Columnists						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	8	5.8%	0		8	9.6%
prefer	32	23.2%	7	13.6%	25	30.1%
neutral	54	39.1%	24	43.6%	30	36.1%
avoid	26	18.8%	15	27.2%	11	13.1%
strongly avoid	10	7.2%	5	9.0%	5	6.0%

Articles						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
strongly prefer	32	23.2%	11	20.0%	21	25.3%
prefer	62	44.9%	24	43.6%	38	45.7%
neutral	26	18.8%	13	23.6%	13	15.6%
avoid	8	5.8%	1	1.0%	7	8.4%
strongly avoid	3	2.2%	2	3.6%	1	1.2%

The figures from the total sample indicated which section of a magazine were the most popular among the students. In order of preference they were cartoons, stories, articles, columnists and interviews. The breakdown into male and female response showed that there was a slight variation in the sections of magazines that each preferred. The males like cartoons, articles, stories, interviews and columnists in that order, the females, stories, cartoons, articles, columnists and interviews.

Table XIV: Number and percentage response of where information is obtained by the student

Automobile repairs						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
school library	25	18.1%	7	13.6%	18	31.5%
parents	29	21.0%	16	29.0%	19	23.6%
teacher	3	2.2%	0		3	3.6%
public library	43	31.2%	15	27.2%	28	33.7%
older brother or sister	10	7.2%	3	5.4%	7	8.4%
friends	24	17.7%	11	20.0%	13	15.6%

Gold medals						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
school library	31	22.5%	11	20.0%	20	24.0%
parents	4	2.9%	2	3.6%	2	2.0%
teacher	10	7.2%	6	10.9%	4	4.8%
public library	45	32.6%	14	25.4%	31	37.3%
older brother or sister	10	7.2%	6	10.9%	4	4.8%
friends	31	22.5%	11	20.0%	20	24.0%

Sex						
	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
school library	8	5.8%	4	7.2%	4	4.8%
parents	54	39.1%	16	29.0%	38	45.7%
teacher	1	.7%	1	1.0%	0	
public library	12	8.7%	4	7.2%	8	9.6%
older brother or sister	16	11.6%	8	14.5%	8	9.6%
friends	39	28.3%	17	30.0%	22	26.6%

#### Prime Ministers of Canada.

	No.	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
school library	54	39.1%	24	47.2%	30	36.1%
parents	19	13.8%	7	13.6%	12	14.4%
teacher	33	23.9%	11	20.0%	22	26.6%
public library	20	14.5%	5	9.0%	15	18.0%
older brother or sister	3	2.2%	3	5.4%	0	
friends	5	3.6%	4	7.2%	1	1.2%

These responses indicated where students would go to obtain information on the four following topics.

*Automobile Repairs.* The total response for this subject showed that 49.3% of these respondents would go to a library to find information on automobile repairs. The break down by type of library was 18.1% school and 31.2% public library. When the figures are correlated by sex we find a similar response. Of the males 27.2% indicated the public library as did 33.7% of the females. The school library was a close second with 13.6% and 31.5% respectively.

*Gold Medals.* The results from the total sample indicated that 32.6% would go to their public library to find out who won the most gold medals in the last summer olympics. An equal number of students (22.5%) showed a preference for both the school library and friends.

The majority of the male respondents (25.4%) and the majority of the females (37.3%) responded similarly by indicating they would go to the public library to obtain this information.

*Sex.* The total response to this question showed that 39.1% of the students asked their parents about sex. The next largest response was friends (28.3%). The males found out about sex from their friends (30.0%) and then from their parents (29.0%). The response from the female sample was (45.7%) obtaining information about sex from their parents, with 26.7% relying on their friends.

*Prime Ministers of Canada.* The total sample and also the male and female figures all indicated that they would find this information at the public library. The second largest response, where again all three categories agreed, was that they would ask their teacher for the answer.

Table XV: Outside influence on reading.

## A: Total Returns

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
parents	27	14.7%	25	13.6%	17	9.2%
brother or sister	14	7.6%	24	13.0%	18	9.8%
relatives	4	2.9%	6	3.2%	10	5.4%
friends	56	30.6%	31	16.8%	19	10.3%
teachers	14	7.6%	14	7.6%	29	15.8%
librarians	3	1.6%	11	6.0%	6	3.2%
radio	0		5	2.7%	5	2.7%
television	14	7.6%	14	7.6%	24	13.0%

## B: Male Response

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
parents	10	18.1%	9	16.3%	10	18.1%
brother or sister	6	10.9%	9	16.3%	3	5.4%
relatives	3	5.4%	0		7	12.7%
friends	13	23.6%	15	27.1%	6	10.9%
teachers	8	14.5%	6	10.9%	11	20.0%
librarians	2	3.6%	3	5.4%	3	5.4%
radio			2	3.6%	2	3.6%
television	10	18.1%	6	10.9%	7	12.7%

## C: Female Response

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
parents	17	20.0%	16	19.5%	7	8.4%
brother or sister	8	9.6%	15	18.0%	15	18.0%
relatives	1	1.2%	6	7.2%	4	4.8%
friends	43	51.7%	16	19.5%	13	15.6%
teachers	6	7.2%	8	9.63%	18	21.4%
librarians	1	1.2%	8	9.63%	3	3.6%
radio	0		3	3.61%	3	3.6%
television	4	4.8%	8	9.63%	7	8.4%

The results for the total sample showed that on the whole friends influenced the choice of reading material the most. The number two response was the same. The third choice was teachers.

The male response to this question correlated 100% with the figures of the total

sample: (1) friends — 23.6%, (2) friends — 27.1%, (3) teachers — 20.0%.

The figures from the female sample indicate a slightly different priority as to influence of reading material choice: (1) friends — 51.7%, (2) parents & friends — 19.5%, (3) teachers — 21.4%.

Table XVI Sources or reading materials

## A: Total Returns

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
home	47	25.6%	26	14.2%	20	10.9%
self purchase	33	18.0%	28	15.3%	18	9.8%
friends	30	16.3%	39	21.3%	28	15.3%
school library	12	6.5%	23	12.5%	21	11.4%
public library	7	3.8%	13	7.1%	12	6.5%
other sources	7	3.8%	7	3.8%	29	15.8%

B: Male Response

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
home	19	34.5%	18	32.7%	7	12.7%
self						
purchase	12	21.8%	11	20.0%	11	20.0%
friends	7	12.7%	12	21.8%	12	21.8%
school						
library	8	14.5%	4	7.2%	6	10.9%
public						
library	2	3.6%	8	14.5%	3	5.4%
other						
sources	7	12.7%	4	7.2%	13	23.6%

C: Female Response

	1st Choice	Percent	2nd Choice	Percent	3rd Choice	Percent
home	29	34.9%	10	12.0%	13	15.6%
self						
purchase	21	24.3%	17	20.4%	7	8.4%
friends	23	27.9%	27	32.4%	16	19.5%
school						
library	4	4.8%	19	22.6%	15	18.0%
public						
library	5	6.0%	5	6.0%	9	10.8%
other						
sources	0		3	3.6%	16	19.5%

The figures for the total response on the sources of reading material are: (1) home — 25.6%, (2) friends — 21.3%, (3) other sources — 15.8%.

The responses to the category "other sources" were not explained by the students generally; a few said that the reading material came from their brothers or sisters.

Male response was: (1) home — 34.5%,

(2) home — 32.7%, (3) other sources — 23.6%.

Female response was: (1) home — 31.9%, (2) friends — 32.4%, (3) friends and other sources — 19.5%.

The statistics from this question do not indicate much overuse of libraries, public or school.

Table XVII A: Record of favourite authors—Total

Author	No.	Percent	Author	No.	Percent
Farley Mowat	14	7.6%	Dorothy Parker	3	1.9%
Agatha Christie	12	6.0%	Oral Roberts	2	1.0%
Alistair MacLean	11	6.0%	Gene Rodenberry		
J. D. Salinger	9	4.3%	Desmond Bagley		
John Steinbeck	8	4.0%	Jules Verne		
William Peter Blatty	8	4.0%	James Blish		
Arthur Hailey	8	4.0%	Esther Forbes		
Edgar Allan Poe	7	3.8%	Robert Frost		
Fredrick Forsyth	7	3.8%	Thomas P. Kelly		
S. E. Hinton	6	3.2%	Earl Hamner, Jr.		
Paul Zindel	6	3.2%	David Berg		
J. R. R. Tolkien	4	2.1%	Alex Comfort		
Hugh MacLennan			George Orwell		
Harper Lee			Chaim Potok		
D. E. Stevenson			Robert Burns		
Franklin Dixon	3	1.9%	Rachel Carson		
Ray Bradbury			God		
Alfred Hitchcock			Vachel Lindsay		
Charles Schultz			Emily Bronte		
Mark Twain			Xaveria Hollander		
Jack London					

Table XVII: B. Record of favourite authors — male students.

Author	No.	Percent	Author	No.	Percent
Farley Mowat	10	19.1%	Ray Bradbury	3	5.4%
Frederick Forsyth	9	16.3%	Franklin Dixon		
Alistair MacLean	9	16.3%	Alex Comfort	2	3.6%
Arthur Hailey	6	10.9%	David Berg		
Agatha Christie	6	10.9%	Jack London		
Edgar Allen Poe	5	9.0%	Mark Twain		
John Steinbeck	4	7.2%	Jules Verne		
J. R. R. Tolkien	3	5.4%	Desmond Bagley		
Alfred Hitchcock					

Table XVII: C. Favourite authors — female students.

Author	No.	Percent	Author	No.	Percent
J. D. Salinger	8	9.6%	Dorothy Parker	3	3.6%
William Peter Blatty	8	9.6%	Oral Roberts	2	2.4%
Edgar Allen Poe	7	8.4%	Robert Burns		
Paul Zindel	6	7.2%	Rachel Carson		
Agatha Christie	6	7.2%	God		
S. E. Hinton	5	6.0%	Charles Schultz		
Harper Lee	4	4.8%	Vachel Lindsay		
J. R. R. Tolkien	4	4.8%	Emily Bronte		
Farley Mowat	4	4.8%	Alistair MacLean		
John Steinbeck	4	4.8%	Xaveria Hollander		
Hugh MacLennan	3	3.6%	D. E. Stevenson		

Table XVIII: A Report of favourite books — Total.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
The Pigman	15	10.9%	Airport	6	4.3%
Catcher in the Rye	13	9.4%	Go Ask Alice	6	4.3%
The Exorcist	7	5.0%	Barometer Rising	5	3.6%
The Happy Hooker	7	5.0%	Where Eagles Dare	4	2.9%
Face-Off	7	5.0%	Day of the Jackal	4	2.9%
Black Donnelley's	7	5.0%			

Table XVIII: B. Record of favourite books — male students.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Two Against the North	6	10.9%	Guns Of Navaronne	3	5.4%
The Pigman	5	9.0%	The Light of Day	2	5.4%
The Day of the Jackal	4	7.2%	The Odessa File		
Airport	4	7.2%	I, Robot		
Eagles of the Ninth	3	5.4%	Star Trek		
Black Donnelleys	3	5.4%	The Happy Hooker		
Catcher in the Rye	3	5.4%	Barometer Rising		
Where Eagles Dare	3	5.4%	The Dog that Wquldn't Die		
Hardy Boy Series	3	5.4%	Lord of the Rings		



Table XVIII: C. Record of favourite books — female students.

Title	No.	Percent	Title	No.	Percent
Catcher In The Rye	10	12.04%	Hobbit	2	2.4%
The Pigman	9	10.84%	Airport		
The Exorcist	7	8.4%	The Pearl		
Face-Off	7	8.4%	Rock of Arcenza		
Go Ask Alice	6	7.2%	Gallant's Fancy		
Happy Hooker	5	6.0%	Run From The Wind		
Black Donnelleys	4	4.8%	Summer of '42		
Papillon	3	3.6%	Felony Tank		
Barometer Rising	3	3.6%	Murder In the Row		
The Bible	3	3.6%	Are You There God?		
Ivan Denisovich	3	3.6%	It's Me, Margaret		
My Darling, My Hamburger	3	3.6%	Hey, I'm Alive		
Nancy Drew	2	2.4%	The Haunted		
Black Beauty			That Was Then, This Is Now		
Outsiders			The Sting		
Haunted Summer			M*A*S*H*		

Table XIX: Subjects for which respondents could find no material.

Sailing	Nursing
Science fiction and satire	The Gothic Novel
Rocketry for amateurs	Subliminal seduction

Table XX: Purposes of reading.

"Mostly for enjoyment".

"I read sometimes because I have to for school. I read magazines for pleasure. Sometimes I read a book because a friend says it's good."

"To get to sleep at night".

"For enjoyment, pleasure, relaxation and to make my little grey cells grow."

"I read because I enjoy it and since I've been reading for many years its instinctive".

"I read for recreation, enjoyment and to keep informed".

"Recreation and because my teacher makes me".

"I like to see what life is like for others. I can travel places and learn from others' experiences".

"I read because I want to know about something and to find out why? how? what and where?"

"Because I'm bored, want to go to sleep, or I am forced to."

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

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In a lecture given at the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Carin Somers, the Assistant Director of Cultural Services, Nova Scotia, and Director of Provincial Libraries, said:

There is one thing I feel strongly about: public librarians and those in the administrative positions, especially, must at all times keep up with local, provincial and federal politics, be knowledgeable about recommendations made to governments by consulting bodies and/or royal commissions, and learn how to work within the political process at the various levels.<sup>1</sup>

It is the duty of every citizen to be conscious of the duties of democratic government; it is the duty of every librarian to be especially sensitive to political issues which touch upon the specialized area of libraries and librarians. It follows that one of the aims and purposes of a library association should be to present a unified voice to government concerning matters about which it is qualified to be knowledgeable, i.e. about the welfare of libraries and librarians.

Have the library associations in Nova Scotia shown a political awareness? Has one of their functions been to watch and ward political activity on municipal and provincial levels—to maintain a highly visible and effective political voice? I admit that when I began this research, I expected the answer to these questions to be “no”. My informal work-hypothesis was that library associations in Nova Scotia have been ineffective politically because of lack of numbers, lack of funds, and, perhaps, lack of interest in involvement in the political arena.

The 1930 Commission of Enquiry had this to say about the Maritime environment:

But the temperament of the Maritimer is in no sense experimental. This is more particularly true in regard to modern social and educational agencies. A comprehensive and general library service is outside the range of present Maritime experience, though there are indications that, could such a service be established, no part of Canada would be more appreciative or responsive to its benefits. But that any such movement will result from local effort or initiative is, in our opinion, a very doubtful expectation.<sup>2</sup>

It was my initial contention that professional input into, for example, legislation to establish regional library service came not from library associations but from a few vocal concerned individual librarians. One is aware that it may be difficult at times to determine when a librarian is acting on personal convictions and when representing the views and carrying out directives given by a library association.

I shall begin by looking at recorded political activity of the APLA and HLA. The NSLA and the NSSLA were not founded until the 1970's.

### *APLA (MLA)*

The first Maritime Library Association was founded April 17, 1918, at Acadia University. Pioneers of the early movement were Mary Minley Ingraham, Librarian, Acadia University; E. M. A. Vaughan, Librarian, St. John Free Public Library; Mrs. John Stanfield, the founder, supporter, and voluntary librarian of a small public library in Truro; and Jean Gill of the Legislative Library in Truro. The total membership was sixteen. E. J. Lay, Librarian of the Amherst Public Library, was elected President. This interesting beginning of an association involving librarians from the three Maritime provinces may seem perhaps of little more than historical interest for, as Douglas G. Lockhead says in his account, Mr. Lay died a few months later “and interest in the new Association seemed to dissolve with his passing.”<sup>3</sup> That an interprovincial association was even thought of at the time, however, says something about the library environment. Irregular efforts were made during the 1920's to revitalize the Association.

Another meeting was held at Acadia University in 1922 to reorganize the Association. W. C. Milner, Archivist, Halifax Branch of the Public Archives of Canada, was elected President. Meetings were held at irregular intervals over the next few years, but little was accomplished. An Annual Meeting was held again at Acadia University on August 14, 1928, V. B. Rhodenizer presiding. The *Bulletin*, published by the Association in September, 1928, provides valuable information concerning the state of the Association and its aims and objectives. Officers appointed

for the ensuing year were: President: W. C. Milner; Vice-President for Nova Scotia: A. H. MacKay and Rev. Ernest Rowlands; Vice-Presidents for New Brunswick: N. S. Fisher and Rev. F. W. W. DesBarres; Secretary-Treasurer: Mary K. Ingraham.

The Secretary's Report noted "Probably there is no reputable citizen in the Maritime Provinces but is sorry we have not a thorough and efficient library system. A developing civilization needs books as much as it needs railways and automobiles."

After developing and elaborating upon the value of books and reading, she continued:

Because the instinct for a sound, strong mental culture is in the best of our people, and may presumably lie dormant in the worst, there is a *raison d'être* for the Maritime Library Association.

Perhaps we have been premature in organizing, for in the *Library Journal*, a noted periodical published in New York in the interests of libraries, we have been reported as managing badly and inefficiently. There has been an alarming lack of harmony among ourselves, a seemingly hopeless misunderstanding about our aims and purposes. And, therefore, while acknowledging that a Secretary-Treasurer should work, I plead that often it seemed better to wait rather than to write fatuous or futile letters, either to individuals, or for publication in the press. We trust that what we plan we shall one day build.'

A financial balance on hand of \$21.78 was reported.

An article written by Mary Ingraham for publication in the *Chronicle*, May 15, 1935, gives added insight into the 1922-1928 period.

At one time we had an enrolment of 57 members, and though many of these were eminent people, an honor to our organization, fewer than 1/3 of the number were librarians or actively engaged in library work. The librarians of the Maritime Provinces being in the minority, they naturally lost interest in an Association founded in their interest, but manned by people with other aims in view. Much good work was done, attention to local history was aroused through essay competitions; books were distributed and a few community libraries founded. But as an Association for the coordinating of library interests throughout the Maritime Provinces, and for promoting intelligent cooperation and a spirit of mutual helpfulness among the librarians, the organization seemed doomed to failure.'

The President's Report to the 1928 Annual Meeting showed a keen appreciation of political matters. After inveighing against the "evils of indirect taxation", preaching the necessity for a "reduction in railway tariffs", and protesting the "belittling of our historic sites", the President addressed himself to the "absence of any library system".

Political support purchased with easy money

by borrowing, lending to many unwise ventures, prevents the administration of the day from helping these modest claims, such as the educational advantages of free public libraries. An Ottawa minister, Hon. James Malcolm, in his Survey of Education reports that New Brunswick has no public library legislation, with which it is at a disadvantage over the Yukon. In Nova Scotia the late Premier put through some legislation making provision for free public libraries, but he failed to put it into operation.

The President described the legislation in effect in Ontario "whereby school libraries were merged into public libraries", and under which a cost-sharing arrangement existed between the Government and the municipality, and recommended that the Nova Scotia Government enact similar legislation. He stressed the educational function that would be served by free public libraries, especially in serving those adults who had not completed common school.

The in-coming Vice-President for Nova Scotia and Superintendent of Education, A. H. MacKay, praised the efforts of Dr. Milner:

In forcing on the attention of the Maritime Provinces the necessity of following up the public schools with post-school education for the larger and mature life which can be had through libraries with the literature of industry, or the modern humanities, of general intelligence, as well as of the recreative and entertaining.'

Reference is made to the 1923 Education Act, which provided for the establishing of free public libraries in school sections, to be supported by taxes levied upon the section. The Council of Public Instruction "may grant to libraries complying in all respects with its regulations, a sum not to exceed one-half of the cost of the additions of approved books during the year."<sup>7</sup> This Statute did not result in well-stocked and numerous free public libraries since neither the provincial government nor the school sections had sufficient funds to use the provisions made.

McKay concluded:

Although no progress has been made since in Nova Scotia, the general policy of the present administration indicates the probability of a favorable development, which the Maritime Library Association, of course, will support with all the means at its disposal.'

Another speaker at the Annual Meeting, A. L. Neal, "spoke at length on the idea of one central library in the Maritime Provinces, with branch libraries in close co-operation with this one."

I have quoted rather extensively from the *Bulletin* no. 1 because I think it important to note the ideas being expressed by the association in 1928. There is the realization that

free public libraries are desirable, that such libraries would serve an important function in adult education, that political pressure must be applied to encourage the passing of favourable legislation in the Assembly, and there is even mention not of a provincial regional library network, but of an interprovincial network serving the three Maritime Provinces! It is also interesting to note that the Association accepted as one of its functions attention to legislative matters in one particular province; present day APLA members seem to feel that APLA should only concern itself politically with matters of equal concern to all four member provinces.

What happened after the 1928 Annual Meeting? Douglas Lockhead wrote that after 1928 "no conferences were held, no dues collected and the Maritime Library Association lapsed into a state of dormancy once more."<sup>10</sup> Evelyn Campbell's account is that "library conditions at that time made it impossible to carry on any integrated effort."<sup>11</sup>

Then, in 1934, a group of fifteen Maritime librarians attending the American Library Association Conference in Montreal decided to reorganize the Maritime Library Association, or to establish a new Association with similar aims. Mrs. John Stanfield of Truro was elected President and a constitution was written. A minor tempest then ensued, for, although the original Maritime Library Association hadn't met in six years, and although the fifteen librarians had been members of the first Association, "the President of the old body called the Montreal meetings 'bogus',"<sup>12</sup> declared the new organization illegal, and refused use of the name "Maritime Library Association", and of its extant funds. Thus, the Maritime Library *Institute* held its first conference at Acadia University, May 30, 1935; one of the items of business was the amendment of the 1934 Constitution. A newspaper clipping contained in the Minute Book of the Halifax Library Association gives a tactful account of the Conference:

The meeting was convened as the Maritime Library Association, but for good reasons it was decided that the name should be changed, and that the organization be considered as an independent body established on a new foundation.<sup>13</sup>

In 1940, the name was changed back to Maritime Library Association; the change to Atlantic Provinces Library Association was made in 1957 when Newfoundland became a member.

Eighteen persons were present at the First Conference; total personal membership was forty, institutional membership five.

The aims of the Institute were:

The promoting of library interests throughout the Maritime Provinces by providing its members opportunities of meeting and discussing professional questions; the education of the public in the matter of library institutions by making it aware of the opportunities offered by libraries for education and recreation; the establishing of friendly co-operation and higher professional standards among Maritime Librarians.<sup>14</sup>

At the business meeting one of the three Councillors appointed was Nora Bateson, who at that time was directing the Carnegie Demonstration, Prince Edward Island Libraries.

Nora Bateson, a tireless worker for the cause of regional libraries, was a source of inspiration to both the Maritime Library Association and the Halifax Library Club. A speech which she made to the Convention of the Nova Scotia Women's Institutes in Truro in November, 1935 was heard by seven members of the Maritime Library Institute, and her enthusiasm kindled a spark among them for the establishing in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia of regional library systems. The Halifax Library Club was formed in 1934 as a direct result of Nora Bateson's visit to Halifax that autumn. Files of both the Maritime Library Institute and the Halifax Library Club often mention that Nora Bateson was a guest speaker at meetings and conventions. She, of course, spent a great deal of time addressing any public or private group to promote the idea of regional library systems; her role in laying the foundations of Nova Scotia's regional library network cannot be over-estimated or forgotten.

Another factor in creating a favourable environment receptive to regional libraries, especially in Eastern sections of Nova Scotia and in Cape Breton, was the adult education movement stemming from the Extension work of St. Francis Xavier University (the Antigonish Movement) and the work of Father J. J. "Jimmy" Tompkins. An analysis of the Antigonish Movement and of the very important work done by Father Tompkins is beyond the scope of this paper; one should, however, be aware of these influences, particularly for the 1920's and 1930's.

Nora Bateson was hired by the Nova Scotia government in 1937 to undertake a Library Survey; an Act was passed in 1937 to provide

for the support of regional libraries. Her Report recommended a Provincial Public Library Commission, the establishment of county library systems, a library system for Cape Breton, and library legislation. The Regional Libraries Commission was appointed in 1938; Father Tompkins was one of the four Commissioners, and Nora Bateson was appointed Director of Libraries. Her directorship lasted from 1938 to 1945; her work to establish regional libraries, especially in Cape Breton, and the enthusiastic attention to that cause which she had created among members of the two library associations, was diverted by the Second World War. Evidence of the awareness stimulated by her words and actions is easily found in both the MLA and HLA files of the 1935-1940 period. Her speeches and writings are referred to; members dedicate themselves to promoting the regional library; letters of support are written to the Premier and to the Minister of Education; at least eight of the HLA members made personal calls on Halifax businessmen to urge them to support Bateson's recommendations by contacting government officials.

Marion Gilroy was an early and especially dedicated supporter of Nora Bateson's; and she, too, travelled, spoke and published on the theme of regional library development. She was a member of both the Halifax Library Club and the Maritime Library Association. In 1946 she left the Halifax area to work in Regina.

The zeal of the middle and late 1930's was not recaptured when provincial attention again turned to library development after 1945. The idea was no longer fresh, the war effort had been exhausting, and the firing of Nora Bateson in 1945 by Premier Alexander MacMillan was a real blow. In her account of this story, Violet Coughlin says that appeals "poured into the office of Premier MacMillan"<sup>15</sup> from many groups and individuals, including the Canadian Library Council and the Maritime Library Association. Coughlin's list doesn't include the Halifax Library Club, and there is no reference to a letter of protest in the Club's minutes. This seems strange, since the HLA members had been such eager supporters of Miss Bateson in the 1930's.

Regional library development had been a local cause; one in which direct participation and involvement was aided by personal contact with the leaders, and by geographic closeness.

The movements to establish the Canadian Library Association and the National Library

had their roots in Ontario; although both institutions are of importance to the library profession nationally, support from the Maritime associations, given when asked for, was not as enthusiastic as had been that given the early regional library movement.

There are references in the Minutes of the Halifax Library Association to Nora Bateson's talks on the Canadian Library Council, beginning in 1911; and to Marion Gilroy's introduction of the National Library theme in 1914. The initial response of the Halifax Library Club to the National Library idea is found in the Minutes of the April 19, 1914 meeting:

The matter of the establishment of a National Library in Ottawa was brought up by Miss Gilroy, and a resolution was passed that the secretary write letters to the Prime Minister and the two representatives from Halifax County, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Isnor, stating the views of the Halifax Library Club. It was felt by the Club that the establishment of a National Library would be of benefit only to the wealthier Provinces of the Dominion and that since half of the Dominion of Canada is without library service, the Club would urge rather the setting up of a National Library organization in Ottawa that would assist with financial support and advice the parts of the country without any real library facilities."

Later letters to the Prime Minister, written at the urging of the CLA Executive Secretary, Elizabeth Morton, in the 1950's did give support to the national need for a national library building. Support was also given in the form of letters to the Prime Minister by the MLA, again at Morton's request.

#### *MASTERPLAN: AN APLA PROJECT*

In 1960-61 the Canadian Library Association conducted a programme of enquiry into library service in Canada. Reports were requested from the CLA-ACB Sections and Committees and from Provincial and local Library Associations. In CLA's published collection of reports received, there are no entries from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island. A letter from the APLA Secretary-Treasurer to the APLA President, dated November 30, 1961, gives some indication of the reasons behind these omissions. Part of the letter reads, "I wish you luck with the enquiry. We seem to have got off to a bad start with that. It does seem a great deal of extra work for busy people."<sup>17</sup>

The CLA Library Enquiry was, however, an item of business on the APLA agenda for several years, beginning in 1961. At the 1962 Conference a panel discussion was held

on the subject "Inquiry into the Present State of Library Service in the Atlantic Provinces". Two of the participants were Alberta Letts and Mary Cameron. In her remarks, the former referred to the Bateson Report and the Mosley Report, saying that "out of this came legislation for public libraries in the province and also the organization of libraries along provincial lines."<sup>18</sup> The purpose of the panel was "to look into the situation in the Atlantic Provinces in order that we might make recommendations for the enquiry which was instituted at CLA last year."<sup>19</sup>

In response to the CLA request, the APLA Executive had sent a questionnaire to the Directors of each of the four Provincial Libraries. Results had shown that all four Atlantic Provinces fell far short of meeting the CLA Standards for Public Library Service.

Out of the 22nd Annual Conference in 1962 came a Resolution proposed by Alberta Letts and James MacEacheron favouring the formation of a master plan for libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. James MacEacheron was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and there were ten Committee members.

At first it seemed that the Master Plan would be an important document in APLA's history; the plan was to involve a detailed survey of present library resources which would serve as a guide to library standards.

The Chairman began energetically sending out Discussion Notes to his committee members at frequent intervals, seeking feedback. In the first of these Notes dealing with Basic Statements he said:

The Master Plan's ultimate intent is to influence rather than direct or interfere. There is, for instance, no deliberate thought or desire to alter existing library boundaries or systems.<sup>20</sup>

Alberta Letts disagreed with this; evidence of her thinking is her reply to the Chairman's Suggested Procedure questionnaire. She advocated that one of the concerns of the Master Plan be "library legislation, library standards, and how far we fall below them, fields where cooperation may be possible . . . I think that most APLA conferences have studied some of these points, but there has been no cumulation or follow-up."<sup>21</sup>

A statement of the objectives of the Master Plan is found in the third of Jim MacEacheron's Discussion Notes, dated January 7, 1963:

The Master Plan will be written for and directed at the librarian, the library board or

committee member, the municipal councillor, the Provincial legislator, and last, but not least, the interested citizen . . . The Master Plan will, with the exception of direct interference, make every effort to influence the course of library events in the Atlantic Provinces in accordance with its concept of ideal library service.<sup>22</sup>

A reply to this statement from one committee member, Mike Donovan, then Director of Public Library Services, Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's, Newfoundland, dated January 25, 1963, said:

I do NOT think that publication of a MP (Master Plan) will move library authorities significantly unless librarians use the MP and know how to use it to depict their respective services as they are and to suggest programmes to raise their services to whatever standard.<sup>23</sup>

The Master Plan Committee was to present a report and a plan of action to the 1963 APLA Conference.

As one reads through the file material of the Committee, one senses a growing disillusionment on the part of Jim MacEacheron stemming from a lack of enthusiasm in the membership. The Committee members were not answering his questionnaires promptly, and suggestions were not forthcoming in significant numbers.

Reports were made at the 1963 and 1964 Conferences; the College and University section of the Master Plan showed more work than the others, due mainly to the efforts of Eugene Gattinger, University Librarian at Memorial University.

Dismayed at the lack of interest shown by the membership, MacEacheron resigned from the Master Plan Committee at the 1964 Conference. The Master Plan doesn't seem to have been mentioned at the 26th Annual Conference in 1965. An earlier Executive Memo reporting on a February 6, 1965, meeting suggests that a shortage of professional librarians hampered progress.<sup>24</sup> Donovan, writing to Gattinger, 1964-1965 President of APLA, January 14, 1965, speculated about the reasons for MacEacheron's resignation, and continued, "The Association has many weaknesses starting with size, and the creation of a statement like the Master Plan, I felt, would give it a foundation superior to a constitution."<sup>25</sup>

Following the collapse of the Master Plan APLA energies turned to the recruitment of professional librarians, and to the establishment of a library school in the Atlantic Provinces.

In 1967-70, Carin Somers served as President of APLA. Her presidency was seen by her successor as:

... a year of self-examination and self-criticism for the Association, and a year of political lobbying. The first produced a new constitution ... and the second produced lobbying on library development in bilingual districts on the imposition of rental fees on National Film Board films, and on the discontinuance by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of the CBC Times.<sup>28</sup>

Carin Somers in her Annual Report given to the membership in 1970 had outlined the work done on the above-mentioned matters, and concluded:

... a regional library organization such as APLA is an effective medium for pressuring government, whether federal or provincial. Even though we are subject to four different Departments of Education, we can speak with one voice where the improvement and promotion of library services throughout our area are concerned. This, in my opinion, will become an ever more important part of APLA activities.<sup>29</sup>

It seems evident, however, from studying the files and Bulletins of the APLA, that in order for the Association to "speak with one voice" the leadership of a decisive and politically aware president is mandatory.

### *Royal Commissions*

Briefs to Royal Commissions provided some insight into the political awareness of the association. Mentioned will be those to which reference was made in the files of the two associations, with a summary of the ideas presented.

The May-June, 1938, issue of the *MLA Bulletin* has this paragraph:

A copy of the brief on library needs submitted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations by the Ontario Library Association has reached the editorial desk. We wish the Maritime Library Institute could also have prepared and submitted its brief to the Commission at the hearings in Halifax, Charlottetown, and Fredericton. Some attempt was made at the hearings in each of these cities to bring the cause of the library situation before the commissioners, but we fear the attempt lacked co-ordination. This was inevitable, as the members live long distances apart, and it was late when they were roused to the task by letters from the Secretary of the Ontario Library Association. Some good was doubtless effected.<sup>30</sup>

In 1913, the Regional Library Commission of Nova Scotia presented a Brief to the Royal Commission on Post-War Rehabilitation in Nova Scotia. The main theme of the Brief was library provisions and needs for Nova

Scotia. The inability of many municipalities to give adequate financial support to a library system was pointed out, and a single provincial system was recommended, with local interest to be guaranteed through small contributions for maintenance and upkeep.<sup>31</sup>

The 1919 Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences was seen by the Canadian Library Association to be an important means by which to emphasize the need for a national library; provincial library associations were urged to make submissions to the hearings.

The Brief submitted by the Maritime Library Association endorsed the Canadian Library Association's Brief with its recommendations concerning the "eventual character and scope" of the National Library of Canada. Other areas treated were public library development, national scholarships for librarianship training, federal support for the Canadian Library Association, CBC adult education programmes, and the National Film Board. Concerning public library development, the MLA recommended that:

... financial assistance on a national scale be granted to aid further library development. Grants should be conditional on matching provincial grants and on accepted professional standards in organization and practice.<sup>32</sup>

Reference was made to the details of organization for such a programme given in the Canadian Library Council's 1911 Brief *Library Service for Canada* to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Reestablishment.<sup>33</sup>

In its Brief to the Royal Commission on Broadcasting (the Fowler Commission) in April, 1956, the Maritime Library Association endorsed the Canadian Library Association Brief, and added Maritime input. Points made included the insufficient number of intellectually challenging programmes, the geographic limitations of CBC radio reception, and cooperation between librarians and broadcasters.

The Halifax Library Association decided that, in view of the Brief being submitted by the MLA, a further Brief from their Association would be unnecessary.

The Maritime Library Association did not submit a brief to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. A letter dated March 7, 1956, from MLA President H. W. Ganong, to the Secretary of the Commission reads, in part:

Although the Maritime Library Association did not present a brief during your sittings in the Maritime provinces, nevertheless we of our Association would like to take this opportunity of commending you for the splendid work you are doing in examining Canada's economic prospects.<sup>32</sup>

The letter went on to detail the points that would ordinarily have been included in a brief: the value of libraries and universities in the economic life of the community, the part played by university libraries in bringing wanted material to the general public, and the urgent need for more regional library systems. He named lack of funds and lack of trained personnel responsible for inhibiting library growth in the Atlantic Provinces.

At the 1964 Annual Conference, the APLA membership agreed to endorse the CLA Brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism.

The above were Royal Commissions from the federal government; one notes that input to the Commission hearings was prompted by the Canadian Library Association. It certainly is in the interests of the library profession to have pertinent and relevant arguments put forth by the national association strengthened by provincial association reinforcement. That the Maritime Library Association supported the CLA Briefs is due in large measure to the untiring activity and political awareness of the CLA Secretary, Elizabeth Morton.

Of importance to Nova Scotia librarianship is the recent Royal Commission on Education, Municipal Finances and Provincial-Municipal Relations (the Graham Commission). Its Report has aroused considerable comment from the library profession because of its implications for future development of public libraries in particular. It has been suggested that the somewhat unfavourable treatment of public libraries resulted in part from a lack of input from the librarians to the public hearings of the Commission. To test this, I looked through the Commission files of Briefs from Organizations. Neither the APLA nor the HLA had filed a brief; the reason behind the lack of input from the APLA may have been that Association's reluctance to involve itself in governmental matters concerning only one of its four member provinces.

The library briefs presented were from the Eastern Counties Regional Library Board, the Halifax County Regional Library Board, the Nova Scotia Council on Library Resources, and the Dartmouth Regional Library Board. It is of some interest to look at the main points

made in these Briefs with the wisdom of hindsight.

The Eastern Counties Regional Library Board wanted the Provincial Government to take over the full cost of library services, while retaining local control of the service. The Board recommended that the function and staffing of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library be reviewed; additional facilities would allow the Provincial Library more effectively to serve the regions. In a section on School Service, the Eastern Counties Brief said:

... enabling legislation should be drawn up whereby adequate provisions may be made for school library service through contract agreement between school boards and the Regional Library Board. Such service should be properly budgeted as a separate branch of the Regional Library with provision for the necessary book collection, the appropriate personnel and the means of distributing the books for school library service.<sup>33</sup>

(Eastern Counties Regional Library now provides what it considers to be inadequate bookmobile service to schools.)

The Halifax County Regional Library Board recommended the changing of the existing municipal boundaries, to result in one rather than three metropolitan Halifax-Dartmouth regional libraries. The Board felt that:

... both public and school library service should come under the jurisdiction of one Library Board

because the present system

makes for needless duplication in administrative set-ups, professional reference resources, duplication in materials and uncoordinated planning of services.<sup>34</sup>

An integration of educational, cultural and recreational facilities was urged; and it was recommended that the provincial government take over complete financial responsibility for education, public libraries and social services. Federal grants for library services on a per capita basis were seen as desirable. It was further recommended that provincial grants to municipalities should "be conditional on meeting standards, as prescribed by the Provincial Library . . . These standards should cover qualified personnel, materials collection, and quality of over-all service."<sup>35</sup> It was strongly recommended that "all legislation concerning libraries should be brought 'under one roof', viz., The Libraries Act, and, that one Board should determine all library service policy in one geographic area . . ."<sup>36</sup>

The Brief referred also to the lack of qualified specialized staff at the Nova Scotia



Provincial Library, and the bureaucratic problems encountered by the Provincial Library, as a department within the Department of Education, in acting independently in creating new positions and expanding its services. The present lack of centralized technical processing and ordering facilities for school libraries was mentioned.

The Halifax County Board also felt "that any Nova Scotia resident and taxpayer should have access to university and special libraries in the province since, as a taxpayer, he has paid for their information sources."<sup>37</sup>

The Nova Scotia Council on Library Resources Brief stressed the points that the provincial library grants to municipalities be conditional upon meeting standards, that the Provincial Union Catalogue should be expanded, that a centralized depository should be established, and that the mechanisms available to the Provincial Library for staff appointments and replacements should be improved.

The Dartmouth Regional Library Board emphasized the inadequacy of present financial resources available to regional libraries which prevents libraries from meeting CLA Standards.

The release of the Report of the Graham Commission stung many librarians into awareness of the importance and scope of the Commission mandate. One wonders why the initial input from Library Boards and Associations was so limited; one could speculate that an absence of political awareness among members of the profession was one causal factor. Heather Harbord, 1974-75 President of the NSLA and immediate Past-President of the APLA, agreed that "lack of political consciousness" was the most important causal factor. She added that at the time of the Graham Commission hearings the emphasis given was on education and provincial-municipal relations; consequently many librarians were not aware that the Commission was of concern to their profession.<sup>38</sup>

The Halifax Library Association prepared a Brief concerning the effects of implementation of the Graham Report to submit to the Select Committee.<sup>39</sup> The Nova Scotia Library Association (which was not in existence at the time of the original public hearings) also submitted a Brief to the Select Committee. The Chairperson of the Graham Committee, Barbara Kincaid, said that the Committee had decided to endorse the HLA Brief rather than repeat it, and to emphasize one or two points of especial importance.<sup>40</sup>

The Nova Scotia School Library Association (which, like the Nova Scotia Library Association, was founded after the Graham Commission hearings) also prepared a Brief to be presented to the Select Committee. Its emphasis is not on the position of the regional library systems, but on the state of the school library. The President of the School Library Association, Margaret Ross, mentioned two areas of special concern to her: that provision be made for the hiring of school librarians without affecting the student/teacher ratio which in turn affects funding; and that the professional training of the school librarian in book selection is being downplayed by that section of the Graham Report which speaks of local community control over library material selection.<sup>41</sup>

A comparison of the Briefs from library groups with the Graham Report leads one to conclude that input into official enquiries of this kind is essential from concerned librarians.

#### *Nova Scotia Library Association (NSLA)*

The Nova Scotia Library Association was founded in September, 1973; its main purpose is to bring together professional and non-professional library staff to discuss and solve common problems. One method to be emphasized in problem-solving is the workshop.

In answer to a question from the floor during a preformation meeting in February, 1973, the pro tem Chairperson, Barbara Kincaid, said that the NSLA would not concern itself with political lobbying, this being a function of the APLA. Because members of the APLA have claimed that under its mandate the APLA cannot interfere in the governmental matters of any one particular province, at the February 1973 meeting she had had to be very cautious in delineating NSLA's role, because the formation of a new library association was viewed with some distrust and suspicion by members of the older library associations. Her feeling later was that the best group to engage in political lobbying, for example, on behalf of the Provincial Library staff who have no effective voice in influencing governmental policy, was the newly-formed Trustees Section of the NSLA.<sup>42</sup>

The succeeding President of the NSLA, Heather Harbord, agreed that the Trustees Section, if it succeeded in attracting active and concerned trustees, could speak to government very effectively on behalf of libraries and librarians, and referred to the Trustees Association in Saskatchewan as an example of the power that such a group can hold and use.<sup>43</sup>

With regard to a political voice, the tabulation of replies received in January, 1974, to the APLA President's Questionnaire is interesting.<sup>44</sup> (Only twenty-six replies were received, so the answers are not really significant.) The question was asked, "Which association would you prefer to do the following?" Areas included were: "Briefs to Federal Government" — Seventeen thought that APLA should do this, twelve that CLA should, and fourteen that Provincial Associations should work in this area; "Briefs to Provincial Government" — APLA, seventeen — CLA, four — Provincial Associations, fourteen. Obviously, many respondents gave two or three answers to the questions.

#### *Nova Scotia School Library Association (NSSLA)*

The Nova Scotia School Library Association was formed in May, 1972; it is one of the fourteen Special Associations set up within the Nova Scotia Teachers Union. There are approximately 100 members; of these, 32 are professional librarians. Resolutions of the School Library Association (SLA) are brought forward at the annual Spring meeting of the Nova Scotia Teachers Union (NSTU). Any action must go through the NSTU Executive, which is empowered to take action with the Minister of Education, often directly, i.e. person-to-person contact. An example of the effectiveness of the NSTU in dealing with the NSSLA's recommendations is the raise in 1974 of the per student allotment for school library materials to the level of \$2.00 province-wide.

During an interview, the NSSLA President, Margaret Ross, talked about the censorship issue in schools. In her address on Intellectual Freedom in Canada (given as part of the Workshop on the Librarian and the Law held by the Dalhousie School of Library Service) Dorothy Broderick had spoken of extra-legal, local censorship in school libraries. Dr. Broderick described the situation in which a school librarian would be asked by the Principal to remove from the shelves books about which complaints had been received. Because of the lack of power of the librarian, and because the librarian might not be willing to make public a fight with a superior, the librarian may well participate in an act of censorship. The level of intellectual freedom in the school is dependent upon the principal. To my questions—what support a school librarian might have in fighting censorship, and would the NSTU back the librarian—Margaret

Ross' reply was that the librarian's appeal would have to go to the local school board. She agreed that librarians should stand together as a profession in such matters. A librarian, under pressure from the teaching staff, the Principal, or parents, should be able to appeal for support from existing library associations, such as the HLA, the NSLA, the CLA, the APLA. Librarians, as professionals, have a responsibility to each other. Under present circumstances the school librarian may, because of lack of support from her/his own system, take disputed titles from the shelves. The formal method required for submitting complaints in writing serves to result in the dropping of many protests.<sup>45</sup>

#### *Conclusions*

This survey, though limited by pressures of time, indicates that one extremely important factor in the political awareness and activity of library associations is the presence of strong, politically-minded leadership. With such leadership, the factors working against political strength, lack of numbers and lack of funds, can be overcome.

At the outset, I quoted Carin Somers' remark that librarians individually should become politically-minded creatures. To take this idea one step further, I suggest the formation of Legislative Committees at local, provincial and national levels of a restructured CLA in which the provincial library bodies become provincial branches of the CLA, with local chapters. (The idea of having provincial branches of the CLA is not, of course, a new one. This suggestion has been made at various times by various people since the time of the Canadian Library Council in the 1940's. For reasons which are not clear, Elizabeth Morton has not been in favour of a federal system for CLA.) The inspiration for the formation of legislative committees comes from an article written by Georgie J. Godwin.<sup>46</sup>

She recommends that legislative committees of professional organizations be thoroughly familiar with local, state and national legislative goals, and make these known to the membership. A legislative network should be developed and ready when the need to activate it arises; she stresses that it is "tremendously important" to know key people in government, and that it is a good idea to have observers attend Sessions of the House. Personal contact with legislative people is the best opportunity to communicate, although letters, et cetera, do help.

Library organizations, library groups and librarians as individuals must speak with one voice if the goals (i.e. long and short range legislative goals of librarians) are to be reached. If the library community is divided, little can be accomplished."

Heather Harbord reminded me that a Legislative Committee had been appointed by the British Columbia Library Association in 1917 to help draft more favourable library legislation and to work for its enactment. The result was the British Columbia Public Libraries Act of 1919, which "was to have a far-reaching effect not only in British Columbia but elsewhere in Canada. Its effectiveness underlined the importance of professional leadership in planning and implementing suitable library legislation."<sup>18</sup> One of the important features of the 1919 Public Libraries Act was the establishment of a Public Library Commission, which is a lay body responsible to a Minister of the Government. Heather Harbord spoke in favour of having an Advisory Council of concerned citizens, working for the welfare of libraries; some librarians have been wary of such a Council, fearing that there was danger that the Council could be composed of persons who were anti-libraries, especially in a province with a tradition of political patronage. However, the evidence available from areas which have this type of Council indicates that such fears are not justified.

I would recommend the establishment of an Advisory Council for libraries in Nova Scotia, the encouragement of a strong Trustees Section within the NSLA, and the setting up of Legislative Committees within local, provincial and national library associations. A legislative network would foster an awareness among all librarians of political factors and of our responsibilities to all members of our profession. If school librarians are subject to peer and parental pressure in book selection, then they should be able to ask for and receive support from the rest of the profession. Perhaps our link of professionalism should transcend our individual loyalties to our individual employers. The network would encourage us not only to react but to act in matters concerning books, libraries and librarianship.

<sup>1</sup> Carin Somers, "The Public Library Scene in Nova Scotia . . . Present Situation and Future Prospects," *APLA Bulletin*, 38(1974), p.89-90.

<sup>2</sup> Commission of Enquiry, *Libraries in Canada: A Study of Library Conditions and Needs* (Toronto: Ryerson; Chicago: ALA, 1933), p.19-20.

<sup>3</sup> Douglas G. Lockhead, "Atlantic Provinces Library Association," *Library Journal*, 84(1959), p.807. Another account of the history of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association was written by Evelyn Campbell and published in the *Canadian Library Bulletin*, 14(1957), p.9-13.

<sup>4</sup> [Mary K. Ingraham], "Secretary's Report," *Maritime Library Association Bulletin*, 1(1928), p.3.

<sup>5</sup> Mary K. Ingraham, "Press Release for the Chronicle, May 15, 1935" APLA Files, R.G. 1/1/1 - 1/1/2, Dalhousie University Archives.

<sup>6</sup> "Legislation Secured," *Maritime Library Association Bulletin* 1(1928), p.8.

<sup>7</sup> "Legislation Secured," p.9.

<sup>8</sup> "Legislation Secured," p.9.

<sup>9</sup> *Maritime Library Association Bulletin* 1(1928), p.10.

<sup>10</sup> Lockhead, p.807.

<sup>11</sup> Campbell, p.10

<sup>12</sup> Lockhead, p.803.

<sup>13</sup> Halifax Library Club, "Minutes," May 30, 1935. The Minutes of the Halifax Library Club are in the files of the Halifax Library Association, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University.

<sup>14</sup> Maritime Library Institute, "Constitution, Article 3," 1935, APLA Files, RG 1/3/1.

<sup>15</sup> Violet L. Coughlin, *Larger Units of Public Library Service in Canada* (Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1968), p.169.

<sup>16</sup> Halifax Library Club, "Minutes," April 19, 1944.

<sup>17</sup> Isabel Abernethy, "Letter to D. Cullen," November 30, 1961, APLA Files, RG 1/20/35.

<sup>18</sup> Alberta Letts, "Panel Discussion," APLA Files, RG 1/20/10.

<sup>19</sup> Panel Chairman, "Summary," APLA Files, RG 1/20/12.

<sup>20</sup> James MacEacheron, "Discussion Notes for Master Plan Committee, Basic Statements, Point 2," November 20, 1962, APLA Files, RG 1/21/11.

<sup>21</sup> Alberta Letts, "Reply to 'Suggested Procedures'," APLA Files, RG 1/21/31-32.

<sup>22</sup> James MacEacheron, "Discussion Notes No. 3, 'The Committee and Its Work,'" January 7, 1963, APLA Files, RG 1/21/41.

<sup>23</sup> Mike Donovan, "Reply to 'Discussion Notes No. 4,'" January 25, 1963, APLA Files, RG 1/21/52.

<sup>24</sup> "APLA Executive Memo," February 6, 1965, APLA Files, RG 1/23/84.

<sup>25</sup> Mike Donovan, "Letter to Eugene Gattinger," January 14, 1965, APLA Files, RG 1/23/220.

<sup>26</sup> [Eleanor Magee], "President's Annual Report," *APLA Bulletin* 35(1971), p.53.

<sup>27</sup> [Carin Somers], "President's Annual Report," *APLA Bulletin* 34(1970), p.85.

<sup>28</sup> "Editorial Statement," *MLA Bulletin* 3 (1938), p.7.

<sup>29</sup> Regional Library Commission of Nova Scotia, "Brief of the Royal Commission on Post-War Rehabilitation in Nova Scotia," 1943, in Canadian Library Council, *Canada Needs Libraries* (Ottawa: n.d.), p.20.

<sup>30</sup> MLA, "Brief to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences," 1949, APLA Files, RG 1/8/10.

<sup>31</sup> Canadian Library Council, "Brief 'Library Service for Canada' to the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment," August 2, 1944, quoted in APLA Files, RG 1/8/5 - 1/8/9.

<sup>32</sup> H. W. Ganong, "Letter to the Secretary, Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects," March 7, 1956, APLA Files, RG 1/14/34.

<sup>33</sup> Eastern Counties Regional Library Board, "Brief," October 6, 1971, Graham Commission Briefs, Organizations, RG 44.v. 31, p.5.

<sup>34</sup> Halifax County Regional Library Board, "Brief," October 5, 1971, Graham Commission Briefs, Organizations, RG 44.v. 31, p.2.

<sup>35</sup> Halifax County, p.4.

<sup>36</sup> Halifax County, p.6.

<sup>37</sup> Halifax County, p.9.

<sup>38</sup> Interview with Heather Harbord, Dartmouth Regional Library, Dartmouth, April 1, 1975.

<sup>39</sup> Halifax Library Association, "Revised Draft Brief Concerning the Effect of Implementation of the Graham Commission Recommendations on the Development of Library Services in Nova Scotia," January 28, 1975.

<sup>40</sup> Interview with Barbara Kincaid, Western Counties Regional Library, Yarmouth, February, 28, 1975.

<sup>41</sup> Interview with Margaret Ross, Ardmore School, Halifax, March 26, 1975.

<sup>42</sup> Interview with Barbara Kincaid.

<sup>43</sup> Interview with Heather Harbord.

<sup>44</sup> APLA, "Reply to President's Questionnaire," January 1974.

<sup>45</sup> Interview with Margaret Ross.

<sup>46</sup> Georgie J. Goodwin, "Let Your Legislator Know: Study the Issues and Bills — Then Communicate!" *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, 68 (1972), p.157-59.

<sup>47</sup> Goodwin, p.157-58.

<sup>48</sup> Coughlin, p.54.

## RECENT CANADIAN REFERENCE BOOKS-- A SELECTED LIST

Ruth MacDonald and Brian Morrell are at the Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, in Sackville, N. B. This bibliography is a second attempt by staff of the Ralph Pickard Bell Library to provide information on recent Canadian reference books of particular interest to libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. Titles listed here are selected from those acquired during the past year by the R.P. Bell Library, and include both monographs and government documents. The annotations indicate only the scope of the work.

Abler, Thomas S. *A Canadian Indian bibliography, 1960-1970* (by) Thomas S. Abler and Sally M. Weaver. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1974. 724p. \$35.

A comprehensive annotated bibliography of monographs, articles, theses and government documents. Arrangement is in broad subject categories or by tribe, with a subject index at the back. Also includes a Case Law Digest which brings together case law dealing with Indian legal questions during the period 1867-1972.

Arsenault, Alban. *Directory of New Brunswick libraries. Répertoire des bibliothèques du Nouveau-Brunswick*. 1st. ed. Compiled by Alban Arsenault and Claude Potvin. (s.l.): Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick. 1976. 88p. Free to members.

Arranged by type of library, subdivided by place. Information for each library includes: address, telephone number, telex number, size of collection, list of special collections and library publications, staff in charge of depts., branches and hours. Subject and geographical indexes.

The Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists. *Face to face with talent*. 3rd ed. Toronto, ACTRA, 1975. 453p. Free to producers.

A listing alphabetically within male, female and children groups. Geographical index. Portraits.

Canada. Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources. *The national atlas of Canada*. 4th. ed. Toronto: Macmillan in association with the Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources and Information Canada, 1971. 254 p. \$56.00.

An authoritative atlas of the physical, demographic, economic and mineral aspects of Canada. Includes a bibliography of the sources from which data for the atlas were derived.

Canada. Dept of the Secretary of State. Women's Program. *A directory of Canadian women's groups. Annuaire canadien des groupes de femmes*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 197p. Free.

Provides name, address, telephone number, activities and publications for each group listed. Arrangement is by province with an alphabetical subarrangement. National women's groups and government programs are listed in separate sections. Indexed.

Canada. Indian Claims Committee. *Indian claims in Canada: an introductory essay and selected list of library holdings*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 278p. Free.

A classified list of a large part of the library holdings of the Research Resource Centre of the Indian Claims Commission. Arrangement is primarily geographical. While much of the material is Canadian, material from other parts of the world is included.

Canada. Information Canada. *Guide to selected reference publications, December 1974*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 27p. Free.

A guide to "some of the major parliamentary and departmental reference material, as well as some privately produced directories." Each entry provides a description of the work, explanation of its use, and ordering information.

Canada. Information Canada. *Selections: federal government and international publications for educators* 1975. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 215p. Free.

An annotated listing of government publications which are relevant to secondary school curricula. Arranged in seven sections: 1. subject index, 2. federal government publications, 3. international publications, 4. specialized maps, 5. free publications, 6. audio-visual materials, 7. title index.

*Canadian library directory*. Ottawa: National library, 1971-. Free

V.J. Federal government libraries is the only one available to date. 234 libraries across Canada are listed. There are four indexes: 1. index to automated operations, 2. geographic index (other than Ottawa-Hull), 3. personal name index, 4. subject index. For each library the following information is given: name, NUC symbol, date established, address, person in charge, telex no., special services, number and type of staff, collection, subjects, library publications. Bilingual.

DeGrâce, Eloi. *Noms géographiques de l'Acadie*. Moncton: Société Historique Acadienne, 1974. (250)p. \$5.00.

A dictionary of place-names used in Acadia prior to the Expulsion. Short note to each entry indicates location and provides reference to maps and monographs listed in two bibliographies at the back.

DeGrâce, Eloi. *Le Reflet du Nord, L'Analyse, Le Journal Acadien, Le Pari: inventaire*. Moncton: The author, 1975. 31p. \$2.50.

An index of four newspapers published in northeastern New Brunswick around 1970. Includes a short note on each paper.

Egoff, Sheila. *The republic of childhood: a critical guide to Canadian children's literature in English*. 2d. ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1975. 335 p. \$10.95.

A survey of the literature divided according to form. Each chapter contains an annotated list of selected titles. Includes Book-of-the-Year awards and an author and title index.

*Film title index*. Ottawa, Canada Film Institute, 1975. 2691. \$20.00.

An alphabetical listing by title of the films available for rent (cheaply) from the Canadian Film Institute. The list indicates in which of the many sectional catalogues of the Institute further information can be found for each title — such as duration, b&w or colour and a short description.

*Film Canadiana, 1971-1975*. Ottawa, The Canadian Film Institute, 1975. 299p. \$10.95.

Subtitled the Yearbook of Canadian cinema. There are five sections as follows: 1. Filmography: this section is one third of the book and is a listing, with a very short summary of the film made in 1974 with a production and a subject index. 2. Bibliography: both books and periodical articles are listed. 3. Organizations: lists Canadian federal agencies, cultural organizations, associations, guilds, unions all with addresses and brief descriptions

and producers and distributions with addresses. 4. Festivals and awards. Lists Canadian film festivals with descriptive information and Canadian films shown at foreign festivals along with the awards won. 5. Statistics: figures for production, distribution and theatres. Bilingual.

*Indian-Innu authors, an annotated bibliography*. Ottawa, National Library, 1974. 108p. \$2.50.

Works by Indian, Metis and Innu authors and the topics are largely concerning the problems of these peoples. Contains books, anthologies, poetry, and songs, periodical articles, conference reports, etc. and language texts. Indexed by author and illustrator.

Land, Brian. *Directory of associations in Canada. Répertoire des associations du Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1975. 550p. \$35.00.

Includes more than 9300 associations. Arranged in three sections: guide to the subject index, subject index to associations, alphabetical list of associations.

Leidemer, Nelle L. *Geology of Halifax Countys a selective bibliography*. Halifax: Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service, 1974. (Occasional papers series, 5) 57p. \$1.00.

A compilation of books, theses, journal articles, government documents and maps. Call numbers are given for material in the MacDonald Science Library, Dalhousie University, and some locations are given for three other Halifax libraries. Includes subject index and list of bibliographies consulted.

MacDonald, Colin, comp. *Dictionary of Canadian articles, v.4. Little-Myles*. Ottawa, Canadian Paperback Publishing, 1974. p.871-1347. \$12.50.

Biographies of Canadian artists with sources of reference for each. Originally (1967) projected to be a three volume set but volume four has only reached through the letter M. V.1-3 cost \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50 respectively.

Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. Ralph Pickard Bell Library. *A bibliography of the works of George F. G. Stanley*, compiled by Margaret Fancy with a foreword by Watson Kirkconnell. 1976. 50p. \$5.00.

A chronological bibliography of Dr. Stanley's published books, articles addresses, book reviews, newspaper articles. Contains biographical information.

Mulligan, Gerald A. *Common weeds of Canada. Les mauvaises herbes communes du Canada.* Toronto: McClelland and Stewart in association with Information Canada and the Dept. of Agriculture, 1976. 140p. \$4.95.

A bilingual reference guide to 117 Canadian weeds. Each entry gives biological name, common name, coloured illustration and short notes. Index.

Newfoundland. Dept. of Forestry and Agriculture. *Resource atlas. Island of Newfoundland.* (St. John's, 1974.) 17 sheets unbound. \$10.00.

Coloured thematic maps depicting land capabilities, resources and communications lines.

*Photos Canada.* Ottawa, Information Canada, 1974. 415p. \$10.00.

Volume 5 of the Canadian Picture Index. Contains "over 2000 recent photographs depicting Canada and Canadians, from every angle and every point of view." Includes both b&w and coloured photographs which are available for purchase. Arranged by subject.

Pratson, Frederick *A guide to Atlantic Canada.* Riverside, Conn., Chatham Press, 1975. 160p. \$3.95.

Essentially a tourist guide for Americans to the four Atlantic provinces, Magdalen Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelán and the Gaspé peninsula.

Proctor, George A. *Sources in Canadian music, a bibliography of bibliographies. Les sources de la musique Canadienne, une bibliographie des bibliographies.* Sackville, N.B., Mount Allison University, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, 1975. 38p. \$5.00.

"All materials related to scores, books and recordings, which contain bibliographies, lists, indices, catalogues, etc. are included. These materials are organized into ten divisions as follows: general bibliography, bibliography (music), periodicals, biography, bio-bibliography of individual composers, scores, recordings, music education, folk music and ethnomusicology, and theses and papers." Introduction, p.m. Name and title indexes. No Maritime, regional or provincial approach. are organized into ten division as follows: general bibliography, bibliography (music), periodicals, biography, bio-bibliography of individual composers, scores, recordings, music education, folk music and ethnomusicology, and theses and papers." Introduction, p.m.

Name and title indexes. No Maritime, regional or provincial approach.

Rayburn, Alan. *Geographical names of New Brunswick.* Ottawa: Survey and Mapping Branch, 1975. (Toponymy study; 2). 304p., map (fold.) in pocket. \$8.00.

A dictionary of New Brunswick geographical names. Indicates origin of the name and general location of the place.

Ryder, Dorothy E. *Canadian reference sources — supplement.* Ottawa, Canada Library Association, 1975. 121p. \$7.00

Supplementing the 1973 edition, follows its format in providing annotated entries arranged by subject, form and geographical location. Index by author, title and selected subjects.

Smith, Dwight L., ed. *Indians of the United States and Canada: a bibliography.* Santa Barbara, Calif.: American Bibliographical Centre — Clio Press, 1974. (Clio bibliography series, no. 3). 153p. \$10.00.

An annotated bibliography arranged "chronologically, by culture area, and by tribe". Includes a combined author, geographical, and subject index, and a list of periodicals surveyed.

*Union list of manuscripts in Canadian repositories.* Rev. 1975 ed. Robert S. Gordon, director, E. Grace Maurice, editor. Joint project of the Public Archives of Canada and the Humanities Research Council of Canada. Ottawa: Public Archives, 1975. 1578p. in 2v. \$50.00.

"A comprehensive list of significant manuscripts and records in Canadian archival institutions." Arrangement is by main entry with a list by repository and cross references and index at the end of volume two.

*Urban and regional references, supplement 1974.* Ottawa, Urban Research Council of Canada, 1975. 174p. \$15.00.

This is the fifth annual supplement to the basic volumes which cover 1945-1969. It is a classified arrangement with author and geographic indexes. Monographs, articles, reports and government documents are included.

Whiteside, Don. *Aboriginal people: a selected bibliography concerning Canada's first people.* Ottawa, National Indian Brotherhood, 1973. 315p. \$6.50.

Covers books, unpublished speeches, reports, conference proceedings, government documents, journal and newspaper articles. A classified arrangement with author and subject indexes.

Wilson, Marion, ed. *Women in Federal politics: a bio-bibliography*, compiled by Gwynneth Evans. Ottawa, National Library, 1975. 81p. Free.

For each woman is included a short biographical sketch, sources for this information and a selected list of her writings.

## Bilingual

Yogis, John A. *Legal writing and research manual* by John A. Yogis and Innis M. Christie. 2d. ed. Toronto: Butterworths, 1974. (Canadian legal manuals series). 136p. \$22.50.

A manual designed for use by first-year law students. Outlines the research tools in law and provides information on their use. Emphasis is on Canadian material with extensive guidelines for searching out federal and provincial statutes.



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# NEWS and NOTES

## NEW BRUNSWICK

### *New Brunswick Legislative Library*

KAREN CONSTABLE was appointed Reference and Serials Librarian in June, 1975, and MARGARET PACEY Cataloguer in November, 1975.

### *Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University*

GWENDOLYN CREELMAN, Music Librarian, will be on leave of absence for eight months from September 1, 1976, to continue her studies.

MARGARET FANCY, Special Collections Librarian, has compiled a bibliography of Professor G. F. G. Stanley which will be published by the Library.

The Music Library has been designed by the Rockefeller Foundation to receive the 100 record collection of American music now being produced by the Recorded Anthology of American Music. The Library has completed the filming of six Amherst newspapers, including the *Amherst Daily News*, and on its grant from the New Brunswick Higher Education Commission has also filmed, or is filming, several nineteenth century newspapers published in New Brunswick.

### *Bibliothèque Champlain, Université de Moncton*

The Library has finished the cataloguing and classification of approximately 3000 periodicals. This was done to be able to produce an automated periodicals list.

In September, 1975, the librarians formed a committee to investigate academic status for librarians. Their terms and conditions document was presented to the administration in March, 1976, but as yet no decision concerning the granting of academic status has been made.

Also in March, 1976, an agreement was finalized between the Bibliothèque Champlain and the New Brunswick Library Services. Under this agreement all inter-library loan requests from New Brunswick public libraries for French language materials will be sent to the Bibliothèque Champlain instead of the National Library of Canada. Those requests which cannot be filled by Moncton will then be sent to the National Library.

### *Saint John Regional Library*

At the spring Convocation of Saint Thomas University held on May 10, 1976, in Fredericton, EILEEN TRAVIS, Regional Librarian, was awarded a degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa. The citation declared that the University was thus offering "its graduating students a final lesson, asking them to observe and learn from this life so marked by respect for duty and a sense of service." From all APLA members: Congratulations, Eileen.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### *P.E.I. School Unit 1*

Unit Four's Audio-Visual Mobile went into operation on December 1, 1975. It provides a variety of A/V software to the sixteen elementary and four high schools within the Unit, operating on a two-week schedule.

The rationale behind this mobile service is as follows:

A/V software is too expensive for a single school to ever hope to have a reasonable collection; materials purchased by a single school may only be used once or twice during the school year and may sit on a shelf the rest of the time; and through a mobile collection, a vast variety of specialized material is available to all teachers in the Unit, while centralized purchasing avoids unnecessary duplication.

The vehicle itself is a former school bus. The seats were removed, the interior was completely rebuilt and wired for electricity, and a new green/white paint job finished the renovations. All of this work was done by the Unit's carpenters. At any one time, the Mobile's capacity is 1200 filmstrips, 610 cassettes, 180 transparencies, 150 recordings and 50 films. Special bins are also provided for kits, slides, reels, loops and other assorted items. Space has been reserved for future expansion. The materials have all been classified and labelled according to Dewey, and a catalog of the collection's approximately 5,000 items is presently being prepared.

### *P. E. I. School Library Association*

The 1976 annual business meeting of the Association elected the following slate of officers: President: ALLAN HICKOX, Englewood Regional High School; First-Vice President: MARLENE NOYE, Summerside High School; Second Vice-President: CATHY AYERS SKLAR, Media Librarian, Unit Four; Secretary: JANICE BOUDREAU, Spring Park Elementary School; Treasurer: GILLIAM RICHARDSON, Sherwood Elementary School; Past President: DON CARTER, Col. Grey Senior High School.

## **NOVA SCOTIA**

### *Halifax County Regional Library*

The Sackville Branch Library opened officially on January 27, 1976. This new branch serves a population of nearly 30,000 in an area previously visited by bookmobile. ELVA FLEWWELLING, in charge of the new library, was Branch Library Assistant at the Bedford Branch. The Sackville Branch opened with 8000 volumes and has lots of room for expansion and added shelving with an area set aside for children's programs.

GLORIA HARDY has been appointed Coordinator of Library Services for South Shore Regional Library. She was formerly Librarian at Prince County Vocational High School, P. E. I.

### *Halifax City Schools Library Department*

Four new libraries were opened during the past school year: Clarence A Beckett and Fleming Tower (elementary schools) in September, 1975, and Rockingham and Grosvenor-Wentworth in April, 1976.

### *Nova Scotia Technical College*

A recent addition to the staff is JOAN PETRIE as General Librarian.

The Library has acquired a complete set of American National Standards Institute standards as well as the International Electrotechnical Commission Publications. The library is also now in the planning stage for an extension to the existing library facilities.

### *Atlantic School of Theology*

JOAN DAWSON began work on a part-time basis on May 1, 1976. Several students also joined the staff then for a summer project in reclassification under KATHLEEN

CURRIE on loan from Mount Saint Vincent University Library. During this project it is hoped to overcome part of the confusion caused by three separate classification schemes; approximately 6000 volumes should be done, leaving 2500 for future summers.

### *Vaughan Memorial Library, Acadia University*

HARRY CANONG, Chief Librarian, retired on May 31, 1976. He had been on the staff since 1946 and University Librarian since 1951. During this period the Library's holdings have trebled, the sciences have centralized their holdings into one location, and the Vaughan Memorial Library was opened in 1965. His retirement was precipitated by illness since last year, during which time ISOBEL HORTON has been Acting Librarian.

### *Colchester-East Hants Regional Library*

INGRID HAASE returned from Germany in November, 1975, after a two year absence, to take the position of Supervisor of Bookmobiles and Technical Services. BONNIE WADDELL, formerly with South Shore Regional Library, is Adult Services Librarian, replacing HARRIET McWHIRTER. SANDRA PHILLIPS also resigned and was replaced by ELIZABETH McCONICAL as Children's Librarian.

The Colchester Municipal Council purchased a building and granted funds for its renovation for use as the Tatamagouche Branch Library in June 1976. The Truro and District Chamber of Commerce donated a basic book collection on business and economics.

A new, magenta-mauve replacement bookmobile arrived on March 15, 1976, and on March 22 bookmobile service to elementary schools was initiated; the visits are once in four weeks.

### *Western Counties Regional Library*

VIRGINIA EAMON rejoined the staff on May 1, 1976, as Coordinator, Library Services — Branches and Headquarters, following the completion of a M.L.S. at Dalhousie.

On Monday, March 15, 1976 the Library went to Jail! — at least a small part of it anyway. For the use of the inmates of the Jail, the Western Counties Regional Library placed a collection of about sixty paperbacks in the visitor's room at the Yarmouth County Jail. Mr. Burrill, the Superintendent, assured the Library that inmates would enjoy the chance to select reading material from this

collection. The paperbacks include westerns, detective and adventure stories, but such authors as Farley Mowat and Tolstoy are also represented. The Library hopes for some feedback from the jail staff and especially from inmates themselves, by mail if necessary, to determine more precisely the tastes of their new clientele. The collection will be changed and replenished about once a month by ROSEMARY KEELAN, a Librarian with the Western Counties Regional Library.

#### *Dalhousie University Libraries*

C. T. LAUGHER was appointed as Assistant to Vice President Vagianos (University Services) to work on libraries and special project. He will be responsible for co-ordination of all libraries at Dalhousie.

Work on rationalization of resources within the University Library System has continued particularly in Serials where the Union List of Serials (Killam, Macdonald, Kellogg, Law, Mar. Sch. of Soc. Work, Atlantic Sch. of Theology) has been very useful. Meetings of metro-area librarians on rationalization in subject areas have been reconvened.

In March, 1976, Dalhousie started processing books by the Blackwell North America cataloguing system. This has decreased cataloguing time and considerably decreased the backlog. In addition it is building a data user file which will be available for production of a Union Catalogue when a network becomes a reality in the Atlantic area.

#### *Halifax City Regional Library*

In April of 1976, records, both adult's and children's were added to circulation services. The "Shut-In" Service has more than doubled since the fall of 1975. The library is now doing this delivery service itself, affording an opportunity for personal contact between library staff and users of this shut-in service.

With the completion of the extension to the main library, there has been increased usage of the building both in circulation and programming.

Children's programs have included puppet shows, craft programs, story time, as well as French Story Time for French speaking pre-schoolers. An original puppet play was performed by the children's department for CBC TV and televised on Christmas Day.

In the fall and early winter, through a grant from Canada Council, two well known

Canadian authors, Christie Harris and Kay Hill spoke at the Library to school students and the public. These visits were arranged in co-operation with the Dartmouth Regional Library.

Other adult programs include two programs on income tax and one for parents on talking with their children about sex.

The Halifax City Regional Library Board sponsored two public meetings, one in Spryfield and the other in Halifax North. The purpose of these meetings was to inform the public of the services presently offered and to gather community input as to their library needs and concerns. At the North Branch public meeting, a North Branch Advisory Committee was established. This Committee consists of representatives of community agencies and residents. The role of this committee will be to advise board and staff as to ways the North Branch Library can better meet community needs.

During March two programs on Income Tax were held at the main library with representatives from Revenue Canada present to answer questions. Also in March, a program to help low income families fill out their income tax forms was held in the North Branch library in conjunction with students from the Maritime School of Social Work.

A program for parents on "How to talk with your children about sex" was held at the Main Library in early April in co-operation with the Metro Area Family Planning Association. A display of books on the subject was available for browsing and borrowing.

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

LORNE AMEY has been appointed to a newly established position as an Assistant Professor from July 1, 1976. He has his B.Sc. in Zoology and a B.Ed from Acadia University, an M.Ed. from the University of New Brunswick, an M.S.L.S. (with Honors) from Columbia University and is a doctoral candidate at the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto. He taught Biology and Science in high schools in Quebec before becoming Zoology Master, Government Secondary School, Horin, Nigeria from 1966-68 under the auspices of the Canadian International Development Agency. In 1969-70 he was Reference and Cataloging Librarian, American Museum of Natural History, New York, before returning to Nigeria under CIDA

auspices again. From 1970-72 he taught at the Department of Library Studies, University of Ibadan, and from 1972-73 at the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Since 1974 he has been an Associated Instructor at the University of Toronto Faculty of Library Science. He was awarded the Howard V. Phalin-World Book Graduate Scholarship in Library Science, 1975-76.

BARBARA PATTON has been appointed to a newly established position as a Reviser to assist this term in the course "Classification and Indexing". She has her B.A. in English and History from the University of New Brunswick, an M.A. in History from McMaster University and an M.L.S. from Indiana University. She has worked as a local reporter on the *Saint John Telegraph Journal* and been a school teacher and librarian-teacher in Saint John, N. B. and Smithville, Indiana. In 1969-70 she set up a collection of business administration materials at the Institut Supérieur de Gestion des Entreprises, Université de Tunis, Tunis. In 1971-73 she Catalogued at the Point Claire Public Library, Point Claire, Quebec, before becoming an Instructor, Department of Library Technology, John Abbott College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. From September 1975 she has been a part-time cataloguer at the Sir James Dunn Law Library, Dalhousie University.

IRVING KIRK, Audio-Visual Librarian, Dalhousie University, became an Adjunct Lecturer this term to offer the course LS 051, *The Handling of Audio-Visual Materials*. (This course was taught previously by Finn Damtoft who is on leave of absence undertaking an assignment for EMBRAPA in Brazil). His B.A. is in American Studies from State University of New York at Buffalo, and his M.A. in Library Science from Geneseo. Prior to coming to Dalhousie he had library experience at SUNY, Buffalo, and SUNY, Fredonia. He has been a member of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries Non-Print Media Committee and the American Library Association's Reference and Adult Services Division Subcommittee on Materials for the American Indians.

MARY DYKSTRA, Assistant Professor at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service, has been invited by the British Library, London, to undertake further research there in PRECIS (Preserved Context Index System), under the direction of Derek Austin, Head, Subject Systems Office. The British

Library, who designed and developed PRECIS. This system is used in Britain, Australia, France, in Scandinavian countries and various parts of Canada. Mary will be looking at the research presently being conducted by the British Library on automated multilingual translation of PRECIS index entries and other possibilities for this system which are being explored there. She will be reporting on her work with PRECIS indexing at the National Film Board of Canada at the International PRECIS Workshop sponsored by the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, in October 1976. Her visit to Britain is being funded by a research grant from the Research Development Committee (Humanities and Social Sciences) of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at Dalhousie.

BORIS RAYMOND, Assistant Professor at Dalhousie University, School of Library Service, is to visit Washington, D.C., to work on the Records of the All Union (Russian) Communist Party, Smolensk District. The Smolensk Archive consists of approximately 200,000 pages of document in more than 500 files dealing with Party records for the period 1917-1938. It was captured by German army units in mid-July 1941 and shipped back to Germany. At the end of the war the Archive was acquired by U.S. authorities and deposited with Military Records Branch, Federal Records Center, General Services Administration.

He will be examining this material to further his research into the role of Soviet libraries in this period. His research is being funded by a research grant from the Research Development Committee (Humanities and Social Sciences) of the Faculty of Graduate Studies at Dalhousie University.

FRED MATTHEWS, Associate Professor at Dalhousie University, School of Library Service, is paying a return visit to Kingston, Jamaica, where he is advising the Institute of Jamaica on methods of machine indexing the contents of Jamaican newspapers. He is undertaking this work at the request of the Canadian International Research and Development Centre, Ottawa, who have funded the project. During his visit to Kingston he will be visiting the Department of Library Studies, University of West Indies, where J. CLEMENT HARRISON of the Dalhousie School is currently a Visiting Professor.

The School of Library Service is participating again in the Dalhousie-Mount Saint Vincent Summer School. LS 704 — *Popular Literature and Its Relationship* — will be of-

ferred during the Summer Session from July 5-August 18 by Victor E. Neuburg, Senior Lecturer, School of Librarianship, Polytechnic of North London. The class will meet from 6:30 - 8:30 Monday - Thursday in Room 2616, Killam Library. The fee for the course is \$155 for credit and \$77.50 for audit students. Registration takes place on July 5 in the link between the Chemistry and Life Sciences Building between 9 - 12 and 1 - 6.

Course outlines, reading lists and further information is available from Bernadette Coyle, Assistant to the Director for Continuing Education, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. B3H 4H8.

## NOTES FROM ALL OVER

### *Publications received*

Bowron, Albert. *The Ontario Public Library: review and reorganization*. Toronto, 1975. \$6.50. (Information Media and Library Planners, 164 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M5R 1W8).

*Canadian business periodicals index*, v.1, nos. 4/5-7 (Oct./Nov. 1975 - January 1976). (Micro Media Ltd., Box 34, Station S. Toronto, Ont., M5M 4L6). \$350.00 per year.

*Manitoba Library Association Bulletin*, v.6, no. 2 (March 1976). (Membership Chairman, Manitoba Library Association, Room 301, 190 Rupert Street Winnipeg, Man., R3B 0N2).

Reinbergs, Gloria. *Nobody does really accept you*. Toronto, 1975. \$1.50. (Emergency Librarian, 46 Gormley Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4V 1Z1).

Reinbergs, Gloria. *Women in prison*. Toronto, 1976. \$1.50. (Emergency Librarian, 46 Gormley Avenue, Toronto, Ont., M4V 1Z1).

*Management Internships, Advanced Studies Scholarships Offered to Midcareer Librarians for 1977-78 Academic Year*.

The Council on Library Resources will continue its three professional development programs for outstanding midcareer librarians for the academic year 1977-78. Applicants for the programs must be citizens of the U.S. or Canada or have permanent resident status in either country.

### *Advanced Study Program for Librarians*

**Purpose** — To further the development of subject specialists for the nation's research and academic libraries.

**Program** — An academic year of full-time graduate course work in a discipline within the "liberal arts and sciences."

**Award** — Up to \$15,000 (dependent upon winner's present salary), tuition, and other appropriate expenses for approximately five scholar-librarians.

**Qualifications** — MLS from accredited school; at least five years of professional library experience; age 50 or under; a demonstrated interest and competence in the scholarly discipline of choice; a leave of absence for the period of study. The award is contingent upon the candidate's acceptance at an approved graduate school.

**Acceptance Deadline** — October 1, 1976.

### *Academic Library Management Intern Program*

**Purpose** — To assist in the development of managers for the nation's large research and academic libraries.

**Program** — A full year, with approximately 10 months spent working closely with the director and top administrative staff of a large academic library selected for its recognized administrative excellence, 1 month preparing a report for the Council, 1 month annual leave.

**Award** — Up to \$20,000 (dependent upon winner's present salary) and other appropriate expenses for approximately five outstanding librarians.

**Qualifications** — At least five years of library experience at a professional level; 15 years of age or under; demonstrated qualities of intellect, character and personality required for leading positions in academic librarianship; leave of absence for a full year.

**Application Deadline** — October 22, 1976.

### *Fellowship Program*

**Purpose** — To improve the competence of midcareer librarians in the substantive, administrative, and/or technical aspects of librarianship.

**Program** — A self-developed study or research project of not less than 3 months that will carry out the designated purpose of the Fellowship Program as well as make a contribution to the profession generally.

**Award** — Expenses incident to the proposed program, *exclusive* of salary.

**Qualifications** — Midcareer librarians or other professionals working directly with libraries; a continuous leave of absence of at least three months.

**Application Deadline:** November 12, 1976.

To receive application forms, librarians should send a self-addressed No. 10 envelope or mailing label to the *individual program of interest*, care of: The Council on Library Resources, Inc., One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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