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BULLETIN

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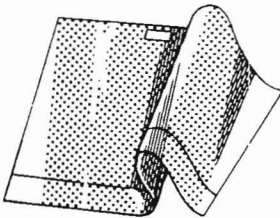
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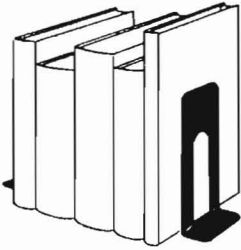
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BULLETIN

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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4. The Rabbit Hole.

Still Another Reprieve

6. Standardization in Canadian University

Libraries — An Approach and A Proposal.

15. From The President's Desk.

22. Out of the In Box.

MARCH 1970, VOL. 34 NO. 1

THE RABBIT HOLE

"... down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again." Alice in Wonderland.

The Rabbit-Hole is a regular feature of the APLA Bulletin. We invite contributions from readers and we offer contributors the same latitude (and longitude) as the Rev. Dodgson afforded Alice. Any reader who feels himself falling through the earth and approaching the Antipathies is urged to put it all down on paper and send it to the attention of the Editor. "Perhaps (you) shall see it written up somewhere."

STILL ANOTHER REPRIEVE!

As you can see the APLA Bulletin has been granted another temporary "stay of execution" and a new face. Both please us! I do not think it advisable or necessary to deliver yet another defence from these pages for continuing the Bulletin in its present format and with its present editorial policies. The membership will have an opportunity to pass its judgement at our next annual conference, and I will have my day in court then.

We did feel, however, that the readership would be diverted (perhaps even roused to comment) by some of the observations received from subscribers. It is interesting to note that of 203 Bulletin questionnaires circulated last December, 76 were returned. Here is what your peers had to say.*

"APLA is now a journal in which we can take pride — are we going to put on a "poor mouth" again and let all this effort go for naught? Splendid to see periodical produced by APLA — to give it up now would be a tragedy. Continue to publish a Bulletin of calibre we have reached or not at all — no to a mimeograph newsletter. Editorial policy as stated in December 1967 APLA Bulletin excellent — if we can accomplish goals set forth in editorial policy, why aim our sights any lower?"

"Atlantic area librarians want a journal which will help them keep in touch with each other. Librarians and librarians from the areas subscribe to an Atlantic area journal because they want news of developments in Atlantic area libraries. It is a curious error of judgement to imagine there could be any need for another pale imitation of Library Trends and Library Quarterly."

"The fact that there are too few articles by Atlantic Provinces librarians is a reflection on the membership and not on the Bulletin. Let's hope that the time factor has been the reason and not that we are running scared *because of* the improved quality of the Bulletin and the challenge it presents in requiring well-considered and well-written contributions."

"What is the use of contemplating our own navels? We have something to say to others, they to us — surely! A state of isolation is hardly stimulating."

"There are so many fine, useful library journals that I see little point in prolonging the life of this one. Increasingly I find that I must be more selective in my reading and therefore I will turn to those journals with immediate usefulness — Wilson's Library Journal,

*The Management does not accept responsibility for statements here quoted. Names were withheld to protect the innocent.

Ontario Library Review, Canadian Library Journal, School Library Journal. I feel it pretentious including a smattering of French articles (for what readership except the proud author). Busy, involved librarians in the Maritimes simply haven't the time and the librarians who do have the time and write aren't worth reading. 'Somehow one has read it all before and better put.'

"APLA Bulletin is only thing worthwhile in APLA — we consider APLA to have done an excellent job with the present bulletin — one area where we are leading, not following, similar efforts in Canada. Why jeopardize it?"

"I feel strongly APLA should not try to compete with scholarly professional journals. Many such journals are already published. There is more need to acquaint the membership with developments and problems within the Atlantic region. Perhaps eventually the Dalhousie Library School will be able to publish something of a scholarly nature."

"Surely the calibre of librarianship in this region is equal to publishing an acceptable professional journal of North American interest or even international interest, plus mimeographed gossip sheet for parochial personal interests if necessary.

"Bulletin presently alienating itself from affairs and particular interests of association ..."

"Aims of present journal are too lofty and are out of touch with library scene in area."

"Decision of such importance as continuation of APLA Bulletin must not be made except by the membership in a formal vote."

"Articles should be properly annotated and of a high standard but need they be so dull?"

"... just about the best library journal published in Canada — Please don't fold ... format and layout at present are excellent." — CLA Mrs. Wilson.

— Editor

The Bulletin is late this quarter. We regret the delay, especially after having spent a year getting the Association's information vehicle back on a predictable course. However, production of this issue waited upon the Association's verdict as to the Bulletin's immediate future, and the interim has given us time for a face lifting.

STANDARDIZATION IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES – AN APPROACH AND A PROPOSAL

Editor's Note:

At the second CACUL Conference on Automaton held at the University of Toronto's School of Library Science on March 7th and 8th 1968, the following motion was passed:

"The participants recommend that the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada establish a Committee charged with the responsibility of investigating and making recommendations on the co-ordination of library automation in Canada ..."

A committee was set up and the report *STANDARDIZATION IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES --- AN APPROACH AND A PROPOSAL* was the result. The basis of this proposal is the necessity for the rationalization of our resources. Costs and service needs on the part of the user are both rising. Since universities constitute the principle resource for teaching and research tools in Canada, it is essential that co-operation among libraries be developed without further delay.

In granting us permission to print the report Dr. Andrews, Executive Director, AUCC, stated "This report . . . has not been put before the board of the AUCC for official approval, but I feel quite sure that if it is published it will serve a very useful purpose in promoting discussion on the complex of problems described in the report". We agree. More important, we believe that many of the areas described have significance for any type of library and that the report can provide useful guidelines for regional groups, such as the Nova Scotia Council on Library Resources, currently developing regional proposals based on the rationalization of resources.

Most figures on which this study was based were drawn from three sources:

1. R. H. Blackburn's analysis of the Down's Report.¹
2. Analysis of automation projects in Canada based on a questionnaire² provided by the Committee on Library Automation, AUCC, and compiled by the National Library.
3. Latest statistics provided by CACUL.³

Statistical tables derived from these figures constituted Appendices referred to in the report. These included:

- A. Applications
- B. Library Staff and Salaries
- C. Library Computing Resources
- D. Co-operative Arrangements
- E. Computer Center Staff
- F. Summary of Questionnaire Sent to Participating Libraries
- G. An Approach to Centralized Bibliographic Records
- II. Statement of Objectives of AUCC Committee on Library Automation
- I. Sample Questionnaire

They have not been printed here due to space limitations, but may be requested directly from the Committee on Library Automation of the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

One last caution to our readers. The report was not intended to be a definitive statement. It was written with the realization that all institutions, whether rich or poor, faced similar problems, and for an audience who knew many of the facts involved and was ready to act, in the hope

that it would initiate long-range action. Clearly, there is some urgency. If we do nothing, those areas of most concern, redundant effort and costs, the absence of any effort towards rationalizing resources and services, will continue and perhaps become more difficult to remedy.

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this report was to study the feasibility of establishing university library systems, based on co-operation and compatibility, which are capable of utilizing all advances in educational theory and modern technology without sacrificing any relevant features of the traditional library. This would ensure that the university library will become a more effective resource centre for the teaching, research, and recreational needs of the nation.

The term automation, as used in this paper, refers to all machines and systems which are used for producing, processing, storing, retrieving, distributing and/or circulating information in university libraries.

To fulfil this aim, the Library Automation Committee of the AUCC:

1. distributed a questionnaire to determine existing and projected projects so that areas of compatibility and possibilities for co-operation might be assessed.
2. established terms of reference for evaluating the data accumulated through the questionnaire.
3. established a task force to evaluate the reports.

This committee then decided to study the following areas:

1. Acquisitions services.
2. Cataloguing services.
3. Circulation services.
4. Document Retrieval services.

5. Personnel services.

6. Equipment.

What follows is an analysis of the data obtained in each of these areas.

The rationalization of resources means controlling costs, not for itself, but to provide the best trade-off between costs and services rendered the user. Costs and service needs on the part of the user are *both* rising. Co-operation among libraries is the best method both to use scarce resources most effectively and to provide necessary services not possible without co-operation.

ACQUISITIONS SERVICES

Acquisitions services will be here defined as the process through which a collection is developed so that it will better serve the university's academic programme.

Principal operations involve:

1. material selection, both old and new. For the purpose of this report, the problems inherent in purchasing out-of-print material are not considered. OP material should be discussed as a separate problem, since the method of selection, the amount purchased, and the need varies widely from library to library, and cannot be standardized in any one way.
2. creation and validation of an order request.
3. placing order.
4. assigning funds to the order.
5. processing the item when received, so that it can be passed on for further bibliographic processing.

Applications

14 libraries are currently involved with planning for or operating an acquisitions automation system.

The national average budget expense for acquisition in fiscal 1969-70 is 40.01 per cent. This represents a cost of from \$1,300,000 to \$2,600,000 for large libraries; \$90,000 to \$620,000 for small libraries. There is a variance from a low of 18.3 per cent to a high of 56.5 per cent, though most libraries are close to the national average. The total amount spent by 29 libraries during 1968-69 was \$18,452,921. (Appendix B).

The number of personnel involved varies from 1/12 to 1/4 of the total library staff. Personnel numbers seem to range from 4 to 120 people in the department. (Appendix B.).

Present Problems

1) There exists a wide variation from institution to institution in the role Acquisitions plays in the development of a total operating system for the library, both in practice and in planning.

This can be illustrated by the variations in selection practice. Some libraries depend wholly on non-library staff recommendations for ordering, whereas other universities generate the majority of ordering requests from subject specialists within the library.

There are also variations in purchasing practices. Some libraries depend wholly on jobbers, others order direct, still others are embarked on mammoth blanket order programmes. Each defends such programmes on the basis of service and cost reduction.

There are variations also in the control and accounting of funds. Some university libraries have no control of funds and keep a modest number of accurate records, others control all fund expenditures and keep the official records.

The overall value of this operation in relation to the other services is reflected

in the variety of priorities placed on acquisitions services planning between university libraries.

2) The large number of libraries concurrently working on mechanized acquisition programmes, many of which are similar, demonstrates wasteful duplication of effort. Private institutions (Dalhousie), public institutions (UBC), large institutions (Alberta), and small institutions (Mt. Allison) are all engaged in differing mechanized acquisitions programmes.

3) Increasing demands on collections leading to increased acquisitions have strained financial and personnel resources⁴

4) Libraries and institutions of similar size, in the same geographical area, are purchasing the same books, although in many cases individual collections may not be exploited enough to justify this.

Co-Operative Possibilities

1. *Adoption of standardized software* based on successful operating systems supplied from a technical services center within the National Library, along with "borrowed" programming personnel during installation period, to facilitate on-site changes, or
2. *Development of a commercial service* based on standardized software, which would provide the same result as the above, with less cost and less disruption in the library. Many jobbers have such programmes in full working state.
3. *Adoption of a standard book number* by Canadian booksellers which would expedite the ordering process, and minimize bibliographic typing and errors.
4. *A review of acquisitions policies*, leading to the establishment of *specialized collections* on a national basis, with specific responsi-

bilities beyond their immediate community of users. It is no longer possible for a library to have a copy of everything. This implies a rationalization of resources and services so that the burden is shared by all libraries; therefore, duplication should be minimized wherever possible. The mechanism for satisfying this need not be expensive. A number of loan request services have already been introduced. For example, inter-library truck or postal delivery. Urgent requests are handled by telephone or telex. Where truck or postal delivery, telephone or telex services do not fulfill the needs of a scholar, consideration should be given to sending him to the library where the appropriate special collection is housed.

5. *Establishment of a communications network* which would provide a centralized clearing house. This would help expedite any scheme developed above.

CATALOGUING SERVICES

Cataloguing services will be here defined as those services which are used to prepare all items so they may be available to the user. They include:

1. describing the item
2. classifying the item
3. assigning subject headings
4. preparing item for use
5. preparing all additional services for the user which result from the above.

Applications

10 libraries are currently involved in planning or operating an automated cataloguing system. (Appendix A).

Cataloguing services seem to involve from 10 to 200 persons in full or part-time equivalents amounting to 1/3 of any given

personnel budget. It is difficult to provide absolute figures since departments vary in the services they included in their report. For large libraries cataloguing services cost as much as \$1,000,000 yearly, while a small library can spend as little as \$30,000 yearly. (Appendix B.)

Present Problems

There is a considerable backlog of material to be catalogued.

The Library of Congress proof distribution system, on which much of our cataloguing is based, though much improved, continues to lag behind local library needs. In addition, coverage is inadequate.

The inadequate coverage of the Library of Congress cataloguing programme results in:

- a) many libraries cataloguing the same books at the same time
- b) duplication in constructing classification schemes and cataloguing Canadian material.

The lack of understanding of users needs and of the cataloguing record's purpose lends to needless proliferation of techniques and standards in cataloguing details because of local demands which are not always justified.

Another problem is that of subject headings. They are neither correct nor relevant. The existing approach is not working. Interdisciplinary complications and the bifurcation of subject areas is placing a great strain on present subject analysis.

Excessive reliance on others to get the job done.

There are technical problems which must be overcome. For example:

- a) MARC II in a format IBM equipment(predominant in Canada) can handle.

- b) Character incompatibility and the necessity for upper and lower case printouts.
- c) The necessity for file accession by record number or data patterns. (See also Appendix G.)

c) *The central clearing house* will also develop techniques which will allow for new approaches for resolving *subject heading problems*.

- 4. The above possibilities require an effective communications network.

Co-Operative Possibilities

1. *Establishment of cataloguing standards* for machine systems. This will require some adjustments by individual libraries. However, these should be kept to a minimum, particularly since a catalogue card should be seen as a location device with only certain kinds and amounts of bibliographic information.
2. *A nation wide service, located in the National Library, with a machine readable catalogue* to which participating libraries would give as well as receive information, would eliminate such duplication and expense through sharing cataloguing (similar to the system already in use in the USA).
3. a) A possible approach to *shared cataloguing* could be through assigned *subject specialties* (e.g. Oceanography at Dalhousie, Medieval History at UBC) which would make an individual library responsible for cataloguing all books required by the national system in its subject specialty. This cataloguing, in machine readable form, would be available to the remaining members of the system. This scheme could be developed as a conjunction to the rationalization of resources.

b) *The central clearing house* could develop the *software to allow MARC II conversion*. This could then be used for cataloguing purposes, and could also be used to form the nucleus of an outstanding national documents location and retrieval device.

CIRCULATION SERVICES

Circulation services will be here defined as those services which provide a system of prompt delivery of items to borrowers, and all auxiliary operations implicit in the control of items on loan. Principal operations are:

1. charging and discharging
2. fine accounts and other charges
3. searching for missing collection items
4. stack maintenance and shelving

Applications

15 libraries are currently involved in planning or operating an automated circulation system. (Appendix A).

50 per cent of the systems now in use employ IBM equipment for input and output, with the remainder divided among several other companies. (Appendix F).

If Circulation is considered as representing 14 per cent of the annual budget of a library, large libraries spend from \$130,000 to \$300,000 yearly, while small libraries spend from \$5,000 to \$60,000 yearly. The estimated number of personnel used for circulation is from 1 part-time to 60 full-time employees.

Only two libraries, UBC and Guelph, are developing programmes for the analysis of machine readable statistics they have accumulated on collection use. Data resulting from these projects could change the buying and borrowing habits within universities.

Present Problems

1. Equipment in use has been adapted from equipment designed for other purposes. It is, therefore, not as functional as might be.

2. Circulation is most often considered in isolation from other library operations, which reduces its effectiveness, since it can contribute valuable statistical patterns of use to administrators. At present, many circulation systems cannot supply current book status information in a manner compatible with any proposed national communications network.

3. Circulation is more restricted by environment, physical location, and function, than any other library operation.

4. Many of the present circulation systems are felt to be too burdensome and demeaning by borrowers. Any systems developed must overcome this problem.

5. Several libraries have embarked on circulation as their first principal automation project for reasons, and at a time within their development, which may not be justified.

Co-Operative Possibilities

1. *Circulation systems must be designed* so that effort on the part of the borrower is minimized.
2. Since circulation systems are designed to do similar things, they should all be *compatible with any proposed national network* and should provide it with book status information.
3. *Statistical and user analysis* can provide valuable feedback information on the performance of library networks; it can also help acquisitions and circulation policies.
4. Circulation is well defined, from a systems point of view, as inven-

tory control, thus *shared systems programming and techniques* would reduce wasteful duplication.

5. A *national clearing house* of personnel and software is needed. This too might best be the responsibility of the National Library.

6. It is obvious once again that the above requires an effective national communications network.

DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL SERVICES

Document retrieval will be defined here as the application of an indexing scheme to allow recovery of material corresponding to the terms selected by the documents searcher. It should be made clear that this is not a new service. Librarians have always been involved in documents retrieval. What has changed is the potential of the new machine for revamping traditional techniques for retrieval.

Information retrieval is not considered in this report. The intellectual problems which must be solved, the unpredictable magnitude of the costs which must be incurred, and the lack of agreement as to the role it should play, all tend to eliminate everything but passing interest at this time. Although the dream of every user, is a highly sophisticated information system which will respond to his every information need on demand, the state of the art in North America is such that much development work is needed before serious commitment on the part of libraries can result. Document retrieval, though, is both practicable and promising, particularly since it has been adapted successfully to specialized projects.

Applications

A small group of libraries are engaged in document retrieval work, but there is a great disparity between systems in use. This occurred due to the specialized nature of the projects undertaken. (Appendix A.)

UNB estimates a figure of \$12.00 per document (for processing and programming costs) in its system. Laval's MIRA-CODE costs \$1.30 per article for preparation and processing, exclusive of maintenance and depreciation costs.

Present Problems

1. The intellectual problems which must be solved have not, as yet, been clearly defined or understood.
2. There is a lack of qualified subject and indexing specialists to support any system, designed or implemented.
3. There is a lack of:
 - a) a uniform retrieval point of view
 - b) understanding of many of the interdisciplinary complications arising from interdependence of knowledge and mission-oriented approaches which has made it difficult to structure new approaches.
 - c) adequate coverage for languages other than English.
 - d) understanding of the processes of distribution, dissemination and storage of messages in great quantities for easy access.
4. University libraries, as a whole, are not developing or adopting approaches to such reference services.
5. The size of the files involved, particularly retrospective files, is so large that costs are most prohibitive.
6. The cost of documents retrieval, for most libraries, is higher than the value of having this service at the present time.

Co-Operative Possibilities

1. A large number of intellectual problems must be solved before co-operative action on documents retrieval is possible.

2. A method of developing, assessing and sharing costs must be found.
3. A national committee should be established to monitor progress in this field until the technical processes involved are sufficiently advanced to warrant general action.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

In this report, Personnel covers both library staff and the staff of the computer center. Consideration of this area was complicated, in the case of library staff, by the fact that salary cost and numbers were given as totals only. A division of personnel by library duty would have provided more insights.

The report on Computer Center Personnel was more detailed, but firm conclusions were blocked by different standards in reporting, including different titles for the same position.

Present Considerations

The national average for budgeting salaries is 54 per cent, with a low of 36.1 per cent and a high of 76.8 per cent, most libraries being close to the national average. Since the financial range involved rarely falls below \$500,000, and in six cases exceeds \$1,000,000, salary expenditures are important. Total salaries for 29 universities were \$23,665,409.

Salaries are also rising sharply, and can be expected to continue to do so if competent professionals are to be attracted to the field. Systems designers, analysts, and planners will also be in heavy demand to complement existing needs.

There is a rising tide of user service expectation -- the user is no longer content to have the library a passive entity -- it must render dynamic service or fail in its purpose. Thus the money saved in efficient co-operation could be applied to user services for greater library service efficiency.

Computer center resources are considerably greater than library systems staff resources, and although libraries are able to

call upon the computer center skill pool with ease, there is no indication that a dialogue exists between computer centers and libraries. The impression is clearly one of the opposite. (Appendix D.)

Where computer center staff, evidently a rare and expensive commodity, is detailed in a number of universities to concurrent development and supports for the same system, this duplication of effort is extremely wasteful.

Co-Operative Possibilities

1. *The clearing house proposed above* in Sections I, II, and III would enable scarce staff pooling of existing personnel, and would be responsible for training and recruiting potential personnel for participating libraries.
2. *Most library staff* are expected to continue to increase. Only pooling of talent can prevent disastrous personnel shortages. (Appendix C).
3. *There is a sufficiency of human resources* available to enable the central systems service center to be staffed at a level adequate to national needs. (Appendix E.) For the same services to be supplied (to libraries) by each University center, the human resources are not sufficient. Unless human resources are pooled, the problems we face cannot be solved.
4. Co-operative projects among libraries will lessen the strain concomitant with general service increases in all sectors of the library which will be more acute in the light of the predicted dearth of professional staff.

EQUIPMENT SERVICES

Equipment services will be defined as the computers used by each university, and their attendant Input/Output devices.

Present Considerations

A large majority (at least 60%) of the universities reporting to the committee use IBM/360 computers (Appendix A), indicative of a large equipment compatibility.

With few exceptions, programming languages used will allow common use. Software packaging, however, would require reconciliation of the multiple programming approaches taken to the solution of identical problems.

Since most libraries in Canada do not own the computing facilities which process their programmes, duplication of effort in this area involves not only the library, but also the university community dependent upon computer services.

Co-operative Possibilities

1. Hardware and software incompatibility could be reduced through the development of hardware or software systems to satisfy the objectives of co-operative systems. This would facilitate programme exchanges.

SUMMARY

If we do nothing, those areas of most concern, redundant effort and costs, the absence of any co-ordinated effort towards rationalizing resources and services, will continue and perhaps become more difficult to remedy. It is already an area of concern to all thoughtful university administrators.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Although there is a great deal of activity in Canadian university libraries, much of it is in similar areas, and with a few exceptions, no clearly defined programme is being followed.
2. There is some degree of compatibility among libraries in equipment used, in programming languages, and in personnel support requirements.

3. There emerges from the review a widespread agreement about areas for mechanization developments.
4. There is a desire for standards to relieve the present confusion in evaluation and planning.
5. There exists both the means and desire to bring order and to pursue co-operative activity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *A common catalyst and co-ordinator* to provide guidance in planning, help in implementation, and review in monitoring any systems developed *must be provided*.
2. *Special funding for the operation* must be obtained through federal/provincial financing, through direct university financing, through service charged to the user, or a combination of all of the above. An agency must be established in the National Library with authority to:
 - a) establish priorities for automation projects, after appropriate study and research review.
 - b) make special grants to enable project implementation.

- c) make grants to users for service rendered.
- d) provide programme and personnel for interested institutions, on a sharing basis.
- e) provide continuous educational programmes for personnel.

The AUCC must appoint a working group in consultation with CACUL to review any projects proposed, and to act as necessary as they see fit in other matters.

3. Attempts must be made to *interest commercial software producers* in specialized library problems. This would speed a solution.
4. A national communications network, co-ordinated in accord with the above elements and imposed on the existing state of development, is needed. This would enable us to make maximum use of our resources at minimum costs. Such an arrangement seems to involve regional orientation.

These suggestions take advantage of the compatibility already present and will aid in the establishment of an intellectual service of undisputed excellence for the welfare of Canadians.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Blackburn, Robert II. *Financial Implications of the Downs Report on Canadian Academic and Research Libraries*, AUCC, 1969.
2. Reproduced in Appendix F.
3. Reproduced in Appendix B.
4. See Downs, p. 208 for increase in volume from 1961-67, e.g. average number volumes added 1961-66 for Acadia University is 4,428, volumes added 1966-67: 12,000 (p. 209). From these two tables the explosive growth in acquisitions can be inferred, as well as staff problems involved in this increase.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. MINUTES OF THE 30th ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 5-7, 1969.

The 30th Annual Conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association was held in Saint John, New Brunswick, from Friday evening September 5 to Sunday morning, September 7, 1969. Friday and Sunday sessions were held in the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel with Saturday sessions at the University of New Brunswick, Saint John Campus. The conference began with registration at 7:00 p.m., Friday in Salon A of the hotel. 103 delegates registered. The meetings were chaired by the President, Mrs. Eileen Travis.

Arthur Gould, acting mayor of the City of Saint John, officially welcomed the delegates of the 30th Conference to the city.

ANNUAL MEETING, FIRST GENERAL SESSION

*Ballroom, Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel,
Friday September 5, 1969, 8:15 p.m.*

Treasurer's Report

Mr. Melanson presented the Treasurer's Report showing a balance of \$1,556.79 in the General Fund as of July 31, 1969. The financial report for Volume 32 of the APLA Bulletin showed a projected deficit of \$1,171.67. Copies of these reports were distributed to the delegates. The adoption of the Treasurer's Report was moved by Mr. Melanson, seconded by Miss Kelley. *Carried.*

Recommendation of Executive

The Secretary, Miss Barrett, then read a motion arising from the executive meeting: In reviewing the activities of the As-

sociation this year, it has become apparent that present activities cannot be continued within the existing financial structure. Because we lack the necessary facts to introduce a rational discussion at this time, and in order to determine the best method possible for revising our programs, I should like to move that a committee be appointed to review our present goals, activities and costs.

The aim of this study would be to prepare a series of alternatives and recommendations that the membership could consider which would resolve our present problem and avoid any crises. Moved by Mr. Vagianos and seconded by Miss Letts *Carried.*

It was decided to leave nominations to the committee until the Sunday session.

Resolutions Committee

The following were appointed to the Resolutions Committees: Eileen Wallace, chairman, Eleanor Magee, James MacEacheron, Alban Arsenault.

Nominating Committee

Miss Alberta Letts, Chairman, read the report as it appeared in the June *APLA Bulletin*.

President: Mrs. Carin Somers, Halifax County Regional Library

Vice-President (N. B.) and President-Elect: Miss Eleanor Magee, Mount Allison University

Vice-President (Newfoundland): Miss Margaret Williams, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Vice-President (N. S.): Miss Frances Geitzler, Halifax City Regional Library

Vice-President (P. E. I.): Miss Elizabeth Henderson, University of Prince Edward Island

Secretary: Miss Bertha Higgins, Nova Scotia Provincial Library

Treasurer: Mr. Lloyd Melanson, Saint Mary's University

Miss Letts moved acceptance of the report of the Nominating Committee, seconded by Miss Cullen. *Carried.*

Committee on Archival Materials

Father Brewer, chairman, read the report of the Committee on Archival Materials and copies were made available to the delegates. The report stated that the collecting and presentation of archival material is now being left almost entirely to the provincial archives. The committee recommended that all people active in library work should be on the lookout for archival material and have it moved to a place of safekeeping.

Education Committee

Miss Barbara Hann, Chairman of the Education Committee presented a report. She questioned whether the committee should be continued since its two objectives have been realized. Miss Hann suggested that the Education Committee should pass its ideas on to the newly formed committee reviewing APLA.

Reports on 1968 Resolutions

Resolutions 4. Mid-Winter Meeting

Miss Ruth McDormand recommended that material contributing to the professional development of the members should

be presented in articles in the Bulletin. She stated that the Association cannot support a mid-winter meeting.

Resolution 5. Duplicate Exchange project

Mr. Raymond Robichaud presented the report and copies describing the possibilities were made available to the delegates. It was decided that a meeting would be held on Saturday at 3:00 p.m. for those who were interested.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Lecture Theatre, University of New Brunswick Saint John Campus, Saturday, September 6, 1969, 9:00 a.m.

Mrs. Travis introduced Dr. Forbes Elliott, Principal of UNBSJ who then welcomed the delegates to the university.

Keynote address was given by Guy Sylvestre, National Librarian. He was introduced by Carin Somers and thanked by Agnez Hall.

10:15 a.m. The meeting adjourned for coffee break.

Panel on Library Co-operation and Communications

Don Gammon, Chairman
Dr. Gertrude Gunn
Wilfred Clarke, Q.C.
Robert Lackhart
Judy Sten

Panel members addressed the meeting and a lively discussion between the panelists and audience followed.

12:30 p.m. The meeting adjourned for lunch in the university cafeteria.

2:30 p.m. The meeting re-convened.

Dalhousie Library School

Mr. Louis Vagianos, Director, outlined the structure of the library school and its curriculum. He then introduced the faculty

and replied to questions from the floor.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 p.m. and re-convened at 4:00 p.m.

APLA — CLA Panel

Carin Somers, Chairman
Miss Elizabeth Henderson
Miss Eleanor Magee
Father Charles Brewer

Miss Henderson outlined the proposed restructuring of CLA as recommended by the Council Advisory Group. CLA would be organized by type of library and federated at the top. She stressed that CLA is needed to bind librarians across Canada together.

Miss Magee, Treasurer of CLA, explained the financial changes that would take place with restructuring.

Father Brewer questioned the value of CLA and said that he considered CLA conferences a waste of time because the meetings are too highly structured.

It was moved by Mr. K. M. Duff and seconded by Mr. Merritt Crockett that an alternative proposal be formulated and presented at the resolutions session.
Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

At 7:00 p.m. the delegates assembled in the ballroom of the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel. Miss Albert Letts introduced the guest speaker, the Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, Minister of Transport.

Second General Session

*Ballroom, Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel
Sunday, September 7, 9:15 a.m.*

Vice-Presidents' Reports

Written reports were submitted from each province and copies were circulated.

Education Committee

Mrs. Gail D'Arcy reported on the pro-

motion pamphlets. The committee had decided to revise and update the enclosures for 4,000 folders. Miss Letts read a letter praising the folder from the UBC Library School.

It was moved by Miss McDorland, seconded by Miss Hughes, that the new executive meet with Mrs. D'Arcy and be given power to have the pamphlets printed and distributed. *Carried.*

Reports on 1968 Resolutions

Resolution 2. Accessibility of Government Documents.

Mrs. Travis reported that all provinces had responded that the matter will be considered further when finances permit.

Resolution 3. School Libraries

Letters were read from the Ministers of Education of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. All reported that some action had been taken on the recommendations. It was decided to write and thank them for their positive approach and ask them to keep APLA informed on any further developments.

Maritime Union Study

Letters from the Secretary of the Study were read informing APLA that they would accept a late brief. The meeting decided not to formulate a brief.

Checklist

Miss Letts reported on the Checklist. Librarians in the Halifax area, especially Miss Fagan, have finalized collection of entries for the 1966 Checklist. It was noted that orders are coming in from outside the Atlantic Provinces.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Nelson Mann, Executive Vice-President of APEC, in which it was stated that APEC would like to terminate the arrangement they had with APLA for the Checklist. Miss Letts had met with Mr. Mann after this and noted that APEC would like to be reimbursed for \$424 they had paid Kentville Publishing Company.

Mr. MacEacheron felt that the APLA reviewing committee should consider this but Mrs. Somers stated that the consensus of the meeting was needed.

Miss Letts said that Miss Esther Crichton would be interested in the position of paid editor on a part-time basis if it didn't involve too much time.

Mr. Raymond Robichaud suggested that CLA might be interested in the Checklist under their publicity program.

Miss Magec felt it might be suggested to CLA; however, Mr. Bruce Peel, President of CLA thought that the suggestion would get unfavorable reception because it is a regional project.

It was the consensus of the meeting that the Checklist should be continued if it is found feasible by the new executive and reviewing committee.

It was moved by Miss Magec, seconded by Mr. MacEachon that the APLA executive write to Mr. Mann of APEC expressing our regret of the severing of APECS's connections with the Checklist, but stating that we understand this action and thank APEC for their invaluable help in the past. *Carried.*

The meeting adjourned for coffee break at 10:15 a.m.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Sunday, 11:00 a.m.

The Treasurer, Mr. Melanson, asked for a decision on the \$35.00 contribution to APEC.

It was moved by Miss Gregg, seconded by Mr. Robichaud, that the bill for membership in APEC this year be paid. *Carried.*

Mr. Melanson withdraw his notice of motion on the fiscal year which appeared in the June *Bulletin*.

APLA Bulletin

The meeting decided that there should be a subscription to the *APLA Bulletin* separate from membership if an individual or institution wanted only the *Bulletin*.

Resolutions

Miss Eileen Wallace and Mr. Alban Arseneault presented the following resolutions for discussion and vote.

- (1) Be it resolved that the Executive of the Association be asked to extend the appreciation of the Association to:
 - 1) the City of Saint John and the Board of Commissioners of the Saint John Regional Library Public Relations Department for their hospitality and to the Public Relations Department of the city for the information folders;
 - 2) the management and staff of the Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel for their help and courteous service;
 - 3) the University of New Brunswick in Saint John for providing conference accommodation;
 - 4) the local committee, especially the members of the Saint John Regional Library staff, for efficient and smooth operation of the conference.

and further be it resolved that the thanks of the Association be expressed to the panel members, and to the two guest speakers of the conference, Mr. Guy Sylvestre, National Librarian and the Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, Minister of Transport.

- (1) Il est résolu que l'exécutif de l'association soit sollicitée pour exprimer sa reconnaissance

- 1) à la ville de St-Jean et aux com-

missaires de la Bibliothèque de St-Jean pour leur hospitalité:

- 2) à la direction et au personnel de l'Admiral Beatty Motor Hotel pour leur aide et leur service courtois;
- 3) à l'Université de N.-B. de St-Jean pour avoir fourni leurs locaux à la conférence;
- 4) au comité d'organisation local, spécialement au personnel de la Bibliothèque Régionale de St-Jean pour la bonne marche de la conférence;

et de plus il est résolu que l'association offre ses remerciements aux membres du forum, aux deux orateurs invités, M. Guy Sylvestre, Bibliothécaire national, et l'honorable Donald C. Jamieson, Ministre du transport.

- (2) The APLA, concerning the proposed restructuring of CLA, favours:
 - 1) a federation, based on regional rather than type of institution group or pillar;
 - 2) regions having chapter status in the financial feedback from the national federation;
 - 3) type-of-library and type-of-activity groups having unstructured programmes at the regional level and committees to promote their interests at the national level;
 - 4) finances to be centralized, with the federation supporting regional and type-of-library projects as the budget permits;
 - 5) no special restrictions on nominations or the holding of offices by members; and

- 6) biennial structure for meetings at both regional and national level.

We feel that these proposals meet three criteria: greater involvement of younger librarians; the fruitful use of resource personnel (which might often come from the library schools); and finally, reducing the cost to the individual librarian, because of the unitary fee.

Discussion followed on the resolution. Several members disagreed with parts (1) and (3). Miss Magee replied that they visualized interest groups not too structured but meeting as committees at the national level.

Mr. Peel, CLA President, stressed the importance of CLA as a national organization and of careful consideration of restructuring.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The membership was asked to write any comments or suggestions to Miss Henderson before the November CLA Council meeting.

New Executive

Before vacating the office of president, Mrs. Travis thanked her executive, all members of the association with special emphasis on committee members for their co-operation during her term of office. She also expressed her thanks to the members of the staff of the Saint John Regional Library who assisted in the conference preparations. She then called on Mrs. Somers to take the chair. Mrs. Somers asked for co-operation and suggestions for next year's conference program.

1970 Conference

Invitations from Mount St. Vincent University for May 16 -18 and from Sydney for September 11 - 13 were read. The May date was chosen.

Mrs. Travis thanked Mr. Tonks for his participation in the conference and asked him to express the regret of APLA at the death of Councillor Granville C. Snair, former chairman, to the Halifax County Regional Library Board.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Robichaud announced that the National Library is a clearing house for duplicate copies and that libraries need only to ask them for materials that they need.

Mr. Hall moved, Mr. McLanson seconded, adjournment of the conference at 12:15 p.m.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following are the proposed slate of Officers for the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1970 - 1971.

Past President -

Mrs. Carin Somers
Halifax County Regional Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia

President -

Miss Eleanor Magee
Mount Allison University Library
Sackville, N. B.

Vice-President for Newfoundland and President-Elect -

Mr. Donald L. Ryan
Memorial University Library
St. John's Newfoundland

Vice-President for Nova Scotia -

Mrs. Gail D'Arcy
38 Dutch Village Road
Halifax, N. S.

Vice-President for New Brunswick -

Miss Nan U. Gregg
Harriet Irving Library
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N. B.

Vice-President for Prince Edward Island -

Miss Mary Beth Harris
University of Prince Edward Island
Library
Charlottetown, P. E.I.

Secretary -

M. Agnez Hall
Bibliotheque Champlain
Universite de Moncton
Moncton, N. B.

Treasurer -

Mr. Lloyd Melanson
St. Mary's University Library
5932 Inglis Street
Halifax, N. S.

Respectfully submitted

Miss Shelegh Keene
Miss Agnes O'Dea
Mrs. H. J. Travis, Chairman

1970 CONFERENCE

Friday, May 22 - Sunday, May 24 at Isle Royale Hotel, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Discussion and vote - Reviewing Committee's Recommendations re goals and activities of APLA.

Split sessions for university, regional and school library interests.

Guest speakers: Yves Roberge, Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec

Alex Storm, Louisburg.

Luncheon hosted by the Cape Breton Regional Library Board at Louisburg.

Tour of Louisburg National Historic Park.

ASSOCIATION NOTES:

APLA Bulletin

A sincere thank you to all members who returned the Bulletin Questionnaire. At its meeting on January 31st, the Executive committed the Association to the publication of four issues of the Bulletin for the year 1970. So as not to exceed our financial resources, the first two issues of vol. 34 will be limited as nearly as possible to 32 pages each and will not contain articles in the French language.



A tabulation of the results of the Bulletin Questionnaire will be sent out to the membership in the pre-conference mailing.

Reviewing Committee

The whole issue of the *APLA Bulletin* will be discussed at the Sydney Conference, in conjunction with the presentation of the Reviewing Committee's Report. This Committee has been working very hard and examining the Association's goals and functions under these headings: Publications, Interrelation with other Organizations and Committee Structure, Constitution, Finances. The Reviewing Committee's Report will be circulated to the membership prior to the Conference and members are asked to consider it thoroughly so that its recommendations can be voted on at Sydney.

Recruitment Folders

Updated inserts for the Association's recruitment folders have been printed. Personal and institutional APLA members may obtain copies from:

Miss Bertha Higgins, Secretary, APLA
N. S. Provincial Library, 2nd Floor
Trade Mart, Scotia Square
Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Please remit 35c for postage with your order. Non-members of APLA may purchase these folders at the rate of 5c. per single copy or 25 for \$1.00, plus 25c. postage.

HALIFAX COUNTY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BOARD

Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Supervisor of Library Services for the schools in Halifax County. Duties to include supervision and coordination of elementary and secondary school libraries. The majority of secondary schools have full time librarians. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience.

C. P. J. Briggs, Secretary
Municipal School Board
38 Dutch Village Road
Armdale, Halifax, N. S.

OUT of the IN box

a sampling of notes from the library world.

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

The *Nova Scotia Provincial Library* organized a Bookmobile Workshop, held in Truro, November 26, 1969. In attendance were the Chief Librarians and bookmobile staff members from ten Nova Scotia regional libraries. The purpose of the Workshop was to consider specifications and possible standardization of requirements in bookmobile construction. Representatives of a bookmobile construction firm were present, and three types of bookmobiles were discussed:

1. Bus-type bookmobile, capacity for 1,500-2,500 books.
2. Trailer unit, capacity for 7,000-8,000 books
3. Forward-control bookmobile, capacity for 2,500-3,000 books

During the past year two new regional libraries have been established in Nova Scotia:

Eastern Counties Regional Library, in May 1969, with headquarters in Mulgrave servicing Inverness, Richmond and Guysborough Counties. To date, three branch libraries have been opened and one bookmobile is on the road. Chief Librarian, Miss Elspeth Miller, reports that a second bookmobile will be required to serve this large area.

Western Counties Regional Library, in October 1969, with headquarters in the Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Library Yarmouth, providing service, initially, to the districts of Digby, Clare and Yarmouth and to the towns of Digby, Lockport, Shelburne, and Yarmouth. Branch libraries have been opened in Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne and bookmobile service is being started.

The province of Nova Scotia now has 10 regional libraries serving over 75% of the population. The basic elements of library service have been provided, including wide interlibrary loan, centralized cataloguing and processing, and consultant services. The second priority — expansion of all regional services — is now being investigated. Regional librarians have been asked to prepare statements of objectives and policy, which will provide guidelines for a definitive program of improvement. Expanded audio/visual services, the development of adequate French language collections, service to special groups are some points being considered, also new methods of organization.

At last — The *Nova Scotia Museum* has settled (more or less) into its new quarters, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax. The Library in particular is now able to loosen its stays and spread. Science Museum library material has been unpacked, to be joined later by the social and marine history materials formerly housed in the Citadel. The building is not yet opened to the general public but the usual library services are being maintained in so far possible.

The *Halifax County Regional Library* opened a new branch in Hubbards on December 9, 1969. This library built 'in the round' was financed entirely by the J. D. Shatford Memorial Trust Fund with its operation entrusted to the Municipality of the County of Halifax.

The Arndale branch of the Regional Library ceased operation as a public library on January 1, 1970 due to its location in the annexed area of the City of Halifax. The space is being utilized for much needed expansion of Regional Library Headquarters.





DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

On September 5, 1969 in Saint John the head librarians in New Brunswick unanimously agreed to constitute their group as a board representing the regional, college, university and special libraries of the province, with the purpose of furthering library development and co-operation within the province.

The executive, elected for one year from the various regions on a rotating basis, consists of President — Miss Eleanor Magee, Mount Alison University; Secretary-Treasurer — Mr. Agnez Hall, Universite de Moncton.

There will be one regular meeting of the board each year, with regional meetings, open to all librarians in the region, called at the discretion of the President. Recommendations from regional groups will go to the annual Board meeting for discussion and action when necessary.

AND FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

AND FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

At a 1969 spring meeting the Newfoundland Librarian Association was formed with a constitution ratified at a fall meeting.

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE SUMMER COURSES

During its summer term, July 2 — August 22, 1970, the School will be offering:

LS 205 Administration — Allan Macdonald, Librarian, Dalhousie University Law Library.

LS 208 Comparative Librarianship — Dr. R. Krzys, School of Library Service.

LS 211 Technical Services — Miss M. Kelley Librarian, Mt. Saint Vincent Library.

LS 316 Childrens' Literature — Miss Diana Lembo, Visiting Lecturer.

Those interested in auditing one course should send inquiries to

Miss Shelagh Keene
Ass't. to the Director
School of Library Service
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

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Time: August 4 - 14, 1970

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For further details please write:

Miss Shelagh Keene,
Ass't. to the Director,
School of Library Service,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Deadlines for all material submitted to this column are:

March issue — June 15th.

September issue — July 15th.

June issue — April 15th.

December issue — October 15th.



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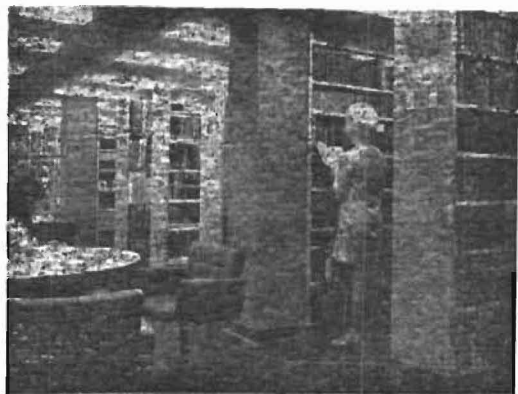
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