

APLA Bulletin

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

Volume 48

Number 5

ISSN 0001-2203

March, 1985

Learning For Life APLA Conference 1985

The University of New Brunswick in Fredericton is the setting of the 46th annual APLA Conference from May 30 to June 2, 1985. The theme of this year's conference is "learning for life". A pre-conference workshop on reference service will be presented by the Canadian Library Association. Keynote speaker Allan Tough of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education will address the subject of continuing education and libraries. Irene Aubrey of the National Library will speak on children's servi-

ces. Two interlibrary loan workshops are planned and will be presented by Kathryn Mikoski and David McCallum. Dr. Hugh King, professor at the Technical University of Nova Scotia, will address the subject of management of meetings. Bob Fellows of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick will give a session on genealogy collections development. A session on document delivery will be given by Jean McGregor, head of document delivery at the Canada Institute for Scientific and

Technical Information.

In addition, workshops will be held by the conservation, library technicians and library instruction committees and the New Brunswick Library Trustees Association will be having their annual meeting with sessions of interest to all trustees.

The cost of the conference is as follows:

APLA members:
pre-registration (by April 15) \$50.00
late registration \$60.00

Saturday only \$20.00
Non-APLA members:
pre-registration (by April 15) \$55.00
late registration \$65.00
Saturday only \$25.00

Accommodation costs on the UNB campus are \$16.50 for a single room, \$24.00 for a twin room. The cost of the Saturday night banquet is \$25.00

The cost for the pre-conference workshop is \$90.00 for APLA or CLA members, \$120.00 for others.

Nova Scotia Newspaper Preservation Project

Nova Scotia's rich and varied newspaper heritage is of such national importance that Communications Minister Marcel Masse has freed scarce

federal money to help preserve it. Arrangements between the National Library of Canada and a local group of librarians were completed on January

16, 1985 with the hiring of Lynn Murphy, a Dalhousie School of Library Service graduate, to undertake the project.

The 12 month \$30,000 commitment to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation and Access of Nova Scotian Newspapers will allow the preparation of a detailed plan for the collection and preservation of, as well as the providing of access to, newspapers in the province. The Committee hopes to ensure that each newspaper now published is collected by a library as well as identifying where interested readers can find copies of the over 500 different newspapers published since the *Halifax Gazette* of 1752, Canada's first newspaper.

According to Allan Dunlop, Assistant Provincial Archivist, newspapers often contain the only accounts of many events in Nova Scotia's History. "Their historical and research value is irreplaceable."

One of the first steps in the project is to identify the different titles and the relationships between them. "This in itself is a major task", said Committee chair Mary Margaret Whyte, Newspaper Librarian at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. To accomplish this it is expected that Ms. Murphy will spend about 100 days travelling to the various parts of the province and visiting local museums, libraries and historical societies as well as other places where Nova Scotia's extensive newspaper heritage can be found.

In addition to Ms. Whyte and Mr. Dunlop other Committee members are Elizabeth Banfield, Provincial Library of Nova Scotia; Michale Colborne, Halifax City Regional Library; Wendy Duff, Public Archives of Nova Scotia; Karen Smith, Dalhousie University and Margaret Murphy, Legislative Librarian.

For additional information contact Mary Margaret Whyte, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 423-9115.



Lynn Murphy and Allan Dunlop are two members of the Ad Hoc Committee for Preservation and Access of Nova Scotian Newspapers.

APLA Bulletin

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

Individual annual membership in the Association is \$15.00, and includes a subscription to the *APLA Bulletin*.

The Executive of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1984-85:

<i>President</i> William F. Birdsall Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.	<i>Past-President</i> Andre Guay Vaughan Memorial Library Acadia University Wolfville, N.S.	<i>Vice-President and President-Elect</i> Elizabeth Hamilton Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N.B.
<i>Vice-President (N.B.)</i> Eric L. Swanick Legislative Library Fredericton, N.B.	<i>Vice-President (Nfld.)</i> Charles Cameron Provincial Reference and Resource Library Nfld. Public Library Services St. John's, Nfld.	<i>Vice-President (N.S.)</i> Peter Glenister Mount Saint Vincent University Library Halifax, N.S.
<i>Vice-President (P.E.I.)</i> Frances A. Dindial Robertson Library University of P.E.I. Charlottetown, P.E.I.	<i>Secretary</i> Gwyn Pace Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.	<i>Treasurer</i> Jane Archibald Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.
<i>Councillor (Aims and Objectives)</i> Priscilla Ykelenstam P.E.I. Provincial Library Charlottetown, P.E.I.	<i>Councillor (Membership)</i> Mary Blackford Maritime Museum of the Atlantic Library Halifax, N.S.	

All correspondence to the Association should be addressed to the appropriate officer, c/o the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 4H8.

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

The individual subscription to the *APLA Bulletin* is \$15.00 per calendar year. Single copies: \$3.00.

Typed manuscripts, news, and correspondence should be addressed to The Editor, *APLA Bulletin*, c/o CISTI, Marine Dynamics Branch, P.O. Box 12093, Station A, St. John's, Nfld., A1B 3T5. The deadline for manuscripts is the first of the month preceding the month of issue, i.e. June 1, August 1, October 1, December 1, February 1, and April 1. All advertising correspondence should be addressed directly to the Advertising Editor.

<i>Editor</i> Joy Tillotson CISTI, Marine Dynamics Branch P.O. Box 12093, Station A St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3T5	<i>Managing Editor</i> Ron Crawley Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Nfld. St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1	<i>Advertising Editor</i> William Tiffany Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Nfld. St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1
--	---	--

Display advertising rates may be obtained by writing or phoning the Advertising Editor. Classified ads are \$8.00 per 50 words or portion thereof, and MUST BE PREPAID. An ad not prepaid will be considered as display advertising. Contact William Tiffany, Advertising Editor, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Nfld., St. John's, Nfld., A1B 3Y1, (709) 737-7439.

Nova Scotia Subject Headings

Through the sponsorship of the Council of Nova Scotia Archives, the Public Archives of Nova Scotia has received a grant from the Job Creation Program of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The grant provides funds to hire four people for 47 weeks.

The purpose of the project is to develop a controlled vocabulary of indexing terms to be used by libraries, museums and archives when indexing material pertaining to Nova Scotia. The *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and *Canadian Subject Headings*, the Alberta Archives and Public Archives of Canada's authority subject headings indexes will be consulted, as well as lists from archives, libraries, museums and historical societies throughout the province.

It would be greatly appreciated if anyone using an existing supplementary list of subject heading for indexing Nova Scotian material would contact Wendy Duff, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S., B3H 1W4.

From the President's Desk

The executive met February 16 and dealt with a number of substantive issues. One objective has been to increase flexibility in the allocation of funds available to APLA members. At the present time, there is the Vice Presidents' Discretionary Fund, the Special Projects Fund, and Committee's Special Projects/Programmes Fund. Problems have arisen in expending these funds due to uncertainty and difficulties regarding their purpose, procedures, and specific allocations. In some cases, funds budgeted in one area have been insufficient while other funds go unexpended. The executive agreed to a proposal from the Finance Committee to consolidate these funds into a General Activities Fund in order to provide a more flexible funding mechanism for activities which serve the aims and objectives of APLA. Applications for funds from the General Activities Fund could be made by vice-presidents, committee convenors, and individual members and would be approved by the Finance Committee in consultation with the appropriate vice-president. APLA members will have the opportunity to consider this matter when they approve the 1985-86 budget.

The executive is very encouraged by the report from the conference committee. APLA members should plan on attending a challenging and exciting conference in Fredericton.

Maurice P. Boone

Maurice P. Boone passed away quietly on November 9, 1984. Born in 1907 in Houlton, Maine, the Boones moved to Fredericton in 1913. He graduated from the University of New Brunswick in 1929 and received an M.A. from the University of Toronto in 1931. Both degrees were in the classics. He returned to the University of Toronto in 1941 and obtained his B.L.S.

Upon graduation he was offered a position at the Toronto Public Library in reference under Marie Tremaine. This was the start of a long and fruitful friendship in the area of bibliography. Mr. Boone declined the Toronto Public Library offer to teach at the University of Toronto Library School. The following year he became Assistant Librarian and Lecturer in Library Science at the Ontario College of Education. From OCE, he moved to the University of Saskatchewan where he was Chief Cataloguer for a year. In 1944 he returned to his beloved Maritimes to become Chief Librarian and Assistant Professor of Library Science at Acadia University. He remained in that position until 1950.

In 1950 he returned to Fredericton to become Legislative Librarian. The 1950s were formative years in the development of New Brunswick libraries and Mr. Boone played a significant role. Besides focusing the library's general collection and initiating the New Brunswick Collection, Mr. Boone started the government documents checklist, the first such listing to appear at the provincial level.

New Brunswick had their own Library Association from 1951 to 1959. As a founding member, he served as its first president. The N.B.L.A. was estab-

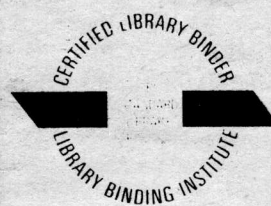
lished with the purpose of improving library service in New Brunswick (Mr. Boone's motion). To that end Mr. Boone announced at the N.B.L.A. annual meeting of May 18, 1952 that 'Council is taking steps to have the survey (of New Brunswick's library needs) undertaken and it is hoped that there will be an announcement in the not too distant future.' In 1953, the N.B.L.A. was pressing the government to 'carry out the recommendations of the (Grossman) report.' Mr. Boone continued to work for the N.B.L.A. until it merged with A.P.L.A. in 1959. He was also active in C.L.A., A.P.L.A. and the Bibliographical Society of Canada. One of the later *raison d'etres* of the N.B.L.A. was its support for the establishment of the provincial archives. Many of the extant records and papers of the New Brunswick government were housed at the Legislative Library until the late 1960s when the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick was finally established.

In the summer of 1963, Mr. Boone lectured in Library Science at Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ohio, with his friend A. Robert Rogers, formerly Chief Librarian at the University of New Brunswick.

Mr. Boone retired in 1970. He continued to be active in his church, played the piano, read classics and visited the library on occasion. One of his last social outings was a dinner with the Parliamentary Librarians held in Fredericton in October. He was warmly greeted and received. He had a great breadth of knowledge of the province and its people. He left a strong legacy with the Legislative Library. He will be greatly missed.

R & R BOOKBINDING LTD.

"EASTERN CANADA'S
CERTIFIED LIBRARY BINDER"



Hodgson Rd. & Vanier Hwy.
Comp. 13, Bates Building
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5N6

506-452-0177

Looking For that Elusive First-Time Position: One Librarian's Perspective

By Cynthia Tanner

Each spring an age-old ritual is repeated as fresh, eager faces emerge from library schools across the country looking for that one position to suit their particular talents and skills. Unfortunately, as many graduates of the 1980's discovered, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find these professional positions since many libraries and other agencies have undergone budgetary cuts. What should the inexperienced yet enthusiastic graduate do upon leaving the protective environment of library school?

Here are a few suggestions that this recent graduate has discovered from talking with colleagues and friends:

1) **Apply For As Many Positions As Possible.** Some common sense must be exercised here, or the inexperienced may find themselves applying for senior administrative positions! However, after carefully assessing your work experience, you may find that it is often worth your time and effort to apply for positions which at first might seem to be unsuitable for your skills. If there are few applicants, you might be invited for an interview. Take the opportunity any interview affords you and learn something from the experience. Even though you may feel there's a slight chance you may be successful in a job competition, never show this feeling to a prospective employer. When an interviewer calls to inform you that you were not a successful candidate, politely ask them how they felt about your performance in the interview situation. This appraisal may help you immeasurably when it comes time to go to the next interview, and it also shows that you are concerned about improving your professional image. Most individuals who interview job candidates will be pleased that you asked for their opinion and it will help you avoid awkward areas in the future.

2) **Circulate Your Resume.** Check the pages of sources such as the *American Library Directory* or the *Canadian Li-*

brary Handbook to find addresses of libraries in your area. Don't assume that you're familiar with all sources of library positions until you've done some research. Once you've obtained the list you need, you could then contact an appropriate individual at that institution and ask if you might drop your resume off at a convenient time. This strategy allows you to see and be seen; if a position becomes available at a later date, it's more likely that you will be remembered following an informal meeting. A word of caution should be voiced here for the overly enthusiastic job hunter who calls personnel officers or library administrators every week inquiring about potential positions. Remember that once your resume is on file, a constant reminder of your availability is unnecessary for anyone seriously interested in your qualifications.

3) **Professional Awareness.** One of the most important ways in which to find that first position involves keeping active in your local library community, and the significance of belonging to library associations and attending regular meetings cannot be overemphasized. During the time when you're sending out resumes to prospective employers, remember to renew or start those memberships in local, provincial and national library organizations. When an interviewer sees that you're involved with your profession through organizations also offer the opportunity to meet people on an informal social level. The graduate seeking that first professional position may discover that one of the best places to find out about job vacancies is during the coffee break at association meetings.

4) **Networking.** This method of human communication has reached the pages of many professional and popular journals in the past years, and the new graduate would do well to recognize the basics of networking. Talk to your friends and acquaintances and let them

know of your desire to find employment. When you find yourself at social gatherings of librarians, make a point of remembering names and faces you meet, and go out of your way to become acquainted with new people you see. Find out what these librarians do, and while you're collecting information that may be beneficial to your job search, you'll also be getting to know some interesting people. I think that it's fair to say that when all things are equal, the individual that is the successful candidate will often know or least recognize the individual conducting the interview. Therefore, it's important to get to know as many people as possible in your library community because someday an acquaintance may be in a position to assist you in your search for employment.

5) **Friends.** No one needs to tell you how important your friends are, but perhaps you've never thought of asking their advice about how to best present your qualifications for a position. You could ask a candid friend to look at your resume and offer suggestions about improving your style of presentation. Or, you could also ask a friend to pretend to be an interviewer, and this type of scenario would allow you to work out certain answers without the pressure of a real interview. Friends who are also librarians may be willing to watch for upcoming positions where they work, and if they feel very confident about your qualifications they may mention your name to their own employer. Obviously one cannot expect friends to do the job search for you, but it's important to gracefully accept any information or assistance they offer.

6) **Flexibility.** If your personal and financial situation allows for flexibility, you might then consider full-time or part-time positions. Contract work is also becoming increasingly popular as library administrators seek more flexible methods of staffing. Although most

people desire full-time employment with all the benefits that accrue from such a situation, do not rule out other arrangements since they provide useful, varied work experience, and many times part-time or contract work eventually leads to a permanent position with the same employer.

7) **Mobility.** One factor that may give you an edge in the marketplace is a willingness to relocate. If a position is advertised in a geographic location that is perceived as less than ideal, your chances of winning the competition improve substantially. Obviously many of us would jump at the prospect of working in California, but realistically, it's important to recognize the advantages of applying for a position in a less desirable location. Simple logic tells you that if you're hesitant about the location, there's a good chance that others will be too. Therefore, ask yourself how important it is to have a position, and then decide on the next step. Once you've decided that relocation would be possible, you may discover that there are many positions offering excellent work experience that you may have once dismissed.

These seven suggestions will, I hope, provide some inspiration as the time approaches when you must begin your search for those Librarian I positions. Remember not to become discouraged when you have those first few unsuccessful interviews, but try to learn from each experience. Since it's unlikely that success will be yours in the first months, start your search as early as possible. Many new graduates will have similar qualifications, and it is therefore important to highlight any skill that will make you stand out from other applicants. Finally, remember that one of your applications will be successful and your career will be underway.

Cynthia Tanner is a contract librarian, Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

Notice of Motion

Introduction

After having checked the motions and resolutions passed by former Executives and Annual General Meetings, it was concluded that some mechanism should be in place to ensure that all future Executives and members can easily be aware of past decisions affecting the operation of the Association.

To explain Standing orders it is helpful to have at hand the relevant passage from *Robert's Rules of Orders*.

"Standing rules ... are rules (1) which are related to the details of the administration of a society rather than to parliamentary procedure, and (2) which can be adopted or changed upon the same conditions as any ordinary act of the society... Standing rules generally are not adopted at the time a society is organized, but individually if and when the need arises. Like special rules of order, standing rules may be printed under a separate heading in the booklet containing the bylaws... A standing rule can be adopted by a majority vote at any business meeting without previous notice. Although such a rule remains in effect until rescinded or amended, it

does not bind future sessions if a majority desires to suspend it temporarily for the duration of a particular session. (p. 15)

(Such a motion to rescind or amend requires) (a) a two-thirds vote, or (b) a majority vote when notice of intent to make the motion, stating the complete substance of the proposed change, has been given at the previous meeting or in the call of the previous meeting, or (c) a vote of a majority of the entire membership — whichever is most practical to obtain." (p. 258)

Moved that the following wording be added to the present constitution, thus renumbering the succeeding three Articles, viz. IX — Amendments, X — Affiliation, and XI — Dissolution:

ARTICLE VIII — STANDING ORDERS

General or special meetings of the Association may authorize Standing Orders of the Association relative to any matter of procedure or organization of the Association not otherwise dealt with or inconsistent with the Societies Act (Province of Nova Scotia) or

the bylaws of the Association.

Standing Orders may be implemented by ordinary motion or resolution and shall remain in force until expressly amended or repealed.

Every motion or resolution to implement, a standing order shall be expressly designated as such.

The Standing Orders of the Association shall be consecutively numbered and copies of those in force from time to time shall be available to all members on the same basis as the Constitution and the Bylaws.

The following would be the first 25 standing orders:

1. That the Maritime Library Association take out a Contributing Membership in the Canadian Library Association.

2. That in future years resolutions be framed only in connection with contentious matters or questions of policy.

3. That resolutions presented to the association and going forth from the association be phrased in both English and French.

4. That Resolutions at Annual Gen-

eral Meetings of APLA be submitted to the Resolutions Committee in either of the official languages;

That resolutions be presented to the Annual General Meeting in English;

That, if asked for, a free translation of resolutions into French will be given orally from the floor by a French-speaking member of the Committee; and

That Resolutions be printed in their final form in the Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of APLA in both English and French.

5. That a standard format be developed for the financial report to make possible meaningful comparison between reports.

6. That a separate report be made for each conference and appended to the main report and that conference receipts and expenditures be shown only as totals in the annual financial report.

7. That the registration fee for each conference be set at a realistic amount based on projected attendance and expenses (such as expenses of speakers).

(Continued on p.4)

(Continued from p.3)

so that each conference can be self-supporting.

8. That a statistical membership report be given at every conference and published as part of the conference minutes and proceedings. Such a report should give statistics of types of membership and the income from each, geographical distribution, a report of new members, etc.

9. That the membership be kept informed of the financial status of the Association, e.g. following Executive meetings.

10. That any expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount requires the approval of a majority of the Executive.

11. That memberships and corresponding fees in other associations be evaluated annually on the basis of: i) value of membership ii) value of the association.

12. The Proceedings of the ... Conference will be reproduced separate from the *Bulletin* and will be sent to all members... Non-member subscribers may purchase them for \$5.00 per copy.

13. That terms of reference be set forth at the time of appointment for all standing and *ad hoc* committees.

14. That the Executive examine the terms of reference of all Committees, making sure that explicit terms of reference are made available to Committee Chairmen and members.

15. That guidelines be established for all officers and chairmen so that there may be uniformity in their reporting.

16. That APLA support the establishment in principle of bursaries, prizes and scholarships to be awarded to the students of library science at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

17. To donate to the School of Library Service a prize of \$100.00 to be given to the outstanding student as chosen by the Library School.

18. That all publications, proceedings, and communications emanating from the APLA be expressed in non-sexist language.

19. Merit Award, guidelines approved at AGM: 1977.

20. That a parliamentarian be appointed by the President of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association for all business meetings of the Association and that the Parliamentarian be seated on the right of the President to render service as required.

21. That the expenditures under the Alberta Letts Memorial Trust Fund be limited to the annual interest from the Trust and no more than ten per cent of the principal.

22. That the format of the *APLA Bulletin* be changed to a single folded tabloid-size newsprint sheet, giving four pages in all (cf. *Felicitier*);

That the frequency be changed to bi-monthly;

That the content include news, short articles, items of regional interest, job advertisement display, brief notes of publications received, and material of similar nature to this format; and

That for the benefit of serials librarians everywhere the *APLA Bulletin* not change its title.

23. That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association adopt the Canadian Library Association's Statement on Intellectual Freedom (ratified at the CIA Annual Conference in June 1974) as its standard in all situations where these freedoms are threatened.

24. That, whenever there occur in the Atlantic Provinces instances of censorship which violate the CIA Statement on Intellectual Freedom, the APLA Executive take positive and appropriate action as required.

25. That APLA expand its efforts to bring continuing education opportunities to library employees and trustees throughout the regions, and to publicize further the availability of APLA funding for regional programmes.

In the following list, the numbers asterisked indicate those motions or resolutions which the Executive has rescinded, while the remainder were considered obsolete:

1. That MLA take membership in the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council.

2. That the representative to the Council be appointed each year by the President, and that the representative report on the agenda of Council meetings to the MLA.

3. Terminate membership in APEC.

4. That the Association establish a Scholarship Committee, the chairman of which shall be appointed by the President, and that this committee include representatives from the four provinces...; that the committee explore the possibilities of the motion respecting scholarships passed by the Association on Aug. 28; that the Executive be empowered to act upon the recommendations of the Scholarship Committee; that the Association set aside the sum of one hundred dollars toward a scholarship fund, this sum to be used at the discretion of the Executive.

5. That the APLA set aside annually a minimum sum of \$150 in a reserve fund, and that the accumulated amount at the end of three years, or such time thought more suitable by the Executive, be awarded to a student to study library science, and should at any time the financial situation of the organization be such that in the considered opinion of the Executive, the amount should be altered, authority (should be) (is) given to the Executive to so alter the annual amount to be set aside; the qualifications for this award to be set by the APLA Executive.

6. With the approval of all donors since August 31, 1964 the funds might most suitably be turned over to the CLA for the Ruby Wallace Traveling Fellowship Fund.

7. That the President be considered *ex officio* councillor from the Association to ALA, and that the Association take out a membership in ALA and pay membership dues for the President.

8. That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association withdraw from membership in the American Library Association until this clause (requiring parent body approval of chapter bylaws) in their constitution is removed.

9. That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association keep advised of the changing attitude of the American Library Association regarding Chapter membership and that as soon as this problem is clarified this Association rejoin the American Library Association as a Chapter.

10. That Max Ferguson (Rawhide) be made an honorary member of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

11. That APLA adopt a policy of not having displays at conferences, due to the problems involved.

*12. That all publications of the Association be available for purchase. Institutions may secure by subscription only.

13. That there be constituted a special committee to review the Resolutions adopted at this and previous Annual General Meetings and to prepare a draft Procedure Manual for the guidance of the Executive and members of the Association, and

That this special committee shall

present its draft Procedure Manual for consideration at the 1978 Annual General Meeting of the Association.

14. That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association follow the pattern of the Canadian Library Association and adopt the term Convener for the person who chairs a Committee, such a change to be made in the By-Laws of the APLA by the Executive at its meeting, and voted upon at the 1977 Annual meeting of the APLA.

*15. That the Association continue to sponsor the publication of a pamphlet for recruitment to the profession.

*16. The amount of \$100 to be awarded to an outstanding student at the School of Library Service.

17. APLA Archives.

*18. That, if available, \$500 from the annual operating surplus of the Association, be transferred to Alberta Letts Trust.

*19. That the membership of APLA authorize the increase of the annual transfer from the operating surplus of the Association to the principal of the Alberta Letts Fellowship Trust to the sum of \$1000.00.

20. That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association approve the following guidelines for awarding the APLA Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship:

1. The Fellowship is to be awarded a librarian with at least five years experience and who is actively engaged library work in Canada.

2. The Fellowship is to be awarded for a project with benefit to the profession as a whole. Short or long-term project proposals may be funded. Attendance at conferences is not eligible.

21. That the unspent allocation of the APLA Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship available in any one year may be applied to an award or awards in the subsequent year.

22. That the APLA Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship Committee should always have at least one member from the Halifax area.

NOTE: resolutions to replace numbers 17, 18 and 19 will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

Notice of Motion

2. The sentence "The geographic base of each committee should normally change each year" shall be removed from section VII f of the bylaws.



Fiftieth Anniversary

The Halifax Library Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in January, 1985. Photographed at the gala dinner held at the University of King's College (site of the founding meeting in 1935) to mark the occasion are: front row, left to right, Evelyn Campbell and Charlotte Allan — members of the 1938 and 1939 executives; back row, left to right, Norman Horrocks (an H.L.A. past President), Rashid Tayyeb (H.L.A. President, 1984-1985), and Halifax City Deputy Mayor Gerald O'Malley.

APLA Treasurer's Report

(for period April 13, 1984 A February 16, 1985)

Item:	84/85 Budget	as of Feb. 16/85
I. REVENUE:		
1. Bulletin Fund:		
a) Advertising	3000.	2481.73
b) Back Issues	5.	—
c) Royalties & Misc.	25.	.30
d) Subscriptions	1800.	1336.52
2. Conference Fund:		
a) Receipts	—	1766.04
b) Seed Grant Repayment	500.	500.00
3. General Fund:		
a) Membership Fees	3000.	3344.50
b) Other:		
i) Interest	2250.	668.06
ii) Publication Sales	110.	328.92
iii) Miscellaneous	10.	740.00
4. Surplus 1983/84	1079.92	1079.92
TOTAL REVENUE:	11,779.92	12,245.99
II. EXPENDITURES:		
1. Bulletin Fund:		
a) Packaging, etc.	1000.	215.41
b) Printing	5400.	4974.28
c) Postage/shipping	2400.	1350.16
2. Conference Fund:		
a) Expenses		502.35
b) Seed Grant	760.	760.00
3. General Fund:		
a) APLA Prize	100.	100.00
b) Executive Travel:		
i) to CLA council meetings	600.	255.00
ii) to APLA Executive meetings	2480.	1137.97
c) Membership (CLA & BPDC)	152.	175.00
d) Office Expenses:		
i) automated lists	200.	—
ii) postage	400.	142.63
iii) student assistant	160.	120.00
iv) supplies, phone etc.	400.	275.44
e) Vice-Presidents' Disc. Fund	1000.	18.15
f) Special Projects Fund	500.	500.00
g) Executive Committees:		
i) Aims & Objectives:		
ii) Bulletin Management Board	30.	15.00
iii) Committee Structure	30.	18.55
iv) Finance	30.	—
v) Membership	400.	382.29
vi) Merit Award	100.	—
vii) Nominating/Elections	200.	—
h) Standing Committees:		
i) APLA Memorial Awards	30.	—
ii) Conservation	30.	14.97
iii) Intellectual Freedom	30.	—
iv) Publications	200.	120.50
v) Public Relations	178.	101.85
vi) Trustees	30.	—
vii) Library Instruction	80.	21.60
viii) Library Technicians	125.	—
i) Committees' Special Projects/ Programmes	200.	—
j) Miscellaneous	100.	45.00
k) Ad Hoc Committee on Canadian Accreditation	200	118.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	17575.	11,364.92
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS	(5795.08)	881.07
III. CASH ON HAND:		
1) Checking account:		1,258.28
2) Savings account:		—
IV. INVESTED FUNDS:		20,000.00

News

Nova Scotia

Dartmouth Regional Library held a ribbon cutting ceremony on Jan. 25, 1985 to officially launch their new *Bookmobile Just for Kids*. As their old bookmobile wore out, a survey was conducted to determine who the users of the service were. As the majority of patrons were children it was decided to replace the old bookmobile with one "just for kids". A 16 foot diesel van was outfitted for library service by Wilson's Truck Body of Truro, N.S. and a local artist, Peter Bresner, was employed to paint the outside of the van with cartoon characters. The project was supervised by librarians Linda Sherlow Lowdon and Linda Pearse.

Another recent acquisition at the Dartmouth Regional Library is the Checkpoint security system. Now in operation the system was chosen for its stability to the needs of the Library and particularly for its ability to protect audiovisual materials, including computer software.

The Association of Atlantic Universities Library Council has appointed a two person committee consisting of William Birdsall, Dalhousie University Librarian, and Ronald Lewis, Saint Mary's University Librarian, to evaluate the working of the AAULC policy on interlending. This is the end of the two year trial period. Their report is expected in time for the May meeting of the Council.

The town of North Sydney has acquired the former Bank of Nova Scotia building there for conversion into a library branch. The conversion will be the town's major project during its centennial year, 1985.

Day-long festivities on Jan. 29, 1985 marked the official opening of the Heinish Audio Visual Room at the North Branch of the Halifax City Regional Library. The opening marked the culmination of over eight years of cooperative activity on the part of the trustees of the Noa and Sarah Heinish Foundation, the Halifax City Regional Library board and staff, the City of Halifax and individuals and organizations from the North Branch Library community. Equipment purchased with Heinish funds includes videos and audio cassette recorders, two Apple II's with software, a slide projector and a film projector. Audio and 1/2 inch video cassettes are available for borrowing or use in the library. Word processing and other educational programs will be available for use on the computers in the library.

The South Shore Regional Library, in conjunction with the Adult Education Division of the Lunenburg County District School Board, offered a course in library use on three Monday evenings from 7-9 p.m. starting January 28.

By March 15 the South Shore Regional Library hopes to have lots of entrants in its contest for a library logo. Entries are to be sent to Library Logo, P.O. Box 34, Bridgewater, N.S. B4V 2W6 and a winner will be chosen by the library board. The contest is open to residents of Lunenburg and Queens counties.

A committee of Nova Scotia's Provincial Library Council presented a new funding proposal for regional public libraries at its November 1984 meeting. The Council has circulated the proposal to regional library boards and their participating municipalities for reaction and response by March 31, 1985.

Prince Edward Island

The Provincial Library expects conversion to an automated inventory system to be completed in July, 1985.

Areas of the Robertson Library basement have been converted to storage for long runs of veterinary science journals which are being donated by former veterinary science deans from the U.S., Canada and Europe. The appointment of a librarian for this collection is expected to be confirmed shortly.

New Brunswick

The Moncton City Council is to fund a feasibility study to determine if Albert-Westmoreland -Kent Regional Library should be located downtown. Al Bowron, who was the consultant for the Saint John Regional Library and the Saint John Free Public Library, is to act as a consultant and there is a steering committee with representatives from the city, the library, the board and the Department of Historical and Cultural Resources.

The 1984 edition of the *Directory of New Brunswick Libraries/Repertoire des bibliothèques du Nouveau Brunswick* has just been published. Compiled by Claude Potvin and Alban Arsenaault, the directory lists the libraries of New Brunswick by type and place. It includes information on the collection and staff of each library. The director sells for \$6.00 and can be ordered from Bibliothèque Champlain, c/o Laurida Belliveau, Centre universitaire de Moncton, Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9.

The third annual reception for the Members of the Legislative Assembly is being planned by the New Brunswick Library Trustees Association.

The Association of Parliamentary Librarians in Canada L'Association des Bibliothécaires parlementaires au Canada held its bi-annual meeting in Fredericton, New Brunswick from October 9 to October 12, 1984. The Association was invited to meet in Fredericton by the Speaker, Honorable James Tucker in conjunction with the Bicentennial of the Province. The program included a presentation on the University of New Brunswick Library's automated system, "Phoenix", as well as presentations on the use of mini-computers in legislative libraries and on research services to Members of the House. Legislative Librarians from all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories attended the meeting.

Mount Allison University Library received Canada Works program assistance. With this aid, they began the preliminary sorting and inventories of the Alison Patterson collection of sheet music and the Chestnut Canoe papers. The Bell Library also completed its first major internal expansion. This resulted in a major reorganization of materials.

The University of New Brunswick (Fredericton) has three Canada Works projects under way. These are the RECON project, collection maintenance tasks and the initial work on a cartographic access project. Also underway at U.N.B. is the Collection Conservation Project.

May 13-16, 1985.

Fredericton, N.B. The 1985 annual meeting of CALL (Canadian Association of Law Libraries) will feature workshops on the following topics: International Materials and the Charter of Rights, Preservation and New Brunswick Law as well as specific workshops offered by CALL Special Interest Groups. Also there will be a special Pre-Conference Workshop. For further information, contact: Anne Crocker, Faculty of Law, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB E3B 6C9. Tel.: (506) 453-5038.

User Fees in Academic Libraries: A Survey

Background

In Canada the universality of free access to certain social services is threatened by the same economic pressure which has reduced the spending power of the dollar. Access to information, traditionally free in publically funded libraries, is increasingly restricted to those who can afford to pay. The profound effects of such restrictions, together with the implications of telematics for our new information age, can only be guessed. It is natural that much attention and study have been devoted to the growing incidence of user fees for library services, but there is a scarcity of research examining Canadian library fee policies, particularly in academic libraries. Therefore, in the spring of 1983, an investigation was undertaken by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries (CACUL) Committee on Library Service to determine to what extent Canadian academic libraries charge their own users, and as a corollary, to what extent they offer their services to those beyond their own academic community. The intensity of the debate on the issue of user fees has served to magnify the impression that fees-for-service are commonly experienced, if not commonly accepted. The committee felt its first task was to inventory current practices and policies in university and community colleges in Canada and attempt to deduce from this data whatever patterns and priorities might exist.

Preliminary findings of the survey were presented at the CACUL workshop, "Charging For Library Services" held at CLA in Winnipeg, 1983, and subsequently reported in the July-August 1983 issue of *Felicitier*. The present final report is the result of intensive analysis and interpretation of the survey data, and was used by the CACUL Committee on Library Service in their formulation of guidelines for user fees in Canadian academic libraries. These guidelines will be formally presented to the CACUL membership at the annual general meeting in Calgary this year.

Questionnaire Design

User fee was broadly defined to mean any charge levied or passed on directly to the user for any library service or facility. The investigators sought to identify, specifically, what services and facilities were charged for, who was charged, who was not charged, from whom services were withheld, and what services were not offered. Two previous studies, *Survey of User Fees Charged By Members of the Council of Administrators of Large Urban Public Libraries*,¹ and especially, Peter Bassnett's survey² of charges for public library services were helpful in developing a mail-back questionnaire. Divided into two sections, "Access to Materials and Facilities" and "Access to Information and Search Services," the questionnaire asked for what services fees are charged and to whom, but not how much. Seven types of user groups were identified: members of the institution which the library serves, members from other post-secondary institutions, students within the secondary school system, members from the business community, members from the professional community, members from government, and members from the general community. An eighth category, "Other," was most often identified by respondents as alumni, staff, or retired faculty/staff. The 14 questions which comprised the questionnaire attempted to

identify discreet services and facilities offered by academic libraries, again with the category "Other" allowing for oversights or for the entrance of new, unforeseen services into the profession.

Survey Method

In order to ensure as broad an institutional representation as possible, questionnaires were mailed to chief librarians and directors of libraries and resource centres of all Canadian universities (55) and those community colleges whose full-time enrollment exceeds 1,000 or total enrollment exceeds 4,000 (67). All Atlantic community colleges, whose population base is small, were included.

Response to the questionnaire was high: 104 of a possible total of 122 (85%) replies of some sort were received between March 1, 1983, and mid-June, 1983: 53 from community college libraries and 51 from university libraries. Three replies from community college libraries indicated either that the questionnaire was not applicable to their situation or that the institution did not have a library. One reply from a university library was received after the results had been tabulated. Eighteen libraries did not respond at all, 14 community college libraries and four university libraries. An almost unbelievably tidy 100 completed questionnaires (82%), therefore, form the basis for the results of this study: 50 (74%) from community college libraries and 50 (91%) from university libraries (another highly satisfactory occurrence).

Survey Results

Libraries were inconsistent in their filling out of the questionnaire forms, some omitting entire questions or parts of questions. A few libraries indicated confusion over terminology, specifically over the definitions of "non-institutional users" and "full cost recovery". The tabulators of the questionnaires attempted to interpret and clarify ambiguities by noting comments and explanations frequently added to the forms and by filling out the questionnaires where libraries had not done so but otherwise had indicated their practices and policies. Where unclear or no indication was given, the tabulators left the question unanswered, resulting in uneven totals for questions or parts of questions. The findings presented here indicate the number of libraries which responded to individual questions; percentages, therefore, represent the number of libraries which responded in a given way to individual questions out of the total number of libraries which answered that question.

Preliminary analysis of the findings suggested three sets of distinctions borne out even more dramatically by detailed analysis of the data: 1) the distinction in charging policy and practice between community college libraries and university libraries; 2) the distinction made by both community college libraries and university libraries between institutional members and non-institutional users; and 3) the distinction made by both types of libraries between members of the secondary school community and all other categories of user. Presentation of the survey results reflects these distinctions, showing the differences between community college and university library practices for the two types of user, institutional and non-institutional. Because of the consistency with which all community college and university libraries treat se-

Table 1. Services Offered by University and Community College Libraries to Institutional Members for a Fee

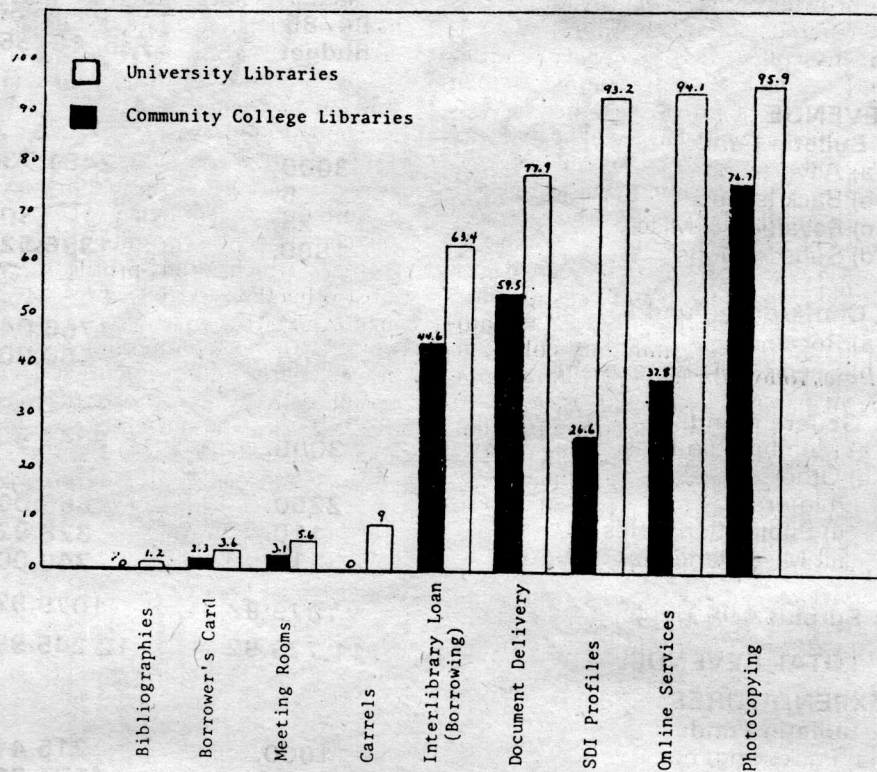
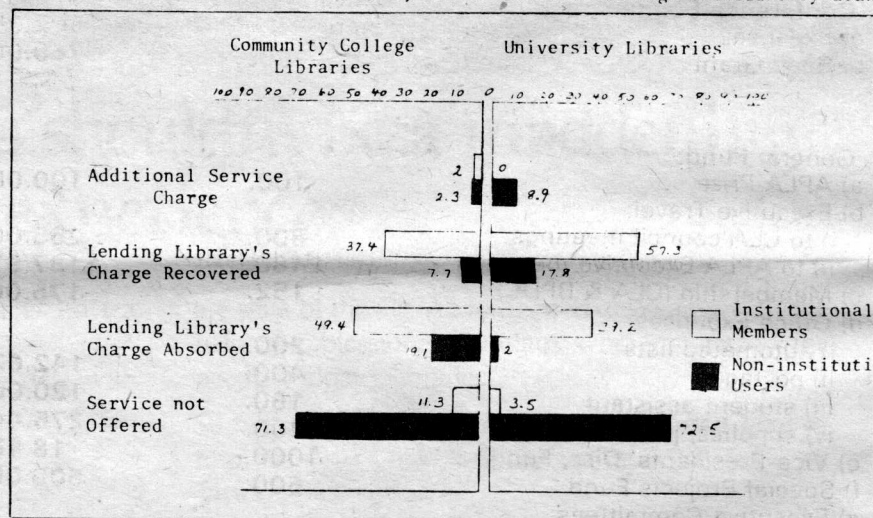


Table 2. Access to Material Held by Other Libraries Through Interlibrary Loan



condary school students and because of the extent to which secondary school students are denied service, this user group has been treated separately and is not included in the calculations which are reflected in the tables presented here. "Non-institutional users," therefore, are defined as members of other post-secondary institutions and members from the business, professional, government and general community, excluding students within the secondary school system.

Analysis of the Data

Services to Institutional Members

Table 1 provides a summary of information revealed by the questionnaire when analysed by type of service for which institutional users are charged. In general, community college libraries are less likely than university libraries to offer the newer fee-associated services. Therefore, in order to provide a valid comparison of the charging policies of university and community college libraries, the figures in Table 1 represent the number of libraries which charge for a service as a percentage of the number offering the service.

With the exceptions of photocopying and interlibrary loan (borrowing) services, access to traditional materials, facilities and services is available free of charge to the primary user group in

most academic libraries. Photocopying and, increasingly, interlibrary loan (borrowing) services have been associated with a fee or passed-on charge trend that continued in the surveyed libraries.

In Table 1, the non-traditional computer-oriented services (i.e., document delivery, SDI Profiles, online services) are noticeably higher on the scale of services offered for a fee. It would seem that the newer a service, the more likely a library is to charge patrons for its use. On the other hand, library charging policies may be based on what John Linford³ calls "patron-specific costs": the time and cost incurred for provision of exclusive material to an individual patron. Most libraries still do not charge for services provided for general use, where "patron-specific costs" cannot be isolated.

Table 1 also provides an opportunity to compare the charging policies of two types of academic library, university and community college. Clearly, community college libraries charge their institutional members less often than do university libraries for all types of services. Although, as noted above, community college libraries are less likely than university libraries to offer the newer computer-based services, community colleges that do offer such services are more likely to offer them free of charge. Community college

libraries appear to subsidize "patron-specific" services more frequently than university libraries.

Interlibrary Borrowing

Table 2 illustrates the policies of university and community college libraries with respect to their interlibrary loan (borrowing) service. In providing access to material held by other libraries, community college and university libraries have more closely aligned policies than they do when providing other services for which a fee is charged. The majority of academic libraries do not offer an interlibrary loan (borrowing) service to non-institutional users. Although more community college than university libraries absorb the costs associated with interlibrary loan for both institutional and non-institutional users, a significant number of community college libraries follow the university library policy of passing along charges levied by the lending library. One community college library also shares the policy with a few university libraries of adding a surcharge for the service provided to non-institutional users.

Computer-Based Reference Service

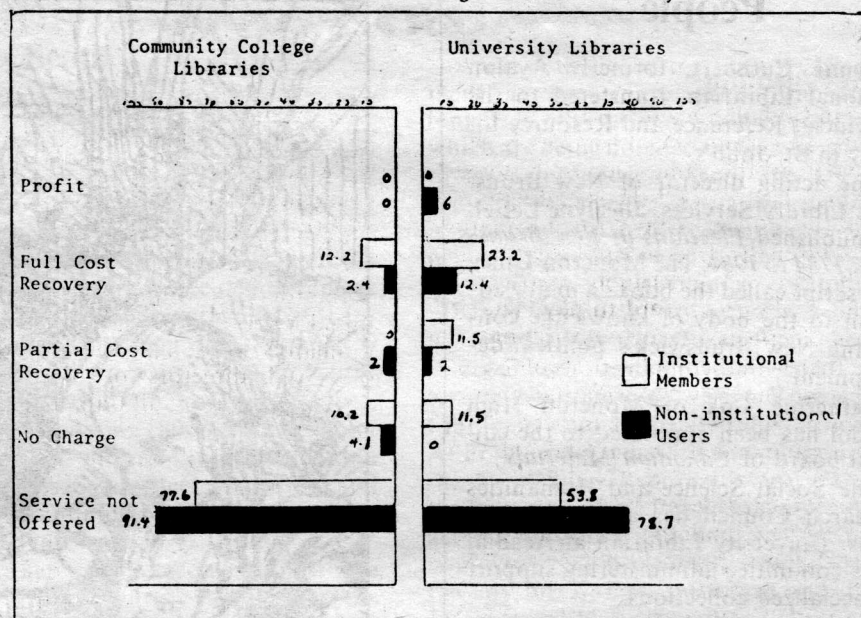
In Table 3, significantly fewer community college libraries offered computer-based reference service than do university libraries, but of those which do, more offer the service free of charge than university libraries. Consistent with their charging policies for SDI/Current Awareness and document delivery services, the majority of university libraries offer computer-based reference service for a fee, with the greatest number attempting partial cost recovery from members of their own institutions, and a slightly smaller number at-

tempting full cost recovery from non-institutional users. As many as 12.6% of university libraries offer computer-based reference service to non-institutional users for a profit, whereas only 2.1% attempt to gain a profit from institutional members. Again, community college libraries are more likely to offer free computer-based reference service, to both institutional members and to non-institutional users.

Current Awareness and Document Delivery

It is clear from Table 4 and 5 that most community college libraries do not offer document delivery or SDI/Current Awareness profile services. Of the few which offer profile services, most offer the service free of charge to members of their own institutions, while as many community college libraries charge full cost recovery for document delivery as offered the service free. Of the still fewer which offered document delivery and current awareness service to non-institutional users, approximately half do so without a charge and half on a cost-recovery basis. University libraries offer document delivery to members of their own institutions twice as frequently and current awareness services seven times as frequently as community college libraries. University libraries are more likely to charge all types of users, including institutional members for these services. Approximately 6% of university libraries attempt to make a profit from non-institutional users, a practice non-existent among community college libraries. It is interesting to note that more community college libraries offered document delivery services than SDI/Current Awareness, whereas more

Table 5. Access to Materials through Document Delivery Services



university libraries offer SDI/Current Awareness than document delivery. This practice may reflect the strong research emphasis of the university community compared to the practice-oriented approach of community colleges.

Other Services

The intensive, time-consuming "extra" services which may have been considered as part of a library's information mandate in the past seem to have dwindled in inverse proportion to the inflation rate. Although 53% of university libraries and 79.1% of community college libraries manually compiled bibliographies on demand and free of charge for their faculty members, many of the respondents hedged their replies, indicating a restricted service dependent on extra staff time. Also, very few libraries offered the same service to students of their institution or to non-institutional users. Only one university library indicated a fee-based manual bibliography service to external users, but "only as staff time is available, service is very limited."

When asked about possible additional services offered to users, very few libraries replied in the affirmative, and none of those indicated a charge for the extra services (genealogical searches, indexing of periodicals). Only 3.2% of respondents offered an indexing abstracting service to institutional members, with one university library offering the same service to non-institutional users.

Standard services related to circulation of library material continued to operate without charge to internal users in most of the responding libraries. A recall/reservations notification service is available free to institutional members in 81.5% of university and community college libraries. No library charges any type of user for recalls, but as many libraries withhold the service from non-institutional users as offer it. The check-out service is particularly noticeable for students within the secondary school system: 69.8% of the responding libraries do not offer this group access to library materials through a recall procedure. Protection of the rights of the primary user group appears to be a strong motive in policies regulating access to library materials.

Interlibrary Lending

An analysis of responses to the question regarding interlibrary loan (lending) practices of university and community college libraries further corroborates the results of the survey of user fees. Again, community colleges proved to be more generous in the free sharing of their resources, this time with other college and university libraries. They are, however, more likely to withhold interlibrary loan privileges from

business, government and special libraries than are university libraries. For the record, 20.4% of university libraries reported charging other college and university libraries for interlibrary loans, compared to 14% of community college libraries that did the same. Community college libraries were equally generous in providing photocopies: almost 41% of respondents report providing free photocopies to other community college and university libraries, as opposed to 18.5% of university libraries which offered free photocopies. The interlibrary loan (lending) question elicited the greatest number of written comments, the majority dealing with reciprocal lending arrangements among members of a group of libraries or network. Oddly enough, the networks appeared to be almost equally divided between those agreeing to free reciprocal interlibrary loan and those agreeing to a set charge per transaction. Since the mid 1970's when the country's two major research libraries, the University of Toronto and University of British Columbia, found it necessary to distribute expenses for interlibrary loan demands on their collections, ten university libraries and seven community college libraries have experienced a similar necessity. With advances in shared cataloguing, bibliographic networks, and electronic mail, and with continued underfunding, there can be little doubt that this trend will continue.

Secondary School Students

In their answers to questions of access and services offered to non-institutional users, both types of academic library indicated distinct limitations on one user group, students within the secondary school system. For example, 32.2% of responding libraries did not offer a borrower's card to this user group. Only 10% of libraries withhold borrowing privileges from other types of non-institutional users. Traditional reference service was not freely available to secondary school students in 18.5% of libraries, although only 9.2% of the responding libraries refuse free reference service to other types of non-institutional users. University libraries appeared to refuse certain services to high school students more often than community college libraries. This is particularly noticeable in the computer-oriented services: community college libraries made no differentiation whatsoever between the two groups of non-institutional users, but university libraries consistently differentiate between secondary school students and members of the business, professional or general community. Several reasons for this apparent discrimination against secondary school students can be suggested: their overwhelming number, the

(Continued on next page)

Table 3. Access to Computer-Based Reference Service

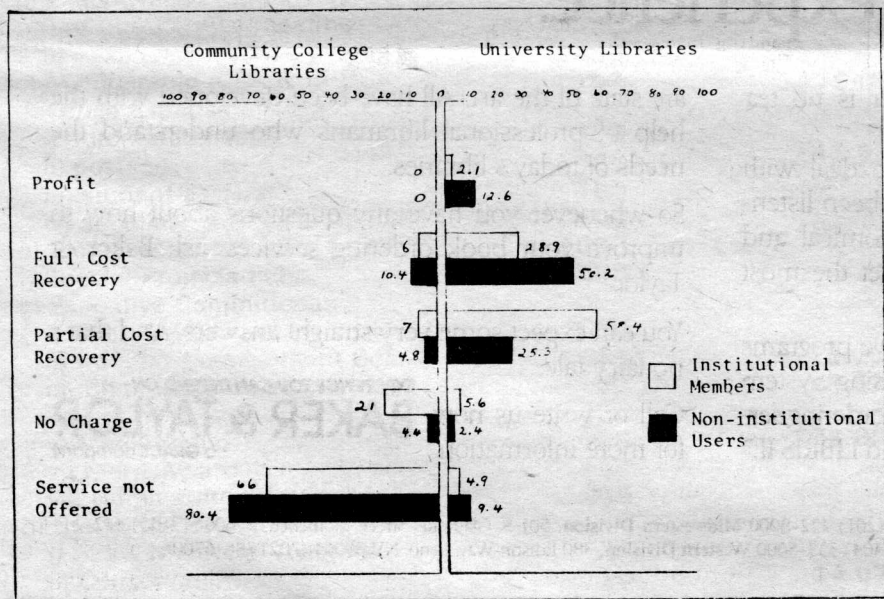
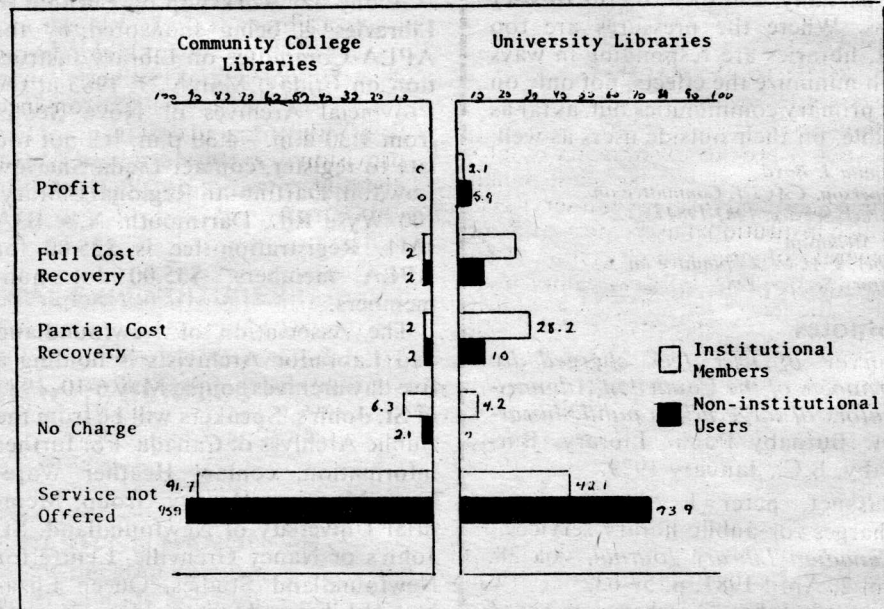


Table 4. Access to SDI/Current Awareness Profile Services



People

Lynne Cuthbert, formerly Avalon Regional Librarian, transferred to the Provincial Reference and Resource Library in St. John's.

The acting director of New Brunswick Library Services, **Jocelyne LeBel**, has published *Elections in New Brunswick, 1784 to 1984*. The Moncton Times Transcript called the book "a major addition to the body of knowledge concerning New Brunswick's political development."

Catherine Cox of Moncton High School has been appointed to the editorial board of *Canadian Materials*.

The Social Science and Humanities Research Council has appointed **Iain Bates**, University Librarian at Acadia, to its committee administering support to specialized collections.

Joan Fage will be returning to the Information Centre at Maritime Tel and Tel in April following a year's leave of absence.

The Saint Croix Public Library Board regretfully accepted the resignation of **Mardi Cockburn** who has given ten years of outstanding service to the board. She has now moved with her family to Fredericton.

Lesleye McVicar is the new librarian at the Kennebecasis Public Library. She replaces Jill Foster who has moved to Sackville, N.B.

The new position of Head of Public Services at the Acadia University Library was filled by **Dr. Nirmal Jain**, effective February 1, 1985. The creation of the new position was recommended in a review of the library conducted by William Birdsall and Merritt Crockett.

New members of the Saint John Regional Library Board are **M. Claudette Blais** and **Charles Bujold**, appointed by the Bibliotheque Le Cormoran Board. **Lawrence Machum** was appointed to the Saint John Free Public Library Board by the city council.

Gloria Hardy, former Chief Librarian of the South Shore was appointed Acting Coordinator of Public Libraries for the Nova Scotia Provincial Library for the period Dec. 10, 1984 to Mar. 31, 1985. She replaces Elizabeth MacDonald who is on maternity leave.

Mary Macrury, from the Eastern Counties Region in Nova Scotia, has been appointed to the Atlantic Region Committee for the National Book Festival.

The librarian at the Confederation Centre library in Charlottetown, **William Masselink**, is on a three-month educational leave attending university. **Karen Litton**, formerly the children's librarian, is the acting head during Masselink's leave. **Morlene Morgan**, a librarian with considerable experience in the Ottawa Public Library system, has joined the Confederation Centre library staff.

(Continued from p.7)

presence of school libraries, the risk of disruption and vandalism.

Reasons For Charging

When asked to identify what considerations motivated them to charge for services and facilities, libraries responded more or less consistently, if somewhat surprisingly. Most frequently cited by both community college and university libraries was the need for partial cost recovery in their institutions. A second major consideration of both types of libraries is the control on services that fees exert. This motive for charging applies to institutional members in both types of libraries, but unexpectedly, university libraries rank full cost recovery as their second major



Ordering books shouldn't be a maddening experience.

Dealing with an inflexible book supplier is no tea party.

That's why so many librarians prefer to deal with Baker & Taylor. For over 150 years we've been listening carefully and responding with economical and customized methods to help librarians get the most from their budget.

We've developed time-saving, cost-effective programs like our Continuation Service, Book Leasing System and Approval Program. And our electronic ordering services like BaTAPHONE®, BaTASYSTEMS™ and LIBRIS II™

are state of the art. All have been developed with the help of professional librarians who understand the needs of today's libraries.

So whenever you have any questions about how to improve your book ordering services, ask Baker & Taylor.

You can expect some very straight answers. And that's no fairy tale.

Call or write us now for more information.

EXPERIENCE YOU CAN DEPEND ON
BAKER & TAYLOR
a GRACE company

Eastern Division, 50 Kirby Avenue, Somerville, NJ 08876 (201) 722-8000 Midwestern Division, 501 S. Gladiolus Street, Mokenca, IL 60954 (815) 472-2444 Southern Division, Mt. Olive Road, Commerce, GA 30599 (404) 335-5000 Western Division, 380 Edison Way, Reno, NV 89564 (702) 786-6700

reason for charging extramural users. Apart from this exception, full cost recovery is the third most frequently mentioned factor in making the decision to charge, with the profit motive mentioned least often.

Conclusion

Community college and university libraries showed similarities in their response to the economic climate, but in differing degrees. With their more restricted user base and range of services, community college libraries are more able than university libraries to continue offering services free of charge. The marked contrast in charging policies between those for institutional members and those for non-institutional users, evident in university libraries, is present, but less extreme, in community college libraries.

It seems clear from this study that Canadian academic libraries are resisting the current economic pressures toward imposing user fees and are making every attempt to maintain easy access to services. In their attempts to continue

services no longer adequately funded, libraries seek first to recover costs, but only partially, and then to prioritize user access. Where the pressures are too great, libraries are responding in ways which minimize the effects, not only on their primary communities but, as far as possible, on their outside users as well.

By **Bonita J. Boyd**
Chairperson, CACUL Committee on Library Service, 1982-1984

Holly Melanson
Member, CACUL Committee on Library Service, 1982-

Footnotes

1. Survey of user fees charged by members of the Council of Administrators of large urban public libraries. Burnaby Public Library, Burnaby, B.C., January 1979.
2. Bassnet, Peter J. "Implications: charges for public library services." *Canadian Library Journal*, vol. 38, no. 2, April 1981, p. 57-63.
3. Linford, John. "To charge or not to charge: a rationale." *Library Journal*, vol. 102, no. 17, October 1, 1977, p. 2009-2010.

Coming events:

A one day workshop on **Burnout in Libraries** is being sponsored by the APLA Committee on Library Instruction on Friday, March 29, 1985 at the Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia from 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. It's not too late to register, contact Linda Sherlow Lowdon, Dartmouth Regional Library, 100 Wyse Rd., Dartmouth, N.S. B3A 1M1. Registration fee is \$25.00 for APLA members, \$35.00 for non-members.

The Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists is holding a five day archives course May 6-10, 1985 in St. John's. Speakers will be from the Public Archives of Canada. For further information, contact Heather Wareham, Maritime History Group, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's or Nancy Grenville, Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. A1B 3Y1 709-737-7475.

Will R. Bird: A Checklist (Part 2)

By Arthur Smith, Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University

Introduction

Initially appearing in 1924, Will R. Bird's works of non-fiction in the periodical press span his writing career. They dealt with themes as diverse as farming, scenes of the First World War, Nova Scotia history and folklore. In all instances he wrote of times, people, and places which had affected his life and the lives of his fellow Nova Scotians. His portrayals of settings in some cases far removed geographically from Nova Scotia are yet descriptive of Nova Scotian experience.

Incomplete citations were found for articles published outside Canada. Limited resources have dictated that the following checklist documents only those titles attributed to Bird which were published in the Canadian periodical press.

Appended to the checklist is a brief listing of poems written by Bird. These were discovered in Bird's scrapbooks housed in the Dalhousie University Archives. Full citations were not available for many of the titles.

Works of non-fiction by Will R. Bird

"Amherst — 'the town that was' — and will be again." *Sunday Leader*, December 2, 1925, p. 5.

"Ask Will R. Bird." *The Legionary*, 9, March-August 1934.

"The attractions of Annapolis." *Busy East of Canada*, 16:14-161+, February 1926.

"Baronets of Nova Scotia." In *Encyclopedia Canadiana* — Toronto: Grolier, 1957, p. 326-327.

"The bear-trap detective." *Sunday Leader*, December 14, 1924, p. 5-6.

"A big summer in Nova Scotia." *Atlantic Advocate*, 50:61-65, May 1960.

"The Cabot Trail." *Maclean's*, 47:17+, June 1, 1934.

"Canada's newest national park." *New Outlook*, August 1, 1928, p. 16+.

"Character, the one essential: an interchange between Will R. Bird and Roderick S. Kennedy." *Canadian Author and Bookman*, 24:30-32, June 1948.

"The Chignecto ship canal." *Toronto Star Weekly*, August 11, 1928.

"City of troubled story." *Canadian Magazine*, 83:8+, May 1935. *Maritime Advocate and Busy East*, 25:17-29, May 1935.

"The communication trench." *Whirligig*, 3:22, June 1936.

"'Co-op' conquest." *Maclean's*, 49:9+, August 1, 1936.

"Dear Mother, I am now at Vimy..." *The Legionary*, 11:14+, August 1935.

"Did woman who died in New York have solution of N.S. 'Legless Man' mystery?" *Sunday Leader*, January 20, 1924, p. 1+.

"Facts and fiction about notorious Captain Wm. Kidd." *Sunday Leader*, January 27, 1924, p. 9.

"The farmer as a nation-builder: 'look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves.'" *Sunday Leader*, May 4, 1924, p. 11.

"From the things that are to the things that were." *Canadian Veteran*, 11:7-9+, September 1934.

"Gateway to Evangeline." by "an on-looker." *Busy East of Canada*, 16:17-20, April 1926.

"The geographic tinge." *The Crucible*, 4, Autumn 1936.

"Ghosts and haunted places." *Busy East of Canada*, 17:5-10, September/October 1926.

"Going home for Christmas." *Sunday Leader*, December 16, 1923, p. 3.

"The golden lure of pirate treasure." *Busy East of Canada*, 22:21-27, August 1931. *Canadian National Railways Magazine*, 17:11-12+, June 1931.

"Governor Charles Lawrence." *Busy East of Canada*, 15:16-18+, June 1925.

"The great Amherst mystery." *Toronto Star Weekly*, November 19, 1932.

"The grim old guardian of the Tantramar." *Busy East of Canada*, 6:12+, March 1926.

"Halifax: something old, something new." *Echoes*, 190, Spring 1948, p. 7-8+.

"Haunted places by the sea." *Toronto Star Weekly*, August 11, 1928.

"Historic churches of Nova Scotia." *Mayfair*, March 1948, p. 72-73.

"The house of mystery." *Canadian Magazine*, 83:7+, April 1935. *Maritime Advocate and Busy East*, 25:19-21+, April 1935.

"If we buy only Maritime made goods we help ourselves." *Sunday Leader*, June 1, 1924, p. 5.

"If you go fishing don't get into the Indian's bad books." *Sunday Leader*, June 1, 1924, p. 5.

"In search of a Canadian." *National Home Monthly*, 51:13-17, September 1950.

"The 'island' on the marshes." *Busy East of Canada*, 15:17-20, March 1925.

"It certainly was a mytifying (sic) ghost-happening in Kent County." *Sunday Leader*, January 27, 1924, p. 2.

"June reminiscences." by "Forty-Twa." *The Legionary*, 3:7-9, June 1928.

"The killing of famous Cumberland County wolf." *Sunday Leader*, December 2, 1923, p. 3?

"The London coach in Cumberland County." *Nova Scotia Historical Quarterly*, 1:85-100, June 1971.

"Many superstitions surround the wedding ceremony in different countries of the world." *Sunday Leader*, June 15, 1924, p. 2.

"Maritime Club hope of Maritimes." *Sunday Leader*, November 11, 1923, p. 2.

"Maritime poets." *Sunday Leader*, December 9, 1923, p. 5.

"Marked men." *The Legionary*, 5-6, October 1930 - September October 1931.

"The mecca of the Maritimes." *Busy East of Canada*, 17:5-8, November December 1925.

"Memories and shenanigans." *Canadian Author and Bookman*, 46:14, Fall 1970.

"The Micmacs of Acadia." *Busy East of Canada*, 17:9-12+, July 1927.

"'Midnight visitations' on the Western Front." *The Legionary*, 8:17+, December 1933.

"Moncton's first store and store-keeper." *Busy East of Canada*, 16:8+, January 1926.

"The 'money-makers' of the Cobequid Mountains." *Sunday Leader*, January 10, 1926, p. 10-11.

"My first book." *Canadian Author and Bookman*, 29:5-8+, Spring 1953.

"Never forget April 9th — the anniversary of Vimy." *Sunday Leader*, April 6, 1924, p. 9+.

"No man's land." *The Legionary*, 3:11-12+, March 1929.

"'Nobody missing': episodes of craterland." *The Legionary*, 11:1-3+, 11-12+, April, May 1936.

"Nova Scotia deer damage orchards." *Family Herald & Weekly Star*, 71, March 6, 1940.

"Nova Scotia has many lights." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 54:90-103, March 1957.

"Nova Scotia's brother heroes." *Atlantic Advocate*, 50:37-40, August 1960.

"Nova Scotia's highland Cape Breton." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 38:78-91, February 1949.

"Nova Scotia's historic South Shore." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 66:200-210, June 1963.

"Nova Scotia's improvements for tourists pay dividends." *Saturday Night*, 63:2-3, August 14, 1948.

"Nova Scotias' (sic) old fashioned inns were very comfortable." *Hospitality*, September 1945, p. 5.

"Now we can talk as friends: Lieut. G.H. Schnuphase, formerly of the Royal Saxon Regiment, talks to Will R. Bird." *Canadian Magazine*, 81:13+, March 1934.

"Oak Island's buried gold." *Toronto Star Weekly*, February 28, 1931.

"Odd place names in Nova Scotia." *Toronto Star Weekly*, March 14, 1931.

"The original Canadians." *Sunday Leader*, April 27, 1924, p. 3.

"Parvillers." by "Forty-Twa." *The Legionary*, a3:18-20, September 1928.

"Pirate's treasure in Nova Scotia." *Toronto Star Weekly*, April 7, 1928.

"The roads of memory — on Armistice Day." *The Legionary*, 4:18, November 1929.

"Rum was my salvation." *Maritime Merchant*, 59:24, December 1950.

"Rusty shovels at Chignecto." *Family Herald & Weekly Star*, 89:33, January 1, 1959.

"Sable Island." by C.F. Blackador as told to Will R. Bird. *MacLean's*, 51:19+, March 15, 1938.

"Sea-conditioned Nova Scotia." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 34:(56)-85, February 1947.

"Some historic houses of Nova Scotia." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 57:62-65, August 1958.

"Sydney: age 150." *MacLean's*, 48:24+, May 1, 1935.

"There's gold on Oak Island." *Mayfair*, 21:60+, July 1947.

"They market their own live stock." *Ontario Farmer*, 28:15+, October 1931.

"Thirteen years after." *MacLean's*, 45, January 1 - October 1, 1932.

"This is the anniversary of Passchendaele." *Sunday Leader*, October 28, 1923, p. (5).

"Three centuries of farming in Maritime Provinces." *The Tea Hour*, August 1927, p. 5+.

"'To obtain prisoners for identification.'" *The Legionary*, 8:9+, November 1933.

"To secure prisoners for identification." *The Legionary*, 9:8, August 1934.



W.R. Bird

"Treasure seeking in Nova Scotia." *Toronto Star Weekly*, July 30, 1932.

"Triple attractions of Nova Scotia." *Busy East of Canada*, 17:24-27, April 1927.

"Two pioneers of Cumberland County." *Busy East of Canada*, 21:11-16+, April 1931.

"Up the hill to yesterday." *Family Herald & Weekly Star*, August 16, 1956, p. 33.

"Vimy — before April 9, 1917." *The Legionary*, 9, May, July, October 1934.

"What life has taught me." *Onward, a paper for young Canadians*, 62:58-59, January 27, 1952.

"What price Vimy?" *MacLean's*, 49:19+, April 1, 1936.

"When ships were to cross Chignecto by rail." *Busy East of Canada*, 17:9-10, March 1927.

"When the veteran looks back." *Canadian Veteran*, July 1934, p. 6-7+.

"When Yorkshire came to Nova Scotia." *Dalhousie Review*, 27:415-423, January 1948.

"When romance lives again." *Canadian National Railways Magazine*, 13:7+, May 1927.

"Will Oak Island give up its gold?" *Canadian Magazine*, 76:6-7+, May 1931.

"Windsor on the Avon." *The Advertiser* (Blossom ed.), 76:7+, May 1953.

"Yesterday is up the hill." *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 53:70-75, August 1956.

"A young county councillor." *MacLean's*, 51:43, March 1, 1938.

Poems by Will R. Bird

At night on Vimy Ridge (*The Atlantic News*, April 9, 1927).

At Vimy Ridge.

I wonder (*The Legionary*, 9:7, January/February 1934).

Mother love (*The Atlantic News*, May 7, 1927, p. 8).

The old gray mill.

Remembering.

Roads of memory on Armistice Day (*The Legionary*, 4:18-19, November 1929).

Scotia by the sea.

Their day (*The Legionary*, 3:5, November 1928).

The veteran's dream.

The veteran's thoughts (*The Legionary*, 2, November 1927).

A Tale of Repressed Passion OR How I Tried to Support the Curriculum

By Eve Williams
MacNaughton High School
Moncton

Last summer I was in England attempting to civilize my son in the funny little ways of his ancestors. A family wedding was in the offing and, of course, I agreed to go with my lively irascible mother up to the wilds of Yorkshire.

Now, let me give you some supporting data: my father was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, and he was an enthusiastic fan of northern writers and especially a great promoter of the Bronte family. I am a teacher-librarian in a vocational high school whose English Department strives and battles to bring the good word of literature to somewhat reluctant 112 and 122 students. When, in a noon-hour chat in the staffroom (one of our shared 22-minute lunches), it dawned upon my chummy English Department that I would be a mere 40 miles away from Haworth, they put it to me that I was duty-bound to head up to Haworth and collect lots of lovely resources. "What a good idea," I thought, "the library and the English course would mutually benefit." (I am often my own worst enemy.)

Well, having this self-image of being a good-natured soul who always supports the curriculum even when storm clouds gather and all is low, I set about selling this idea to my mother. It would, I enthused, be a kind of pilgrimage back in time, back to the land of my middle childhood, perhaps a memorial trip in homage of my father and definitely a touch of much needed culture for my 12-year-old son.

Surprisingly, I ran into considerable opposition. My mother's idea had been to get to the wedding and settle down to some hard drinking and some great family talk. My son, shrewdly suspecting that intellectual demands might be made on him, sided with his grandmother. Doggedly I persisted and as the day of the wedding dawned, we pointed the car eastwards out of Manchester and headed towards Halifax and Haworth.

England has shrunk since our departure in '75 and I now discovered that a half-day's drive was transformed by the M62 into an hour's drive. We swept over the Pennines, down towards Eland, up through Halifax and onwards to Haworth. My mother was driving and ignoring my small talk on the use of repressed passion as a literary device much enjoyed by all the Bronte sisters — ah, some days there is no pleasing her. So I lapsed into reveries of the moors peopled by Heathcliff and Mr. Rochester as they stormed into the impressionable hearts of Victorian misses and other hapless romantics.

My son was devoting his six weeks in England to an intensive study of British comics and Cadbury's Milk Flakes. He sat in the backseat carrying out his researches with much crunching of paper and chocolates, whilst his grandmother drove on, muttering treacheries I did not wish to hear about bossy daughters who should have stayed in the Colonies. Magpies, who are little better than jumped-up crows, kept alighting on the drystone walls and crawling sardonically at passing cars, and especially ours.

At last we arrived at Haworth, steep and craggy, and on this summer's day, not in the least gloomy and forbidding. Down in the valley below, the whistle of the North Keighley Railway (that is pronounced 'Keeth-li' by the way) blew

and the engine and carriages chugged and chuffed away. My mother and Dermot cast wistful eyes towards it but I was firm and resolute. My mother equally firmly announced she was not walking up the cobble streets of Haworth. This was no problem as I had this brainwave — if we parked in the highest car-park of Haworth, clearly the shortest distance to the Parsonage and town centre was straight across the plateau. But this was England and I assure you the shortest distance between two points or as the magpie flies is never a) straight or b) on the level. To get to Haworth, the only way out of the car-park was down a very poor-looking footpath and then climbing up the aforementioned street. Anticipating resistance I said brightly, "I noticed lots of shops on the High Street." Ah! the magic word. Adrenaline surged in the blood streams of mother and Dermot and we set off. By now the temperature was a sizzling 65° F (18° C) and I, weakened by nearly a decade of Canadian summers, kept my jacket on, but all around us were hardy Yorkshire folk all mopping their brows and exclaiming, "Oh, the heat, the heat." Dermot, who does not have a personal thermostat and wears T-shirts at -21° C and jeans at 30° C+ found this highly amusing for some reason.

Halfway up the hill I found a store selling books, slides, postcards, etc. suitable for developing into a serious Bronte resource collection. As we had closely comparison-shopped at 19 out of 20 shops on the hill, District 15 had better believe that I got the best value for its money. When you shop with my mother, you really shop.

The hilltop that is Haworth boasts a pub, the "Black Bull" (where Branwell drank himself to death); a fish and chip shop, a church, a graveyard and the Bronte parsonage, clearly all a visiting carload could wish. My mother fell into the "Black Bull" like a drowning man on

land, clearly intending to emulate Branwell Bronte or at least have a couple of quick ones. Dermot lifted his nose like a beagle scenting rabbits, demanded a couple of quid and headed towards the fish and chip shop. As a realist, I know when to double and when to fold so I left them to their own devices and headed towards the Bronte Parsonage, far more alluring than any pub or fish and chip store. (Yes, I know a purist like me is difficult to live with but it is hard to be good).

Well, I had a super time. Nowadays we marvel at the isolation that the Brontes lived in and we tend to speculate how their imaginations grew and flourished in this wasteland. I think we forget that both Patrick and his wife, Maria, were very cultured and well-educated individuals. Throughout his life, Patrick wrote poems and sermons which were published and his children were given every opportunity to develop their skills; all seemingly accomplished as artists, musicians and writers. Looking around the Parsonage I suspect there was a great deal of encouragement and an almost 20th century urging towards creativity and experiment. Certainly the girls visited large, lively households where conversation and books were in good supply. You certainly get the feeling that Patrick's precocious offspring were given plenty of opportunity to exercise and improve their mental abilities. (Yet they were never in contact with anyone who had ever taken or given a course on "gifted" children — amazing!)

Thoroughly satiated and practically broke after an expensive browse in the Bronte gift shop, I met up with my fishy son and his relaxed grandmother. They were sitting on the stone steps of the Reverend Bronte's Church, St. Michael's, just outside the "Black Bull". Dermot was sipping lemonade (the fizzy stuff you and I call "Sprite" or "Seven-Up") and incredibly, my mother was

drinking tea. Taking the car keys off my mother anyway, I left them and hobbled down the steep, cobbled slopes down into the valley, passed some very old mills betraying Haworth's origins as a wool center of some note in the 19th century, ran up the still-unimproved footpath and collected the car and relatives. Noisily I standard-shifted our way back to Halifax, quite literally up hill and down Yorkshire dale.

The wedding was pretty much like all weddings except that I had forgotten how funny my relations sounded. In turn, my cousins and great-aunts, etc. thought Dermot's accent and baseball jacket rather neat and kept plying him with fivers (£5 then about \$10). Sooner than later, he turned this hard currency into more comics and Cadbury's milk flakes. I guess he saw the cash as a research grant and spent it in good faith.

Yes, I got back to MacNaughton and early in the fall term, with the help of a neat-fingered student, glued, laminated and composed rather nifty posters illuminated with beautiful lettering by said student. I put together the Bronte slides and made notes to go with them; I catalogued the two books and processed them. It took me months to recuperate enough cash from the overdues and slush fund in order to pay myself back the capital I had expended. Then, quite proudly, I announced to the English Department my Bronte resource was ready.

"Oh," they said, rather shiftily I felt, "we're not doing the Brontes this year. I felt I repressed my passionate feelings rather well. On my file at the Board Office is this annotation:

"As of Fall 1982, E.A. Williams inexplicably stopped supporting the curriculum."

The two villains of the piece, Janet Sanford and Karen Bauer, add:

"Based on the strength of this article, i.e. 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' the Brontes were restored to the curriculum in September, 1983."

MAXIMUM VISIBILITY. MINIMUM FLOOR SPACE.

Build paperback circulation with this attractive and functional modular bookstand. Effectively displays up to 500 titles while using very little floor space. You can easily add extra modules to a maximum of six per stand — it's the book display that grows with your requirements. Call or write today for full details on the Mar-Line™ Revolving Paperback Display.

CARR McLEAN

461 Horner Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M8W 4X2
Toronto Area 252-3371



One Module Tabletop Unit

Cinema and Creative Control

Filmmaking and videomaking are collaborative arts... a collaboration of writers, designers, graphic artists, technicians and crafts people, composers and musicians, directors and editors. Often the collaboration includes financial people, accountants and lawyers, distributors and exhibitors, broadcasters and corporate sponsors. Who among this group holds the creative reins? In a corporate promotional film, the corporation, no doubt. In a public affairs television program, control rests with the broadcaster. In a privately funded would-be theatrical box-office blockbuster control would usually lie with whomever is responsible for getting the best return on the investors' dollar. In these situations, where is the ART? The cinematographers exercise their art of painting with light. The sound people create their aural wonderland. Set and costume designers bring their magic to the production. But, do these elements when brought together constitute the totality of the ART of films and videos? My answer to that is "no".

A word that comes in and out of fashion with different shades of meaning from time to time and from place to place is CINEMA. It can mean, simply, a place where motion pictures are shown. Sometimes it is used to refer to the movie industry in general. But, the word reaches its most exalted state when it becomes synonymous with ART. Consider "The Cinema of Federico Fellini" or "The Cinema of Ingmar Bergman". They have a ring to them. A clear note calls one to communion with the genius that offers to lift the earth-bound human spirit. Or, consider "The Cinema of Czechoslovakia" and "The Cinema of Quebec," both redolent of social ferment and struggle for national identity. Then, consider "The Cinema of the United States". Perhaps "High Noon" comes to mind, or "The Grapes of Wrath," but "Blade Runner" or "Beverly Hills Cop"? Well, they are just movies, pretty good ones, but they are just for fun. Consider now "The Cinema of Canada". Canada? Now, there's a conundrum. It reminds me of the Mother Goose rhyme "As I was going to St. Ives". By the time you count up the kits, cats, sacks and wives, you realize it was a trick question. I will leave that for the moment and look at the possibility of filmmakers living in Canada producing works of cinematic art and some of the things that make this difficult.

Films are expensive to produce. A budget of half a million dollars for a one-hour drama for television is a bare bones budget. But, the money has to come from somewhere or else a large part of the labour of the production crew and cast will have to be in the form of investment payable out of box office receipts or upon sale to a television broadcaster, and then usually only after the bank or the production equipment rental houses and labs have been paid. When one considers that the going rate for a one-hour drama to be broadcast nationally and paid to the producers is somewhere in the vicinity of one-tenth of the cost of production of the film, the owners of the product must look elsewhere for further markets and sales. This increases the risks enormously unless one can compete in the U.S. markets with products that cater to the audience that has come to expect the wholesale destruction of automobiles and aircraft as a normal part of the viewing experience. These products are

produced for three or four million dollars an hour an hour and often much more and yet a Canadian broadcaster can buy the rights to a 26-episode series of them for a fraction of the cost of one episode. These shows are made for the American market and give the producers return on their investment in that market. Foreign sales to Canada and elsewhere are gravy. And what of the product? Action adventures and continuing stories are immensely popular in Canada and there are some who would argue that they are not good for you anyway and should be removed from the airways. I would suggest that it would politically be easier to remove the Peace Tower from the parliament buildings than to do such a thing. Not that I think that they should be... a wide variety of programming is generally thought to be a good thing, however, a larger part of that programming should be quality Canadian product, and for that the broadcaster must be willing to pay what seems to be a premium price. Finding wide exhibition of Canadian feature films in the country's theatres is also difficult as most of these screens are either owned directly or controlled by the exhibition arms of the major Hollywood productions interests.

There has always been an effort to ensure that there is some room on Canadian playlists for Canadian production and government regulatory agencies have been insisting on a percentage of Canadian content since the beginning of radio and then television broadcasting in this country. In recent years the emphasis has been on the development of the industry for the sake of the industry but always with the rationale that it behooves a great nation to foster the arts that will define, reflect or articulate that ever changing perspective we have of ourselves, which is our culture. Let us allow that there is the political and public will to do just that. That brings me back to the conundrum mentioned above. Rather than trying to define Canada or Canadian culture as a whole, I will suggest that whatever it may be it is the sum of many parts, some of which are reflected in the works of the country's artists, wherever they may live in the country, including those whose medium is film or video. I suggest that the Cinema of Canada will be found, someday to be made up of the Cinema of Newfoundland or the Cinema of the First Nations of the North or the Cinema of the Canadian Urban Experience and many others. We are not a homogeneous society and probably never will be. That is the strength and beauty of this country and for that to be reflected on the screens and televisions of this country there must be access to these venues and access to the means of production. The possibilities for the former exist in a limited way through the government agency Telefilm Canada which acts as a bank, using its fund of public money to invest in independent production of Canadian television programming, sometimes with the participation of the national or regional broadcasters.

However, there are some constraints on the artistic and creative control of the filmmaker. There is a tendency to homogenize the product that is often not acceptable to producers who feel their artistic integrity may be compromised. Where does such a producer go? There have sprung up across the country over the last ten years, film and video production, distribution and exhibition co-operatives and organizations which

facilitate the needs of producers who insist on having that creative and editorial control. It is here that our most exciting cinema is taking shape. It is here that conventions are challenged. It is here that innovative experiments are made in the uses of the medium and it is here that the traditional message making institutions and their messages are being given a good hard look. It is representatives of such groups who will be meeting in St. John's at the Independent Film Alliance du Cinema Independant general meeting this May and who will also be bringing their work to show at the second annual Canadian Co-operative Film and Video Festival scheduled to take place the first week in June. There is a body of film and video work that is being produced with little money and little return and not widely seen, that I suggest, constitutes the basis of the Cinema of Canada. As yet, it has not found its place in the collective consciousness of Canada (if such a thing can be said to exist) nor will it do so until the work finds its audience. Someday it will, and we and our country can only be enriched as a result. In the meantime, the struggle continues, business as usual.

by Derek Norman
Independent Filmmaker
St. John's, Nfld.

Editor's Note:

For information about independent films available in your area, contact your nearest film co-op:

Association Acadienne du Cinema
c/o Paul-Eugene Leblanc
82 Chartierville Road
Dieppe, N.B., E1A 1K1

New Brunswick Filmmakers Co-op
51 York Street
P.O. Box 1537
Fredericton, N.B., E3B 3N4

Co-operative des Artisans du
Cinema en Marevie
C.P. 460
Edmunston, N.B., E3V 3L1

Atlantic Filmmakers Co-op
1588 Barrington Street
Halifax, N.S., B3J 1Z6

Newfoundland Independent
Filmmakers Co-op
P.O. Box 9116, Stn. B
St. John's, Nfld., A1A 2X3

Island Media Arts Co-op
P.O. Box 2726
Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 8C3

**We have products
and services too
numerous to list.**

So we won't.



**But we will give you one convenient
number to call.**

996-6128

or write us at:

**National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4**



National Library
of Canada

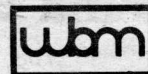
Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

Canada

The Specialist Supplier of Books To Libraries.

John Coutts Library Services Limited
4290 Third Ave., Niagara Falls, Canada L2E 4K7
Telex 061 5299

A MEMBER OF THE NETWORK OF JOHN MENZIES LIBRARY SERVICES LTD.



WALLACEBURG BOOKBINDING & MFG. CO. LTD.

1000 MICMAC BOULEVARD
UNIT 314
DARTMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA
B3A 4M7
PHONE (902) 466-3770

BRYAN WATSON — SALES CO-ORDINATOR
SERVICE DOOR TO DOOR

Coordinator of Collections Development

Dalhousie University Library invites applications for the position of Coordinator of Collections Development.

Qualifications:

A degree from an accredited library school; minimum of seven years professional academic library experience including at least three years of administrative and collections development responsibilities. Graduate subject degree an asset.

Terms and conditions of employment determined by Collective Agreement between Faculty Association and University. Salary determined according to qualifications and experience.

Position available immediately. Deadline for applications is April 15, 1985. Submit resume and names of three references to:

William F. Birdsall, University Librarian
Dalhousie University Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H8

In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this position is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Dalhousie University is an equal opportunity employer.

Collection Development/User Education Librarian

Saint Mary's University seeks applications for the position of Collection Development / User Education Librarian. Under the direction of the Head of Public Services, this person will be responsible for coordinating collection development, instruction in library skills in the University community, and library promotion. Some reference desk service is also required.

Qualifications:

A degree from an accredited library school. Relevant experience in Collection Development and/or User Education an asset.

Salary and classification determined by the Professional Librarian Unit Collective Agreement.

Position available July 1, 1985. Deadline for applications is May 1, 1985.

Apply to:

Ronald A. Lewis
University Librarian
Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 3C3

"Statistical Techniques for Libraries" — a Report on the CLA Seminar

The first CLA seminar to be held in the Atlantic Provinces was a successful workshop on "Statistical Techniques for Libraries" which took place in Halifax on January 11, 1985. Twenty librarians from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and New Brunswick assembled in the Great Hall of the Dalhousie University Faculty Club to hear Dr. Gail Schlachter explain and demystify the basic principles of statistical analysis. The two main areas reviewed were measurement and data description, entailing such concepts as variables, hypotheses, levels of measurement, tabular and graphic frequency distributions, measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion and tests of association.

The workshop lasted a full day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Concentration over a long period was required of participants, but this was facilitated by Dr. Schlachter's clear, enthusiastic and entertaining presentation. Drawing on an impressive mastery of statistics, librarianship and effective teaching skills, Dr. Schlachter succeeded in simplifying and making comprehensible statistical concepts that normally present difficulties for nonmathematicians.

The outline of the workshop was carefully designed to follow a logical and coherent sequence, and this outline

was strictly adhered to. Each new concept was first defined, then explained clearly, and finally illustrated with examples and exercises. Those attending the workshop were encouraged to participate in the dialogue. An accompanying workbook containing a summary of the outline and objectives of the workshop, definitions, examples, charts, exercises, and a glossary of terms was also provided.

The workshop was aimed at librarians with little or no mathematics background. Dr. Schlachter wisely avoided discussion of mathematical formulas, concentrating instead on the practical application of statistics. For those interested, an extensive list of mathematical formulas was included.

It was not possible to explore all facets of statistics in a one-day workshop. A bibliography of useful sources was provided for anyone wishing to delve deeper into the subject. Enough material was presented to enable participants to understand basic statistics, be more critical of statistical research in librarianship, evaluate the effectiveness of statistical techniques used in library management or library research, and utilise statistics correctly in analysing library service or designing library research projects.

Atlantic Publishers Association Releases.. New Atlantic Book and Periodical Publishers Catalogue

Anybody interested in the books and magazines published in Atlantic Canada will want a copy of the Atlantic Publishers, Association's new *Atlantic Book and Periodical Publishers Catalogue*.

This is the fourth catalogue produced by APA since 1978. This latest catalogue is practically an *Atlantic Books in Print* — demonstrating the variety and volume of publishing in the region. The 72-page catalogue:

— features more than 800 books and 25 magazines from the four Atlantic provinces

— books on anthropology, art, biography, children's, fiction, folklore, French, history, humour, maritime, poetry, religion, travel....

—with 400 titles illustrated and annotated

— representing the work of 90 Atlantic publishers, large and small

— with complete information on how to get these books and magazines.

The catalogue — a tribute to the wealth of material produced by the region's publishers — will be distributed to every bookstore and library in Canada and, on request, is already en route to places as far away as Ireland and Nigeria. It is available to interested members of the public on request from the Atlantic Publishers Association.

(The Atlantic Publishers Association is a trade association of forty publishers from the four provinces of Atlantic Canada. The *Atlantic Book and Periodical Publishers Catalogue* is produced with assistance from The Canada Council and includes both APA members and non-member publishers.)

At the end of the day, participants seemed to have been satisfied that their time had been profitably spent. CLA and the Dalhousie School of Library Service, who co-sponsored the workshop, are to be commended for making available a well-organized, informative and useful workshop on a subject that is difficult but vitally important for li-

brary management and library research.

By Bob Cook
Coordinator, Bibliographic
Searching Unit
Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, Nova Scotia