

APLA Bulletin

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

Volume 49 Number 3

ISSN 0001-2203

November, 1985

University Press Publishers

University Press publishers gathered in New Orleans earlier this month for the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses. We were reminded that in two-thirds of the world, the sword is mightier than the pen; even so, the program focused on selling books in international markets. Among ourselves, we talked of sales (they are up for most presses in dollars but not units), fund raising (grant proposals proliferate; few are funded), and cooperative arrangements (University Press of New England remains an intriguing model; we are watched and envied by many). Meeting collectively once a year, we in the university press profession are reminded of our small numbers yet enormous impact on scholarship. Book sales by American publishers last year totalled \$9.1 billion; university presses represented only \$140 million of that figure. Of the 40,000 new books published each year, one in twelve is issued from a university press; of all the books in print, one in six bears a university press imprint.

What is the rationale for university publishing? Universities establish and maintain presses in order to publish works of scholarship, regional works, and other works consonant with the general objectives of the university. And so it has been for four centuries since Cambridge University Press published its first book, *TWO TREATISES OF THE LORD HIS HOLIE SUPPER* in 1584. Cambridge University Press has operated since "time out of mind," as the lawyers say. It is the oldest press in the world, the oldest Bible printer and publisher in the world, and of course the oldest printer and publisher in the English language — now increasingly the language of the world. It is rather daunting to reflect that the Royal Letters Patent of Henry VIII, which granted "lawful and incontestable" power to print and publish all manner of books to the University of Cambridge in 1534, was promulgated only 80 years after Gutenberg, 57 years before Shakespeare wrote his first play, and 86 years before the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to America on the *Mayflower*.

Today, many of the major universities throughout the world have a publishing arm and a university press imprint. The Association of American University Presses has about 90 members, for example, publishing books that are generally recognized as

essential to the advancement of learning in both the arts and the sciences. Like the lecture "of" the laboratory demonstration, the book reporting the results of research is a means by which a scholar informs others of his or her learning. By virtue of the scholarly books it publishes, a press is an academic function of the university to which it belongs, and as such it deserves university support equal to that accorded other academic functions of the institution. A university sponsoring a press should provide support of all kinds — intellectual, financial, and support in the form of services and plant. Because a press exists to publish works of scholarship, its purposes are essentially academic, closely related to the educational aims of the parent institution. In this context, a university press should not be confused with auxiliary enterprises such as athletic programs, dormitory management, and food services, although in common with these others the press receives money from the sale of its product. Unlike truly auxiliary enterprises, which have a market in their own university community that is more or less controlled and predictable, a press must run the risks of a speculative business in selling its books to an uncontrolled and unpredictable market, largely institutional, that is as broadly international in character as higher education itself. A press requires considerable long-term funding — investment capital to pay for the manufacture of its books. Because it is investing in a worldwide academic community, and because its press has a long-term responsibility to scholarly authors for the books it undertakes to publish for them, the university should regard its commitment to its press, once established, as a continuing one. Like the library and constituent schools and departments, the university's press should be protected as far as possible from short-term budgetary fluctuations. The university should no more require its press to meet all its expenses from sales receipts than it requires other academic departments to meet theirs from tuition receipts. In common with such departments, the press is one of the ways in which a university carries out its responsibilities to teaching, research, and the dissemination of knowledge.

So much for mission and purpose. Is it realistic to think of starting a university press, given the shrinking markets for academic works. Three examples

by
Thomas L. McFarland, Director and Editor
University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire

come to mind: Texas A&M Press is just ten years old; there is no shortage of money in College Station. At Northeastern University in Boston, the administration has budgeted generous support to expand the program of a publications office into a university press. The third example is my own press, the University Press of New England, established fifteen years ago in 1970. Founded at Dartmouth College, the only Ivy League school without a university press imprint, the press was conceived to provide a scholarly publishing cooperative for institutions of higher education in the New England region. The consortium was attractive to those institutions that, for one reason or another, largely financial, did not have their own press. Today, nine members publish under the New England imprint: Bradeis, Brown, Clark, Connecticut, Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Tufts, and Vermont. The imprint carried on the title page of all books is UPNE. Books published for a member institution carry a joint imprint — for example, the title page will read, Published for Brown University Press by UPNE. We are the University Press (not Presses) of New England — a distinction which may seem incidental, but the singular for us reflects the single, united form of governance by which we operate and thrive. Like most university presses, we are governed by two boards, one editorial, another for policy and financial matters. The Editorial Committee has nine members, one senior faculty member from each campus. The Board of Governors also has one member from each campus, either the provost or the dean of the university's graduate division.

With the proliferation of cooperative arrangements among university presses, I am never sure when our claim of distinction no longer holds. As far as I know, we are the only interstate university press consortium having both private and public members. A more important distinction is one that is fundamental to the way we operate, and to our success: editorial functions are conducted in concert, in addition to the design/production, marketing and business operations. We do not operate as a service outlet to publish the manus-

cripts originating from our member facilities. Every manuscript, regardless of its origin, passes the same evaluation process; the New England imprint which appears on every book is controlled by the consortium board. At least one interested university decided not to join our group recently because it insisted on the sole and ultimate authority in deciding what was to be published from that campus. We feel that the action of the consortium board brings consistently high standards and creates a healthy, competitive spirit among our members to submit manuscripts of the highest quality.

Another unique feature of the consortium is our network of editorial scouts throughout New England. In their capacity as campus editorial committees, these faculty members become well acquainted with our publishing objectives. To the degree that they are committed, this network of forty or more people serves us well in our manuscript acquisition efforts.

What kinds of books do we publish?

At New England, we specialize in scholarly books. If there is a focus to our list, it is geographic, with about 20% of our annual output of thirty books dealing with the region. Small in size but enormously rich in history, culture, the high-tech and knowledge industry, New England provides resources we are happy to mine, especially since our neighbouring university presses have few regional offerings. Approximately two-thirds of the books we publish originate from one of our nine consortium institutions. If we are to publish for our members, we must be open to diversity. Being small precludes our specializing to any degree; our list would soon fill up with three or four subject areas and we would discover ourselves in a very narrow sort of publishing. Many university presses have distinguished themselves as regional publishers; such local focus allows one to pinpoint a market that is sometimes larger than the market for scholarly monographs written for a world-wide market.

Regional publishing is an amorphous term for the former editor of the University of Oklahoma Press, where books on the Southwest have been published since the Press was founded in 1928.

Address at Dalhousie University, June 27, 1985

continued on p.4

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, 1985-86:

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| President Elizabeth Hamilton Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N.B. | Past-President William F. Birdsall Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S. | Vice-President and President Elect Richard H. Ellis Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Nfld. St. John's, Nfld. |
| Vice-President (N.B.) Kenneth B. Moore Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N.B. | Vice-President (Nfld.) Charles Cameron Provincial Reference and Resource Library Nfld. Public Library Services St. John's, Nfld. | Vice-President (N.S.) Peter Glenister Mount Saint Vincent University Library Halifax, N.S. |
| Vice-President (P.E.I.) Susanne Manovill Robertson Library University of P.E.I. Charlottetown, P.E.I. | Secretary Patricia L. Belier Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N.B. | Treasurer Jane Archibald Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S. |
| Councillor (Aims and Objectives) Gwyn Pace Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S. | Councillor (Membership) 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.

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

From the President's Desk

It is with a great sense of satisfaction that I can report that the fall meeting of the APLA Executive was duly held in Halifax, on the weekend of the 5th and 6th of October. The satisfaction comes from the reports that were received from the provincial vice-presidents, the committee convenors, and the other members of the executive. Almost all of the reports were received on time, and were substantial reports, detailing work accomplished, problems encountered, and ideas for future projects. If this level of responsibility is kept up throughout the year, the annual general meeting in St. John's should be an exciting one for the association.

Most satisfying particularly was the response to the call for applications for the General Activities Fund. Four applications were received, two from New Brunswick, one from Newfoundland, and one from Prince Edward Island, requesting a total of \$3,700.00. Out of the budget line allocated to the General Activities Fund of \$1,500, three projects were given varying amounts of support to a total of \$1,100.00; this leaves \$400.00 in the fund for projects addressed to the Finance Committee during the rest of the fiscal year, as suggested at the 1985 annual general meeting.

The projects approved under the General Activities Fund reflect the initiative and the wide range of interests of association members. In conjunction with the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the P.E.I. Provincial Library and Civil Service Commission Staff Development Branch will be sponsoring a workshop on intellectual freedom at the end of October. Diana Rose will be working on a library history project involving the videotaping of librarians involved in the development of public library services in Newfoundland. And, with the APLA, the Université de Moncton will be organizing a workshop on video disc technology.

If, on reading the above paragraph, you decide that there is something you would like to see in your area which would benefit other APLA members, please do contact a member of the executive. Where financing is required, requests should be sent to the Finance Committee, along with the information on the activity (as indicated in the General Activity Fund guidelines, printed in the

September issue of the *APLA Bulletin*).

Other activities which were discussed at the executive meeting included the upcoming planning session of the Canadian Library Association. The APLA has direct input into this planning process through representation on CLA Council by the APLA president. At the working dinner of the APLA executive in Halifax, the various problems of the CLA and its relationship to the different provincial associations were discussed.

These concerns will be taken to the CLA planning meeting in November.

As the APLA representative at these meetings, I would be interested in any thoughts you, as APLA members, have on the future role of the CLA, its current activities, and related matters. If you cannot find time to put pen to paper and put your thoughts in writing, please telephone me prior to the week of November 18th (506-453-4752) — this is our opportunity to communicate our concerns to the CLA, and to help the CLA in their deliberations on future directions for the CLA.

The APLA Conference Planning Committee 1986 has been amazing in the alacrity with which they have moved on their task. The conference, to be held in St. John's, has the theme of "Towards More Effective Library Service," with a pre-conference workshop in the CLA Travelling Seminar Series on records management. The conference planning is being coordinated by Suzanne Sexty (local arrangements) and Richard Ellis (programme planning). APLA members are urged to mark the dates of May 29 to June 1 on their 1986 calendars, and to plan on attending this, the 47th annual conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

Other business taken up at the fall executive meeting will be reported on in upcoming issues of the *Bulletin*; I would just remind members that the executive relies on the input from members to direct their actions. If you have matters of concern, or suggestions for the association, please bring them to the attention of either your provincial vice-president, or to another member of the executive; addresses and telephone numbers are printed in each issue of the *Bulletin* for just this purpose. We look forward to hearing from you.

SMITH, IRWIN & CONLEY LIMITED

SERVING LIBRARIES COAST TO COAST

- PERIODICAL BINDING
- ECONOBUND PAPERBACKS
- REBOUND LIBRARY BOOKS
- CALEDECOTT & NEWBERY BOOKS & POSTERS
- RARE BOOK RESTORATION



50 LORNE STREET, P.O. BOX 456,
SMITHS FALLS, ONTARIO. K7A 4T4
613-283-5222
416-283-2036 TORONTO

Dalhousie Law Library Back in Action

The law library at Dalhousie is back in action after a fire on Aug. 16 destroyed 50,000 books and the top floor of the Weldon Law Building where the library was housed. The 90,000 books that were salvaged plus a truckload of new books shipped promptly by Canadian law publishers will be housed on the fourth floor of the Killam Library, recently vacated by the Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing Science. In about two years an annex will be built to the refurbished law school to house the library. The new facilities promise to be a major improvement over the old library which was overcrowded and rundown.

The fire was caused by lightning which damaged the electrical circuitry and started a fire in the roof cavity. There were no sprinklers in the building but the Fire Prevention Branch of the Halifax Fire Department agreed that since the fire originated in the roof, sprinklers would not have prevented the fire from spreading. An effective fire detection system, however, "would have dramatically reduced the damage" according to Donald Swan, Halifax fire chief. Early estimates of the damages were \$5 - 6,000,000 including the complete destruction of the fifth floor of the building, smoke and water damage elsewhere and the loss of 50,000 books. The books and the building were insured for replacement value but the entire cost of rebuilding won't be covered by insurance or the donations so far received, according to the dean of the law school Innis Christie.

The 90,000 books that were saved were removed in darkness and in up to six inches of water. About 20,000 wet books were sent to be frozen at Associated Freezers in Dartmouth and the

remainder were aired on tables in the gymnasium; cleaned, catalogued and reshelved. The card catalogue was destroyed and will be recreated from the shelf list which was saved. The wet books were dried by Eric Lundquist of Document Reprocessors, San Francisco. Lundquist used a truck mounted vacuum chamber to vaporize the water in the paper using a combination of vacuum and heat over a period of 17 days. The books are then allowed to rehumidify for 10 days since the process leaves books drier than when they were first printed.

Donations of books and money have been offered to the library. A list is being compiled of books that have been offered so that duplications can be avoided. People who wish to donate books or money should contact Christian Wiktor, Law Librarian.



Photograph by Carlos



*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.

Out to Break Stereotypes — Not Records

The buzzer sounds — one eye opens — Oh no! Another morning at 6:00 a.m. (an, ungodly hour to be out of bed). But we know why we're doing it — it's for the team (there is some comfort in knowing six other people are crawling out of bed too). It's for participation — everyone knows exercise is good for the old bod. It's for the library — our sponsor, and the place where all our friends and co-workers are rooting for us. Yet, hard as it was to get out of bed, there is nothing quite like the feeling of rowing on the clear calm waters as the early morning sun begins to warm the day. The Quidi Vidi Lake area is a particularly lovely spot.

This year, six members of the Newfoundland Public Library Services staff formed a crew for the St. John's Annual Regatta. Each daring the others on, united primarily by our disbelief that we could actually do it. This was a new challenge — to try something different, to meet new people, to combine exercise, teamwork, fresh air and, believe it or not, fun.

Since none of us knew one end of an oar from the other, our training had to start from scratch. We rowed slowly concentrating on moving in unison, breathing properly and using proper

technique. As our training progressed we rowed hard, to build up our strength and endurance. We practiced mornings and evenings working in as many spins as possible. In all, we had 61 spins approximately 24 minutes each, for a grand total practice time of 25 hours, 30 minutes.

The 159th Annual St. John's Regatta went off successfully on August 7, 1985, with ideal pond conditions for racing. The racing shells used are the traditional fixed seat type with a coxswain and a crew of six. A shell is approximately 50 feet long and weighs 410 pounds. The ladies' races have become extremely popular since they began in 1865. This year the Library crew was scheduled to row in the sixth ladies' race. This marks the first year it was necessary to have a sixth ladies' race (we're taking over slowly).

Decked off in our new aqua outfits and proudly wearing the initial NPLS across our backs, we climbed into the shell prior to our 6:00 p.m. race. As family and friends cheered us on, we rowed our hearts out. How did we do? Does it really matter? Actually we like to think we "came from behind to lose" or "we finished first from the wrong end." In fact we bettered our time from

the July 19th time trials by well over a minute, a perfectly respectable improvement and showing.

When the blisters go away in a few months, I'm sure we'll even have happy memories. For Joan King, Roma Guy, Gail Malone, Sharon Layman, Leslie McGrath and Brenda Ryan and our wonderfully supportive first-time cox-

wain Daryl Price, our summer was well spent. Since we had no unrealistic expectations about shattering any records, we were left with what we expected — a unique experience, a feeling of accomplishment — and a great excuse to PARTY!

By Gail Malone
Provincial Reference
and Resource Librarian



continued from p.1

With 67 Indian tribes living in the region, the local resources for book topics was evident. Far-sighted and creative, the first director of the Press felt the need for scholars to turn their attention to the Indian as a civilized being, rather than as a warrior living for the pleasure of scalping. Thus began the distinguished series known as the "Civilization of the American Indian". About the same time, presses at Louisiana State, North Carolina, and California turned to their regions for books on southern history, race relations, and Spaniards in U.S. history. The focus was local in the beginning, but soon found a national audience.

Regional books can and should cross borders. Writing in the SATURDAY REVIEW, Texan J. Frank Dobie asserted that unless the regional has elements of the universal, it is county-minded and is therefore damned. Unless a book about a local habitation transcends the local in interest, it has no reason for getting published, Dobie argued. Speaking in environmental terms, Rene Dubos put it another way: "Think global, act local." The press director at Oklahoma believed that regionalism can become a cult and ultimately a false cause unless it develops a healthy contact with the world — with ideas foreign and domestic, with art, music, the theatre, world diplomacy, philosophy, and science.

At the University Press of New England, regional books become a reason for its publishing program, as one would expect from the imprint. Although regional titles hardly dominate the list in numbers, the Press delights in the riches of the region, the prospect for significant and original works which will form the specialty of the region. Regional books provide a natural editorial focus for this consortium of New England university publishers. These books transcend geographic fences.

When the Press joined a selling consortium in London a few years ago, the first order subscribed came from a bookstore in Amsterdam for two copies of THE NATURE OF VERMONT, a natural history guide to the State. More recently, an order destined for Beijing included ten copies of HERB GARDEN DESIGN and four copies of BIG HOUSE, LITTLE HOUSE, BACK HOUSE, BARN; The Connected Farm Buildings of New England. The regional offerings from University Press of New England range from agriculture, woodlot management, wine-making, and natural history to the more ambitious seven-volume state-by-state bibliography of New England history. A "Futures of New England" series features books for policymakers and concerned citizens on quality-of-life issues facing the region.

Marketing regional books can be rewarding. Long ago, Madison Avenue capitalized on local colour from coast to coast, from Christopher Wren steeples in rural New England to the Golden Gate Bridge. A recent promotion for *New England Monthly* entices subscribers to "The new magazine for the United States of New England." Regions are increasingly aware of their identity and marketability. Bookstores take note of the imprint of the publisher and shop for other saleable titles; readers likewise. Authors, even those fondly attached to one publisher and editor, discover their creations might be better served by the publisher's list that concentrates on similar regional titles. Regional publishing is truly a focused, stylistic endeavour where the small, less recognized publisher may be able to deliver more than the imprint of the ever-present familiar publisher. The growth of small publishers in last decade illustrates the point; success stories abound of the first-book bestseller; rejected by so many of the better known publishing houses.

"The list is all," claims the director of Harvard University Press. We are

known by what we publish. And we all go about acquiring that list in different ways. The UPNE story is of interest in many circles. "There must be some flaw in the scheme," challenged a publishing colleague of mine who directs the book program for a large think-tank institution in Washington. To the contrary, the good news is that sales at University Press of New England have increased an average of 22% annually for the past five years; the quantity and quality of manuscript submissions improves daily, thanks largely to an active, enthusiastic body of editorial committee members on our nine campuses. The member institutions in UPNE are happy; they have their own imprint at very low cost — an annual membership fee which is the same for all, regardless of the number of books published for each. One private foundation director, when reading a grant proposal from our press, asked if we had dropped a digit when citing the membership fee. Our figure was correct; indeed, the annual cost to each member is only a fraction of the subsidy required by a number of university presses of comparable size and sales volume. Financial statistics for our consortium compare most favourably with our counterparts in the industry. Sales income per staff member is the same as that at large presses, and double that at the small presses. We publish three books per staff member compared with an industry average of 1.5 books per staff member.

Are we a model to be followed? "The National Enquiry into Scholarly Communications" commissioned by the American Council of Learned Societies says we are. Perhaps we exist in a context that cannot be duplicated elsewhere: a small, well-defined region which happens to contain the greatest concentration of educational institutions in the world, but which is short on university presses — of the ninety-some members of the Association of American University Presses, only six are in New England.

UPNE is the creation, the brain child of university faculty and administrators who, fifteen years ago when university presses were talking of "survival," recognized the value of scholarly publishing and made a bold commitment to the consortium scheme. More important, these founding institutions were not locked into long-standing campus publishing traditions. There was freedom and need to proceed in the spirit of cooperation, compromise, and innovation.

I would be less than honest if I suggested that money is not a concern. The distinguished former publisher at Harvard University Press reminded us once that we are in the business to "publish as many good books as we can short of bankruptcy." Annual subventions from parent universities of \$250,000 or more are not uncommon. The subvention UPNE, shared equally by nine universities, is about half the average, for pre-operations our size. A long-range planning document just adopted by the UPNE Board of Governors calls for a modest expansion program over the next five years. The list may expand from 30 to 45 titles per year. But we don't yearn to be a large publisher, with many members. There are benefits in smallness and we never hesitate to promote these when negotiating with authors. In fact, small-scale, attentive service is a selling point.

Simon Michael Bessie, senior vice president at Harper and Row and champion of the small publisher, put it this way:

Small publishers are flourishing because they focus on two fundamentals of creative activity in this complex, industrialized society: specialization, and doing your own thing — doing what you know about, in subject, in region, or just simply doing something better than your competition.

Consortium publishing is "our thing" at the University Press of New England and it seems to be working.

Brief

to the PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL COUNCIL INC. Conseil provincial-municipal inc.

The New Brunswick Library Trustees' Association Inc./ L'Association des commissaires de bibliothèques du Nouveau-Brunswick appreciates the opportunity to have some of its 1984/85 Executive Committee meet with the members of the Provincial-Municipal Council Inc./ Conseil provincial-municipal inc.

First we express our sincere appreciation for the support, financial and moral, given by municipal organizations toward public libraries in New Brunswick. We emphasize that continued support must receive one of your higher priorities.

Our Constitution states four objectives of our Association as trustees: 1) to promote and foster the development of libraries and library services in New Brunswick, To provide for the exchange of ideas and experiences amongst members, To assist members to understand their responsibility as library trustees, and To co-operate with associations of library trustees both within and outside of Canada.

Our Association was organized in 1979. At that time Treasury Board was proposing a ten percent reduction in the budget of public libraries. Because of the strong concerns we raised as an Association, that proposal was dropped; a review of the situation made, and continued support of the provincial government was realized.

Public library board trustees are appointed by municipalities. They volunteer their services as library board members as do all library trustees. As board members we are closely associated with the public libraries in our various communities, and our powers and duties have been identified in the Libraries Act. We do in fact organize and put into effect a library system whose main features are:

...the sharing of library materials and expertise;
...centralized administrative and technical, **but not public** service;

...a policy to treat each library in the system fairly, and in accordance with the public response to it.

The members of public library boards are responsible as well to the municipalities which provide, equip and maintain the public library building or quarters. We are ever cognizant of the fact that as representatives of the citizens both young and old we have the responsibility to share our ideas and objectives with the staff, the citizens, the community organizations, the municipal and provincial governments.

The aforementioned has resulted in direct gifts to libraries of equipment and materials, the establishing of local history collections and special programs

for the public, the obtaining of federal government works programs to name but a few of the advantages to the library system as a whole; over and above the grants provided by the municipal and provincial governments.

Regional library boards, with the exception of the Saint John Regional Library Board, include representatives from district school boards within their region. School trustees are elected and are also volunteers. Each regional library board has a representative from each public library organization in its region as well as representatives from municipalities and school districts. During a recent count it was noted that there were forty-eight public library boards for the fifty-three public libraries, in addition to the five regional library boards which also look after eight bookmobiles. Three hundred and seventy-seven trustees serve on these boards, twenty of whom have the dual role of library trustee and school trustee. You will also find that there are many hundreds more concerned citizens who volunteer their services to public libraries in many many ways.

Through the co-operation of New Brunswick Library Service of the Department of Historical and Cultural Resources we make available to you today the Blue Book of Statistics for 1983-84 for Regional and Public Libraries in New Brunswick, as well as a poster which tells about the thirty years of library service in the Province. A list of our current executive is also distributed for contacts later this year.

You will note that 77.25% of our provincial population currently enjoys public library services. Only the Albert-Westmorland- Kent and the Haut Saint-Jean Regions have one hundred percent coverage. The newest library, at Hartland, has increased York Region's coverage to 82.6%. The Chaleur and Saint John Regions serve only 55% of their populations.

Annual circulations (which include 1,000,000 books, tapes, audio-visual, periodicals, etc.) now exceed 3,000,000 annually. Still, over twenty percent of our population of approximately 700,000 do not have public library services of any kind (schools excepted, of course). Approximately thirty percent of our population have library memberships — an indication of very good regular usage.

Municipalities contribute about twenty-five percent of the \$6,000,000.00 revenue of the library system and the provincial grants total about seventy-two percent. Your share is important! In the Chaleur and Saint John Regions municipalities should seriously consider the co-operative requirements needed to have one hundred percent of their

by N.B. LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION IND. L'Association des commissaires de bibliothèques du N.B.

population served by public libraries and the library system. During the past year new libraries have been established, for instance, in Richibucto, Beresford, Saint John, Kennebecasis Valley and Hartland. Sackville, Saint John, Grand Falls and Florenceville have new buildings replacing old ones; and Moncton is studying their need for new facilities. We note, too, that during these times of higher unemployment the demand for library services has increased. This is an indication, too, that people are trying to better themselves.

We can not say it too often. Your support is truly appreciated and **continues to be needed**. The providing of buildings, equipment, light, heat, phone and maintenance is very important. Appointing people in your areas to library boards is important too. We need people who will attend library board meetings and share in the development and oversight of services. The public library has been recognized down through the ages as a center of information, community culture, recreation and continu-

ing education. We believe a secure and democratic future for public libraries is best secured by guaranteed public funding, and that must remain an absolute.

The public library is of substantial value and assistance to other socio-economic sectors of the community, the school system, business and industry, governments and many more.

We as trustees wish to support you as we support the Minister of Historical and Cultural Resources and the New Brunswick Library Council, the Minister's advisory council which reviews services and makes recommendations.

We are pleased, too, to be able to say that we participate in the Atlantic Provinces Library Trustees' Association and the Canadian Library Trustees' Association. We are proud to report, as well, that our Past-President, Mrs. Mardi (G.W.N.) Cockburn has been nominated for the position of President of this national Association.

We are here to lend you our support, provincially, and in local municipalities: wherever public library services are, or are needed.

Library of Congress Publishes "Guide to Tactile Map Collections"

The *International Directory of Tactile Map Collections* is the first attempt to present under one cover a comprehensive list of tactile maps available for use, loan, or sale throughout the world. It was developed by the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in cooperation with the Section of Libraries for the Blind of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

Information for the directory was obtained through formal questionnaires sent to hundreds of agencies that produce or hold tactile maps. It is the most complete and up-to-date information currently available.

Although readily accessible print maps are generally taken for granted, tactile maps are a relatively recent development, and there is no standard method of production. The maps listed in the directory are produced in

many different ways, ranging from molded plastic to silkscreen, dusted with glass or resin dust.

The maps also represent a wide variety of different places. In addition to world maps, and maps of cities and countries, the directory also lists specialized maps like "Turner Primary School," "Floor Plan of Western Bayshore Hotel," and "Nautical Chart of the Apostle Islands". The directory gives addresses of agencies holding or supplying the maps, noting whether maps can be borrowed or bought, along with prices where available.

The *International Directory of Tactile Map Collections* is available at no cost from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20542.

NEWS

New Brunswick

Harold Holland, conservator at the New Brunswick Provincial Archives, conducted a five-day workshop on preservation planning in July. Following up on that, he has begun work on a disaster manual for the Provincial Archives and U.N.B. libraries. He is also making progress on the cooperative conservation program which involves the Saint John public and regional libraries and U.N.B.

Students employed under the federal government's summer work program worked on projects in the Saint John region including children's reading clubs, weeding, mending and community information files. Summer in Saint John also brought visits from Prince Andrew and a Paramount film crew shooting a movie version of *Children of a Lesser God*. The film crew was aided by the loan of 150 cartons of books from the regional library storage. The Information Centre of the Central Library prepared a scrapbook on the mayors of Saint John. A summer highlight at the Kennebecasis Public Library was an authors night when new and aspiring writers received advice from Dan Ross and three other Kennebecasis Valley writers on the perils of publishing.

The new extension course for library assistants is in full swing at U.N.B. under the direction of Fran Holyoak with 36 students registered.

A three year collective agreement has been signed between U.N.B. and the faculty members and librarians. Under the agreement librarians will receive a "progress through the ranks" increment of over \$1200 in each year plus the cost of living.

York Regional Library participated in a Volunteer Fair held in mid-September at U.N.B. Many students were looking for course-related work experience and the libraries were able to offer programming with seniors for social work students and children's activities for education students as well as general library procedures and research methods for those going on to library science or other graduate work. Response to both the fair (held in the Student Union Building) and the library's booth were positive.

Staff of the York region attended a day-long workshop in September which covered puppetry and the reference interview. Linda Belyea of Nashwaakasis Public School Library spoke about puppet-making, play production and presentation. Marion Lindsay of the L.P. Fisher Public Library passed on what she had learned at the CLA seminar on the reference interview (given at the APLA conference in May).

At the September meeting of the Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick, Eric Swanick spoke on the collection of New Brunswick materials. He is also preparing a talk on Atlantic provinces bibliography to be presented at a Maritime Studies Conference at U.N.B. in November.

Nova Scotia

Dartmouth Regional Library reports a number of interesting sounding programs. In September they co-sponsored a three-part bird watching program with the Dartmouth Department of Parks and Recreation, the Nova Scotia Museum and the Nova Scotia Bird Society. Over sixty people attended the first part, a slide show of shore birds and a display of binoculars and telescopes. A guided walk on Conrad's Beach (at 7:30 a.m. on a Saturday) attracted thirty-two people who saw more than fifty species of shore birds. The final program of the series was a viewing of bird specimens at the Nova Scotia Museum. "Morning Break" programs planned for the fall include a talk on osteoporosis and calcium deficiency, a workshop on pornography and a visit from a native of Zambia.

Halifax City Regional Library is also offering a great variety of programs including a visit from Peter C. Newman (Dec. 8) and a writer-in-residence, Dionne Brand. They are sponsoring a city-wide contest for students in grades 1-12. Original art works, poetry and short stories are being accepted at any branch of the library until Feb. 8, 1986.

A staff workshop in using legal materials in small public libraries was given to the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library by Jessica MacLennan from the

Public Legal Education Society. New Glasgow reports great circulation during their Sunday hours (2-5 p.m.). More books are checked out than at any other time during the week.

One of Halifax County's bookmobiles was found to be unsafe and was removed from service. It will be replaced by a Blue Bird forward-control bus but, because of delays due to uncertainty about the budget increase, the new bookmobile may not be ready until next summer. The good news from Halifax County was the receipt of a \$3750 grant from the Windsor Foundation for the purchase of a small collection of cassette/book combinations for preschoolers and young readers. The library has found these materials to be very popular and hopes to develop this collection further.

Newfoundland

The Newfoundland Library Association is planning the annual Library Week for November 16-23. International Youth Year, the theme this year, will be reflected in the library week poster and packet sent to all libraries in the province. The NLA also co-sponsored the CLA seminar on the reference interview with the Memorial University Library and the Newfoundland Public Library Services on Oct. 15.

The Newfoundland Public Library Services have established their sixth and final region. The Labrador and Northern Region, encompassing six libraries in

Labrador and three on the Northern Peninsula, came into existence on September 1. The recently appointed regional librarian, John White, will administer the region from headquarters in Labrador City. Meanwhile construction has begun on a new public library and regional headquarters for the Gander region.

There was a local librarian workshop in Gander, September 20-22. Held by the Newfoundland Public Library Services, the workshop provided an opportunity for librarians from 100 community libraries across the province to meet with each other and to attend sessions given by speakers from inside and outside the public library system. The sessions included a talk on Canadian children's literature by Irene Aubrey of the National Library as well as session on interlibrary loan, the problem patron, story time, the reference interview and the microfiche catalogue, given by public library staff.

The College of Fisheries Library has moved in to spacious new quarters in the new Marine Institute, successor to the old college. Unfortunately, the expansion in space has not been accompanied by an increase in budget or staff but Mabel Farmer and her staff are pleased with most aspects of their new home.

The Queen Elizabeth II Library at Memorial has installed a 3M tattle tape security system. Taping of the books in preparation for the system's installation had been ongoing for the past year.



Students at York Regional Library Booth at the Volunteer Fair.

NEWS

Letters to the Editor

Prince Edward Island

Arrangements for the veterinary college collection are the big news from the Robertson Library at U.P.E.I. Merritt Crockett, University Librarian spoke to the P.E.I. Professional Librarians Association about the project at their spring meeting and the accumulation of back files of journals is reported to be progressing well. A student from the Dalhousie School of Library Service, Heather Boylan, spent the summer at Robertson Library as part of her inservice training.

The Provincial Library's computerized inventory system, in preparation for two years, has now been in use for two months.

People

Elizabeth Behrens, librarian at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College in Corner Brook has gone on sabbatical leave to do graduate work in religious studies. She is being replaced by **Bernie Conran**, information services librarian at the Queen Elizabeth II Library at Memorial, for the academic year 1985-86.

An award of \$1000 has been made from the Margaret Williams Trust Fund to **Marian Burnett**, a staff member in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Queen Elizabeth II Library, who will be attending Dalhousie's School of Library Service.

Keith Alward was elected chairman of the Sussex Public Library Board and **Kenneth Smith**, former Sussex chairman, was appointed to the New Brunswick Library Council.

A retirement party was held for two long time staff members at the Saint John Regional Library, **Linda Gates** and **Phyllis Thomson**.

Jocelyne Lebel was appointed Director of the New Brunswick Library Service effective Oct. 1.

Marilyn Bell has left the Planning Library at the Prince Edward Island Provincial Library and is now with the Archives.

The children's librarian from the P.E.I. Provincial Library, **Karen Litton**, is on a four month study leave in Boston.

Judy Reade, librarian at the Institute for Resource and Environmental Studies in Halifax, assisted with a workshop on environmental impact assessment held at the Institute. Participants in the workshop included govern-

ment officials and university faculty from Indonesia.

Dartmouth Regional Library has hired **Joy Showell** as Audio Visual/Young Adult Librarian. She was the Assistant Chief Librarian (Children's Services) at the Halton Hills Public Library, Georgetown, Ont.

Gary Ramsey of the Technical Services Staff at the P.E.I. Provincial Library completed his studies for an MLS at Simmons College, Boston this summer.

Jeanne Maddix was appointed Head Librarian of the Moncton Public Library, replacing Miss Gwynne Hughes who resigned last May after having worked as City Librarian for twelve years. Mrs. Maddix comes to this position with a very good background. She has a BA from l'Université de Moncton and a MLS from l'Université de Montreal. Mrs. Maddix has been the assistant to the university librarian at l'Université Saint-Anne in Church Point (Nova Scotia), in charge of the Edmundston Public Library from 1979 to 1982, and in charge of the Riverview Public Library from 1982 to the time of this new appointment.

Mrs. Maddix's priorities in her new position will be to support all efforts undertaken to implement the Bowron report on library needs in Moncton.

Replacing her at the Riverview Public Library is **Mary Jean Smith**, a new graduate from Dalhousie University with a Master in Library Service. Miss Smith also has a BA from Mount Allison University. She recently worked at the Nova Scotia Legislative Library and has had public library experience at the Halifax County Regional Library.

Frances A. Dindial

Members of the staff of the Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island, regret to inform the Atlantic Provinces Library Association of the passing of Mrs. Frances A. Dindial, collections librarian.

Mrs. Dindial joined U.P.E.I. in September, 1970, and became a valued and integral part of the library operation. Mrs. Dindial also served two terms on the board of directors of the U.P.E.I. Faculty Association and two terms as Vice-President (P.E.I.) of APLA.

The APLA executive has made a donation to Amnesty International in memory of Mrs. Dindial.

Dear Ms. Tillotson:

I am counsel for the Library Binding Institute, Inc., a trade association of library bookbinders, and am writing to you with reference to an advertisement which appeared in the *APLA Bulletin*, Volume 49, Number 1, July, 1985.

The ad by R & R Bookbinding Ltd. represents that concern as "Eastern Canada's Certified Library Binder" and bears the Library Binding Institute seal of a Certified Library Binder.

This ad is false and deceptive. R & R Bookbinding Ltd. is not a Certified Library Binder member of the Library Binding Institute. The ad constitutes a fraudulent misrepresentation of facts known to them with what appears to be an obvious intent to deceive and mislead Canadian librarians.

We respectfully request that you acknowledge receipt of this letter and give it or its substance equal space as was given to the false ad in your next issue.

Very truly yours,
Dudley A. Weiss

Editor's Note: We acknowledged Mr. Weiss' letter and offered R & R Bookbinding an opportunity

to respond to his comments. Their response follows.

Dear Ms. Tillotson:

In regards to your correspondence we have stopped being a member of the LBI Institution some months ago due to the fact that we had felt we had no personal gain.

This institution was primarily set up for American firms, which has very little content or benefit for Canadian firms. To the best of our knowledge there were only 3 Canada (sic) members, now only 2 remaining. Needless to say it cost our company a great amount of money and very little return for our investment.

We honestly feel that our customers are well aware of our quality workmanship and our LBI membership does not serve our purpose.

We wish to discontinue all advertising and will let you know at a later date if we wish to advertise further.

Sincerely,
Cyril Michaud
President

OUR JOB IS TO MAKE YOUR JOB EASIER.

All CANEBSCO systems are designed with one major goal in mind: to simplify your serials transactions. No matter how big your library is, how small, or how specialized, we can provide the professional services you expect.

CONTACT CANEBSCO—LET'S TALK SERVICE.

CANEBSCO
SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES LTD

Six Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Canada M4H 1H3
(416) 421-9000

APLA Treasurer's Report

Submitted by
E.J. Archibald
September 30, 1985

| Item | 1985-86 Budget as approved at AGM | Actual as of Sept. 30/85 |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| I. REVENUE: | | |
| 1. Bulletin Fund: | | |
| a) Advertising | 3000 | 1239.98 |
| b) Back Issues | 5 | — |
| c) Royalties & Misc. | 25 | — |
| d) Subscriptions | 2000 | 195.00 |
| 2. Conference Fund: | | |
| a) Receipts | 700 | 5.00 |
| b) Seed Grant Repayment | 760 | — |
| 3. General Fund: | | |
| a) Membership Fees | 5000 | 3300.00 |
| b) Other: | | |
| i) Interest | 2167 | — |
| ii) Publication Sales | 30 | 27.50 |
| iii) Miscellaneous | 10 | 31.95 |
| iv) General Activities Fund | 1500 | — |
| 4. Previous year's surplus | 1356.03 | 1356.03 |
| TOTAL REVENUE: | 16,553.03 | \$6155.36 |
| II. EXPENDITURES: | | |
| 1. Bulletin Fund: | | |
| a) Packaging, etc. | 300 | 107.17 |
| b) Printing | 5800 | 2515.78 |
| c) Postage/shipping | 1400 | 594.03 |
| 2. Conference Fund: | | |
| a) Expenses | 700 | — |
| b) Seed Grant | 500 | — |
| 3. General Fund: | | |
| a) APLA Prize | 100 | 100.00 |
| b) Executive Travel: | | |
| i) to CLA council meetings | 600 | — |
| ii) to APLA Executive meetings | 3800 | — |
| c) Membership (CLA & BPDC) | 200 | 203.00 |
| d) Office Expenses: | | |
| i) automated lists | 200 | — |
| ii) postage | 400 | 41.17 |
| iii) student assistant | 160 | 40.00 |
| iv) supplies, phone etc. | 700 | 210.11 |
| e) Executive Committees: | | |
| i) Aims & Objectives: | 30 | — |
| ii) Bulletin Management Board | 30 | — |
| iii) Committee Structure | 30 | — |
| iv) Finance | 30 | — |
| v) Membership | 600 | 158.56 |
| vi) Merit Award | 100 | 47.30 |
| vii) Nominating/Elections | 200 | — |
| f) Standing Committees: | | |
| i) APLA Memorial Awards | 30 | — |
| ii) Conservation | 30 | — |
| iii) Intellectual Freedom | 30 | 6.50 |
| iv) Publications | 1000 | 30.14 |
| v) Public Relations | 630 | — |
| vi) Trustees | 30 | — |
| vii) Library Instruction | 30 | 44.28 |
| viii) Library Technicians | 30 | — |
| g) General Activities Fund | 2700 | — |
| h) Miscellaneous | 100 | 32.50 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 20,490 | \$4130.54 |
| (DEFICIT)/SURPLUS | (3,936.97) | |
| III. CASH ON HAND: | | |
| 1. Checking account: | | \$2402.13 |
| IV. INVESTED FUNDS: | | |
| (cannot cash any GIC's until late Oct.) | | 20,024.00 |

Canadian Association of Research Libraries Awarded Grant to Support User Assistance Project

GEAC Computers International Inc., Markham, Ontario, has awarded a grant of \$10,000 to the Canadian Association of Research Libraries to support a user assistance project (public services). GEAC Computers International Inc. is a major Canadian producer of computer systems and software.

The user assistance project is designed to assist participating CARL libraries in conducting studies of specific public service areas which they wish to investigate and to improve. The project was developed by the Office of Management Studies (OMS) of the Association of Research Libraries to improve the capacity of participating libraries to analyze, modify and adapt their public services programmes to changing economic, technological and user needs.

The process used to conduct the study is one of assisted self-study. Participating libraries will identify the area(s) they wish to study, determine the extent to which they wish to investigate it, and conduct the study using the structure developed by the Office of Management Studies (OMS). OMS will provide assistance during the project.

The timetable for participating libraries will be determined by

the libraries in consultation with OMS. Based on past experience however, it is anticipated that this type of study takes between nine and twelve months, depending on the size of the project. Studies will begin in 1986.

Anticipated benefits of the project include increased user satisfaction; introduction and integration of technology to improve library services; improvement in making resources available; better definitions of the user community in terms of information needs and patterns of use, etc.

The Office of Management Studies (OMS) provides training, consultation, and publications related to library operations and management. It is part of the Association of Research Libraries, a group of 118 academic and research libraries in the United States and Canada.

The Canadian Association of Research Libraries is an association of twenty-nine academic and research libraries whose purpose is to provide organized leadership for the Canadian research library community; to work toward the realization of a national research library resource-sharing network; to increase the capacity of individual member libraries to provide effective support of scholarship and research at national, regional, and local levels.

Coming Event

A conference, "Ethnicity, Oral Testimony, and the World of Work," will take place at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, October 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1986. The conference will be sponsored jointly by the Society for the Study of Ethnicity in Nova Scotia (SSENS), Canadian Oral History Association (COHA), and Atlantic Oral History Association (AOHA). Papers from the disciplines of history, folklore, sociology, political science, anthropology, economics, etc., will be presented. Interested individuals should contact:

John deRoche
Sociology Department
University College
of Cape Breton
P.O. Box 5300
Sydney, N.S., B1P 6L2

Deadline for topic proposals: November 15, 1985.

Deadline for abstract submissions: January 30, 1986.

Persons interested in participating in the conference as discussants or as chairpersons should notify John deRoche, before November 15, 1985.

Editors Needed

Are you interested in becoming the editor of the *APLA Bulletin*?

The current editors' terms expire in May 1986 and a new editor, managing editor and advertising editor will be needed.

Interested people please contact:

Elaine Toms
Convenor
APLA Publications Committee
c/o School of Library Service
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8

Local History And Genealogy Collection Development

by
Robert Fellows
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

Librarians throughout the Atlantic region have witnessed a significant growth of interest in family and local history over the past few years. The general public, teachers and students, and visitors from other parts of Canada and the United States are all becoming more involved in pedigree hunting. Indeed, climbing one's family tree has become the most popular hobby in North America. The "Roots" book and television series, increased leisure time, better health, longer life span, the desire to travel and meet people, the need to leave "something" behind for the grandchildren and several other reasons account for the annual increase in the numbers of genealogists visiting libraries to seek the assistance of beleaguered librarians.

These researchers come from home and from abroad. Their requests for assistance can range from the general to the very specific and the librarian is often hard pressed to answer their questions or offer suggestions of where these patrons should turn next. To help librarians provide the best possible service, and at the same time preserve their sanity, there are several things that can be done.

The librarian might begin by learning some of the fundamentals of doing family history research. Genealogy primarily involves the compilation of birth, marriage and death data and other historical information on family members. Genealogical research identifies people and establishes relationships; it answers the questions who, where, and when. Good genealogists appreciate that their forebears were living, breathing human beings with joys and sorrows, trials and successes. Attempts are made to discover accounts of early life, education, occupation, military service, daily life, accomplishments and other data of interest. In compiling a genealogy the researcher should acquire a deeper understanding and appreciation of the past.

The librarian can instruct those beginning a family history that they must start with themselves and work their way back in time. Genealogists must first record their grandparents and so

on. Neophyte pedigree hunters can consult family bibles, old letters, business records, diaries, certificates and clippings in the possession of family members. They can then call or write relatives for additional information. Librarians should encourage their patrons to be accurate and careful in their research and to footnote their sources of information. It is also a good idea to suggest to new genealogists that they later deposit a copy of their research in the library for others to use.

The busy librarian might like to prepare a fact sheet explaining how to start a family history and simply pass this sheet out to those inquiring about the subject. The librarian could also conduct a survey of the community and draw up a list of active, experienced genealogists. These individuals can be used as resource people and asked to conduct seminars once or twice a year on the subject of tracing one's ancestry. Frequently local members of the Provincial Genealogical Society or of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints would be happy to act as the instructors for such seminars. After a few of these seminars a nucleus of experienced researchers will be created and these individuals can be used to provide volunteer service in genealogical work at the library.

To deal more efficiently with genealogists, libraries could create small resource centres that specifically cater to this type of patron. In a corner of the library would be located copies of family and local histories found in the institution, or at least lists of these publications. Here would be an excellent place to keep finding and research aids produced by the library or obtained from other libraries, museums, or archival institutions. Other aids of special interest to the pedigree hunter such as "how to" books, checklists, gazetteers, books on place names or on provincial history, maps of the region, newspapers, telephone directories, scrapbooks, addresses of other institutions with helpful records and so on might also be kept there. In a card index might be noted the names and addresses of those researching specific fami-

lies in the area.

Once the general public learns that a library has created a genealogical section, donations of family and local histories, cemetery transcriptions, publications, and other material will soon flow in. The librarian might consider buying a lockable file cabinet in which to store manuscript donations. Local pedigree hunters might be asked to list and describe these donations and staff the resource centre on a volunteer basis. These individuals might be persuaded to prepare slide shows and give lectures to school groups and the general public and thus free the librarian for other work.

Perhaps the library can purchase a microfilm reader and storage cabinet and begin buying filmed census, marriage, probate, land, church and other records pertaining to the region. Films can sometimes be borrowed on interlibrary loan from other institutions. A microfilm reader certainly opens up many new avenues of research for library patrons. Librarians should prepare fact sheets that list the microfilms and other genealogical sources found in their institutions and outline how the researcher might best make use of this material. Time spent producing these aids will be amply repaid by the time saved in explaining holdings and services to visitors.

Librarians can also assist their patrons by obtaining or compiling lists of what genealogical records are available in other institutions in their province. Many archives produce guides or lists of their genealogical holdings. The following addresses might prove useful:

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador
Colonial Building
Military Road
St. John's, NF A1C 2C9

Public Archives of Nova Scotia
6016 University Avenue
Halifax, NS B3H 1W4

Public Archives of Prince Ed-

ward Island
P.O. Box 7000
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7M4

Finding aids obtained from these institutions will describe the various types of genealogical records that are found within the particular archives and indicate if they have been microfilmed and if they can be borrowed on interlibrary loan. Archival institutions will also provide information on how much research will be done through the mail, hours of operation, photocopying facilities, useful compilations and transcriptions, and other pertinent data to assist family and local historians.

The following books are helpful in locating information in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:

Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia by Terrence Punch
Can be purchased for about \$11 from local bookstores.

Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada
by Robert Fellows
Can be obtained from the author for \$14 by writing to:
Historical Publications, R.R. #1,
Mouth of Keswick NB E0H 1N0

Librarians or their patrons might like to obtain a copy of
Family History in Prince Edward Island: A Genealogical Research Guide
from the P.E.I. Heritage Foundation, Box 902, Charlottetown, P.E.I., C1A 7M4

Finding aids obtained from archival institutions and published genealogical texts will aid the librarian in suggesting new research areas to local pedigree hunters who have exhausted sources of information found in their own homes and wonder where to turn next. The genealogical resource centre in a small library can function as a home base for the new family historian. The information provided by the library will make researchers better prepared when they do travel to other institutions.

It would be very helpful for the librarian to go to general genealogical texts, extract information and produce fact sheet "customized" to local needs. These fact

continued on p.11

A world of difference.

Personal service. Global networking. Find them both with Faxon Canada.

Our new online services put you in touch with a worldwide network of libraries and publishers. DataLinx gives you current information on serials, and lets you do your ordering and claiming online. With the introduction of MicroLinx, you can maintain local control of your serials management on your IBM PC.

It's an electronic edge coupled with personal service. Our bilingual account executives streamline your access to Faxon's vast resources. They're available via toll free lines, Telex and ENVOY.

No other company can give you as comprehensive a subscription management package. With our personal service and global networking, we'll show you a world of difference.

1-800-268-2945 or 416-273-3780 collect



Show me.

Please send more information on your
() subscription services
() online services

_____ NAME

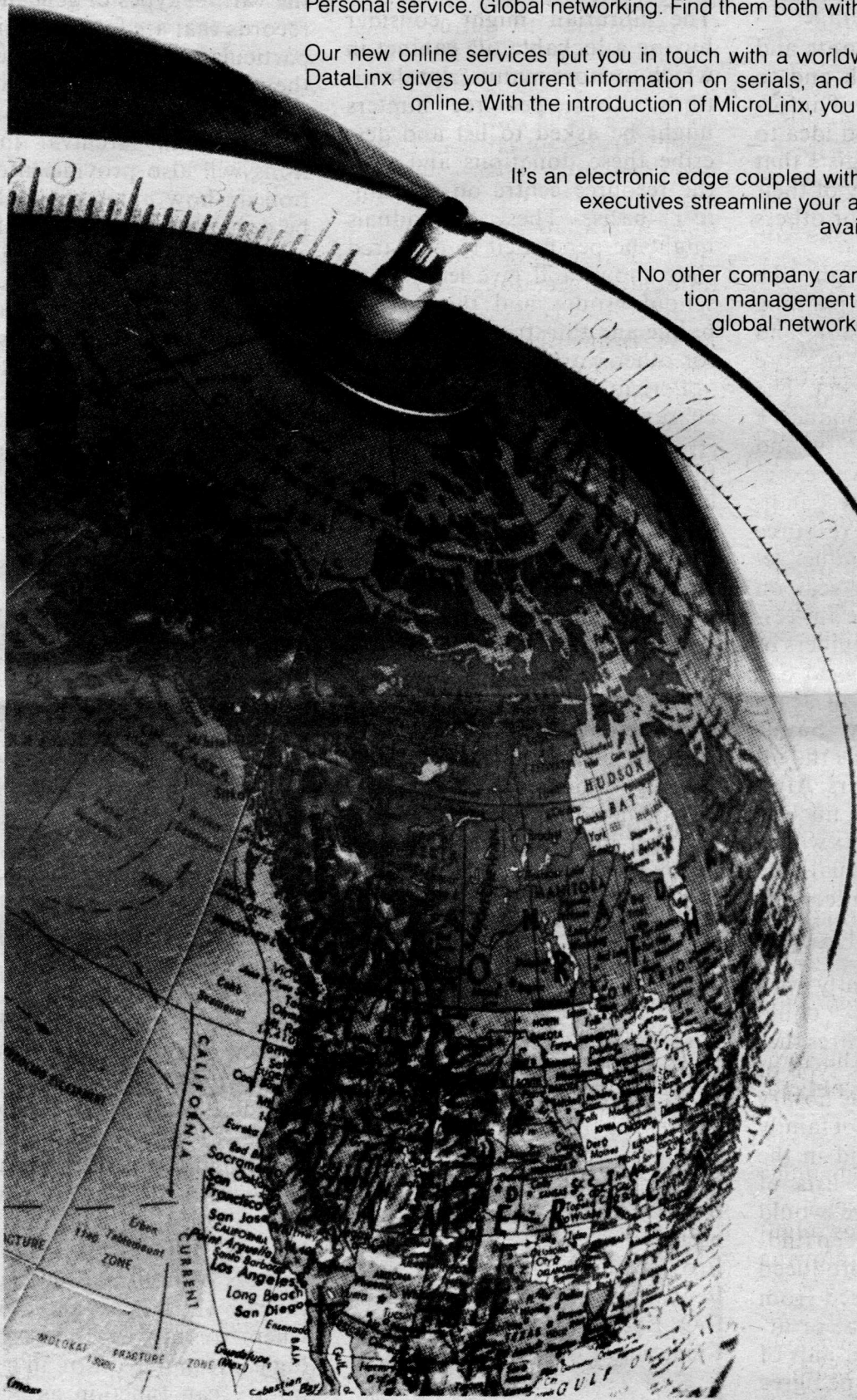
_____ TITLE

_____ INSTITUTION

_____ ADDRESS

_____ PHONE

Faxon Canada Ltd
3034 Palstan Road Suite 308
Mississauga, Ontario L4Y 2Z6



continued from p.9

sheets could deal with conducting interviews with relatives, writing genealogical letters, using pedigree charts and family group sheets, organizing and arranging records, and carrying out research in archival institutions. Fact sheets containing tips on research techniques, reading old handwriting, the differences between primary and secondary sources, naming patterns, and the handling of discrepancies in old records would also be much used and appreciated by those visiting the library. These and other "customized" fact sheets would not take much time to produce, would be extremely helpful, and would save the librarian a lot of time in the long run.

A librarian can prepare a patron for a trip to the provincial archives by having on hand any genealogical data produced by that institution. Librarians are encouraged to visit the archives and become familiar with the records and resources available. While at the archives, the librarian could photocopy inventories, indexes, finding aids, transcriptions, family and local histories or other material unique to the area where the library is located. This information would be of great use to local genealogists using the library before visiting the archives.

In building a genealogical resource centre in a small library the librarian should try to acquire copies of birth, marriage and death records from local churches. Family historians in the community can be encouraged to transcribe early church and cemetery records and place copies in the library. Telephone directories for other parts of the province can be purchased and used to provide addresses for distant churches. Older microfilmed church records can sometimes be borrowed on interlibrary loan from archival institutions.

In addition to acquiring copies of church records the librarian might like to encourage local genealogists to transcribe the region's census returns. Other records of use to local pedigree hunters can be obtained as time, money and interest permits. Maps of the surrounding area should be purchased by the library as research tools. Large provincial topographical maps are especially helpful to genealogists. Cadastral or reference maps that show the location of early land grants in the region can also be bought. The following addresses may prove helpful:

Lands Branch, Department of Lands and Mines
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Lands Branch, Confederation Building
St. John's, NF A1C 5T7

Crown Lands Branch, Department of Lands and Forests
Box 698
Halifax, NS B3J 2T9

Early P.E.I. maps are found at the Public Archives, Box 7000
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7M4

Some family historians may discover that some of their distant relatives moved to other parts of Canada. To obtain information on the genealogical resources available in the rest of Canada the following books will prove useful:

The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by Eric Jonasson
Can be bought from Wheatfield Press, Box 205, St. James Postal Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3R4

In Search of Your Roots: A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Ancestors by Angus Baxter
Can be ordered from the MacMillan Company, 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X3

For those tracing their ancestors in the United States the following will be helpful:

The Handy Book for Genealogists by George B. Everton
Can be purchased from the Everton Publishers, P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321

Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research
Can be ordered from the Lynnfield Public Library, Lynnfield, MA 01940.

Librarians with patrons interested in doing genealogical research in the British Isles might like to purchase the following books:

Genealogical Research in England and Wales (2 vols) by David E. Gardner and Frank Smith
Can be obtained from Bookcraft Publishers, 1186 SO. Main, Salt Lake City, Utah

In Search of Scottish Ancestry by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards
Can be bought from the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland

Handbook on Irish Genealogy is produced by Heraldic Artists

Ltd., Trinity Street, Dublin, Ireland

Pamphlets on researching in the British Isles and in virtually every other part of the world can be obtained at a small cost from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84104. When librarians visit the provincial archives they can look over the other genealogical publications that are available and draw up a list of additional books that they might like to purchase in the future.

Librarians are reminded that provincial genealogical societies always welcome new members. These organizations usually publish newsletters, answer queries, and provide advice and instruction. Librarians might like to write the following places for additional information:

New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Box 3235, Stn. 'B', Fredericton, NB E3A 5G9

Genealogical Committee (of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society) Box 895, Armdale, Nova Scotia B3L 4K5

P.E.I. Genealogical Society, c/o P.E.I. Heritage Foundation, Box 902, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 7M4

Summary

1) You must determine how much time, and personal effort you are willing to expend on local history and genealogy collection development and ascertain how much money your institution is willing to spend on a microfilm reader, film storage cabinet, file cabinet, shelves, table, books etc.

2) You must discover the level of community support in genealogical matters. Are there experienced family historians who

would be willing to do volunteer work if a genealogical centre was created, conduct training seminars, arrange and list donations, and produce finding aids?

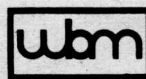
3) You must decide where in your library you want your genealogical resource centre, how much space it is to occupy and how much material you wish to keep there. Are you going to move local and family histories to this place or just list them in a special card catalogue?

4) You must contact archival institutions, museums, historical and genealogical societies and obtain copies of information describing their collections and services. You should purchase Canadian genealogical texts by Punch, Fellows, the P.E.I. Heritage Foundation, Jonasson and Baxter. Texts on the United States, the British Isles and on other areas can be added later.

5) Using the basic texts you should familiarize yourself with the fundamentals of genealogical research and learn what records are available for your particular region. A trip to the provincial archives will be very enlightening. While there you can list and later copy finding aids and compilations of special interest to your library's patrons.

6) If your library plans to buy a microfilm reader you can start listing those reels that pertain to your region. These films can be borrowed or purchased later. You will also get ideas for future transcription projects that your volunteers might like to tackle.

7) As time permits you or your volunteers can produce fact sheets that will make research easier and faster for genealogists visiting your institution. Volunteers can also catalogue donated genealogies, local histories, and transcriptions of church, cemetery, census and other records placed in your library's resource centre.



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

Dalhousie Receives SSHRCC Grant

The University Library has received a \$45,000 grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada under the Council's Specialized Research Collections programme. These funds will be used to acquire research library materials in the field of international development.

Dr. Bill Birdsall, University Librarian, stated that, "This grant will enable the Library to provide greater support to the many academic and research programmes at Dalhousie related to international development. The SSHRC grant is an indication of the important recognition international development is receiving at Dalhousie including the establishment of the Pearson Institute for International Development and the new academic programme in International Development Studies."

The grant will be used to purchase major microfilm research sets of national development plans, economic surveys, statistical series, census publications, and research working papers. This material will build upon collections acquired through earlier SSHRC grants for African government documents and resources in British Imperial History.

The grant application was prepared by University Library subject specialists Bonita Boyd, Shelagh Keene, Alison McNair, and Tim Ruggles, with the assistance of Professors Tim Shaw and Ian McAllister.

This grant, the maximum amount awarded this year under the programme, continues the University Library's record over the years of being one of the major recipients of annual grants under this SSHRC programme.

Public Relations Contest

Here is your invitation to enter the 1986 JOHN COTTON DANA LIBRARY PUBLIC RELATIONS AWARDS CONTEST.

If you've done an outstanding job of making your community more aware of your library, the John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Awards Contest can tell the world about your efforts.

Your entry will be considered among those from libraries of all types, sizes and budgets. Entries are judged by a panel of your peers, and two types of awards are given.

The John Cotton Dana Award:

This award is given for a library's total annual, coordinated public relations program, including publicity, programs, advertising, publications, exhibits, special events, promotions, and audio-visual presentations.

The Special Award:

This Special Award is given in recognition of a part of your public relations program — a fund-raising campaign, a series of adult or children's programs, or any other special project.

Contest Dates:

Entries for the 1986 John Cotton Dana Library Public Relations Awards Contest may reflect any one of the following time frames:

- Calendar year 1985 (January-December)
- School Year 1984-85 (Fall-Spring)
- Special project which ends in 1985.

THE DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS FEBRUARY 3, 1986.

Awards Ceremony:

Official award citations will be presented to contest winners at the 1986 annual conference of the American Library Association, at a reception hosted by The H.W. Wilson Company.

To Enter:

To request an Information Packet containing contest entry forms, rules and regulations, questions and answers about the awards, a sample of the judges' evaluation form, names of the contest judges, and a list of previous winners, please write to:

Library Relations Department
The H.W. Wilson Company
950 University Avenue
Bronx, NY 10452

APLA Merit Award

Call For Nominations

The purpose of the APLA Merit Award is to honour an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to library service in the Atlantic Provinces. Some of the contributions that might be considered in selecting a person for this Award are:

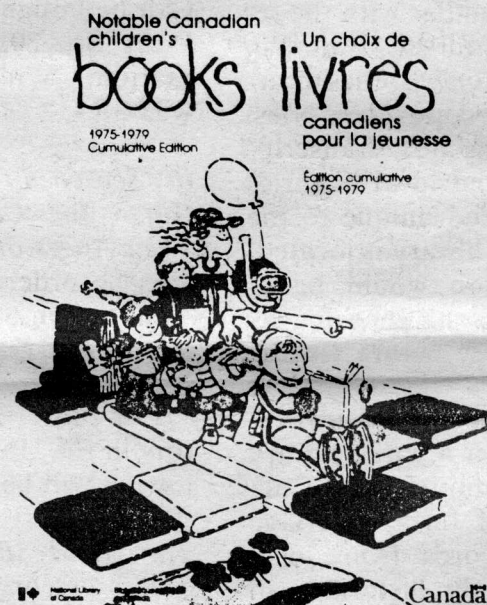
- 1) Leadership in library associations at the local, regional and provincial levels;
- 2) Contributions to the development, application and utilization of library services and library systems;
- 3) Significant contribution to library literature.

The Executive would appreciate receiving nominations as soon as possible so that they can be considered at the Executive's Winter meeting. Nominations should be accompanied by documentation of the nominee's achievements.

Please address all nominations to:

Bill Birdsall, Past-President, APLA
c/o Dalhousie University Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H8

NEW FROM THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA:



Notable Canadian Children's Books/ Un choix de livres canadiens pour la jeunesse

This is the new five-year cumulative edition of earlier publications that have been used for years by librarians to help them select Canadian children's books. Prepared by the head of the Children's Literature Service at the National Library, this cumulation lists and reviews in English and in French outstanding books for children and young people published in Canada from 1975 to 1979. Age suitability is indicated. This edition also includes two cumulative indexes to English and French books, by author, illustrator, translator, subject and literary award.

Order your copy from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9. Telephone: (819) 997-2560. Catalogue number: SN3-26/1975-79. ISBN 0-660-53040-6.

Price: \$8.95 in Canada, \$10.75 elsewhere. Cheque is payable to the Receiver General for Canada.



National Library
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada

Canada