

APLA Bulletin

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

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July/August 1986

Conference Issue

Have You Renewed Your APLA Membership?

PLEASE CHECK YOUR BULLETIN MAILING LABEL. IF IT DOES NOT HAVE '87 IN THE UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER, YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION HAS EXPIRED. PLEASE RENEW NOW! A RENEWAL FORM WILL BE FOUND ON THE BACK PAGE OF THIS BULLETIN. THANK YOU!

From The President's Desk

It is an unnerving experience, being responsible for a column such as this. It would be even more unnerving were I the editor charged with prompting, prodding or bludgeoning the President into meeting the appropriate deadlines. Luckily, however, I can pass the real responsibility to our new Editor, Judy Reade.

Typically the first column after the annual conference recites some of the high points of that affair and then turns to the coming year and the issues facing the Association. The report of the conference is something of a difficulty for me personally. Yes, I was in attendance at the Keynote Address and appreciated the greetings brought by Beth Miller, President of C.L.A., who flew in for the conference. After Ms. Miller's gracious greetings, I heard Dr. Ron Gross's fine and entertaining talk on Independent Scholarship, the deinstitutionalization of research, and the necessity for all citizens, whether members of academe or not, to participate fully in the life of the mind. And I was present at the closing brunch to hear Dr. Marianne Scott, National Librarian, pose some of the concerns that will require professional policy decisions between now and the turn of the century - What will our response be to the growing importance of commercial pay-as-you-learn information vendors? How will we handle our budgets in a time when service will become increasingly expensive to offer and "user-pay" schemes may be seen as an institutional necessity? And, most importantly, from my perspective, what becomes of our collections in an era of super services and transient information sources?

I experienced all of these, but it seemed to me that there was a great middle part, a series of painstakingly-constructed workshops, an exhibit area brimming with good things to see and try, tours of libraries, archives, even seabird roosting grounds, all of which went by me in a blur, as I prepared for the AGM Part I, the Pre-Resolutions Session, and yet More AGM. In fact, I don't believe that I have ever so thoroughly missed a conference I attended as I missed APLA 86. The program speaks of sessions with on-line catalogue vendors, A-V in Library Instruction, Legal Education for Librarians, Storytelling (with Rita Cox who is very good indeed - I heard her on CBC radio), Microcomputers, Education for Library Technicians, and Disaster Revisited: the Dal Law School fire. Close to my own heart were sessions on collections development, preservation of Canadian newspapers, and the role of trustees in

public library development. There were all of these sessions and more. So says my program. And I missed them, every one. So, if you were one of the 138 in attendance at these sessions, drop me a line and tell me how it was.

The second part of this column should deal with the upcoming APLA year. There are some serious issues that the Association should address and I will sketch a few of them for you briefly. While we are one of the few library associations in Canada whose membership is growing, we do need to look to at least two groups with whom we need to forge stronger ties: Trustees and School Librarians. As the Association becomes more and more involved in educating those involved in the various levels of government, we will need the particular skills of those members of our communities who, while not professional practitioners, are still committed to libraries and their role in society. Trustees represent a considerable pool of informed opinion with its own access to

the molders of social programs and social expenditures. APLA needs to work to make these people feel more a part of the Association as individuals, as well as welcoming them as a group. It also seems that librarians practicing in schools are staying away from our group in droves. I am pleased to know that the Editor is targeting this segment of the profession for coverage in the *Bulletin*. Perhaps this effort, combined with appropriate workshops at the annual conference will bring these librarians to a new, higher, level of activity within the Association.

Also this year, the executive will have to wrestle with the question of dues. We have approved another deficit budget. Annual conferences are becoming more expensive to mount, as they outgrow the facilities to be found on the smaller campuses and find themselves in hotels where there are adequate meeting and exhibit areas. The Association has been fortunate in that the workshops it has sponsored have all broken even

or returned a small profit. This will not continue indefinitely, and the likelihood of a profit should not be allowed to become a determining factor in allocating funds to such enterprises. The Association works in many forms - in the *Bulletin*, in the annual conference and in the workshops and other projects it funds. These are the necessary signs of a vital organization. It is one of my priorities to ensure that the Association always has the funds to support its members in their endeavors.

There will also be the inevitable constitutional amendments this year, although these will be minor bits of housekeeping rather than significant changes, such as those dealt with in St. John's. And finally, it is my fervent desire to arrange the affairs of the Association in such a manner that next year, in Saint John, I will be able to really attend the annual conference!

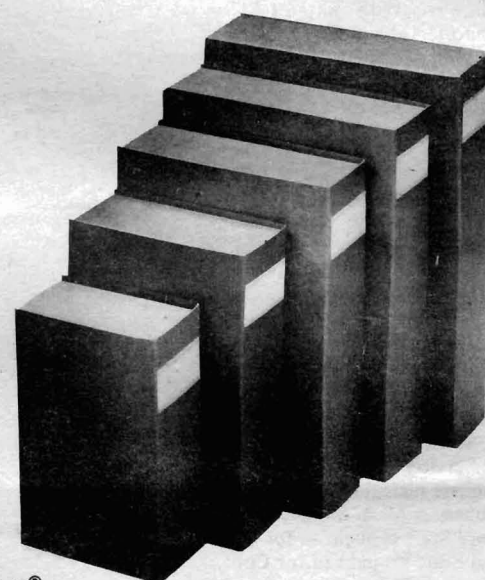
Richard Ellis
President

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APLA BULLETIN

The **APLA Bulletin** is the official organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. The Association seeks to promote library service in the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland, 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.

Annual membership in the Association costs \$15.00 and includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin**. Single copies of the **Bulletin** are available for \$3.00.

Submissions for the **Bulletin** (typed double-spaced), news and correspondence should be sent to the Editor. The deadline for submissions is the

first of the month preceding the month of issue, i.e., August 1, October 1, December 1, February 1, April 1 and June 1. All correspondence regarding advertising should be addressed directly to the Advertising Editor, who can provide details of display and classified advertising rates.

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

Judy Reade is the Editor of the **Bulletin**, Susan McLean is the Managing Editor and Judy Dunn the Advertising Editor. CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE EDITOR c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8.

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

FINAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT - APLA CONFERENCE, 1985

From: Sheila M. Laidlaw, Director of Libraries (Fredericton), University of New Brunswick, and Conference Co-ordinator, Conference '85.

Receipts

Advance received from APLA	760.00
Exhibitors' Table Fees	1914.95
Donations (sponsors)	2103.75
Registration Fees	9030.00
Banquet & other food tickets	3394.00
Total	17202.70

Expenditures

Repay Seed Money	760.00
Telephone Expenses	536.16
Postage	183.45
Printing	470.07
Photo-copying (1200 pages x.10)	120.00
Equipment	336.20
Entertainment	845.00
Misc. Gifts, etc.	280.13
Speakers, Travel expenses, Honorarium	1629.35
A.V. Services	506.00
Food Services	7686.97
Reimburse registration fee	50.00
Stationery & Misc. Supplies	312.00
Security Staff brought in for Conf.	234.00
Casual Staff brought in for Conf.	472.85
Total	14422.18

SUMMARY

Receipts	17202.70
Expenditures	14422.18
Credit Balance	2780.52

THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSOCIATION

APLA GENERAL ACTIVITIES FUND

The General Activities Fund is designed to provide a flexible and streamlined funding procedure for activities and projects which serve to further the aims and objectives of the Association outside those activities dealt with through the normal budgetary process.

The fund is open to any vice-president, committee convener or member of APLA in good standing. Applications are to be made, in writing, to the Finance Committee. The requests received by 15 September of each year will be considered at the Fall meeting of the Finance Committee, held in conjunction with the Executive meeting. The application should include the following information:

- a description of the activity including, where applicable, the purpose, projected audience, and duration
- a budget proposal, indicating:
 - i) whether the request is for seed money or in the form of a subsidy
 - ii) whether other sources of revenue are to be used
 - iii) what the expected revenues and expenditures are.

Also to be included in the application are the name of the activity coordinator and agreement that a financial accounting of the activity would

be submitted within 60 days of the conclusion of the event, and that funds recovered from the activity will be returned to the Association at that time. A.P.L.A. is to be acknowledged as a sponsor of the activity in any publicity on the event.

Requests for funding will be evaluated by the Finance Committee, in consultation with the appropriate vice-president, based on:

- availability of funds
- purpose of the activity (how closely does it fulfill the aims and objectives of the Association)
- geographic location (if applicable)
- nature of the activity (does it duplicate an activity already scheduled for the area; is it a fleeting opportunity; does it appeal to a wider representation or a more specialized audience).

A report will be given by the Finance Committee at the Fall Executive meeting on all requests received to that date. After that date, remaining funds will be considered for distribution to later projects, with some funds being held in reserve for this purpose. A report on the approved projects and the status of the fund will be printed in the **Bulletin** following the Fall Executive meeting. The Finance Committee's decision can be appealed to the Executive.

APLA MEMORIAL AWARD 1986

From Pauline M.A. Hildesheim, Convenor of the APLA Memorial Awards Committee, 1985-86

On behalf of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Memorial Awards Committee, it is my pleasure to announce that Ms. Jeanne Ward, a Librarian at the New Brunswick Legislative Library is the winner of the 1986 APLA Memorial Award. The Award is being given to Ms. Ward to assist with the costs of attending the Columbia University School of Library Service Rare Book School in July, 1986. Ms. Ward is enrolling in Rare Book School course no. 17,

Developing Preservation Programs in Special Collections Departments.

Jeanne Ward received her B.A. in French Literature in 1975 from the Université de Montréal, and her MLS from the Ecole de Bibliothéconomie of the same university in 1977. Her professional career includes cataloguing and reference work with the New Brunswick Library Service, Cambrian College in Sudbury and since 1983, the Legislative Library of New Brunswick.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRIZE

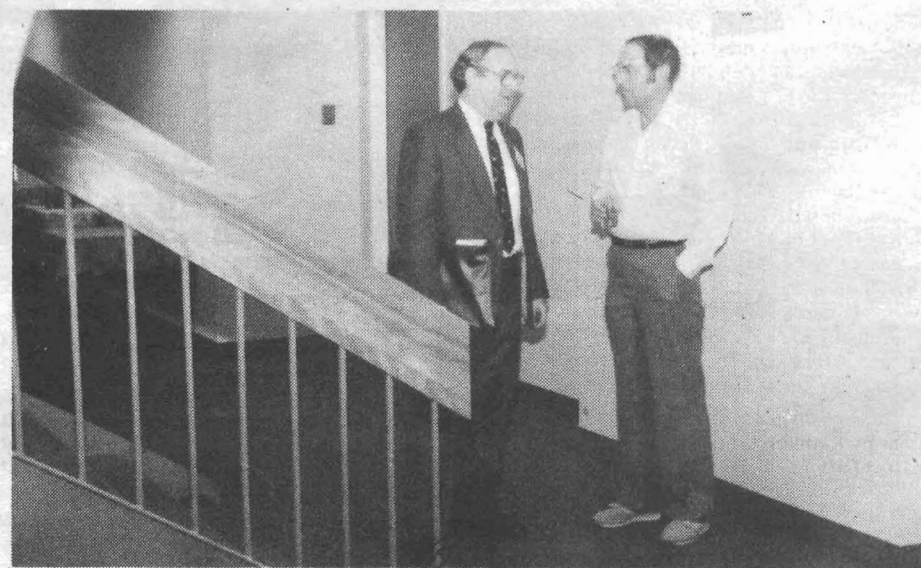
This year's recipient of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Prize at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service is Ms. Kathy Dennis. The prize is awarded to the student in the graduating class who, in the opinion of the full-time faculty, shows the most professional promise.

Ms. Dennis has her B.A. from Queen's University and her Library Arts Certificate from Ryerson Polytechnic Institute. As a library technician she worked at the Toronto-Dominion Bank Archives, the **Toronto Star**, for Watts, Griffis and McOuat Ltd., Consulting Geologists and Engineers, Toronto and at Queen's University Library. Between years one and two of her

master of library service programme at Dalhousie she worked at the library of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography.

Ms. Dennis has served as president of the Ryerson Library Arts Programme Alumni and in 1985-86 was president of the Dalhousie School of Library Service Students Association. After graduating on May 8 with her master of library service degree, Ms. Dennis will work at the library of the Department of Mines and Energy in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

For more information contact Mrs. Jennifer Brownlow, administrative assistant, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 4H8.



Conference photographs by Barbara Porrett

APLA Bulletin Management Board Annual Report 1985-86

Volume 49 of the **APLA Bulletin** was produced under the able direction of Joy Tillotson, Editor; Ron Crawley, Managing Editor; and Bill Tiffany, Advertising Editor. All six issues of volume 49 were published on time; distribution and advertising were handled efficiently and competently. On behalf of APLA I would like to thank the editors for their excellent work.

The revenue from the **Bulletin** in 1985-86 was \$4312.09 while \$5964.22 was spent on it. The cost of \$1652.13 to the Association remained

well within the requirement of 50% (\$2212.50 in 1985-86) of the membership fees referred to in the **APLA Constitution, By-laws, Article 1, Section II, (e)**.

The Board did not meet during the year but conducted the business by letter and telephone. Items of business handled during the year included:

- Final notices were sent to all advertisers about unpaid ads published in volume 48 issues.

- Final invoices were sent to all subscribers who had not paid for volume 49.

- The DACI or computer listing of subscribers was updated and checked against the ledger record of subscribers.

- The practice was adopted of sending 2 copies of each invoice to advertisers, requesting that 1 be returned with payment. Payment has been expedited as a result. Only invoices for ads in volume 49 numbers, 4, 5 and 6 remain outstanding.

- The number of copies of the **Bulletin** produced per issue was reduced to 600 beginning with volume 49 number 4.

- Invoices for subscriptions to volume 50 were sent to 110 subscribing institutions.

- As of May 27, payment for a total of 109 subscriptions to volume 50 has been received. Submitted by E. Jane Archibald
Convenor, APLA Bulletin Management Board

Reports From the '86 Conference

Keynote Address

The keynote speaker for the '86 conference was Dr. Ron Gross, who is Co-Chairperson of the University Seminar on Innovation in Education at Columbia University and Editor-at-large of **Adult and Continuing Education Today**. He is also the Director of the Independent Scholarship National Program (sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education) and a frequent lecturer on the role and needs of scholarship carried on outside the formal institutional context.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS: LIBRARIES AND THE INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR, DR. RON GROSS, KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Gross made a lively and enthusiastic case for the independent learner who chooses not to be affiliated with an academic setting and deplored what he called "the monopoly of the intellectual academy" in contemporary life where too often "the life of the mind" has become "co-terminus with being a university teacher". Examples of independent scholars are everywhere - from the progenitors of our intellectual heritage such as Marx, Freud, Darwin, and Einstein, to such contemporary models as Buckminster Fuller, Barbara Tuchman, Ivan Illich, and Eric Hoffer. Well known Canadian examples include Farley Mowat, James Houston, Peter Newman, and Pierre Berton.

Dr. Gross said that libraries have a key role to play in supporting independent scholars and he cited examples of how different types of libraries have supported the independent learner. In Nassau County Library, a single lecture brought out eighty people and evolved into "The Independent Scholars' Roundtable of Nassau County" which meets monthly to discuss members' works-in-progress, to learn to use libraries effectively, or to hear special guests on a variety of topics. In Chicago's Newberry

Library, which is a private research library specializing in antique maps and American Indian treaties, cooperation with the public library brought about the formation of an independent scholars group with access to the collection. The University of Minnesota at Duluth is an example of a university library that actively supports independent learners. The Amarillo Public Library offered a six-session series on "How to Become an Independent Scholar" which resulted in the formation of a group whose interests include local history, folklore, consumerism, and astronomy.

Louis Mumford's concept of the "scholar-librarian", someone who has both library training and a creative knowledge base was also mentioned. As many librarians are themselves already involved in independent scholarship, this would be a natural extension of their own tendencies.

In response to questions, Dr. Gross re-iterated his concern that the university system based on the German professoria has led to too much "bureaucratization, diplomism, and accreditationism" where the bureaucracy does the thinking for the rest of society. In many foreign countries, the independent scholar is still the main model for learning. In North America, Dr. Gross would like to see more people consider themselves learners and thinkers, regardless of their means of earning a living.

Dr. Gross is the Co-Chair of the University Seminar on Innovation in Education at Columbia University and the author of **Independent Scholarship and The Independent Scholar's Handbook**.

Linda Pearse
Dartmouth Regional Library

Story Telling

Rita Cox, Librarian, Parkdale Branch, Toronto Public Library

Conducting a storytelling workshop in Newfoundland is a little like "bringing coals to Newcastle" Rita Cox said at the beginning of the session. Then, through example and explanation, she proceeded to aptly demonstrate why she is one of Canada's foremost storytellers and advocates of the art.

Ms. Cox began by pointing out that stories were the first form of communication, used to explain natural phenomena and inculcate values. Every single one of us has a story to tell, drawn from our experiences and the people we know. People are now beginning to appreciate the value of their own stories and are writing them down. Books are valuable as sources for stories but a story which is told has more power - the teller and the listener have a more personal and shared experience, without a book getting in between. As for the dominance of television, Ms. Cox quoted one of her listeners, "The television knows a thousand stories but the storyteller knows me".

Ms. Cox also talked about the kinds of stories appropriate to different age groups. For the very young we have "ready made" stories in the form of nursery rhymes and finger plays. The collections by Kathleen Lines and Raymond Briggs are particularly good. For slightly older children, a storytelling session in the library can be the first group experience where they learn the skills of sitting and listening quietly. School age children are also receptive to storytelling, though we often neglect them.

Librarians should learn to read critically and look for the most "tellable" version of simple folktales. A good example is Marcia Brown's **Three Billy Goats Gruff** as opposed to Paul Galdone's version. Those who object to the violence in folklore should be referred to the points made by Bettelheim in his **Uses of Enchantment**; although ultimately a storyteller must feel comfortable with the material and should not attempt to tell a story which makes her uneasy.

The first half of the session wound up with a question and comment period, followed by a story from South America. Ms. Cox stressed that librarians must get to know their product just as any good business person does in order to "open the books" for children. Telling stories is a way of opening these books. She also noted that there is a new tradition of storytelling emerging out of the human need to communicate and reach out to each other. People are now coming together for the sole purpose of storytelling in a more structured setting, rather than in the informal environment of someone's kitchen or back yard.

The second half of the session focused on storytelling techniques and sources, interspersed with lively examples. The storyteller must first want to tell a story, then find a good story which has rich, spare, and evocative language to capture the imagination. Stories full of action and refrains often make effective presentations. Once a story is chosen, the next step is to prepare well, not by slavishly memorizing but by reading the story over and over then putting it away and concentrating on the "little pictures" it creates in



A-V In Library Instruction

Dr. R.T. (Ted) Braffet, Dr. Mary Kennedy, Mrs. Jean Brown, Gary Hollet, Learning Resources Centre, Faculty of Education, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

"I have never," I heard one participant say "worked so hard for six hours before." No, he wasn't complaining, but expressing the enthusiasm and high energy which were a feature of this workshop.

Workshop in this instance was an accurate term - we really worked, for 3 hours on Friday evening and 3 hours on Saturday morning. The object of the workshop was to produce a slide/tape presentation, which described some aspect of library instruction.

The task was set for us by Dr. Braffet and his team, to devise an A/V presentation which would teach a patron to operate a microcomputer and access a small database of a library's holdings on three topics.

If our patron had to be able to operate a microcomputer, then we had to make sure that we knew how to do as well. Our first job was therefore to operate the computer ourselves, and break down the given task into its component parts.

Having done that, we began work on our storyboards (notice the terminology - watch out, George Lucas!), writing down on large cards the narrative portions of our presentation and the details of the photography to accompany each narrative passage.

We closed the Friday session by taking the photographs we needed, which Dr. Braffet later developed in the Learning Resources Centre darkroom.

We still had our narrative to record, and this was done during the Saturday morning session. Everyone sought out the quietest hotel room in which to do their recording and then we reassembled for a grand "Show and Tell", in which all the slide-tape presentations were view-

ed, one after the other.

Yes, it was six hours of hard work - it was also six hours of fun! And what a lot we learned in those six hours!

For me, the value of this workshop was in the opportunity to actually put together an audiovisual presentation, under the guidance of four experienced teachers. Being under a certain amount of pressure, due to time constraints, was all to the good - We had no time to ponder on operating a microcomputer, or snapping pictures, or recording a narrative, we just did it. And, though I say it myself, the results were really quite good!
J.G. Reade

With fantastic organizational skills, a sense of humour and a well-trained teaching support group, Dr. Ted Braffet of the Faculty of Education at MUN clearly demonstrated that the best way of learning is to do something, by having nineteen librarians design and then produce four slide/tape presentations on "How to use a microcomputer."

First everyone drew a task analysis sheet. Then in groups, the task analysis sheet was translated into a shooting script by using the storyboard technique. Each group then became instant actors, computer hackers and camera experts as we spent an hour shooting slides and making up visuals on the computer, ready to be photographed.

Early next morning, the groups reassembled to edit the slides and then make an audio tape to complete the program, and the final hour was spent showing all four presentations. And as a reward for all the hard work, a draw was made within each group and the winner kept the presentation. An informative, well-organized and satisfying workshop.

Jim Carter
Bay St. George Community College

your head. Next, it's back again to the book to marry the words with the pictures, followed by another internal mulling. Then it is time to tell the story - to oneself, to friends, and perhaps to a tape recorder. The final step is to polish expression, being careful not to overdramatize.

The best story sources for beginners are the folktales. Collections by Virginia Haviland and Diane Wolkstein are good, as are the Joseph Jacobs tales which capture the oral quality in print. People should also remember their own roots and draw on them for stories.

As for the benefits of storytelling, Ms. Cox reiterated that librarians have a sacred trust to pass on stories to children, and in so doing, build them a firm foundation. In the library setting, there are many ways of promoting story telling -

from programs which involve children in the telling to those which use puppets or art activities to stimulate storytelling. It is also important to remember that stories can be integrated into everyday library events-by including them in class or group visits as well as in one-on-one interactions.

For people interested in more information on storytelling, Ms. Cox mentioned the National Association of Presenting Stories (NAPS) and the Toronto Storytellers School. She herself is to participate in a storytelling program at EXPO 86. The session ended with one more fascinating story, this time from Haiti.

Linda Pearse
Children's Librarian
Dartmouth Regional Library

The National Decentralized Plan For the Preservation of Canadian Newspapers

Mary Jane Starr of the National Library, who is National Coordinator for the Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers, explained the purpose of the project and outlined its activities to date. The program, developed by the Resource Network Committee and approved by the National Library Advisory Board in 1983, is intended to ensure that Canadian newspapers are collected, preserved and made accessible to Canadian libraries with the eventual goal of a national union list. Under the cooperative aspect of the Program, each province is responsible for identifying and listing its own newspapers. Ms. Starr gave a brief summary of the status of this bibliographic task in each province and territory and concluded by mentioning some of the problems still to be resolved on the national level.

Standards for bibliographic description of newspapers need to be formulated. There are also decisions to be made regarding which of several daily editions of newspapers to preserve and/or microfilm and how to handle weeklies published by newspaper chains. As some newspapers should be preserved in their original format for purposes of historical research and bibliography, responsibilities for identifying and maintaining them must be assigned. These questions are being addressed through the decentralized project, however, and members attending the session were left with the impression that Canada is well on its way to achieving bibliographic control of newspapers.

Claire Morash
Nova Scotia Provincial Library

North American Collections Inventory Project

Mary Jane Starr, National Coordinator for the Canadian implementation of the North American Collections Inventory Project, presented an informative session on the background, rationale, and methodology of this undertaking to provide a standard description of library research collections in Canada. In 1984, the national Library adopted the conspectus methodology used by the Research Libraries Group and the Association of Research Libraries in the United States to inventory library holdings. Using the LC classification scheme with Canadian adaptations for literature, history, and law and special language codes for English and French, the conspectus methodology measures collection strengths and collecting intensity. Examples of worksheets were

distributed, giving those present a concrete illustration of the detail involved in implementation. Ms. Starr described several pilot projects currently underway in Canada before breaking the group up into smaller units to stimulate questions. This provoked a lively discussion on the benefits and costs of implementation and on problems that might arise. In general, it was felt that implementing the inventory in any library would require a great deal of planning and a considerable amount of human resources, but that the final results would be invaluable for future planning, collections management, interlending and preservation.

Claire Morash
Nova Scotia Provincial Library

Independent Scholar Panel Discussion

Dr. Ron Gross (Moderator)
Rob Pitt, Managing Editor, Encyclopedia of Newfoundland
Anthony Stephenson, an independent researcher
Paul O'Neill, author
Cassie Brown, author

Members of the panel reflected on the practice of independent scholarship in Newfoundland and discussed what role libraries have played in their own work.

Rob Pitt pointed out that independent research has had a long history in Newfoundland, since the one full-fledged university in the province did not begin until 1949. Consequently, most of Newfoundland's history has not been written by academic historians, but by people whose main motivation was a passion for their subject. *The Encyclopedia of Newfoundland* was written largely by non-academics who had much support and direction from librarians, particularly those in the Center for Newfoundland Studies. As for how libraries might best help the independent researcher, Pitt suggested that librarians try as much as possible to de-institutionalize their policies and extend special services such as longer hours, telephone renewals, and mail-in service to this group. The independent researcher deserves this consideration if for no other reason than the fact that he or she is often a valued writer of many of the library's materials!

Anthony Stephenson explained how a casual viewing of the reconstruction of the Viking settlement at l'Anse aux Meadows has led him in the short course of a year to a fascinating alternative theory of where Lief Ericson really landed. His pursuit has drawn upon information from astronomy, botany, and native peoples, none of which are related to his job as Coordinator of Fine Arts for the Avalon Peninsula School System. His work exemplified the independent scholar's passion for inquiry for its own sake, not as a means to a degree, with all the incumbent time pressures and limitations. Like Robb Pitt, Stephenson noted the need for libraries to consider policies on renewals, hours of service, and loan periods in terms of the independent researcher's needs.

Cassie Brown reflected on her life as an independent researcher, which began in earnest when she was asked to cut out "the love stuff" in her radio dramas. In her switch to non-fiction topics, she became fascinated with the 1914 sink-

ing of "The Southern Cross" and began to delve deeper into the documents and reports of the event, first at the public library, then the Archives, and even the U.S. Department of Justice. The result was *Death on the Ice* which was the first full account of the event and served as her "school" for her subsequent research and writing on many incidents in Newfoundland's history. Throughout her work, libraries have been essential, although not always as helpful as they might be, particularly with regard to the limited loan policies for interlibrary loans. Research is "insidious," she said, "but through it, I have gone to the stars."

Paul O'Neill also has had a life-long passion for writing and has taken early retirement as a C.B.C. producer in order to pursue a second career as a writer. Like the other panel members, he has had the experience of a topic running away on him. His planned pamphlet on the history of St. John's grew into a two volume book which took him to libraries in the U.S. and Ireland. O'Neill's lack of academic training made the initial research difficult, although he has learned much over the years. Library policies such as restricted hours and telephone service have also caused problems. Two key elements that libraires can provide to the independent researcher are quality indexing and access to other people in the field. Finally, although he has received a great deal of help from libraries, particularly the Newfoundland Reference Library, O'Neill did note that librarians do not always "ignore your ignorance" and that being a non-academic often means "you get the pointed finger".

The session wound up with comments from the participants and Ron Gross. It was pointed out that the independent researcher often adds interest to the academic librarian's job and that most of the problems in libraries' relationships with independent learners reflect financial difficulties not philosophical differences. Ron Gross presented the panel with a button proclaiming their status: "I'm not just a bum, I'm an independent scholar." In return, Dick Ellis presented Ron Gross with *The Dictionary of Newfoundland English* as an appropriate thank-you for his work as key note speaker and moderator.

Linda Pearce
Dartmouth Regional Library



Advocacy: The Challenge for the Library Trustee

The main speaker for this session was Ray Wight, former C.L.T.A. President and 1980 Merit Award Winner. Mr. Wight reviewed the various ways available to trustees to present the case for libraries and library funding to both funding bodies and the public generally. Of special interest were the samples of pie charts and other informational presentation techniques. The reactor panel consisted of Dr. Georgie Chalker, Chair, Twillingate (Nfld.) Public Library Board and Jean Melanson, Chairman, Western Counties (N.S.) Regional Library Board. Both panelists, agreeing with the main speaker, stated that the library problems of today have stemmed from years of failing to do a proper job of library

advocacy in the past.

The discussion which followed brought out a number of advocacy techniques. One of the most interesting was the New Brunswick Trustees' annual reception held for legislators at the Provincial Legislature. Mardi Cockburn indicated it had generated an increasing amount of interest in and, hopefully, support for libraires.

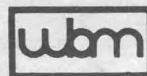
This program, chaired by Kelvin Fowler, Trustee, Newfoundland Public Libraires Board, was both interesting and thought provoking and was enjoyed by all.

Barbara Kincaid
Western Counties Regional Library
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Collections Round Table

The Collections Round Table, with Ron Crawley as moderator, provided an opportunity for those with collections responsibilities to discuss them informally with their colleagues. There was not time enough to begin to discuss all of the topics that had been suggested.

Reflecting the most immediate concerns of those present, the discussion began with the decline in purchasing power resulting from shrinking budgets, inflation, and the exchange rate. This led to the related questions of serials reviews, use studies, and cancellation projects. Memorial is conducting a use study of some of the journal titles thought to be used infrequently, and UNB must significantly reduce its subscriptions.

The North American Collections Inventory

Project was talked about. The workshop for the Atlantic region, which will be held in August, should give the participants a better idea of potential benefits and problems. Gifts, book sales, 'buying around', and the differences in collections developmental departmental structures between Memorial and UNB were also mentioned.

Since there were many items of mutual interest, everyone present was in favour of asking the APLA Executive to form a Collections Development Interest Groups. For further information or announcements contact Doris Rauch, University of New Brunswick (453-4761).

Judy Colson
Harriet Irving Library
University of New Brunswick

Microcomputers in Smaller Libraries

Slavko Manojlovich, Assistant to the University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland

It's hard in a session dealing with computers to know how much or how little to say. Do you assume your audience knows absolutely nothing about computers and computer technology and start right at the beginning, explaining what bits and bytes are, or do you assume that those listening have some knowledge and therefore skip any introductory matter and go straight into a description of the programmes available?

Mr. Manojlovich chose to begin right at the beginning, and explain the basics of computer operation. He told us about floppy discs, hard discs, and spent some time making us aware of the new optical disc technology.

This was followed by an extensive look at those functions in a small library which can be entrusted to a microcomputer, or which can be supported through the use of a micro. e.g., cir-

ulation, cataloguing and catalogue card production, ordering, serials control, etc.

Towards the end of the session, the speaker demonstrated several examples of programmes suitable for small libraries. I found this the most valuable part of the session, and would have appreciated more time to hear about a wider range of programmes.

Mr. Manojlovich had some useful handouts for us, including publicity brochures from companies producing software suitable for small libraries and a very comprehensive listing of programmes, with details of the type of microcomputer for which they are intended.

I would recommend that, if such a session is going to be repeated at future conferences, it be split into two distinct sessions, one for beginners and one for those already familiar with microcomputer applications in libraries.

J.G. Reade

Planning For/Recovering From Disaster

Bill Birdsall, University Librarian, Dalhousie University

Fred Matthews, former Professor, Dalhousie School of Library Service and Coordinator of Law Library collection restoration

This workshop used the fire at the Dalhousie University Law School Library (August 1985) as a case study for disaster planning.

Dr. Birdsall, Dalhousie University Librarian, described the fire of August 16, 1985 which destroyed the 5th floor and severely damaged the 4th floor of the Law School Library in Halifax.

Dr. Fred Matthews, retired Professor of the Library School, explained the process by which 89,000 salvageable books were restored to usable

condition. This involved air-drying, freeze-drying, vacuum-drying and the use of chemical sponges, and the labour of many hard-working volunteers.

Among the points discussed were computers as a way to restore randomly stacked books into normal shelf order, the records required for insurance claims, and the necessity for advance planning before a disaster occurs. Slides showed the extent of the damage and the steps used in the conservation process.

Terry Paris
Mount St. Vincent University
Halifax

Library Technicians

Educational Opportunities for Library Technicians in the Atlantic Provinces was the topic of a panel discussion sponsored by the Committee on Library Technicians.

Convenor, Joan Ricketts (Dept. of Education Library, P.E.I.), was moderator of a panel of representatives from institutions offering library training courses in Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Programme developer, Pam Hiscock of Memorial University of Newfoundland, described that institution's two-year certificate programme in library studies. Designed for individuals presently working in libraries, the courses cover various library procedures and some theory. Teleconferencing (usually from hospitals or vocational schools) is used as a means of bringing the programme to students living in all parts of Labrador and Newfoundland.

Sheila Laidlaw, University Librarian (Univer-

sity of New Brunswick) outlined the Library Assistant Program, a twenty-six week, non-credit course, offered through the University of New Brunswick's Department of Extension. Covering a broad range of topics, this program is designed as a means of upgrading and as a broadening of experience for library workers, as well as those individuals wishing to work in libraries. (Sheila Laidlaw spoke for program coordinator Francesca Holyoke, who was unable to attend).

The Library Technicians Programme of King's Technical and Vocational Institute, Nova Scotia, was outlined by its director, Laura Draper. The Institute offers a two-year intensive programme with a thirty day field experience period during the second year. The programme requires full-time study and is not geared for part-time upgrading.

Joyce Thompson
Colchester-East Hants Regional Library

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Public Legal Education

Meg Richeson, Community Development Officer, Department of Justice
Peter Ringrose, Executive Director, Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Peter Ringrose discusses the documents covered in this session...

Librarians who deal with public enquiries about law need background in the Canadian Constitution if they are to work with issues as wide-ranging as pardons for criminal offences, or violations of the various provincial statutes.

Canada came into existence as a country with the **British North America Act** of 1867. Among other things, the **Act** lists the various powers granted the federal government and the provincial governments, thereby providing a framework for governing the country. The **BNA Act** goes to some pains to divide responsibilities of governing the country between the federal and the provincial governments. Sections 91 and 92 of the **Act** list in detail the various areas of jurisdiction allocated to each level of government in Canada.

In 1981 the federal government and nine provinces (excluding Quebec) requested the British Parliament to pass the **Canada Act**, which (1) ended the British Parliament's right to legislate for Canada, and (2) enacted the **Constitution Act, 1981**. At its proclamation in Ottawa by the Queen on 17 April 1982 the **Constitution Act, 1981** changed its name slightly to **Constitution Act, 1982**. While the **British North America Act** changed its name to **Constitution Act, 1867**, the division of powers between the federal and provincial governments was left intact.

Because the **Constitution Act, 1867** controls so many areas of our lives every informed citizen, and particularly librarians, should have at the least a working knowledge of the content of ss.91 and 92 of the **Act**. While these sections comprise only two pages of reading they directly affect the nature of Canadian life. Some examples are set out below.

- (1) **s.91:26** reserves for the federal government the right to regulate marriage and divorce. The new **Divorce Act** is a Federal Statute which has effect throughout Canada.
- (2) **s.91:27** reserves for the federal government the right to pass criminal laws. Unlike most common law countries, Canada has a uniform criminal law which is codified. In the United States, for example, individual States have the right to legislate in many criminal law areas. In Canada, this power belongs to the federal government.
- (3) **s.92:12** allows each province to pass laws about the solemnization of marriage.
- (4) **s.92:13** is one of the most important areas of jurisdiction for the provinces and is the specific constitutional authority for provincial legislation in many areas. A few examples are listed below:
 - consumer protection, small claims courts;
 - landlord and tenant statutes;
 - matrimonial property statutes;
 - child welfare statutes and social services statutes.
- (5) **s.92:15** provides for the imposition of punishments by fine or penalty (such as the penalty of imprisonment) for the breach of any provincial statute that imposes a fine or penalty. Examples of provincial statutes that impose fines or penalties are, to name a few:
 - motor vehicle statutes;
 - fish and game statutes;
 - statutes that establish provincial sales taxes.

Because sections 92:13 and 92:15 (above) allow each province to legislate in specific areas it becomes clear that information on the British Columbia Small Claims Court or Ontario Consumer Law has no practical relevance to the public of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. Since most people who are interested in Consumer Law or Small Claims Courts are unaware of this jurisdictional problem, any booklet on law from outside your province should at least have an information sticker attached, telling readers that the law applies only to the province in which it was published. In this regard a provincial public legal education association might be of assistance in classifying your materials; a reading of the above mentioned section of the Constitution Act, 1867 will allow you to do most of the work yourself.

With amendments to the Constitution in 1982 came the introduction of the **Charter** to Canadian life. The **Charter** sets out basic liberties that are associated with a free society, such as freedom of thought, freedom of the press, of religion, and the freedom to assemble and associate with others, and the freedom to move and work in any part of the country. Legal rights under the **Charter** include, among other things, the right to life, liberty, and the security of the person, protection against unreasonable search and seizure, arbitrary detention, and cruel and unusual punishment.

While the **Charter** applies only to the operation of governments in Canada, and not to private relationships, it will have a far reaching effect on Canadian society in the coming decades, primarily because it shifts responsibility for determining what is "good law" from the shoulders of parliaments to

the shoulders of the Courts. Every law passed by legislators in Canadian government always had to meet the constitutional test of jurisdiction (is it a federal or a provincial authority?) set out in the **Constitution Act, 1867**. The **Charter** now requires an additional test of every piece of legislation: does the proposed law meet with the intentions and the spirit of the **Charter of Rights and Freedoms**? The Supreme Court of Canada, in the words of former Minister of Justice John Crosbie, is now a ghostly presence in the Cabinet room as decisions of governments are made.

The **Constitution Act, 1867** and the **Charter** are reproduced at the back of any current **Criminal Code** and in a number of other documents; the thirty or forty minutes it takes to read the pertinent sections outlined above will save hours of uncertainty about direction when faced with many enquiries about legal issues.

User Fees: A Blessing Or A Curse?

The moderator was John Snow, a Trustee with the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board. The three speakers each took ten minutes to state why she was in disagreement with user fees for public libraries. A discussion followed.

Mardi Cockburn, President of the Canadian Library Trustees Assn., spoke first. She said she felt that user fees are a curse as they discriminate against the poorer individual by limiting his/her freedom to obtain the same information as other members of the public.

Ms. Cockburn raised some of the arguments in favour of user fees; that free library service, since it used tax money, was often supporting the middle-class, well-off user who can well afford to pay, and that public libraries are not as obviously for the public good as other publically funded services, like the fire and police departments.

Ms. Cockburn's feeling was that free library service is essential for an open-minded society and that the public seems, at the moment, to accept this and be willing to support a free knowledge institution because of the good it may bring to their children and thus to society generally.

She spoke of some of the provincial approaches to equal access for all and hoped that that point would be assured by all library Acts.

Diane McQuarrie, Chief Librarian for the Halifax City Public Library System, spoke for herself and her Board in being opposed to the concept of user fees for public libraries. Ms. McQuarrie felt that the way to keep user fees from being implemented is by improving the presentation of the library's value to politicians and by being clear about the kind of library service that is promoted to them.

Then followed some explanation of what the term "user fee" could cover; whether a type of material (e.g. loan of audio tapes), or a certain type of user (e.g. people from outside a certain district), or a service (e.g. charging for computerized database searching), or some other form of charging. Ms. McQuarrie felt that the public library's mandate is to increase usage. For her, the only time charges can be justified is if service cannot be provided without them.

Some other points were made. User fees in themselves do not necessarily make money, they can be more trouble to implement than they are worth. For example, if charges for a library card are too high, inhouse use and telephone reference calls will increase. And small charges, a cost of 10¢ per book sign-out, for example, are only a nuisance to the patron and to the library. Also, they may defeat your purpose. In Ms. McQuarrie's experience, computers are very popular with the less educated and poorer groups. If there are charges for using library software, these people will lose interest in the library.

It was Ms. McQuarrie's feeling that libraries with fees start to direct more and more services to those patrons willing to pay. Public libraries should have a good conceptualization of their mandate and thus the services that follow from it.

Agnes Richard, Chair of the Newfoundland and Public Libraries Board, spoke next and pondered the question "to fee or not to fee?". Will public libraries commit suicide with user fees or die a slow death through the lack of funds? Ms. Richard felt that, in the public library, user fees mean double taxation. It has traditionally been the public library that brings the public into contact with the human record, and always free of charge. User fees would mean a great change in public library service and attitude.

Though Ms. Richard felt it is true that not all who pay the tax use the public library, the small influences of small numbers add up and pervade the community. Public libraries are the backbone of a community's intellectual freedom. The public library, as the keeper of the uncensored record, helps protect the community from a possibly biased media.

Ms. Richard summed up by saying that user fees can be avoided because politicians support the idea of free information services and therefore pass library Acts to that effect. Fees mean library service for the elite and censorship by exclusion. Librarians should not compromise their ideals.

Joan Ritcey
Memorial University of Newfoundland

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News From the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University

Special Libraries Association (Eastern Canada Chapter) Prize

This year's recipient of this prize for work in special librarianship in the Master of Library Service programme at the Dalhousie University School of Library Service is Ms. Andrea Allison.

Ms. Allison has a B.Sc. in physics from Loyola University of Montreal and an M. Sc. in Astronomy from the University of British Columbia. Before entering the School of Library Service, she worked for six years as a

geophysicist in Calgary. Ms. Allison received the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council scholarship for 1984-86 to study science librarianship at Dalhousie. Her practical library experience was gained at the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information in Ottawa, Queen's University, Kingston and the Defence Research Establishment, Dartmouth.

Lorna Inness Prize

Darla Muzzerall of Porter's Lake, Halifax County is this year's winner of the Lorna Inness prize. This prize is given annually by noted book reviewer and book editor, Lorna Inness, to the student receiving the highest grade in the Collections Development class at the School of Library Service. The prize money is to be spent on Cana-

dian books to assist the recipient in the establishment of a recreational reading collection.

Ms. Muzzerall graduated from Dalhousie University with a B.A. degree, majoring in theatre. Prior to admission to the School of Library Service, she worked for three summers with the Lake Echo Recreational Association.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TREASURER'S REPORT 1985-86 Statement of Revenue and Expenditures for the year ended 30 April 1986.

Item:	1985-86 Budget as approved at AGM	1985-86 Budget as amended by Executive	1985-86 Actual
I. REVENUE:			
1. Bulletin Fund:			
a) Advertising	3,000.00		2,133.88
b) Back Issues	5.00		---
c) Royalties & Misc.	25.00		42.08
d) Subscriptions	2,000.00		2,136.13
2. Conference Fund:			
a) Receipts	700.00		10.81
b) Seed Grant Repayment	760.00		---
3. General Fund:			
a) Membership Fees	5,000.00		4,425.00
b) Other:			
i) Interest	2,167.00		2,180.05
ii) Publications Sales	30.00		33.00
iii) Miscellaneous	10.00		---
iv) General Activities Fund	1,500.00		460.85
v) Transfers from Invested Funds		*4,024.00	4,024.00
4. Previous year's surplus	1,356.03		1,356.03
TOTAL REVENUE:	\$16,553.03	20,577.03	16,801.83

Notes regarding Revenue: 1.1.d.) Subscriptions - vol. 49 - 195.00
vol. 50 - 1941.13 } 2136.13 total

3.a.) Membership Fees - 1984-85 - 30.00
1985-86 - 4200.00 } 4425.00 total
1986-87 - 195.00

3.b.) iv.) General Activities Fund - proceeds from Optical Disc Technology Workshop, Moncton, Nov. 29/85 - 460.85

3.b.) v.) GIC's cashed Nov. 6/85 - 4024.

*Authorized at Feb. 16/86 Executive Meeting (Minutes item 11.d.)

Item:	1985-86 Budget as approved at AGM	1985-86 Budget as amended by Executive	1985-86 Actual
II. EXPENDITURES:			
1. Bulletin Fund:			
a) Packaging, etc.	300.00		260.95
b) Printing	5,800.00		4,250.66
c) Postage/shipping	1,400.00		1,452.61
2. Conference Fund:			
a) Expenses	700.00		1,162.92
b) Seed Grant	500.00		500.00
3. General Fund:			
a) APLA Prize	100.00		100.00
b) Executive Travel:			
i) to CLA council meetings	600.00		475.18
ii) to APLA Executive meetings	3,800.00		3,639.82
c) Membership (CLA & BPDC)	200.00		203.00
d) Office Expenses:			
i) automated lists	200.00		---

ii) postage	400.00		348.04
iii) student assistant	160.00		160.00
iv) supplies, phone etc.	700.00		682.51
e) Executive Committees:			
i) Aims & Objectives	30.00		---
ii) Bulletin Management Board	30.00		---
iii) Committee Structure	30.00		---
iv) Finance	30.00		4.00
v) Membership	600.00		572.62
vi) Merit Award	100.00		47.30
vii) Nominating/Elections	200.00		198.13
Standing Committees:			
i) APLA Memorial Awards	30.00		---
ii) Conservation	30.00	60.00 ¹	47.52
iii) Intellectual Freedom	30.00		6.50
iv) Publications	1,000.00		196.21
v) Public Relations	630.00		---
vi) Trustees	30.00		---
vii) Library Instruction	30.00	125.00 ²	124.28
viii) Library Technicians	30.00		90.80
f) General Activities Fund	2,700.00		476.00
g) Miscellaneous	100.00	400.00 ³	67.50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$20,490.00	20,915.00	15,066.55
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS	(3,936.97)	337.97	1,735.28

Notes regarding Expenditures:

Executive Budget Amendments:

1 - authorized at Oct. 6/85 Executive Meeting (Minutes item 11.e)

2 - authorized at June 2/85 Executive Meeting (Minutes item 7.d.i.)

3 - authorized at Feb. 16/86 Executive Meeting (Minutes item 11.d.)

Notes regarding Actual Expenditures:

2.a.) Charges incurred producing and distributing the 1985 Conference Proceedings.

III. Invested Funds

Total as of 1985 AGM - \$20,000.

Total as of April 30, 1986 - \$16,000.

Note - Had we not cashed GIC's worth \$4024. Nov. 6/85, the actual 1985-86 Revenue would have been (\$16,801.83 - \$4024.) \$12,777.83, and the actual 1985-86 (Deficit)/Surplus would have been a Deficit of \$2288.72.

APLA BUDGET 1986-87			
Item:	1985-86 Budget	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Budget
I. REVENUE:			
1. Bulletin Fund:			
a) Advertising	3,000.00	2,133.88	2,200.00
b) Back Issues	5.00	---	---
c) Royalties & Misc.	25.00	42.08	40.00
d) Subscriptions	2,000.00	2,136.13	2,000.00
2. Conference Fund:			
a) Receipts	700.00	10.81	2,780.00
b) Seed Grant Repayment	760.00	---	500.00
3. General Fund:			
a) Membership Fees	5,000.00	4,425.00	4,500.00
b) Other:			
i) Interest	2,167.00	2,180.05	1,495.00
ii) Miscellaneous	10.00	---	10.00
iii) General Activities Fund	1,500.00	460.85	500.00
iv) Transfers from Invested Funds	4,024.00	4,024.00	1,000.00
4. Previous year's surplus	1,356.03	1,356.03	1,735.28
TOTAL REVENUE:	20,577.03	16,801.83	16,760.28
II. EXPENDITURES:			
1. Bulletin Fund:			
a) Packaging, etc.	300.00	260.95	900.00
b) Printing	5,800.00	4,250.66	4,400.00
c) Postage/shipping	1,400.00	1,452.61	1,450.00
2. Conference Fund:			
a) Expenses	700.00	1,162.92	1,500.00
b) Seed Grant	500.00	500.00	500.00
3. General Fund:			
a) APLA Prize	100.00	100.00	100.00
b) Executive Travel:			
i) to CLA council meetings	600.00	475.18	600.00
ii) to APLA Executive meetings	3,800.00	3,639.82	4,800.00
c) Membership (CLA & BPDC)	200.00	203.00	203.00
d) Office Expenses:			
i) automated lists	200.00	---	200.00
ii) postage	400.00	348.04	400.00
iii) student assistant	160.00	160.00	160.00
iv) supplies, phone etc.	700.00	682.51	700.00
e) Executive Committees:			
i) Aims & Objectives	30.00	---	30.00
ii) Bulletin Management Board	30.00	---	30.00
iii) Committee Structure	30.00	---	30.00
iv) Finance	30.00	4.00	30.00
v) Membership	600.00	572.62	600.00
vi) Merit Award	100.00	47.30	100.00
vii) Nominating/Elections	200.00	198.13	300.00
Standing Committees:			
i) APLA Memorial Awards	30.00	---	30.00
ii) Conservation	60.00	47.52	125.00
iii) Intellectual Freedom	30.00	6.50	30.00
iv) Publications	1,000.00	196.21	325.00
v) Public Relations	630.00	---	630.00
vi) Trustees	30.00	---	30.00
vii) Library Instruction	125.00	124.28	130.00
viii) Library Technicians	30.00	90.80	175.00
f) General Activities Fund	2,700.00	476.00	2,000.00
g) Miscellaneous	400.00	67.50	500.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$20,915.00	15,066.55	21,008.00
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS	- \$337.97	1,735.28	(4,247.72)

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Mount Allison University

The Ralph Pickard Bell Library invites applications for a Music Librarian, who, under the general direction of the University Librarian, will be responsible for the operation of the Alfred Whitehead Memorial Music Library. Duties will include ordering and cataloguing music materials, reference service to faculty and students, supervision of one full-time staff member and several student assistants. Qualifications: a Music degree (or equivalent) plus an MLS from an accredited library school.

The Ralph Pickard Bell Library invites applications for a Serials Librarian, who, under the general direction of the University Librarian, will be responsible for the operation of the Serials Department and the microform collection as well as reference service to faculty and students. Other duties include supervision of the Serials Department staff (4), updating the annual serials listing and overseeing the binding operation and microfilming. Qualifications: an undergraduate degree and an MLS from an accredited library school.

These are probationary appointments at Librarian I \$20,200 - \$25,068 or Librarian II \$22,147 - \$34,318 (85-86 rates). Submit resume and names of three referees to:

Mrs. Ruth Cunningham
Acting University Librarian
Ralph Pickard Bell Library
Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

These positions are to be filled as soon as possible.

Appointment of Coordinator of Collections Development

I am pleased to announce that Ms. Holly Melanson has accepted the position of Coordinator of Collections Development, Dalhousie University Library, effective May 12, 1986. This is a senior administrative position responsible for overall collections development, evaluation, and preservation.

Ms. Melanson is a graduate of Acadia University (B.A., Honours English) and the Dalhousie School of Library Service (M.L.S.). Ms. Melanson has extensive experience at Dalhousie University and elsewhere as a Head of Cataloguing, reference librarian and subject specialist. She presently chairs the University Library Academic Planning Committee and assists in teaching a research methods course to English honours students. Ms. Melanson has published in professional journals and is presently carrying out research on publishing in Canada.

William F. Birdsall
University Librarian

Canadian Library Association

The Board of the Canadian Library Association is pleased to announce the appointment of Jane Hanson Cooney as Executive Director. Ms. Cooney comes to CLA from the Bank Marketing Association, Chicago, where she has been vice-president and Director, Information Services since 1983. She has also worked for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce in Toronto as Information Centre Manager; at the University of Toronto as an Associate Instructor, Faculty of Library and Information Science; and for various other libraries in Montreal, Toronto and Calgary.

School of Library Service Dalhousie University

President W. Andrew MacKay is pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Mary Dykstra as director of the School of Library Service for a five year period effective 1 August 1986. She succeeds Dr. Norman Horrocks who has resigned to become Editorial Vice-president for Scarecrow Press in Metuchen, New Jersey.

Dr. Dykstra has her B.A. from Calvin College, her MLS from Dalhousie and her PH.D. from the University of Sheffield. An associate professor in the School of Library Service, Dr. Dykstra joined the faculty as a part-time lecturer in 1972, becoming full-time as an assistant professor in 1974. She spent 1982-83 with the National Film Board in Montreal where she was responsible for the implementation of Format, the national bilingual computerized information retrieval system for all Canadian audiovisual products both online and in printed catalogs.

IT'S TIME TO RENEW (Application form on verso) Membership Renewal Notice

Your membership in the
ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
expires on April 30, 1986
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Membership includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin** as well as voting privileges.

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If interested in serving on APLA committees, please indicate your choices:

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