

# APLA Bulletin

## The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

Volume 49

Number 4

ISSN 0001-2203

January, 1986

### Symposium on Library Education in Canada

#### Where Do We Go From Here?

The first step in bringing about a better understanding and possible changes to library education in Canada was taken at Calgary, October 24-26, 1985. While no earth shattering decisions were made, an opportunity was provided for library educators and the people who hire their graduates to discuss matters of mutual concern. The focus, as outlined in the program, was "an examination of the roles, relationships and responsibilities affecting library educators and practitioners."

The symposium was generously funded by the H.W. Wilson Foundation and the University of Alberta Conference Fund and sponsored by the Faculty of Library Science, University of Alberta and the Calgary Public Library. Its participants were invited from every type of library and represented eight provinces in Canada. Also in attendance was the Chairman of the ALA Committee on Accreditation, Herman L. Totten, North Texas State University.

The format of the program consisted of a speaker who addressed a particular topic, followed by a reactor panel, group discussions and general sessions in which each of the eight groups re-

ported on their discussions and conclusions. The topics addressed by the various speakers related to the following concerns:

1. *The Nature and Purpose of Graduate Education*, by Fu-Shiang Chia, Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Alberta.

In his opening remarks he emphasized that the modern university must concern itself with research and training of highly skilled professionals.

2. *Implications of Certification and Accreditation in a Canadian Context*, by Janet Fyfe, Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario.

The panel consisted of Jenniece Larsen, Dean, Faculty of Nursing, University of Manitoba; Samuel Rothstein, Professor, School of Library and Information Studies, University of British Columbia; Beth Miller, Chair, Committee on Canadian Accreditation, Canadian Library Association.

3. *Roles, Relationships and Responsibilities*, by a panel consisting of Judith McAnanama, Director, Hamilton Public Library; Richard Gardner, Doyen, Ecole de bibliothéconomie, Université de Montréal; Alixe Hambleton, Faculty

of Education, University of Regina; Judy Capes, Head, Public Lending Services, Vancouver Public Library.

The group level was where the participants got to react to the presentations and express their individual concerns and proposals, which were brought back to the full group by the recorder. It is impossible to provide the views of all groups, however, our facilitator, Norman Horrocks, did a tremendous job of summarizing the reports for the group at the end of the symposium, so you will have to read his summary in the proceedings later. A few quotes from some of the groups will give you an idea of the direction in which the discussions seemed to be going. On the question of accreditation the views were varied, some said it was a "non-issue", others asked "has Sam said it all"? On another topic related to the nature and purpose of graduate education, the comment was made "need of the university to lead, this is not occurring in this educational field. Professions serve people. This is the difference between the professional person and the scholar."

It was the consensus of at least one group that the "present approach to professional library training is appropri-

ate", however, there was a feeling that schools "need to relate the specific student to the profession while in the library school counselling office; library schools must be fair and honest about job opportunities and realities yet must recognize change."

At the conclusion of the symposium the question raised was "where do we go from here?" While there was value in what had taken place so far, if it were to translate into any kind of positive action there should be an ongoing plan for follow-up. We were advised by the organizers that the proceedings of this symposium will be published and while that was good in itself, the opportunity for similar symposiums in future should be considered. After further discussion it was agreed that a second symposium will be held at a future date at a location to be decided upon. The participants "reeled in their lines" and set sail for their respective hometowns feeling that much had been accomplished and that there will be another time to take up where we left off.

Pearce J. Penney  
Newfoundland Public Library Services

### Public Legal Education and Libraries

Why do people need legal information and education and why should libraries help satisfy that need? Marion Richardson, Community Development Officer, Program Policy and Law Information Development Section, federal Department of Justice, suggested the following answers to these questions at a meeting of the Newfoundland Library Association.

#### 1. Ignorance is no excuse

One reason that people need legal information is that section 19 of the Criminal Code states, "Ignorance of the law by a person who commits an offence is not an excuse for committing this offence." By virtue of this section, ignorance, whether of the existence of the law or of its meaning, scope or application, is no defence. Thus, for example, an accused's ignorance that a drug had been added to the schedule of the Food

and Drug Act is no defence to a charge of trafficking in that drug. Given that there are over 700 sections of the Criminal Code and major changes occurring such as those in the impaired driving and divorce laws, a great deal of public legal education is necessary to ensure that the public is not ignorant of the law.

#### 2. Prevention

There are two aspects to the preventive role of legal education. The first is that knowledge of one's responsibilities under the law can help prevent legal problems and help keep small legal problems from escalating into major ones. Just knowing when to seek legal advice will prevent problems and ensure responsible actions under the law.

The second aspect is that some studies have shown that young people who have some understanding of the func-

tion and purpose of the legal system are less likely to violate laws.

#### 3. Unknown rights are no rights

If people do not know that they have rights, to all intents and purposes they do not have them because they cannot exercise them. If, for example, a student working for the summer does not know that at the end of the job he or she has a right to vacation pay, the student may not take any action if the employer fails to pay vacation pay. Or if an employee is laid off merely because she is pregnant and she does not seek redress, she does not have the right of redress because she is ignorant of the fact that she has a recourse to her dismissal. The Charter of Rights has provided and will continue to provide a need for public legal education as its meaning for the daily lives of people becomes clearer.

#### 4. Fear and loathing syndrome

Words frequently associated with lawyers in the public mind are crooked, shyster and expensive. Comments such as, "You only need a lawyer when you're in trouble" or "I've never been to one" also illustrate the "fear and loathing syndrome." Education about the law can help eliminate the lack of understanding that results in fear and loathing.

#### 5. Part of everyday life

Law is part of everything in life. From before birth until after death, people's activities and relationships are regulated by law. Driving a car, renting an apartment, watching television — virtually every ordinary daily activity — brings people into contact with laws and regulations which they may need to know about to function effectively.

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# 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:

<b>President</b> Elizabeth Hamilton Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick Fredericton, N.B.	<b>Past-President</b> William F. Birdsall Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.	<b>Vice-President and President Elect</b> Richard H. Ellis Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Nfld. St. John's, Nfld.
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<b>Councillor (Aims and Objectives)</b> Gwyn Pace Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S.	<b>Councillor (Membership)</b> 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.

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

The offices available for nominations this year are as follows:

Vice-President, President Elect  
Vice-President for Newfoundland  
Vice-President for Nova Scotia  
Treasurer (must reside in Nova Scotia and serves for three years)  
Councillor (Membership, two year term)  
Please send nominations, post-marked no later than February 28, 1986, to:  
William F. Birdsall  
Convenor, Nominating Committee  
APLA  
c/o Killam Library  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4H8

Points of information:

1. No member of the Nominating Committee shall be eligible for nomination (other members of this year's Committee are Charles Cameron and Gwyn Pace).
2. Any member may nominate any other member for elective office.
3. Every person nominated shall be a member in good standing of the Association and shall file a letter of acceptance with the secretary of the Association.

## From The President's Desk

### Report on the Canadian Library Association Council Meeting and Planning Session

It is rare that an organization takes an initiative in examining its successes and weaknesses in a non-crisis climate. It is even more rare to have such an initiative planned so that the organization moves beyond introspection to arrive at a strategic plan for action. The CLA Council, in conjunction with staff members from CLA Headquarters, held a two-day planning session prior to its regular fall meeting. The Atlantic region was well represented at both sessions through the presence on Council of Iain Bates (Treasurer), Diane MacQuarrie (2nd Vice-President, CLA), Mardi Cockburn (CLTA President), and myself, as APLA President.

Guided by an outside consulting firm, the Council went through a number of planning exercises which brought out the central issues which are to comprise the CLA's strategic plan. Central to, and affecting all other issues was the issue of recruitment and retention of CLA members. As the Association does have the firm of Thorne, Stevenson and Kellogg engaged in carrying out a membership survey, with a final report due by the March CLA Council meeting, implementation steps towards that goal were not delineated in detail.

Also identified as important to this key issue of membership were matters of communications and Association organization. Regarding the latter, CLA Council approved the establishment of a presidential commission to prepare a report suggesting remedies for the problems enunciated at the session. Related issues of public relations and public image, pressure and lobbying activities, and technology were also singled out as key issues requiring attention by the association. To address the latter issue, a task force will be set up with an extensive mandate involving the impact of technology on libraries. A consultant will be hired to provide recommendations on public relations issues. A detailed report on the planning session will be included in the next issue of *Felicitier*.

Just having come from an intense planning endeavour, it should have been expected that the CLA Council meeting immediately following the planning session was an exceptionally lively one. Of interest to APLA members is the consideration by CLA of the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting regarding the accreditation of library technician programmes. Arising from discussions of correspondence on this matter is the establishment of a task force to examine the roles and responsibilities of librarians and library technicians, the commitment of CLA to refine the self-study for use in evaluation (currently

being tested by two institutions) and finally, the charge to the CLA Committee on Library Technicians (Role and Education) to present to the Fall CLA Council meeting a feasibility study on the establishment of an accreditation process for library technician programmes.

Another issue which has concerned APLA since *Library Literature* dropped the *APLA Bulletin* has been the omission of some provincial and regional library bulletins in the *Canadian Periodical Index (CPI)*. Following discussion and subsequent endorsement of the policy to include all CLA periodical publications in *CPI*, Council directed CLA to consider the indexing of provincial and regional library bulletins in *CPI* as well.

The Council also gave direction to a set of guidelines for intellectual freedom to be prepared, particularly giving guidance on matters related to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and suitable action for intellectual freedom challenges. The recently released report from the Subcommittee of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Culture and Communications, *A Charter of Rights for Creators*, occupied Council's attention for a considerable amount of time. Many concerns of the library community regarding copyright were not adequately addressed, and the CLA Committee on Copyright has been asked to prepare a paper in response to the report.

The CLA Council also expressed concern for the closure of federal libraries, and will be acting upon these concerns by representations to appropriate government bodies. Regional and provincial library presidents will also be taking the matter to their constituents. On a more positive note, support by the library community of the 1986 Statistical Canada Census was voiced; all librarians are urged to promote the census and ensure that the census has a high profile. As this program was one earmarked for cutbacks, and subsequently reinstated, it is essential that we show our support for the program in a visible manner.

Also discussed was the planning for the 1986 Canadian Library Association conference, which will be held in conjunction with ASTED. The report of the Planning committee indicated that 130 sessions have been slated for the conference programme, with a flat fee of \$180.00 covering all sessions. The conference, a tremendous planning effort, should be on each and every librarian's calendar for 1986. More information will be available at the end of February.



# june 3 census day

# le 3 juin recensement

## A Few Changes in Store For the 1986 Census of Canada

The 1986 Census of Population and Census of Agriculture will take place on June 3, 1986. On that day, over nine million Canadian households will complete a census questionnaire which asks questions about age, sex, marital status, language and housing. Most households will be asked nine questions, while a sample of households — one in five — will be asked to answer a longer questionnaire with 23 additional questions on topics such as education, migration, income, labour force participation and occupation.

The primary purpose of the census is to provide detailed statistical information about the population as well as social and economic conditions affecting it. Major trends and developments of the last few years suggest it would be highly unlikely that the 1981 Census data could remain adequate until 1991. For this reason, a full-scale Census of Population and Census of Agriculture will be conducted mid-decade for the first time. Previously, in 1956, 1966 and 1976, abbreviated or mini-censuses had been conducted which asked only a few basic questions. The 1986 Census makes a number of distinctive changes to the 1981 Census, not only in format, but also in style.

Over the decades the categories of required information have been changed by the addition or deletion of census questions. For example, Canadians will no longer be asked their religion, the number of bathrooms they have or the kind of fuel used for water heating. Other questions being dropped from the 1981 questionnaire include: age at first marriage; fertility; school attendance; need for housing repairs and length of residency.

The 1986 Census questionnaire will be shorter and simpler than those in the past. The content has been organized into 13 modules or subject areas, to help streamline the process of collecting data. One of these new modules explores the characteristics of Canada's work force. This is included because more detailed information about educational background is required to forecast the needs of the labour market in terms of job training and retraining programmes. No such data has been collected since a special survey in the seventies.

Another new question added to the 1986 Census addresses the needs of native peoples. The provisions in Canada's constitution which relate to aboriginal rights have created the need for a more

detailed analysis of this segment of the population. There is a wide range of existing government programs designed to improve the social and economic welfare of native people. These programs include the provision of housing, health care, training and employment — all of which rely on census data to be carried out.

A separate question relating to the disabled is included in the 1986 Census on the recommendation of the Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped. It is intended to identify the size and characteristics of this group while helping to demonstrate where they are located geographically.

In addition to the questions asked of the respondents, Census representatives will collect information on structural types of all dwellings enumerated. Dwellings will be classified as either single-detached houses, apartments in buildings of five or more storeys, mobile and moveable homes, or other types of dwellings.

In an effort to make the census questions understandable to the various ethnic groups which make up Canada, there will be dramatic changes in the use of various languages in printing census forms. For the first time, both of Canada's official languages will be included in a bilingual short form. In cases of respondents not being home, census representatives will deliver copies of the long form in both French and English.

The Census of Agriculture, which coincides with the Census of Population, will also see some changes this time around. Canada's farmers will be asked the total operating expenses of running their business, including interest payments. This information will give a much clearer image of the farm industry in Canada, as will other new questions on the use of computers for farm business, and the use of irrigation and tile drainage on Canadian farms.

Both Census of Population and Census of Agriculture respondents will receive an explanation of why the questions are being asked with their questionnaires, another substantial change in the 1986 Census.

The 1986 results will be made available in various forms. The publication program will include the most popular data series, comprehensive tabulations (nationally and provincially), demographic and economic profiles by geographic area and analytical studies on particular social trends. Many of the popular products will continue to be produced as they have in the past.

### How Libraries Can Help Promote the Census

Listed below are examples of how libraries are lending their support to the 1986 Census. Most of these activities are easily undertaken with minimum effort. Yet, in combination with the enterprise of hundreds of other Canadians, a tremendous impact can result.

- Include the Census slogan "June 3 is Census Day — Count Yourself In" on internal and external written communications, e.g., in bold letters at the bottom of information circulars, etc.

- Display posters supplied by Statistics Canada in locations where they will be seen by the public and on employee bulletin boards.

- Use a Census mailing insert or handout for your customers, reminding them of the Census and demonstrating your support.

- Place tent cards, provided by Statistics Canada, on public counters during May/June '86.

- Place bookmarks, supplied by Statistics Canada, in books loaned out a few weeks before and a few days after Census Day.

- Include articles developed by Statistics Canada on the importance of the Census in employee and/or client newsletters.

For more information contact the Census Communications Centre in Halifax at (902) 426-8404 or the Census Communications Centre in St. John's, (709) 772-4298.

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### 6. Citizenship and involvement in law reform

In order to be involved in changing laws to better suit their wishes, people have to first inform themselves about the laws. The success of lobbying efforts such as that of women on the equality section of the Charter of Rights could never have been achieved without massive educational input.

### 7. Misinformation

Misinformation about the law bombards people from American television and books; even news from one province may contain legal information that is not applicable elsewhere in Canada. Legal myths abound such as the persistent "fact" that tenants cannot be evicted during the winter months, which is, in fact, not a law anywhere in North America. This sort of misinformation has obvious potential for disaster and needs to be replaced with correct information.

### Libraries

Given these reasons for needing public legal education, why should libraries be involved in providing it? Briefly, Ms. Richardson said that libraries had several advantages over other agencies that provide legal information. Inquiries at a library can be made anonymously, not always the case with, for example, making tax enquiries of Revenue Canada.

Library workers have experience and training in interview skills which should help the public get satisfactory responses to their questions. Also, people generally are comfortable with libraries and trust the information they get there.

### Sources

Librarians who want more information about legal materials should contact:

Canadian Law Information Council  
Legal Information Secretariat  
Suite 201, 2409 Yonge Street  
Toronto, Ontario, M4P 2E7

Some of their titles of interest are:  
— *Selecting Legal Materials and What to Do With Them Once You've Got Them*. 1985;

— *Community PLEI Checklist: Public Legal Education and Information*. 1984 - pamphlet;

— *Before the First Day: Teaching Law For the First Time: Teaching Tips* (ISBN: 0-920358-26-8) and *Bibliography* (ISBN: 0-920358-27-6). 1982;

*Acquisitions List* — twice yearly;  
*Network News* — quarterly.

Other useful sources include:  
*Resource News* (ISSN 0228-0779) - 10 times per year from: Legal Resource Centre, Faculty of Extension, University of Alberta, 10049-81 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 1W7.

*Audiovisual Catalogue*: Legal Services Society, Box 8, Suite 200, 1140 Pender Street West, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4G1.

## 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

# NEWS

## Nova Scotia

The Dartmouth Regional Library hired six people through the Municipal Employment Program for three months to help various library departments upgrade access to materials, repair films and books, index collections and files and develop information files. In the Annapolis Valley Region, Katimavik volunteers have been performing clerical duties at the headquarters office.

The executive of the Library Boards Association of Nova Scotia are calling on boards to assist in planning a workshop on library leadership (WILL) for Atlantic region trustees. Pauline Himmelman, who chairs the South Shore regional board, attended CLTA executive meetings in the fall and is supporting the idea of a WILL workshop for the area.

Tim Wynne-Jones visited several Nova Scotia libraries during the Children's Book Festival. This author of children's and adult books, who also composes music for "Fraggle Rock," appears to have been a great hit wherever he visited.

The South Shore Regional Library has taken on a variety of new equipment with varying success. The Uniden phone switching system and Minolta copier are proving more satisfactory than the equipment being used in the Envoy 100 trials.

To celebrate the art of the illustrator during the Children's Book Festival, the Dartmouth Regional Library mounted

a show of Dartmouth children's illustrations of Canadian books. For armchair adventurers, Dartmouth had programs featuring an Arctic explorer and entertainment by Hindu dancers.

## New Brunswick

LINK, an association of librarians in the Saint John area, sponsored a recent demonstration of the BOOKTRAK Circulation System in a local elementary school library. This system, part of Bibliofiche's Library Management System, operates on an Apple microcomputer in the school library. Implementation of the system, to control about 9,000 items, was done by Laurie Mills, a teacher in the school. Data entry and ongoing functions are carried on by Mr. Mills and several volunteer parents. The demonstration showed the circulation and search capacities of the system.

Fredericton-based entertainer, Lutia Lauzon, brought her unique blend of song, story and music to branch libraries in the York Region in December. Her 15 branch, 28 performance tour was made possible by funding from the provincial Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, the New Brunswick Federation of Musicians and local library boards. The star of the television show, "The Blue Rainbow," Ms. Lauzon delighted audiences of all ages.

On October 28 and November 4, 1985, a workshop on reference services

was given to the Albert-Westmoreland-Kent Regional Library by Thérèse Arseneault. The objective was to make the staff more knowledgeable about the reference resources of the Moncton Public Library and to show them the scope of questions the library can and does answer. Information received by Ms. Arseneault at the CLA reference interview workshop in May was also shared with the staff.

Dr. Guy Sylvestre officially opened the Special Collections Room at the Central Library in Saint John on November 26, 1985. Dr. Sylvestre, president of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, addressed a large crowd of invited guests and members of the public.

Award-winning author, Philippe Beha of Montreal, visited several New Brunswick libraries during the Children's Book Festival. In Perth-Andover, a local illustrator, Shirley Bear, spoke to children at the library and in Sussex, the library was visited by children's author Barbara Smucker. As a Children's Book Festival project, the West Branch of the Saint John library corresponded with local and national celebrities, asking them to share their favourite childhood book. Gracious replies were received from many people, including Jeanne Sauvé, Mila Mulrone and Eileen Travis but no answer from Wayne Gretzky (yet).

Christmas projects at public libraries included a craft fair in Campobello, crafts workshops in Kennebecasis and the production and sale of a Christmas cookbook in Oromocto.

The Protestant Orphans Home has made a donation of \$800 for the establishment of a toy lending library in the Sackville Public Library. A less voluntary donation was made by two Memramcook men found guilty of the rental of obscene video tapes. They were sentenced to donate \$300 each to the Albert-Westmoreland-Kent Regional Library for the purchase of educational materials.

The work of trustees and volunteers was particularly praised at the opening of a new building for the St-Antoine Public Library. In addition to government grants of \$63,000, \$4,500 was raised through a public fund-raising campaign for equipment and furniture.

At the fall meeting of the Saint John area libraries, the possibility of holding the 1987 APLA conference in Saint John was discussed.

## Newfoundland

Newfoundland Library Week had two particularly successful features this year. The media coverage was good. There was a big sponsored advertisement in the *Evening Telegram* and stories in other papers as well as "commercials" on CBC radio and television, produced with technical assistance from the CBC. Response to the contest was also very good with 1,500 entries being received from library users of all ages.

Approximately 30 library trustees attended a trustee workshop for west coast library trustees in Corner Brook in November. Speakers included Kelvin Fowler, chairman of the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board, and Pearce Penney, chief provincial librarian,

among others. This very successful event was the first of its kind to be held in western Newfoundland in many years. Mr. Fowler's animated presentation on fund-raising was one of the highlights of the day.

The Newfoundland Library Association meeting in November featured a discussion of public legal education with speakers from the federal Department of Justice and the Public Library Education Association of Newfoundland.

## People

The Queen Elizabeth II Library Memorial University of Newfoundland has appointed a systems librarian **Slavko Manojlovich**. He comes from the Social Science Department Computing Laboratory at the University of Western Ontario and has previous experience in systems at the University of Saskatchewan and reference at Windsor.

New library board chairmen in the Saint John region are **Henry M. Hardt**, Saint John Free Public Library, **Keith Alward**, Sussex Public Library and **James Stewart**, Ross Memorial Library.

**Claude Potvin**, director of the Albert-Westmoreland-Kent Regional Library has been appointed to the Board of the New Brunswick Museum for a three year term.

**Anne Hart**, head of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Queen Elizabeth II Library, has published *The Life and Times of Miss Jane Marple*, a fictional biography of the Agatha Christie detective. The book, Ms. Hart's first published by Dodd, Mead & Co., publishes Christie's novels and her autobiography.

Staff changes in the Saint John region recently include the resignation of children's librarian **Gertrude Hasler**, the transfer of **Ofelia Anderson** from the Kennebecasis Public Library to the Adult Services Department of the Central Library and the hiring of **Barb McKay** to fill a vacancy at Kennebecasis Public.

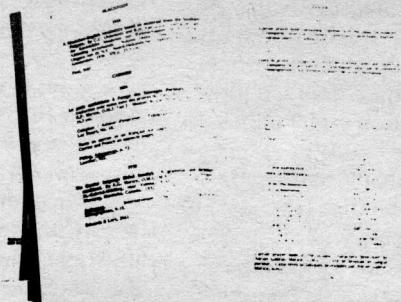
Noted Halifax librarian **Mildred McLaren** died November 5, 1985. She worked at the Halifax Memorial Library, Nova Scotia Archives, Kello Medical Library and the Killam Library at Dalhousie University. She was a past president of the Halifax Library Association and a supporter of many of the city's cultural organizations.

Two charter members of the St. Andrews Library Board in New Brunswick retired recently. **Betty Smith** and **W. Walker** had both served on the board since 1963.

## Coming event

Canadian Association of Law Librarians 1986 annual conference at Hotel Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, May 12-14, 1986. Sessions on law related topics. Pre-conference workshop entitled "Effective Meetings at Work". For more information write to Ms. Margaret Murphy, C.A.L.L. Program Committee Chairperson, N.S. Legislative Library, P.O. Box 396. Registration \$100 for members, \$110 for non-members, pre-conference workshop \$75.

For a better knowledge of the written linguistic heritage of the Canadian Native peoples:



### *Books in Native Languages in the Rare Book Collections of the National Library of Canada*

This is the basic source for rare documents in Canadian native languages. It lists more than 500 titles in 58 languages or dialects published before 1950 and held in the Rare Book Room or in the Music Division of the National Library of Canada: books (mostly religious, including hymnals) written in or translated into indigenous languages, dictionaries and grammars. With indexes of translators, authors and editors, printers and publishers, and titles.

*Books in Native Languages in the Rare Book Collections of the National Library of Canada* can be ordered from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9. Price (subject to change without notice): \$12.50 in Canada, \$15.00 elsewhere. Catalogue number: SN3-133/1985. ISBN 0-660-53030-9. Each order should be accompanied by a cheque payable to the Receiver General for Canada.



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Canada

# NEWS

## Hubert Button

It is with a great deal of sadness that the Albert-Westmoreland-Kent Regional Library informs the library community of the death of Mr. Hubert Button on October 23, 1985, at the age of 84.

Mr. Button's involvement with libraries was varied: he was chairman of the Moncton Public Library Board from 1947 to 1978; chairman of the Albert-Westmoreland-Kent Regional Library Board from 1957 to 1971; and chairman of the New Brunswick Library Council from 1967 to 1972. Mr. Button was called "Mr. Library" by many and played a major role in the development of the New Brunswick public library network.

Born in Bedford, England, Mr. Button immigrated to Canada in 1927 and came to Moncton in 1931. He was a trained expert in oriental carpets.

Joining KKCW Radio in 1945 in Moncton, he organized and managed the Moncton Music Festival during the years that KKCW sponsored the event. In 1959, he went to work for KKCW-TV as executive assistant to the president

and remained there until his retirement in 1972 when the station was sold.

He was the first library trustee to receive the APLA Award of Merit in 1978.

Over the years, Mr. Button participated in many conventions of the Canadian Library Association and the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. He helped in the creation of the Pied Piper Book Club which was formed in the fifties to promote reading among the children; this club originated in the Moncton Public Library and spread to other libraries in the province and in the country.

In the fifties, he was one of the few who believed in the regional library concept, and he was instrumental in the formation of the first regional library in New Brunswick, that being in Moncton.

Hubert Button was an exemplary public library trustee who devoted the best and most active years of his life to the promotion of public library service. His dedication, great energy, genuine interest and his contribution will be remembered by all.

## Optical Disk Technology

On November 29, 1985, 68 participants attended a workshop on optical disk technology, at the Hotel Beausejour, in Moncton. The local organizers of this APLA sponsored workshop termed the day "a success". Librarians, technicians, and educators came from all three Maritime Provinces, the majority being from the Moncton area.

Specialists in the field of videodisks spoke of its impact on libraries, as a means for information storage and retrieval, preservation of audio, audio-visual images, texts and machine-readable data. Roddy Duchesne, of the National Library of Canada, started off the day with an overview of this new technology and proved to be a key person in answering various questions from the audience. Fred Stinton, representing Peak Films Ltd., gave practical information, with the aid of audio-visual equipment; these exhibits were later available to anyone who wished to browse or do research on them. Dennis Mole, from GEAC Computers International Inc., presented his paper titled "Optical Data Disc: An Introductory Survey". David Fritsch, of University Microfilms International, wrapped up the day with a video presentation, on the information delivery module.

More information may be obtained by contacting the individual speakers, at the following addresses and phone numbers:

Roddy Duchesne  
Senior Network Officer  
Office for Network Development  
National Library of Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N4  
telephone: (819) 997-7991

David R. Fritsch  
Canadian area sales manager  
University Microfilms International  
300 North Zeeb Road  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  
U.S.A. 48106  
telephone: (313) 761-4700, ext. 203  
1-800-343-5299, ext. 203

Dennis Mole  
GEAC Computers International Inc.  
350 Steelcase Road  
Markham, Ontario  
L3R 1B3  
telephone: (416) 475-0525

Fred Stinton  
PEAK Films Inc.  
Box 266  
Port Hope, Ontario  
L1A 3W4  
telephone: (416) 885-6239

Reported by  
Jeanne Maddix  
for the Organizing Committee

## Notice

The Canadian Federation of University Women is offering two Reading Stimulation Grants of \$850 each for the purchase of children's books for public library use in areas in Canada where the library budget is limited and the need is great. Conditions: the staff member in charge of the children's department must be a qualified librarian, or an experienced children's library assistant, working under a qualified librarian; or,

the library must be, or in the process of becoming, a member of the Regional Library System directed by a qualified Regional Librarian.

Application forms will be sent when request is made to: Mrs. Denise O'Connor, 2162 Pashak Court, Mississauga, Ontario L5A 1H7. Please indicate whether forms are required in English or in French. The closing date for receipt of completed application forms is March 31, 1986.

## USER EDUCATION

### MAILBOX

Compiled by:  
APLA Committee on Library Instruction

The Committee on Library Instruction will be running this regular information exchange column in the *Bulletin*. Readers are invited to submit questions regarding user education, and/or replies to published questions to:

APLA Committee on Library  
Instruction  
c/o Susan McLean  
Halifax City Regional Library  
5381 Spring Garden Road  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 1E9

## Letters

I would be interested in hearing from public libraries that have developed and use pathfinders. How would you rate their success as self-help aids for students and as a means of aiding the often overworked reference staff? Any samples would also be appreciated.

Linda Sherlow Lowdon  
Community Services Librarian  
Dartmouth Regional Library

I have recently offered a free five-evening course on "How to Use Your Library" to interested adults. Ten completed the course. Do any other public libraries do this? I'd be interested in how you handle diverse backgrounds, course content, length, etc. Please contact:

Frances Anderson  
South Shore Regional Library  
P.O. Box 34, Bridgewater  
Nova Scotia, B4V 2W6

## New Edition of *Film Canadiana*

*Film Canadiana 1983-1984*, Canada's national filmography, has been published by the National Library of Canada, the National Film, Television and Sound Archives, the National Film Board of Canada and the Cinéma-thèque québécoise. This authoritative catalogue includes bibliographic data on over 2500 Canadian films produced in 1983 and 1984, a variety of useful indexes (subject, director, producer, production company, feature films, co-productions), and an indispensable directory of Canadian producers and distributors with up-to-date addresses and phone numbers for over 1500 film organizations.

*Film Canadiana* is an essential reference source for all organizations and individuals concerned with Canadian film. Direct orders and payment (\$20/catalogue, plus provincial sales tax, if applicable, payable to the Receiver General for Canada) to: Customer Services, National Film Board of Canada, P.O. Box 6100, Station A, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3H5.

The director of producers and distributors can also be searched online through UTLAS. Each UTLAS record includes listings of officials and contacts, related addresses and telephone numbers and special notes.

## POSITION AVAILABLE LIBRARIAN II

The Saint John Regional Library requires a Librarian II to direct, supervise and promote the Children's Department of the Saint John Free Public Library located at One Market Square, Saint John, New Brunswick. There is additional responsibility involved in serving as a Regional resource person for children's services.

Duties will include selection and recommendation of children's materials to be purchased for the Region and some public service work.

Qualifications: Degree in Library Science from an accredited library school.  
— Knowledge of print and non-print material for children  
— Demonstrated ability as a children's librarian  
— Public Relations involvement including public speaking  
— Supervisory experience  
— Ability to work in both Canadian official languages would be an asset

Salary Range: \$25,253.00 - \$30,262.00  
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Apply with full resume to:

Dr. Mary Eileen Travis  
Regional Librarian  
Saint John Regional Library  
One Market Square  
Saint John, N.B.  
E2L 4Z6  
on or before January 31, 1986.

Inglis, Gordon

*More Than Just a Union: the Story of the NFFAWU.* St. John's, Jesperson Pr., 1985.

331 p. illus. ISBN 0-920502-60-1, \$32.00

Sinclair, Peter R.

*From Traps to Draggers: Domestic Commodity production in Northwest Newfoundland, 1850-1982.* St. John's, Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1985

ix, 171 p. illus, ISBN 0-919666-47-7, \$9.00.

(Social and Economic Studies No. 31)

These two new works are of importance for the light they shed on the inshore fishery in Newfoundland. Yet they differ considerably in style and purpose. Both belong in collections reflecting an interest in current affairs in the Atlantic Provinces.

*More Than Just a Union: The Story of the NFFAWU* is a rich and readable history of the first 14 years of the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food, and Allied Workers Union. Inglis traces the union's roots to the experiences of two of its prime movers, Father Desmond ("Des") McGrath and Richard Cashin, at St. Francis Xavier University. His account follows the union from its start as a small band of fishermen in the Port au Choix area of Newfoundland's northwest coast, through the struggle to include both fishermen and fish plant workers in the first such union in Atlantic Canada, to the union's present position as the largest representative of fishery workers in the region.

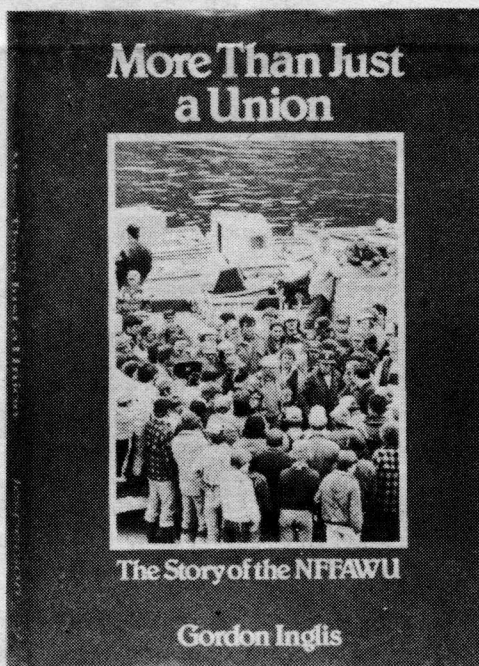
Inglis recognizes that the story is a "rattling good tale" in its own right, and this sensibility contributes to a fast-moving and very readable account. Inglis brings to his task, however, a considerable feel for Newfoundland's social and political situation during these years as well as his training as a social anthropologist. He manages to place developments in the history of the union squarely in the context of the larger history of the province and in the context of the history of other attempts to organize fishermen and plant workers in the Atlantic Provinces. The pivotal role of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (and the timely intervention of its president, Patrick E. Gorman), generally much less well known than the personalities of the individuals associated with the movement, is set out quite clearly.

The book is a rich source of recent political and economic history. There is an intriguing view of the 1972 election which toppled Smallwood, for those who are disinclined to believe that the "bad old days" were really that bad. The degree to which the inshore fishery is a different fishery in each community is amply demonstrated as this account moves from community to community. The changing perception of the relative roles of the fishermen and plant workers vis-à-vis the plant owners and managers is tellingly demonstrated in the account of the Burgeo strike. As well, Inglis raises a number of issues by implication. Why, for instance, in a time of constantly declining fish landings (1969-1973) did plant operators engage in a flurry of plant expansion? True, the price of the product was increasing, but it hardly makes sense to simply add overhead.

## Two Reviews

Nor does government policy remain unexamined. There is background material here for the current dispute between the provincial and federal governments' positions on factory freezer trawlers. It is interesting to note that only the union has consistently followed the same policy in this regard. There is considerable discussion of the impact of the union in the policy arena, and it is clear that what was once a federal-provincial debate is now a three-cornered discussion. It is also somewhat disheartening to have a decade of provincial initiatives in this essential industry pass before your eyes leaving the firm impression that the storied chocolate factories, knitting mills, and hockey stick ventures, not to mention the relatively successful refinery at Come by Chance, have their contemporary equivalents in government plans to revitalize, re-create and restructure the fishery.

Beyond the personalities, the union itself comes under some scrutiny. Its current link with the NDP in the province is seen not to be of great value to either party. There are strains resulting from the representation of both plant workers and fishermen, although these seem to be of less importance than the strains resulting from the representation of so many different types of fishermen. The inshore fishery in Newfoundland is clearly not a unified whole. David Alexander has already pointed out the fractiousness of the fish companies among themselves (*inter alia* in his *The Decay of Trade*) and the fishermen are not of a different breed.



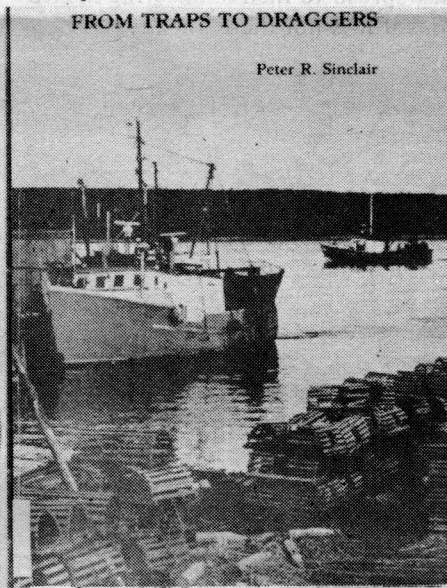
Physically the book is quite attractive and represents the growing of maturity of the press. There is a select bibliography and an index. In an apparent attempt to make the work even more readable, footnote indicators have not been added to the text, but the notes themselves are included at the end of the book, keyed to page numbers. While the presence of footnote indicators in the text may be an annoyance in a work already poorly written, the level of writing in this work could easily have supported the more usual format and the greater precision would have been welcome.

I heartily recommend this title to all libraries in the region. If your technical processing staff is prone to reading, buy two. The first copy may take a long time to get out of cataloguing.

*From Traps to Draggers* is an attempt to analyse technological and societal changes in the inshore fishery in the Port au Choix/Port Saunders area of Newfoundland. The subtitle overstates the period under study, as the focus is clearly on the period 1970-1982.

At the outset it should be said that the bulk of the book is quite accessible to an individual primarily concerned with a description of the fishery and who is only secondarily interested in attempts to deal with the theoretical framework through which the fishery is understood. The book reads, to a considerable extent, like social anthropology and is similar in that respect to other titles issued by the Institute. However, the theoretical framework is, in itself, of interest. Just as it is necessary to understand a considerable amount of national and international political and economic history before attempting to write a local history which records the particular expression of larger trends and forces, it is also necessary to develop technical categories sufficient to the analysis of social phenomena before they can be said to be understood.

Sinclair points out that the focus of previous attempts to develop analytical categories to deal with transitional forms of production between subsistence (where all the value created remains with the producer) and capitalist forms (where labour is bought and sold and the value created by it is transferred to the capitalist) have focused on agricultural production and analyses of "family" farms or landed peasantry. His attempt is not to establish a case based



on a parallel between the family farm and the family fishing enterprise, but to apply the analytical categories developed in the former context to the latter.

One of the virtues of this sort of study, and Sinclair exemplifies it well, is that it does not deal with a theoretical construct in the abstract, but in the midst of the untidy details of complex situations created by individuals in pursuit of the best way to survive. There are innumerable niches (to borrow a concept from ecology) for survival, even while pursuing the harvest of the various species of marine fauna. Sinclair makes it clear that there is not "a" fishery, even if considering a single locale, but a number of different attempts to harvest species from lobster to salmon. While some species are harvested with a clearly dominant technology (e.g. lobsters), others remain subject to a sizeable array of mechanisms (e.g. cod).

In addition to the efforts of individu-

als, Sinclair analyses the impact of government policy, both federal and provincial, on the pursuit of the harvest. Not surprisingly, he finds it ambiguous and without clear direction. This is not to say it is without impact. However the impact, taken in sum, does not tend to either promote or retard the general development of a capitalist fishery in a dramatic way.

The introduction of mobile gear in this area is tailor made for the sort of investigation that Sinclair proposes. In the time span indicated, a number of fishermen changed from fixed gear (traps and gill nets) to mobile gear (otter trawls or "draggers"). There was an ensuing change in the social pattern of the fishing crews, from kinship groups to "the best man for the job", and an obvious necessity to generate the maximum yield, even when it went beyond current subsistence needs, in order, *inter alia*, to invest in yet newer technology. Given these developments, there are theoretical questions that need to be answered about 1) the status of the skipper/owner, 2) the degree to which value created by the members of the crew is transferred away from the producers, and 3) to whom it accrues.

The analysis of the role of the skipper/owner is probably most successful. It is recognized that while he is a petty capitalist in that he alone owns the means of production, he is also dependent in that he accepts the price for his production that is set elsewhere. Unlike a true capitalist he does not participate in the control of the price of his product and he invests much of his own labour power in all aspects of production.

The matter of the transfer of value raises some very interesting questions. The analysis of the role of the crew members is made more difficult by the fact that, while the value created by their labour is greater than they receive, they remain the best paid labourers in the region. Stated in this form, one does not see much difficulty. However, the technical term used to describe the transfer of value away from the producer is "exploitation". It is somewhat startling to characterize workers who are earning considerably more than the community norm as "exploited". It is also a bit grating to consider the fairly close working relation between dragger crews and their skipper as the exploitation of the former by the latter. Yet Sinclair clearly demonstrates that there is value created in this endeavour which is transferred out of the hands of the producers.

Having dealt with the skipper/owner and the crew, Sinclair does not really address the question of the transfer of value as a separate concern. This is unfortunate, as additional analysis of this matter might well have further illuminated the degree to which the apparent capitalist is in fact dependent. To this reviewer, there appears to be the basis of an argument that this form of production will survive because it is integrated into the capitalist economy through the transfer of surplus value to other, larger and more independent, enterprises (e.g. the gear manufacturers). However, this implied view of the function of the fishery remains to be confirmed by the appropriate studies, both theoretical and econometric.

*From Traps to Draggers* is strongly recommended for both Atlantic Studies programs and sociology/political economy collections.

By Richard Ellis  
Queen Elizabeth II Library  
Memorial University of Newfoundland

## CLA Seminar

The performance appraisal workshop organized by CLA and co-sponsored by the Dalhousie School of Library Service in Halifax was well attended by people from the Atlantic provinces. The workshop was presented by Carol Sinclair and Ross Roxborough from the Ottawa office of Touche Ross. Both Sinclair and Roxborough have had practical experience in managing and advising in the human resource field including performance appraisal in institutions such as libraries and hospitals. Their presentations were well organized and included the use of handouts, overheads and flip charts. Audience members were encouraged to share their expectations and experiences through questions, discussion and role playing.

All aspects of performance appraisal were covered in the one-day workshop. The morning agenda included the objectives, process and characteristics of an effective performance appraisal system. Participants were asked to evaluate the performance appraisal system established in their institutions using 25 criteria. Results indicated that many attendees were working in institutions with no performance appraisal systems and that where performance appraisal systems existed, they were rated as either poor or needing improvement. The areas which seemed to need the most attention were the purpose and objectives of the system, the supporting training and counselling for supervisors and the "quality control function for consistency of application." There was a general agreement that current systems were not yielding useful information as part of a planning process for library management.

The afternoon session discussed the manager's responsibilities to translate organizational goals into individual job objectives or requirements, communicate expectations regarding employees'

performance and provide feedback to employees. Also discussed were the employees' responsibilities to get answers to questions such as what they are expected to do, how well they are doing and what their strengths and weaknesses are. The steps involved in the performance appraisal process were explained as was the performance appraisal interview. Role plays of several interview situations elicited many comments and suggestions which were useful although in one case more background information would have made for a more effective exchange between the players.

The setting of objectives in measurable terms was described as one of the most difficult areas of performance appraisal. Unfortunately, the shortage of time did not allow for a detailed description of examples of this process. The reference librarian example which was discussed demonstrated clearly the difficulties involved. Further exploration of this area would have been valuable.

The afternoon concluded with a review of the material presented and a distribution of other case study suggestions for use in the participants' libraries.

Performance appraisal is not a simple process and, as Mr. Roxborough pointed out, it requires the full support of library management to be effective. The positive uses of performance appraisal for both management and staff were emphasized by both workshop leaders throughout the day. Their enthusiasm for the topic was obvious. Certainly if the audience's participation was any indication, this interest and enthusiasm was shared by those attending and may spread to their sponsoring institutions if it is not there already.

*Reported by:  
Gwyn Pace  
Killam Library  
Dalhousie University*

## APLA/Provincial Library Workshops Censorship/Intellectual Freedom

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island  
October 31, 1985

Professor Elizabeth Frick and Dr. Larry Amey of the Dalhousie University School of Library Service conducted both the morning and afternoon workshops.

The morning session was established to focus on the needs and concerns of staff in the small local public library. The session was included as part of the Provincial Library's annual workshop/staff development session. This group included 25 members of the provincial branch library staff and five people from the Provincial Library headquarters staff.

The afternoon session addressed the university librarians in particular. It was attended by over 40 participants including staff members of the Robertson Library and faculty of the University of Prince Edward Island, Department of Education staff, one Superintendent of Education, staff from two of the five school boards, representatives of the Provincial Home and School Association, the Provincial School Trustees Association, retired librarians, former librarians, and profes-

sional and technical staff from the Provincial Library.

The workshops were presented in two sections. The first dealt with the philosophical side of the question, the traditions of intellectual freedom within the library profession and the need for the individual librarians to be aware of their own bias and to avoid being ruled by this.

The second half of the sessions dealt with the practical aspects of the topic in format including selection policies, building up support for policies and what to do when the censor arrives.

The sessions were well received by those in attendance. It was our impression that the sessions were interesting and covered the topics well. The feedback we received was that the participants were positive about the sessions and thought they were interesting and thought-provoking.

*Reported by:  
Don Scott, Provincial Librarian  
Susanne Manovill, Vice-President  
(P.E.I.)*

# APLA 86

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Saturday, May 31, 1986  
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(MacMechan Auditorium, Killam Library)

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Mrs. Jennifer Brownlow  
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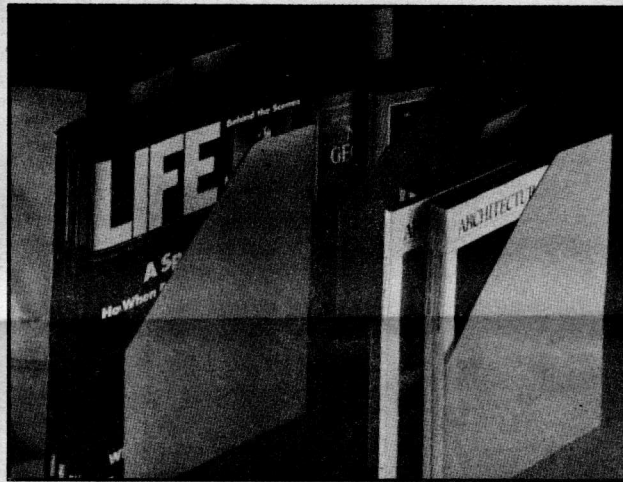
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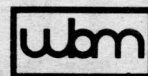
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