

APLA BULLETIN

VOL. 42 NO. 6

Upcoming Events

May 4-6 (Friday-Sunday) **ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**. 40th Annual Conference: Co-operation, or The More We Are Together...Location: Universite de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick. Cost: \$20.00 (advance) or \$25.00. Contact: Sylvia Guidry, Bibliotheque Champlain, Universite de Moncton, Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9. Phone 506-858-4012.

May 15 - June 6. **Dalhousie-Mount Saint Vincent Universities Summer School**. Marcia Rodriguez: Popular Literature of the 20th Century. Location: Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B2H 4H8. Contact: Doug Myers, Summer School Director, Dalhousie. Phone: 424-2375.

July 16-27. **Dalhousie Continuing Medical Education and School of Library Service Workshop**. Location: Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8. Cost:

\$60.00. Contact: Doreen Fraser, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University. Phone: 424-3656.

June 14-20. **Canadian Library Association**. 34th Annual Conference. Location: Ottawa, Ont. Contact: Jean De Temple, Ottawa Public Library, 120 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5M2.

August 25-19 (Saturday-Wednesday) **Atlantic Provinces Booksellers Association**. Fall Books Fair. Location: Hotel Nova Scotian, Halifax, N.S. Contact: Elizabeth Eve, H.H. Marshall Ltd., 3731 Mackintosh Street, Halifax, N.S. B3K 5A5. Phone: 454-8381.

April 30 (Monday) **Halifax Library Association**. Annual General Meeting. Location: Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, N.S. Contact: Susan McLean, Dartmouth Regional Library, Wyse Rd., Dartmouth, N.S. Phone: 463-1742.

New Rules for a New Game?

AACR2 Seminar in Ottawa

Barbara Taylor Patton is a Lecturer, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

The second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*¹ was published in December 1978, and was the focal point of a seminar in late January at the National Library of Canada. About 65 persons, chiefly library educators and representatives of library associations from across the country, were brought together for two days of intensive lectures on the new code.

Talk of AACR 2 had been in the air for a long time prior to its publication. These new rules, combined with the anticipated closing of the Library of Congress catalog in January 1981, have pushed descriptive cataloging into the unusual position of being at the forefront of discussions in the library world.

AACR 2 represents the seventh cataloging code to be used in North American libraries in this century.² Does the publication of this volume really mean that radical changes will be required in our catalogs? The preface states:

The first edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*... was the product of the inspired editorship successively of Seymour Lubetzky and C. Summer Spalding... This second edition does not supersede their work, but continues it: for in spite of the changes in presentation and content which it introduces, these are still the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*, having the same principles and underlying objectives as the first edition, and being firmly based on the achievement of those who created the work, first published in 1967.³

Yet not long after the publication of AACR 1, it became apparent that a new edition would be required. By 1974, the AACR 1 rules had undergone much critical testing, mechanization had grown, networks had developed, and the use of the IFLA sponsored ISBD had become commonplace. With such developments, a joint steering committee was struck with representatives from the three "Anglo-American countries"--the U.S., the U.K.,

[Cont. p. 3]

From the President's Desk

It is hard to realize that this is the sixth and final letter from this President's Desk for the year 1978-79. In a way, then, this letter will constitute my report to the Association.

This has been an eventful year. We can think of the matter of Depository Libraries as one example of events that exercised us. Quick action was taken on behalf of our members and calls were made to Provincial Directors to help set up a meeting along with various others who were to be cut. We all now know the success of the campaign mounted by CLA on this matter.

The President also wrote to various members of Parliament supporting a brief presented by CAUT opposing bill C21. So far, only the office of the leader of the NDP has acknowledged receipt of this letter. The urgency of responding on this matter was emphasized at CLA Council in Ottawa last February as it seemed that the minister was likely to push the matter as a backlash response to the acquittal of the Pink Triangle Press. Although the judge stated Freedom of the Press was not an issue and, with CAUT, we hold no brief for the abuse of individuals, particularly children, in the production of pornography, we must ensure we do not "throw out the baby with the bath water". The very fine

workshop mounted by HLA during our mini-mid-winter shows the amount of concern about censorship and it would seem desirable that our Association take positive steps to inform the public of our stand for Intellectual Freedom rather than the negative approach of opposing Censorship which tends to be more of an emotional and often hysterical argument based on isolated and spurious claims. Our Aims and Objectives committee will be having more to say on this at our workshop on Intellectual Freedom during the Conference.

Attempts have been made to get a Trustees Committee together but, to date, without success. We have sent an open invitation to Trustees through the Directors of Public Library Services in the three provinces where there are trustees and hope that by this means a number will gather on the Saturday morning of our Conference.

With regard to the matter of postal rates, the action taken has been reported and the results are known. Your President emphasized at a meeting of the Provincial and Regional Presidents of Library Associations the real need to work hand-in-hand with each other and with the CLA office on matters relating to the Federal Government. APLA is a part of CLA,

and their staff are present in Ottawa to work on behalf of our membership to great advantage. Four years on Council has brought home to me the great potential we have if we work together.

Incidentally, it was interesting to learn that whilst our membership is about the same as most of the other associations, our fees are less than half of the majority. Most have a sliding scale based on salary such as CLA used to employ. We can happily report that right now APLA has a sizeable bank balance. \$500 was applied to the Alberta Letts Fund and even so we are still well and truly in the black. Such a happy state of affairs demands great caution in our stewardship of those funds. It would be very easy to see the whole amount frittered away very quickly. Great care will be required that we use the money wisely.

We look forward to the report of the Bib Cap Project committee. This group has worked long, hard and diligently during this past year and the Association will have to deal decisively and carefully with the recommendations. Action will be required as the general consensus seems to be that we cannot wait much longer before entering into some pilot project. It is heartening to have an indication that

there may be some assistance from the National Library. Enquiries to Atlantic Loto were, in the main, negative as, like most other monies, it would appear that all receipts are returned to the Consolidated General Revenue Fund of each province. I, personally, do not feel that, as one minister suggested, this matter should be referred to the Council of Maritime Premiers unless some provision is made to include Newfoundland. One minister promised to raise the issue with the others responsible for the direction of the Lottery.

The progress of meetings towards the formation of an Atlantic Book Council has been very satisfying. The group is conducting exploratory sessions under the auspices of our Committee on Relations with Other Organisations and APLA has agreed to continue as hosting and coordinating body for the member groups. Another meeting has been arranged for the Monday following the Conference. It is to be hoped that this group will be firmly knit enough before too long so that we may all be better informed about plans for a National Book Festival in 1980. We have found the disregard for Library Associations across the country unacceptable, and we are

happy that talks had taken place with a view to establishing our Council and a Festival so that we could be informed occasionally as to what was actually being decided. Special thanks to Sheila Cotton and Elizabeth Eve of the APA and APBA respectively for their part in this.

The formation of an Atlantic Book Council would, perhaps, present us with an opportunity to do something that has been talked about now for a number of years. The idea of shared management was suggested at the fall Council of CLA and, as many related associations are in the same predicament, it would seem that this concept might serve many of them as it seems apparent the Book Council would need a secretariat of some kind.

In the area of publications of various kinds we are happy to see a membership list after so many years. The committee on membership has done a tremendous job and with the automation of our lists and the issuance of new membership cards, it would seem that we have "arrived" on the modern scene. With the special membership campaigns we have topped the 300 mark which was the objective set.

The Bulletin has been doing very well in its new format and the Editors are

to be congratulated for getting the Bulletin "in the black". Most comments have been favourable and if you are worried about storage, may we suggest microfilm.

Publications, at the time of writing, are working hard on the production of our authors booklet for the National Book Festival. It has been very difficult to work within the time frame allowed and the committee deserves our sincere thanks for undertaking this project.

These, then, are the highlights of our past year. I must take this opportunity to thank the members of this year's Executive, to name individuals is difficult because it always means leaving someone out. The members should know that these people have worked many hours on your behalf and, for myself, their support has been invaluable. Not one of them has ever said "No" to me when I have asked them to do something for the Association and this is the sort of help a President needs.

I thank you all for giving me the opportunity to serve as your President.

Terence K. Amis
President

Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service

Occasional Papers Series

[Series Editor: Norman Horrocks]

17. The Development of Public Library Services in Newfoundland 1934-1972, by Jessie Miffen. 1978. \$3.00.
18. Source Documents for American Bibliography: Three "McMurtrie Manuals", by Scott Bruntjen, 1978. \$3.00.
19. Canadian Plays - A Supplementary Checklist to 1945 by Patrick B. O'Neill, 1978. \$3.00.
20. Libraries and Popular Education: Proceedings of a One-Day symposium held at the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, March 31, 1978, edited by Boris Raymond, 1978. \$3.00.

Complete Series List available upon request.

Order Papers from the Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada, B3H 4H8.

APLA BULLETIN VOL. 42 NO. 6

The *APLA bulletin* is a bi-monthly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library association whose object is to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region and 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.

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CENTRAL MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts, advertising information and inquiries regarding the Association, should be addressed to the appropriate officer or editor, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4H8.

Bulletin Deadlines

June 1	No. 1
August 1	No. 2
October 1	No. 3
December 1	No. 4
February 1	No. 5
March 20	No. 6

APLA Trustees Committee

Resolution 8/1978

1. To form a standing committee of Trustees.
2. To amend By-Laws to include this committee.
3. To Ratify at the 1979 Conference.

It is my feeling that there has been a good deal of misunderstanding as to the nature of this resolution and it would seem to be in order to clarify one or two items.

Firstly, the Constitution states the object of the Association is to promote library service in our region, to serve the professional interests of librarians and as a focal point for all those in library services and to cooperate with library associations and other organisations on matters of mutual concern. Whilst the new constitution (1977) mentions serving the professional interests of librarians, APLA is not and never was a "professional association".

Secondly, it was for this very reason that many librarians became concerned that the Association was being perceived as a "professional association" whereas its mandate was to serve the interests of all those people interested in good and effective library service. This means the Association is open to any member of the population at large who is connected with any type of library whether because they are employed there, because they use the library, or because they are responsible for its administration.

This means then that, besides the librarians who took the initiative to form an Association with a view to improving library services in our provinces, library technicians, aides, clerks or bookmobile drivers and volunteer workers on the staff side, teachers, faculty and research workers or parents or students from school, academic or special type libraries, trustees of public libraries, and hence any member of the general public who is a frequent user and interested in knowing "what makes things tick" in the library world, can be a member of APLA. If

anyone is missed in this list, they are not left out by APLA, for Article III of the constitution clearly states "Any individual may become a member on payment of the fees provided for in the By-Laws".

Thirdly, because of this open type membership and because the membership represents such a wide variety of libraries, APLA has had a firm policy against dividing itself into "interest groups" such as is true in the structure of CLA with divisions for types of libraries etc. Interests of different segments of the membership are taken care of, from time to time, by means of workshops, etc.

Fourthly, because of the fact that the major portion of this membership has proved to be made up of librarians, it was decided that some special efforts should be made to attract trustees into the membership. A step was taken in this direction with a workshop session at the Conference in Halifax in 1978, culminating in the resolution at the end of the business meeting. It is not the desire of APLA to see a trustees division, or any other division, but to have a committee that could coordinate matters of interest for trustees and trustees associations in our area, work with the membership committee to attract new members from library boards, assist in the planning of workshops for trustees and librarians in the public library field and generally advise the Executive of APLA in matters of concern relating to library services.

It is to this end, then, that we are inviting trustees to meet with us at our Annual Conference at the Universite de Moncton, May 4 - 6, 1979. A special coffee party will be arranged for the trustees visiting the Conference on Saturday, May 5, at 10:00 a.m. It is hoped the meeting will be both general and by Province so that items of general interest may be discussed in context of provincial needs and concerns.

Terence K. Amis
President

Atlantic Provinces Library Association

International Standard: Spine Titles

Sometimes titles on book spines read up, and sometimes down - when they don't read across. For someone searching on a bookshelf, it is annoying and inefficient.

Now an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) technical committee responsible for the field of documentation has, as a result of investigations begun in 1975, drafted an International Standard for the placing of titles on spines of books. It establishes rules for publishers of books, periodicals, and other publications using spine titles. A vote on the draft by ISO member bodies will be concluded in May 1979.

The purpose of the proposed standard is to help readers to locate publications efficiently. Different practices for the directions of spine titles have developed in various countries and language area.

The draft standard applies to text with latin letters, and includes specifications for the provision of a field on the spine for library identification purposes and rules for the use of "edge" titles. (An edge title is a cover title along the spine to be read from the top to the bottom of the page. It is to be used when publications are too thin or otherwise unable to carry a printed spine title, such as a stapled or plastic-spiral bound publication).

The draft specifies that titles shall be transverse or, in other words, titles shall read from left to right across the spine. If this is not possible, a descending title is preferred to an ascending one.

The Draft International Standard ISO 6357 "Documentation, spine titles on

books and other publications" was developed by the sub-committee for presentation of publications of ISO technical committee (TC) 46, Documentation. TC 46 is responsible for international standardization work in the field of information, documentation, librarianship and related information handling, including information systems as applied to documentation.

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The ISO is the specialized international agency for standardization, comprising the national standards bodies of 81 countries. The Standards Council of Canada is the co-ordinating body of the National Standards System, a federation of independent, autonomous organizations working toward the further development and improvement of voluntary standardization in Canada. The Council also has the responsibility to ensure an effective Canadian presence in standardization work.

For further information please contact Paul Raynor, Standards Council of Canada, 350 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1B 7S8.

Patton

and Canada.⁴ The purpose of this JSCAACR was to plan the second edition of AACR. Its objectives as outlined in the preface were (1) to maintain "general conformity" with the Paris Principles of 1961 as had been "manifested" in AACR 1.; (2) to pay attention to the machine processing of bibliographic records; (3) to maintain a commitment to the principle of standardization in the bibliographic description of all kinds of materials, and in this regard, ISBD(M) as put forth by IFLA was taken on by the JSCAACR and IFLA and revised to ISBD(G). This is found in AACR 2. And, the fourth objective was to provide better treatment of non-print materials.⁵ Amongst the main sources used in the JSC's approach to these media was *Non-Book Materials* by Weihs, Lewis, and Macdonald.⁶

At the Ottawa seminar, Ed Buchinski of the National Library, and Chairman of the Canadian Committee on Cataloging (1975-78) stated that AACR 2 was "not a final word or a final code." In his opinion the new rules provide librarians "with a firm foundation for the cataloging of all materials" and "a framework for future cataloging rules," Libraries, he stated, have "evolving bibliographic requirements", affirming that cataloging rules are not static. Buchinski clearly implied and expects changes in AACR 2 before 1981, and because of this a reconstituted JSC, sponsored by the Council on Library Resources has been set up to act as a forum for new rules or rule interpretations. It will also maintain liaison with IFLA and the UBS office.

It will be recalled that AACR 1 was aimed specifically at the requirements of large research institutions. Not so, AACR2. In the new edition, three levels of description are available, thus giving the cataloguer the freedom to choose the degree of fullness desired for a particular library. In addition, there are a great number of options open to the cataloguer. In the opinion of Cynthia Durance of the National Library, AACR 2 is "more truly a code"...(it) tells you what, not always how." She continued, "As a matter of general policy, the National Library of Canada proposes to implement AACR 2 with as little deviation from the written text as practicable." Yet in late January, the National Library was awaiting the

final decisions of the Library of Congress and the British Library as to whether or not those institutions would drop the headings: *U.S. Congress. House., Gt. Brit., and Dept. in favor of U.S. Congress. House of Representatives, United Kingdom, and Department.* In the interim, the Library of Congress has decided to keep the old headings.⁷ Further, LC has decided to retain some superimposition with such headings being identified as "AACR compatible headings."

The ordering of the elements of the description, which we have become familiar with in ISBD, was proposed by Seymour Lubetzky in 1949, stated Ron Hagler of the University of British Columbia School of Librarianship. Lubetzky "broke the stranglehold of the title page...a good twenty years before his time", and this is now embodied in AACR 2. The JSC had had the firm intention of producing a code that would be equally applicable to all materials," said Professor Hagler, and the committee had been further determined that "the look of a catalog card should not influence the organization of the information."

In the opinion of Jean Riddle Weihs, co-author of *Non-book Materials, the Organization of Integrated Collections* and faculty member at the Seneca College Library Techniques program, "Non-book cataloging has taken a step forward with AACR 2". Though some media are still omitted, the code does leave room for their future incorporation. The debate over audio-visual terminology remains unresolved in AACR 2 with the British using one set of terms and the North Americans another. This failure to agree is "destructive to economic cataloging" stated Mrs. Weihs.

Much of the two-day seminar was devoted to the examination of particular rules in the text. The impression given was that the rules on corporate entry would cause considerable changes in the cataloguer's thinking. Ron Hagler was firm in his conviction that rule 21.1B would be interpreted to mean that corporate main entry should be applied sparingly. In this he was supported by Mr. Hlib Sirko of the National Library, who said that "it will be painful to enter under title rather than corporate body, but we will try."

In his consideration of the "form of the headings", Ron Hagler observed that prior to AACR 1, the notion existed that once a heading was created it would never have to be changed. This way of thinking has persisted and presents a "great psychological barrier to overcome". Experience has proven, Professor Hagler continued, that a heading once established for a person or corporate body "might have to be changed". AACR 1 dealt with this issue, but "superimposition" as undertaken by the Library of Congress and the thousands of libraries which followed it, has prevented librarians from coming to terms with it. In implementing the new rules, stated Professor Hagler, it is "superimposition which will be the problem--not the change from AACR 1 to 2.

Hagler's point may very well be the crux of the issue as to how much change library catalogs will undergo with AACR 2. Certainly for the practising cataloguer the format and arrangement of the book is superior to the first edition, with general rules for all media preceding individual chapters on particular media. It will not solve all of the problems presented by media, but its organization provides a clearer statement of the underlying principles of descriptive cataloging.

The seminar leaders were careful to point out that these rules are open to discussion. Stated Cynthia Durance, "The hope of the National Library is that Canadian librarians will examine the rules and discuss them before interpretations have been settled by national agencies." The National Library and the Canadian Committee on Cataloging want "the input of Canadian librarians." Ms. Durance concluded the seminar by urging participants to organize workshops so that cataloguers in all parts of Canada could become familiar with the new code and assist in its interpretation.

Footnotes

1. *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, 2d ed.* Chicago: American Library Association; Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1978.
2. Paul S. Dunkin, *Cataloging U.S.A.* Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.
3. AACR 2, p. v.
4. *Ibid.*, p. vi.
5. *Ibid.*, p. vii.
6. Jean Riddle Weihs, Shirley Lewis, Janet Macdonald, *Nonbook Materials: the Organization of Integrated Collections.* Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1973.
7. *LC Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 3, Winter 1979, p. 3-4.

Halifax City

School Libraries

A new and most successful program at Fleming Tower began November 1, 1978, when library service was made available to pre-school children in the area. Thirty-four children are registered in the program and 10 to 12 come every week as the core group. All parents have been attending with their children from 1:40 - 2:30 p.m. on Wednesday. The program provided at the sessions has included story time, story related activity periods, filmstrips, records and a Christmas puppet show, arranged by Lynne Murphy and Bertha Currie. Each week, time is provided for parents to browse and choose books with the children. A bibliography of books suitable for reading to young children was prepared by Bertha Currie, librarian. Parents have commented favourably, appreciating the opportunity to enjoy the variety of content of the programs as well as the chance to introduce their children to the school's facilities in an informal manner.

In observance of career week (January 20-26) the Library Club at St. Catherine's arranged displays and organized special programs. They prepared a booklet with information on seven different careers, outlining educational requirements, training, etc. required to pursue them. These booklets were available both in the library and from the Guidance Department. Displays were also set up, book reviews on career information were made available and career films were shown in the library after school during the week.

The Halifax West High School library was open between January 8-25, four evenings a week, from 7:00 until 9:00 p.m. to enable the students to have extra time to study for exams. The Principal and the library staff agreed to this trial arrangement to measure the response from the students. One hundred and thirty-eight students used the library during those additional 22 hours and seemed most appreciative to have the extra use of the library facilities.

People

Two recent appointments to the staff of the Harriet Irving Library, U.N.B., are **Elizabeth Hamilton**, M.L.S. (University of Western Ontario, 1978), as second librarian in Documents Department, and **Doris Rauch**, M.L.S. (Pittsburgh, 1977) as Cataloguer.

Audrey Hiscock is the new Library Consultant for the Newfoundland Department of Education.

HARRY W. GANONG - A Tribute

The death of Harry W. Ganong, Acadia University's eighth University Librarian, occurred on February 9. After serving four years with the Royal Canadian Air Force he attended Library School at the University of Toronto receiving his B.L.S. degree in 1946. Immediately following graduation he came to Acadia first as Assistant Librarian then in 1951 as Chief Librarian.

Harry's tenure of office continued uninterrupted until in August of 1975 he suffered a heart attack and did not again occupy his office. The following summer he took early retirement, having served Acadia for 30 years.

Always, even after retirement, maintaining his membership and interest in A.P.L.A. and C.L.A., Harry served on various groups and committees of librarians. He was president of the Maritime Library Association 1955-56 and

The Law Society of Newfoundland hired its first professional librarian, **Barbara McLeod**, a graduate from the University of Toronto.

The Memorial University of Newfoundland Health Sciences Library has a new head librarian, **Mrs. Hunter**.

Joseph C. Lavery will assume the duties of Deputy Chief Provincial Librarian of Newfoundland on May 7.

served from 1963 to 1967 on the National Library Advisory Council.

During his administration at Acadia the library staff grew from four to thirty-two. The Emmerson Library had long been bursting at the seams and satellite libraries were scattered all over the campus. As a result of the opening of the Vaughan Library in 1965 and of the Huggings Science Library in 1970 all the library collections, with the exception of two small ones, were gathered together under the two roofs.

Harry's approach to librarianship was scholarly and yet he was a sympathetic administrator, always considerate and helpful, and always seeking to improve the Library's collections and service.

Sympathy goes to his wife Agatha who worked beside him and who followed her husband's career closely through the years.

Harriet Irving Library

A certification vote was conducted on both campuses in March under the auspices of the Industrial Relations Board for all deemed eligible for inclusion in a faculty union. It produced a 57.1 per cent vote in favour of the Association of University of New Brunswick Teachers (CAUT) as certified bargaining agent for full-time teachers, researchers and librarians.

To mark the Sesquicentenary of the Opening of the Old Arts Building by Lieutenant Governor Sir Howard Douglas on New Year's Day, 1829, the library staff assisted in the documentary preparation for the celebration which included opening of the original cornerstone on December 31, 1978.

Two new works of art have been received. One is "Owl," a whalebone carving by Joseph Apahk of Clyde River, N.W.T.; this was given by Mrs. A. Murray Vaughan of St. Andrews. The other is "Sculpture," an applique wall hanging by Catherine Hale of Fredericton; this was presented by Suzanne F. Chaney, Head of the Collections Development Department.

By agreement with Queen's University Library we are exchanging microfilms of our respective Charles G.D. Roberts manuscript collections so that both libraries will have comprehensive collections available.

Installation of compact mobile shelving

in the Science Library has substantially increased the capacity of that Branch and is permitting the transfer of the residual science materials housed in the Harriet Irving Library.

The Education Resource Centre is now able to arrange on-line searches of the indexes to its ERIC microfiche collection. The Engineering Library's ENLIST retrieval system is expanding in use by other libraries; input of the records for the 25,000 items held at the New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council is proposed.

The Library has received from Mrs. Murray Vaughan, Montreal and St. Andrews, a number of valuable gifts, including volumes of the Limited Edition Club, books on the fine arts, and posters of World War II.

As part of its Oral History program and as a complement to its project for microfilming major New Brunswick weekly newspapers, the Library, has commissioned a series of interviews on tape with the editors of New Brunswick weeklies.

The "Book Fair" set up by Roberta Wilson Weiner and held in May and June 1978 attracted much interest from our staff and the public. Parts of it have since been lent for display by the Fredericton Public Library. A successor event, a "Book Show" focussing on the illustrated book, is planned for May 1979.

Effects of Temperature and Humidity on Sound Recordings

Edward A. Collister is a 2d year student at the School Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

W.L. Welch expressed interest in the preservation and restoration of authenticity in historical material, but he wished to emphasize a query: to which extent do sound recordings truly represent the world of sound and to which extent will the modern artifacts survive the vicissitudes of time and use.¹ In addition to conveying its own unique version of truth, the spoken word and musical sound express emotion, meaning and emphasis which cannot be reproduced with complete accuracy in any graphic medium.² The authentication of sound depends on its reproduction free of disturbing sounds or diluting effects produced by ambient conditions in the recording or reproduction environment.³

Pickett and Lemcoe, in a report written in 1959 which is still considered to be an important report, state that "the resistance of an article to degradation is built into the article at the time of its manufacture. The potential life storage of plastics, the basic materials used for the manufacture of most sound recordings, is particularly dependent on this parameter."⁴

The librarian has no direct control over the quality of manufactured discs or tapes. The controllable variables are the basic resin, the materials added to this resin to alter its properties to those desired, and the sound recording manufacturing process.⁵

The quality control of the individual chemical plant producing a basic resin may be excellent and result in a uniform product, but there are numerous sources of these resins including some foreign sources which have sold some extremely low-cost resins on the domestic market. Since chemical degradation can be initiated by but trace amounts of certain chemicals, it would be remarkable if the process differences between chemical plants did not cause differences in resistance to degradation.⁶

The materials added to the basic resin vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. The wrong kind of lubricant or extender can conceivably decrease the potential life of the plastic by several decades.⁷ Incorporated into the manufacturing process are conditions of heat and stress which, if allowed to vary only slightly, contribute significantly to internal stress, laminate adhesion, retained solvent and chemical degradation.⁸

Pickett and Lemcoe agree that the only way to overcome this deficiency is "to develop suitable specification covering formulation and manufacture to be used for the procurement of sound recordings which will provide a product of dependable and maximum storage life."⁹ The cost would be greater but the overall economy would result from reduced care and longer intervals between re-recording necessitated by record deterioration would — by far — more than offset this initial expense.¹⁰

Although not specifically mentioned in the literature on the preservation of paper and films, it is important to consider the environmental conditions imposed upon sound recordings after their manufacture and before their acquisition. Such a consideration is important but is not part of the scope of this article.¹¹

As it is important to have some understanding of the physical and chemical properties of paper and film, it is equally important to be knowledgeable about the physical and chemical properties of phonodiscs. Naturally, one could spend much time dealing with the chemistry of materials, but a brief overview is vital. Pickett and Lemcoe provide a very clear definition of plastic.

A plastic is a high-molecular-weight compound which is capable of being formed into a desired shape by application of heat, pressure, evaporation of a solvent, solution of a dispersed resin in a plasticizer or a combination of these techniques. For reasons of economy, as well as to provide more desirable properties, other substances such as plasticizers, softeners, lubricants, extenders, fillers, stabilizers, and pigments are incorporated into a plastic.¹²

The physical properties of resin can be altered by changes in temperature, stress, and moisture. These do not operate independently. There are two kinds of chemical changes which take place: (1) internal changes and (2) reactions caused by environmental agents. Obviously, it is this latter set of changes which are of interest.

Heat can induce physical and chemical changes. The physical changes result from the high coefficient of thermal expansion together with the low thermal conductivity found in most plastics and the changes in viscosity induced by changes in temperature.¹³ Phonodiscs that are exposed to an extreme temperature or cyclic changes in temperature may be irreversibly damaged. High temperatures speed up chemical reactions. Pickett and Lemcoe state:

At surface temperatures and for most reactions (especially those where water is involved), the reaction rate is approximately doubled for an increase in temperature of 15°F. It would seem that the optimum storage temperature for a material would be as cold as attainable.¹⁴

Any change in temperature, especially the abrupt ones, radically changes the physical properties of plastic. Phonodiscs can become warped and destroy the fidelity and accuracy of recorded sound: music or spoken word. Pickett and Lemcoe suggest a storage temperature of 60° to 70°F, which is comfortable to the user and to maintain a low rate of thermal energy. They do warn that records stored at temperatures below 15° to 20°F creates other problems, such as

extreme brittleness, ice crystal formation, and failure due to the differing coefficients of expansion of the materials.¹⁵

Moisture is a physical and chemical agent of deterioration. The moisture content of the air can cause large dimensional changes in some resins and fillers, which may induce failure, and may change the physical qualities of the disc.

As a chemical agent, water can either react directly with a resin (hydrolysis), can catalyze other reactions, or can act as a solvent. The solvent action of water is most important because it enables some compounds to be transported from one place to another in a material and it enables reactions to take place which only occur in solution. Excessive moisture will also provide an environment conducive to biological deterioration.¹⁶

Sound recordings are produced on a number of devices — phonodiscs, cassettes, and reel-to-reel. Therefore, the moisture level must be at a level less than that which encourages chemical change and the growth of moulds. On the other hand, it must be lower than a level which impairs the physical properties of plastic. Pickett and Lemcoe suggest a desired relative humidity between 45 and 65 percent.¹⁷ As in the case of other materials, the amount of water on an article is dependent on the temperature of the air and its moisture content.¹⁸

Magnetic tape, first introduced after the Second World War, has come to practically replace the acetate discs as a recording medium. Pickett and Lemcoe and others discuss the preservation of magnetic tape. Pickett and Lemcoe discuss in some detail and quite technically the component parts of magnetic tape and how they react to various influences. They reported two conclusions found by the Library of Congress' preservation unit. The temperature of the stacks should be maintained at 70° - 5°F for phonodiscs that are heavily used. For those records and tapes that are seldom used or that are valuable, they should be stored in special vaults at 50° - 5°F. The stack humidity should be kept at 50% relative humidity with a 10% leeway.¹⁹

Playback and packaging rooms require certain environmental conditions. They should be free from dust and the temperature should be maintained at 70° - 5°F with a relative humidity of 50% with a 10% leeway.

At the time that Pickett and Lemcoe wrote, the full impact of magnetic tape had not occurred and very little was known about the durability of tape. Mohrlant has elaborated on Pickett and Lemcoe's recommendations. The plasticizing agents in cellulose acetate tapes may evaporate leaving the tape brittle when stored in conditions of low humidity during the winter months and high temperature during the summer months.²⁰

Polyester tapes do not contain any plasticizers. Therefore, if it is known that

a recording will be stored for several years, Mohrlant advises the librarian to use a polyester backed tape. The reasoning behind this is that polyester has 50% better resistance to temperature change and about 15 times resistance to humidity change than acetate.²¹

Mohrlant is not as detailed as are Pickett and Lemcoe when he proposes temperature and humidity levels.²² He does, however, suggest a way to offset the effects of excess humidity. If the relative humidity is subject to variation, then tapes should be placed in metal cans and sealed with pressure sensitive tape. He does not recommend the use of desiccants or humidifying agents because such agents may have harmful side effects.²³

If one finds a brittle tape, one can usually restore the moisture quite easily by leaving a wet sponge with the tape in a closed vessel for 24 hours. Care must be exercised in order to avoid direct contact of the tape by moisture. The results of this very simple operation is that a tape will be returned to a condition that allows for the tape to be used.²⁴

Sound recordings are cultural assets worthy of preservation. In the development of sound recording media, potential longevity has been a consideration secondary to such parameters as fidelity of reproduction and cost of manufacture. Because potential longevity is a property which is incorporated into an article when it is manufactured, all that can be done with an existing sound recording is to keep it in the environment most conducive to attainment of maximum life and to re-record it before failure.²⁵

Footnotes

1. W.L. Welch, "Preservation and Restoration of Authenticity in Sound Recordings," *Library Trends*, v. 21, no. 1, 1972.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Ibid.*
4. A.G. Pickett and M.M. Lemcoe, *Preservation and Storage of Sound Recordings*. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1959), p. 5.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*
7. *Ibid.*
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. Pickett and Lemcoe discuss these environmental considerations rather effectively.
12. Pickett and Lemcoe, *op. cit.*, p. 6. The authors treat the chemical and physical traits of plastic in a detailed fashion.
13. *Ibid.*; p. 10.
14. *Ibid.*
15. *Ibid.*
16. *Ibid.*
17. *Ibid.*
18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. V.A. Mohrlant, "Tips on Tape Storage," *Broadcasting Engineering*, July 1961, p. 28.
21. *Ibid.*
22. Mohrlant states that the ideal conditions are a storage area kept at a room temperature and that the relative humidity should be kept between 40 and 60 percent.
23. Mohrlant, *op. cit.*, p. 28-29.
24. *Ibid.*
25. Pickett and Lemcoe, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

Additional references

- Cunha, G.M. and Cunha, D.G. *Conservation of Library Materials*, 2 vol., 2nd ed. Metuchen: Scarecrow Press, 1971.
- "Disc Record Preservation," *American Archivist*, v. 40, no. 1977.
- Sajor, L.Z. "Preservation Microfilming: Why, What, Where, Who, How," *Special Libraries*, v. 63, no. 4, 1972.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library

The Family Law Lecture series held in February and March at the Truro Branch of the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library has proved to be a great success in attracting people to the Library. Audiences averaged 60 to 70 in number. The subject of wills attracted a standing-room-only crowd of 155 people.

The prime sponsor of the series, The Continuing Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia, would be happy if other regional libraries also wishes to host a similar series. For further information, contact Elizabeth Ann Macdonald, Executive Director, The Continuing Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia, The Law Courts, 1815 Water Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1S7.

ASCRT/AERTC

The Association for the Study of Canadian Radio & Television - Association pour les études sur la radio-télévision canadienne will be holding its 1979 annual meetings at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, in conjunction with the Learned Societies of Canada, on May 23, 1979.

The proposed programme includes panels on Government regulation of broadcast archives and Radio drama and broadcasting in the 1930s and 1940s.

The cost is \$8.00 in addition to the \$25.00 Learned Societies general fee.

Further information is available from: Bert Young, CEGEP John Abbot, 25 rue Lamarche, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec H9X 3L9. Phone: 514-457-6610 (298).

CPLQ/CBPQ

The Corporation of Professional Librarians of Quebec announces its Tenth Annual Conference which will take place May 17-20, 1979, in Trois-Rivières. Except for the Annual General Meeting reserved for members of the CPLQ, all activities are open to interested persons.

This year, the Conference is divided into three blocks: Continuing Education (Friday, May 18), Reflections concerning the Profession (Saturday, May 19), and the Annual General Meeting (Thursday evening, May 17, and Sunday morning, May 20).

Included in the Conference are various social and cultural activities: Supper with dance, Brunch, Film, Launching of publications, Exhibitors and Special events to mark the Tenth Anniversary of the Corporation.

If you wish to register for the Conference, contact Madeleine Balcer, Bibliothèque, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Case postale 500, Trois-Rivières, Québec.

Bernice Morgan is a staff writer for *MUN NEWS*, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

1978 was an interesting year for the Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University. In addition to the 300 volume A.H. Murray Collection, which was presented to Memorial by Mr. Murray's daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Crosbie, several other important documents and books relating to Newfoundland's past were acquired by the Centre.

Probably the most valuable among these items is a map of 'the unknown lands' produced in 1556 by the Venetian mapmaker G.B. Ramusio. A woodcut made only fifty-nine years after Newfoundland was discovered, this map shows Newfoundland as a group of small islands, one of which is designated 'Bacalaos' or Codfish Island and another as Demon Island. Ramusio added many small drawings depicting everyday life among the Indians. Another interesting map acquired this year is dated 1646 by Sir Robert Dudley from the Arcano Del Mare, Florence and shows the Maritime Provinces.

Other important additions to the centre include a 1712 letter from a West-Indian merchant relating to Newfoundland trade with Spain and the West-Indies. Another letter "from an old Whig in town to a modern Whig in the country" written in 1711 describes an expedition whose

Centre for Newfoundland Studies

purpose was "beating the French out of Newfoundland."

Shipwreck of The Lady Hobart of Newfoundland in 1803, is a personal scrapbook prepared by Commander William Dorset Fellows R.N. for his children. It includes an account of the hardships suffered when twenty-nine crew and passengers were forced to abandon ship some 350 miles from Newfoundland and eventually reached land between Kettle Cove and Island Cove in Conception Bay. There they were kindly treated by a Mr. Lilly who, as a reward, was appointed 'Superintendent over the Distressed Indians of the Island.'

A fictional account of an English lady's captivity among the Indians of Canada **L'Europeenne Sauvage**, was acquired last year. The locale of this work moves from St. John's to Montreal and the Gaspé area and back to Newfoundland. The book was originally published in 1797; this is a second edition dated 1799.

Also added to the Centre's collection is a three volume account of the Moravian Brethren and their work. The Moravians were the first Protestant group to declare that the evangelization of the heathen was a duty of the church and these books give a detailed account of their North American settlements, including those in Labrador. The books are dated 1772 to 1816.

The item of which Anne Hart, Head of

the Centre, is most fond, is the diary of Maurice Bernal Blake. Maurice Blake was the nine-year-old son of Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Newfoundland in 1887 and 1888. The diary, marked 'strictly private' includes clippings and souvenirs and was kept on an old ledger the boy had rescued from burning. A very observant child, Maurice includes notes on the weather ("we threw snowballs on my birthday" - June 6, 1888) on life at Government House which included playing at government ("Two cents are missing out of the public fund.") and on his family ("Papa closed the house of assembly and none of us went to it.").

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies was established in 1964 when it became evident that Memorial needed to provide researchers from many faculties with source material on the history of Newfoundland. Since that time the centre has acquired, through donations and purchases, a remarkable collection of books, maps and documents and provides a very necessary service, not only to scholars at Memorial but to libraries, government agencies and individuals all over the world.

With these rare items comes the problem of conservation. As soon as paper is produced, acid, which will eventually destroy it, begins to build up. The most important step therefore, to reduce the deterioration of important records is to

neutralize the paper and to impregnate it with an alkaline buffering agent. Whenever possible this process is carried out on the older material at the Centre.

"There has been an Atlantic Conservation Centre in Moncton which had a commitment to do a certain amount of work for us each year," Anne Hart said. "Unfortunately, because of recent federal budget cut-backs, that centre has been closed. We will now have to send materials to the National Museum in Ottawa."

In order to keep wear and tear of valuable books and documents to a minimum the centre has tried to photocopy or microfilm as much of the material as possible. The collection is thought of as a permanent one and most of the material is not allowed to be taken from the Centre.

"We owe a great debt to Miss Agnes O'Dea who did most of the work of establishing the centre and who was its first Head," said Ted Phillips, University Librarian at Memorial.

"We've always had people here who cared very much that material related to Newfoundland and Labrador was returned to the province. Anne Hart, present Head of the Centre, and Dick Ellis, Head of the Collections and Acquisitions Division, are always on the alert and do a great job of tracking down important material, assessing its value and, whenever possible, getting it into the Newfoundland Centre."

Dartmouth Regional Library

Women of the Arts and Dartmouth Regional Library have begun an experiment in time-shared cable television production that promises to be of benefit to both groups as well as to the general public.

Each has agreed to produce thirteen alternating half-hour shows on Dartmouth Cablevision during Spring and Summer 1979.

In their first two shows Women of the Arts focussed on the role of the woman in male dominated society and on the contribution of women in fibre crafts and pottery.

The library has interviewed participants in its ongoing program series, including Eleanor Hoyle on adventure playgrounds, and editor John Bell on the science fiction conference Halcon 2.

Future Women of the Arts presentations, says interviewer Sandra Levin, will be concerned with dance, photography and art administration. The production of the series is only a part of the aim of Women of the Arts. They are also organizing workshops intended to give women a grasp of the technical and interpersonal skills needed for a show which will range in scope from broad examination of all fields of visual, per-

forming, and communication arts, to a more narrow emphasis on the development and accomplishments of individual women.

Through workshops with the personnel of Dartmouth Cable TV, with the feminist film and video group Reel Life, and with other organizations, Women of the Arts wish to build a team of women capable of designing and producing the remaining shows of the season.

Participants will also have an opportunity to learn how process video can be used for communication outside the context of formal productions.

Library staff members are taking part in the workshops, and will contribute booklists and programming experience.

Dartmouth Regional Library is also in correspondence with several American libraries which are presently involved in community programming for cable television.

These libraries offer ideas for workshops, programs, and community involvement as well as the possibility of exchanging tapes in the future.

Women of the Arts began with a Celebration co-sponsored by Halifax YWCA and A Woman's Place - Forrest House in Spring 1978.

The present committee has decided to concentrate on building women's media and communications skills in general, rather than have a one-day event.

When the video project is well underway, further workshops on radio, press, and public relations are planned.

Dartmouth Community Services Librarian Lynn Murphy finds the partnership congenial as the library has been

involved with local women's groups since 1975, when the Ungilding the Cage program series for International Women's Year won the institution a John Cotton Dana public relations award.

But the library's programs, she emphasizes, will remain distinct from the Women of the Arts series, and will look at services and events relevant to all segments of the community.

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CONSERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Clip No. 9: Hand Papermaking

Alice W. Harrison is Librarian, Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax, N.S.

RAGS make paper,
PAPER makes money,
MONEY makes banks,
BANKS make loans,
LOANS make beggars,
BEGGARS make RAGS.

(Author unknown, circa eighteenth century. Taken from Hunter, Dard. *Papermaking: The History and Technique of an Ancient Craft*. N.Y. Dover Pub., 1978)

This little ditty seems to appear in most of the books on papermaking. It is possible someone may not yet have seen it and, secondly, it also gives the opportunity to quote an interesting bit of information from Dard Hunter's book. A hundred years ago (1880), there were about 350,000 tons of rags used yearly in the United States in the making of paper; of this amount, approximately 85,000 were imported from foreign countries. The rags brought from Egypt were considered the cleanest, as the rags were free from grease owing to the limited mead diet of the Egyptians; on the other hand, the rags from England and Germany were the most filthy, containing the greatest amount of grease and impurities (Hunter, p. 573)

One of the concerns in conservation is the problem of deterioration of paper. In studying papers we know that the oldest papers that are still good today are the handmade papers. If we ask why this is, Dard Hunter would answer that "The handmade paper workers are not so inclined to use chemicals in their paper stock, while many machine-made papers are overcharged with bleach and other chemical admixtures that are engaged for quick and cheap operation." (Hunter, p. 454).

Dard Hunter tried to duplicate the paper made during the incunabula period, because no more permanent paper has ever been made than that of the Gutenberg Bible. He collected the finest rags, no chemicals were used, the beating was done with care, the sheets were formed separately in hand-moulds, and the drying and finishing were carefully done. But the mill was forced to close because of lack of support - there was no demand for paper of that quality!

Another reason for handmade paper's superiority over that made on the machine is the way the fibres cross and intertwine when they are shaken by hand in four directions. The fibres on the machine are travelling on a moving wire in only one direction and shaken side to side. This lines the fibres in one direction only. The machine paper will tear more easily in one direction, and the handmade paper tears with the same resistance in all directions. The method of drying varies too. The handmade paper dries with a natural shrink, but not the machine made; it is dried artificially.

Our present interest in handmade paper is at a very early stage. We would like to understand how it is done to learn something about the structure of paper. We know that cotton and wood are the principal sources of cellulose. Cotton contains about 90%, and wood about 50%. Other sources include grasses, straws, and cotton linters. From the above percentages we conclude that cotton is the purest naturally occurring form of cellulose.

If we were to study the structure of the fibres under a microscope we would see that, although they have different structural patterns, there are some similarities. A couple of years ago, when visiting various workshops and laboratories, I found that one of the more interesting projects being carried out was under the guidance of Vernon Estick, Conservator at Western Ontario Library School. He had a research student examining samples of paper under a microscope. They were studying the fibre



structure of the various papers. Once the fibres had been studied this way they could identify how the paper was made and this information could be used in restoration work in matching papers.

The study of handmade paper is also of interest in the study of the book as an art form. This could bring forth questions such as the integrity of publishers who use handmade papers for effect but fail to follow through with the entire book. If one is using handmade papers then one should follow through and print on a hand press. Again, Hunter writing on this subject says, "No matter how perfectly a book may be designed and printed, it will always be incongruous if the modern machine and the old hand methods are forced to form a partnership. The two distinctly different schools of production will not blend." (Hunter, p. 455) So beware of publishers who use the handmade papers for effect, or create a deckle edge! Hunter also warns that amateur papermaking for experimental study not be confused with real papermaking by hand with large moulds and proper equipment. Be assured we are not proposing to be another Barcham Green (a family that has managed for the last 150 years the Hayle Mill, one of the last handmade papermills to be built, located in Maidstone, Kent). We feel safe in experimenting with papermaking since Dard Hunter (1883-1966), recognized as the world's foremost authority on paper and papermaking, wrote the book, *Paper-Making in the Classroom*. (Peoria, Ill. The Manual Arts Press, 1931) in which Chapter IV gives the instructions for papermaking for amateurs.

The processes are all basically simple. As in any other handcraft, it is the practice and refining of that craft that turns out the best product. Cotton and linen give the longest fibres so we begin by beating old rags (if no old rags are available, cotton linters can be used). "Paper is made in the beater" refers to how important this step is. Besides the beaten pulp one needs a mould and deckle, felt pads and a press. Felt pads can be cut up from old wool blankets and the press can be constructed with sheets of metal and a hydraulic jack, or even a nipping press can be used. The more weight produced, the flatter and better the paper. The mould and deckle you have to make. The mould is a wooden, rectangular-shaped frame covered with woven wire that is used to dip out the pulp from a vat, and the wire keeps the pulp on the frame while the water drains off. The deckle (from a German word meaning 'cover') is another wooden frame that looks like a picture frame. It "fences" in the pulp and gives it the four edges by being held on top of the mould when the pulp is dipped out. After the water has drained off, the wet sheet of paper on the mould is ready to "couch" (from a French word meaning 'to lie down'). This damp paper is turned out onto the felt pads and the mould taken away. Another felt pad is used to cover the newly couched sheet. After a "post" of about ten to fifteen sheets is built up in this manner, the file of felts and paper are pressed between two wooden boards. After taking them from the press the felt pads are removed and one can lift the damp sheets, piling them one on another to sit for an hour or so, after which they can be pressed again, even a number of times, to give a finish to them. Later they are separated in "spurs," three or four sheets clinging together. These are hung over long heavy cords or wooden poles to dry. By drying a number together the paper will not curl but will dry smoothly. If one wants to write on the paper with ink, the paper must be sized. This can be done by using

gelatin boiled in water to form a thin liquid for coating the paper.

If you would like to identify your paper, you can make a water-mark by forming a design, name, or monogram out of heavy wire and then lace this onto the cover of the mould with a thread-like wire. The idea of water-marking dates back to the 12th or 13th century. I have begun a collection of water-marks on paper and began with the paper used for restoration in Florence after the 1966 flood.

It is exciting to know that someone here in the Atlantic Provinces is actively engaged in making handmade paper. Coming from a background of print-making, Reith Blake knew what she was seeking in developing the techniques of papermaking. She established her studio in Ketch Harbour in 1978 and called it Old Harrie's Shed and used the same motif for her watermarks on the paper moulds. Being a Jack-of-all-trades and able to do woodworking and machine tooling she was able to construct such things as presses and beaters. She had learned the basics of papermaking from a workshop given by Tom Lang, an artist and papermaker from St. Louis assisted by Abbie Cheshire, a student at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. I was fortunate in attending the same workshop. We met for two days and two evenings and in this time constructed our moulds and deckles and used these to practice the making of straight-forward rag paper, as well as experimenting with moulded paper and other forms of art paper construction, using the handmade paper as the art medium. After the workshop was over I'm afraid most of us didn't do much other papermaking, but Reith refined and polished these techniques and then began to use them in experimenting with the making of various papers. Since the new year she has been teaching a class in papermaking through the extension services at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. When the course is completed in the Spring she will go back to studio work, hopefully in the Halifax area, where she will offer workshops and classes as well as supplying handmade paper on a custom basis. Recently she presented a lecture-demonstration and practical workshop for the students taking the Conservation course at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Very recently it came to my attention that papermaking by hand is also being done at Bear River in Nova Scotia. This was chosen because the water from the river was neutral and free from acid so that it is not necessary to add an alkali, as has to be done with the Halifax water. Reith Blake uses sodium ash. If it becomes too alkaline, she uses some vinegar. She

uses a phenol-red testing kit to determine the pH reading. The Bear River establishment is headed by Robert MacDonald, Director of the Dreadnaught Press. They publish limited editions in the fields of literature and graphics. They employ a staff of fifteen, and seven of these people are the papermakers. They have people working as vatman, coucher, layman, beater and loftman. The paper they are making is for their own use for cards and the limited editions of their books. They learned their papermaking from the Science Centre in Toronto and from Andrew Smith, an Ontario papermaker. They began their papermaking at Bear River last October. I haven't seen their operation as yet but have been assured a welcome when I do visit them later this spring.

Last year the students taking the Conservation class at the Dalhousie Library School used the facilities at the Art College to make paper. This year we made our own mould and deckles out of mahogany and designed individual watermarks. Dr. Fred Matthews of the Library School, an accomplished woodworker, kindly guided our efforts. These we then used when Reith Blake instructed us at the Art. College. So far we have only used cotton linters for our pulp, but at least one student is keen on boiling rags at home - a two day process. The paper that the students have made will be used in a variety of ways. Some want to try printing on it, others to do marbling, some to repair paper, and it has been useful in experimenting with deacidifying it as paper and attempting to do this earlier when it is still in the pulp stage. It serves as a basis for the study of the manufacture of permanent/durable papers and hopefully creates an awareness in the students of the importance of good paper for the future publishing of books. It is hoped that as future librarians they will be conscious of the publishers that are endeavouring to publish their works on long-life paper. For example, the Shoe String Press has used acid-free paper for all of its publications manufactured in the U.S. since its establishment (*Library Journal*, Nov. 15, 1978).

For anyone who would like to read about the history of papermaking, I would recommend any of Dard Hunter's books, and also a very good book published in Washington, D.C. by the Library of Congress in 1968, with the title, *Paper-making, Art and Craft*. It is an account derived from an exhibition, and the text is amply illustrated.

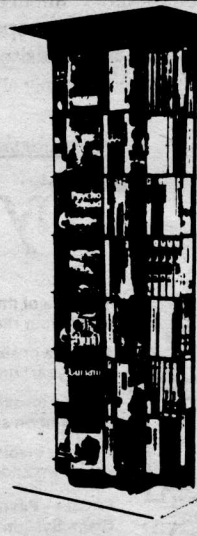
In the next issue I hope to be able to report on a conference on conservation being held in Ottawa at the Canadian Conservation Institute in April.

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Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library

In September 1978 the bookmobiles started making evening stops in selected areas of the region in order to reach more adults.

To publicize the library, information booths were set up three times at the Champlain Place mall, the busiest commercial centre of the Moncton area, and once at the Kent Agricultural Fair in Sainte-Marie-de-Kent. A booth was also set up at the Moncton Mall for several months.

Dianne Taylor, BSc, MLS, was hired to replace Lynn Hawkes as head of the Riverview Public Library. In its first year of existence, the Riverview Public Library was used by the public beyond all expectations. The Riverview Arts Council displays paintings of its members on a rotational basis in the library which is now equipped with a first-rate listening room. The library has also acquired a glass display case in which private collections of handcrafts, figurines, etc. are displayed. The library is sponsoring a coupon and pattern exchange center.

The Dieppe Public Library received a federal grant which enabled four students to make this library better known and used during the summer of 1978 through such projects as story hours and puppet

shows in parks of Dieppe and a questionnaire to better determine the needs of the readers in Dieppe.

Two library boards in the region, Sackville and Shediac, are seriously considering new facilities for their respective library. Library committees have been created in Salisbury and Saint-Antoine de Kent for the integration of their respective library in the regional library network. Another has been established in Richibuctou for the establishment of a library in this community.

The Lewisville Branch of the Moncton Public Library re-opened its doors to the public in June 1978 after having been closed for two years.

The regional library has a new logo which will be implemented gradually.

Claude Potvin went to Regina to give talks on library services offered in New Brunswick, with special reference to the French community in the Moncton area.

The library gave its support to the joint CBC-CAAE project called "People Talking Back". The regional network served as a clearing house of information for the project and as a catalyst for the formation of discussion groups.

Federal Government Publications

Pierre De Bane, Minister of Supply and Services Canada, announced on February 8, 1979, his decision concerning a reduction of \$2 million in expenditures for the free distribution of publications. None of the 586 public and educational institution libraries in a network stretching across the country will be adversely affected. The strong reaction to an earlier proposal put forward to the library community at large enabled De Bane to reassess the valuable service libraries provide to the public.

"Those organizations which are able to purchase publications from their own resources will cease to receive free ordering privileges; among these categories are departments of the federal government, special interest groups and senior public servants..." "The subsidization of subscription prices for parliamentary

documents, which benefits relatively few Canadians, will cease entirely." "In these times of restraint, it seems logical that we should subsidize those institutions that serve a large number of users within a community."

"I would like to express my thanks to my Parliamentary Secretary, to the officials of my department, to members of the Parliamentary Caucus and to the hundreds of librarians from across the country whose valuable assistance enabled me to reach a fair solution," De Bane said.

The Canadian Library Association and its Government Publications Committee, over the last three and one-half months, have spearheaded a massive national appeal to the Government of Canada to retain in its entirety the depository library program.

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PEI Library Week 1979

Sandra Taylor is School Library Consultant, Provincial Library Services, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

"Count on Your Library" was the theme of Library Week 1979 on Prince Edward Island held February 18 to 24. This annual promotion of libraries was jointly sponsored by the Provincial Library and the Prince Edward Island School Library Association.

A materials package was distributed to each school in the province one month prior to the event. Included were locally produced posters, bookmarks, sample crossword puzzles, word finds, match-up on picture book characters, book lists and suggested activities for librarians, teachers and students to celebrate Library Week. Numerous activities were reported by schools across the province: puppet shows; comic book sale; crafts contests; book swap; open house; costume parade for students and teachers to dress as favorite book character; special films; guest speakers from a pet store, the children's library and even the air rescue squadron from a Canadian Forces Base.

The new school housed public library was officially opened in Abram's Village on Monday, 19 February. The library is situated in the one French-language school unit in the province and will contain predominantly French language material. The French Consulate donated a number of books to the library. Although a presentation was planned by a representative of the Consulate from the Moncton Office, ice conditions prevented his arrival in time for the ceremony.

The highlight of the week for the organizers was "an evening of poetry and song" held on Tuesday, 20 February, at the Confederation Centre Library in Charlottetown. Three Islanders delighted the audience with their talent, material and performance. Wayne Wright read his poetry as well as excerpts from a novel in progress. Poet Larry LeClair provided a picture of a poet's development in a witty manner as he interspersed critical comments with his various and different poems. The performance was completed

by a number of Island folksongs sung by Allan Rankin, historian and collector of folksongs. The evening was organized by the Provincial Library with assistance from Canada Council. The Canadian Book Information Council sponsored a reception following the reading.

A Charlottetown shopping mall was the site of a display. In addition, titles were displayed from the Atlantic Publishers' Association and the P.E.I. Heritage Foundation. Members of CBIC donated books for a draw and four lucky people won about twenty Canadian books each.

The display ran four days, Wednesday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily; personnel from the Provincial Library assisted Angela in staffing the display. Friday afternoon a local radio station broadcast on location at the display for two hours. During this time free tidbits and soft drinks were provided for those stopping to view the books. Also, free books, a record and gift certificates from local bookstores were given away to passers-by who could show a library card.

The book display was situated adjacent to the Provincial Library display in the mall. A slide/tape presentation running continuously explained the parts and services of the Provincial Library System. Bookmarks, book lists and other handouts were available as well as registration cards for individuals to request a library card.

This has been the most ambitious program attempted by the Provincial Library for Library Week to date. This year, though, more people seemed to be aware of it than in the past. Almost daily each local newspaper carried a picture or story about either a school or public library week activity. The Friday afternoon radio show, radio interviews with library and CBIC personnel, two mornings of an openline radio show devoted to Library Week and Canadian books, and publishing as well as the poetry reading no doubt led to a more informed public. I think the organizers viewed Library Week 1979 as an overwhelming success. The problem will be how to follow it in 1980.

ASIS - Western Canada

From May 16-20, the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) will hold its 8th Mid-Year Meeting at the Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta.

The Meeting theme is "North American Networking." Conference discussions will include talks on new applications or research and development activities involving well-established information systems such as those of SDC, Lockheed, CAN-OLE, OCLC, UTLAS, RLIN, WLN. New or less well-known systems in North America also will be discussed.

Fees are \$63.25 (member); one day \$28.75; student \$17.25 (entire conference) \$11.50 (one day); \$86.25 (nonmember).

The ASIS meeting follows the Canadian Association for Information Science (CAIS) Seventh Annual Conference, Banff Springs Hotel, May 12-15.

For official ASIS brochure and meeting information, contact Charles H. Davis, Faculty of Library Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2J4 (403) 432-4578.

APLA MEMBERSHIP

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APLA Executive and Members Draft Procedure Manual

Following is a continuation of excerpts from the procedure manual drafted by a special APLA Committee during 1977-78. These segments are descriptions for the Relations with Other Organizations, Nominating, Publications and Resolutions committees.

Committee on Relations with Other Organizations

See also Duties of Conveners of Committees [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 1, p. 4]

Status: Standing Committee

Terms of reference 1977 By-Laws, Article VI, ii):

To study and make recommendations on relations with other organizations.

Membership (1977 By-Laws, Article V, Section I, ii):

Members and conveners shall be appointed by the Committee on Committee Structure;

The President shall be an ex-officio member (1977 By-Laws, Article VII,e)

Activities:

See Committees (Standing and Special) - General Procedures [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 2, p. 8]

Points of information:

1. Memberships and corresponding fees in other associations shall be evaluated annually on the basis of:

- value to the membership; and
- value to the Association (Annual Conference, 1970);

2. This Committee shall be informed that this Association is concerned more with relations with other Canadian associations than with non-Canadian; and that it should consider costs on a per member basis (Annual Conference, 1970);

3. Under the Canadian Library Association Constitution, the APLA representation is a full member of the Council, with a vote if APLA remains an associate member of CLA, and if the representative is a personal member of CLA (Annual Conference, 1973);

4. An article on the status of library associations in the Atlantic Provinces shall be prepared annually by this Committee (Executive meeting, 7 February 1976)

Secretary:

Gwynne Hughes, Moncton Public Library, 51 Highfield Street, P.O. Box 708, Moncton, N.B. E1C 8M9

Nominating Committee

See also Duties of Conveners of Committees [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 1, p. 4]

Status: Executive Committee

Terms of reference (1977 By-Laws, Article III, Section I):

To nominate candidates for elective office.

Membership (1977 By-Laws, Article III, Section I):

Prior to the Annual General Meeting of the Association, the Executive shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members;

The Convener shall normally be the immediate Past-President;

The President shall be an ex-officio member (1977 By-Laws, Article VII,e)

Activities (1977 By-Laws, Article III, Section II):

See also Committees (Standing and Special) - General Procedures [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 2, p. 8]

1. The Nominating Committee shall report its nominations to the membership at least one month prior to the Annual Meeting;

2. Further nominations may be placed on the floor at the Annual Meeting provided that the written consent of the nominee is presented to the Secretary of the Association;

3. Every person nominated shall be a member in good standing of the Association and a letter of acceptance of the nomination shall be filed with the Secretary of the Association.

Points of information:

1. Terms of office (1977 Constitution, Article IV, Section II):

a. Except where specified, all officers and all elected members of the Executive shall serve until the adjournment of the meeting at which their successors are chosen;

b) The President-Elect shall serve the first year after election as first Vice-President, the second year as President and the third year as Past-President;

c) The Councillors shall serve for two years with one Councillor being elected each year;

d) No member shall hold the office of Treasurer for more than three years.

Publications Committee

See also Duties of Conveners of Committees [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 1, p. 4]

Status: Standing Committee

Terms of reference (1977 By-Laws, Article VI, i):

To conduct a continuing study into all areas of the Association's publications;

To recommend new publications;

To formulate and recommend publishing policies in cooperation with the editors of publications;

To solicit material for inclusion in the APLA bulletin or other publications which reflects the concerns and interest of the membership at large, subject to consideration by the editor.

Membership (1977 By-Laws, Article VI, i):

1. The members shall be:

a. a Convener (who shall be a member of the Bulletin Management Board);

b. the Treasurer;

c. two other members;

2. Corresponding members may also be appointed;

3. The President shall be an ex-officio member (1977 By-Laws, Article VII,e)

Activities:

See Committees (Standing and Special) - General Procedures [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 2, p. 8]

Points of information:

1. A clear distinction shall be made between publication as service to the membership and publication for revenue (Annual Conference, 1970);

2. It was suggested that the Publications Committee should decide on whether the membership list be included in the Bulletin or distributed separately, and whether it should be offered for sale to commercial enterprises (Executive meeting, 8 May 1977);

3. The Executive accepted the recommendation of the Publications Committee that 1972 should be the last issue of the Atlantic Provinces checklist (Executive meeting, 8 May 1977)

Resolutions Committee

See also Duties of Conveners of Committees [APLA bulletin, v. 42, no. 1, p. 4]

Status: Standing Committee

Terms of reference (1977 By-Laws, Article VI, iii):

To receive all resolutions for presentation at the Annual Meeting;

To assure all redundancies and ultra-vires matters are deleted;

To present all resolutions in writing to the Annual General Meeting;

To arrange for publication of all resolutions in both official languages.

Membership (1977 By-Laws, Article VI, iii)

Membership shall be two to four members attending the Annual General Meeting. The membership should include persons fluent in the official languages;

The President shall be an ex-officio member (1977 By-Laws, Article VII,e)

Activities:

Meet and act during the Annual General Meeting to carry out its terms of reference.

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Western Counties Regional Library

The Pubnico Branch of the Western Counties Regional Library was officially opened on November 23rd., 1978. The library is housed in the former United Baptist Church, Pubnico Head. The building was expanded and renovated through a Canada Works grant, and now includes, in addition to the library, a community center/meeting room.

A series of Artists' Workshops is being held at Western Counties Regional

Library branches in Pubnico, Shelburne, Lockeport, Clark's Harbour and Digby on Saturday afternoons. Organized by Trudy Pace and Virginia Eamon, the workshops combine the Maritime Art Association Travelling Exhibition and an art book display with the talents of Hugh Eamon and 'Alex' Gigeroff, two well-known artists. Eamon and Gigeroff give technical guidance and share their artistic knowledge with artists from each workshop area.

EDITOR SOUGHT

Applications for the position of Editor of the APLA bulletin are now being sought from among members of this Association. The position will be open as of the completion of Volume 43 (May 1980).

Association, in terms of the kinds of material accepted and sought and the kind of features to be developed. The Editor must originate ideas for articles and canvass possible contributors.

The Editor also serves as regional correspondent for Feliciter, published by the Canadian Library Association.

The Editor interprets the policy of the Bulletin, which has been established by the

Applications should be forwarded to:

Convener, Publications Committee
Atlantic Provinces Library Association
c/o School of Library Service
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4H8