

APLA BULLETIN

Les livres à la forteresse de Louisbourg

Par GILLES PROULX

Malgré les multiples recherches entreprises dans le cadre de la mise en valeur du site historique de la forteresse de Louisbourg, le domaine de la vie intellectuelle de ses habitants au XVIII^e siècle est demeuré un secteur quasi inexploré. Le caractère très personnel des préoccupations intellectuelles et les nombreuses lacunes documentaires rendent d'ailleurs cette exploration assez difficile. A la suite de certains travaux signalant la présence de livres à Louisbourg, une étude portant sur les bibliothèques de cette forteresse m'est apparu comme un excellent moyen de prendre contact avec les valeurs pouvant influencer les Louisbourgeois, une tentative pour cerner de plus près quelques aspects de la culture populaire dans ce port de mer au XVIII^e siècle.

A l'opposé des bibliothèques des bourgeois-gentilhommes du Canada qualifiées "d'étonnamment importantes"¹, les rayons de celles de Louisbourg semblent un peu mois bien garnis.

L'étude de 85 procès-verbaux d'inventaires et documents successoraux révèle en effet que seuls 25 habitants de Louisbourg possèdent un total de 626 volumes ou 109 titres². Ces chiffres excluent 18 volumes, soit 11 titres, de droit et dictionnaires commerciaux appartenant au gouvernement. Propriété du Roi, ces volumes devaient être à l'usage des membres du Conseil Supérieur ainsi que des fonctionnaires des cours de Bailliage et de l'Amirauté; au cours des 45 années d'existence de la Forteresse, ce personnel représenta un minimum de 63 personnes³. Parmi les 25 propriétaires de livres, deux d'entre eux doivent entrer dans une catégorie à part. Jean-François Rolland et Pierre Lambert possèdent 410 des livres mentionnés, soit environ neuf titres⁴. Il ne s'agit pas de deux propriétaires de bibliothèques privées mais plutôt de deux marchands cherchant à écouler des fonds de librairie. Leurs livres sont issus de la littérature de colportage, destinée surtout aux classes populaires, et exploitent les thèmes de la religion et de l'éducation enfantine.

Le tableau inclus dans cette note permet de constater à quels groupes sociaux appartiennent les propriétaires de livres à Louisbourg et de jauger quelque peu l'importance des bibliothèques de chacun. Aux 25 propriétaires originaux, il faut ajouter 33 autres personnes qui se portent acquéreurs de 524 des volumes répertoriés. Dans le Louisbourg du XVIII^e siècle le livre, s'il n'est plus l'objet précieux des premiers temps de l'imprimerie est quand même bien considéré; les propriétaires les conservent avec assez de soin pour pouvoir les revendre et ainsi prolonger leur carrière. La quantité de livres relevée à Louisbourg est plutôt négligeable en comparaison, par exemple, aux livres que peut posséder un Claude-Thomas Dupuy⁵. Intendant de la Nouvelle-France, de 1725 à 1728, Dupuy possède à lui seul presque autant d'ouvrages que toutes les bibliothèques de Louisbourg réunies contiennent de volumes.

Même si, dans un premier examen, les livres semblent plutôt rares à Louisbourg, cette observation nécessite quelques nuances. La rareté de volumes est peut-être imputable au fait que très peu de personnages, socialement importants à

Louisbourg, ont, à cause de l'évolution historique de leur carrière ou de la Forteresse elle-même, laissé d'inventaires. Bien que les inventaires des gouverneurs Duquesnel et De Forant ne contiennent pas de livres⁶, que révéleraient par exemple, s'il était possible d'en retrouver les traces, les inventaires d'un Saint-Ovide, d'un Bigot, d'un Prévost ou d'un Meyracq? On pourrait allonger la liste de ces personnages, hauts fonctionnaires dans l'administration coloniale à Louisbourg pendant plusieurs années. Comme le révèle le tableau présenté dans cette note, ce sont les personnages ayant la plus haute stature sociale, des officiers, des professionnels et des marchands, qui possèdent des livres en plus grand nombre et qui semblent démontrer le plus de préoccupations culturelles. Plus de 95 pour cent des livres appartiennent à ce groupe; il faut de plus préciser cependant que seuls 40 pour cent des membres de ce groupe en possèdent. La lecture n'intéresse donc qu'un nombre fort restreint d'individus.

Par ailleurs les religieux Récollets, desservant l'Isle Royale, possédaient certainement des livres de religion pour remplir les devoirs culturels et probablement aussi pour satisfaire leurs propres besoins culturels. La construction d'une bibliothèque pour les Récollets du Port-Toulouse, en 1749, est difficile à expliquer autrement: "un Armoire à deux Battans à jour de six pieds de hauteur avec sept tablettes le tout d'assemblage et a panneau pour la Bibliothèque de l'aumônier estimé pour fournitures et façon la ferrure comprise a vingt huit livres"⁷. Dans le domaine des prix, la comparaison de ce montant au prix de vente des quatre tomes du Code militaire de Briquet, effectué pour 9 livres tournois en 1752, (8) permet d'avoir une plus juste idée de la valeur élevée des livres. La rareté des volumes n'est peut-être donc pas étrangère également à ces prix élevés.

Le lecteur notera aussi que cette étude

n'est pas exhaustive. Je n'ai fait la lecture que de 85 inventaires et les sources documentaires de la Forteresse de Louisbourg en contiennent à peu près le double⁹. Les inventaires non observés appartiennent cependant dans une très large majorité à des personnes faisant partie du groupe possédant moins de cinq pour cent des volumes répertoriés. Compte tenu de cette tendance, l'étude de ces inventaires ne devrait pas révéler tellement de nouveaux titres. Les lacunes documentaires ne sont pas les seules responsables de l'absence de livres à Louisbourg. Au prix parfois élevé des volumes, il faut aussi ajouter toutes les difficultés que représentent les communications maritimes à l'époque. La rareté de volumes peut sans doute s'expliquer par l'encombrement possible créé par le transport de larges quantités de livres et surtout par la fragilité de ce matériel. Avec la longueur des traversées et la fréquence des intempéries sur l'Atlantique, les livres risquaient fort souvent d'être mouillés ou gâtés au fond d'une cale. L'isolement de Louisbourg empêchait aussi ses habitants d'être averti des publications en France.

En autant que l'écriture phonétique des greffiers du XVIII^e siècle permette de les identifier, les volumes des bibliothèques de Louisbourg couvrent plusieurs domaines de la pensée humaine. Les préoccupations intellectuelles des habitants de Louisbourg, dont j'ai pu observer les procès-verbaux d'inventaires et ventes après décès vont de la philosophie aux sciences pures, en passant par la poésie, l'histoire et le droit. La médecine cependant, semble ignorée. Cette absence d'ouvrages médicaux est étonnante, bien qu'elle soit fort compréhensible. Étonnante parce que, comme le révèlent très bien les inventaires d'un Michel Sarrazin ou d'un Henri de Pontbriand¹⁰, respectivement médecin et évêque au Canada au XVIII^e siècle, les

questions de santé font partie des préoccupations des habitants de la Nouvelle-France et les ouvrages médicaux ne manquent pas. Compréhensible, cependant parce que je n'ai pas retrouvé d'inventaires de personnages s'occupant de questions médicales. Il y a bien l'inventaire des biens de la communauté du chirurgien Louis Bertin et de son épouse Henriette Lagrange; cet inventaire est certainement incomplet et ne semble pas mentionner les biens personnels de Louis Bertin¹¹.

Avec au moins 28 titres, les volumes de science pur et appliquée occupent la première place dans les bibliothèques de Louisbourg. Appartenant surtout aux ingénieurs, les traités sur l'art de fortifier et sur l'architecture y sont le mieux représentés. Faut-il s'en étonner? La forteresse de Louisbourg ne devait-elle pas être le rempart de la colonisation française en Amérique du Nord? Si la forteresse fut mal construite, si elle ne sut pas résister aux assauts répétés d'une colonisation rivale, il ne faut certainement pas en imputer une trop grande responsabilité au manque de connaissances scientifiques de ses ingénieurs. Avec, entre les mains, les oeuvres de Vauban et de Bélidor¹², ils possédaient les instruments de référence nécessaires.

Les volumes de religion et de philosophie venant en second lieu, occupent également une place importante dans les bibliothèques Louisbourgeoises. Côté religieux, cette situation s'explique d'autant plus facilement que la pratique religieuse est dans la première partie du XVIII^e siècle fort élevée¹³. Les volumes de religion, les livres d'heures en particulier¹⁴, sont par ailleurs les seuls à être observés dans toutes les couches de la population de Louisbourg. Les livres d'heures, où les laïcs de Louisbourg peuvent trouver le texte des prières de chaque jour, sont d'ailleurs fort populaires en France depuis le XV^e siècle. Cette popularité explique sans doute aussi

Les livres de Louisbourg et leurs propriétaires

	Inventaires étudiés	Inventaires avec livres	Volumes	Acheteurs	Vendeurs	Volumes vendus
Officiels et officiers	6	2	27	4	2	22
Professionnels:G-D-S-E*	11	6	78	3	4	32
Marchands et commis	18	8	496	11	6	333
Aubergistes et cabaretiers	17	2	2	0	2	0
Habitants-pecheurs	11	2	12	5	1	53
Artisans et journaliers	11	2	4	2	2	10
Compagnons-pecheurs, matelots	11	3	7	1	0	1
Professions inconnues	0	0	0	7	0	73
TOTAUX	85	25	626	33	16	524

* G-D-S-E: Génie, Droit, Santé et Education

Upcoming events

November 2 (Monday). At 12:00 noon Shirley Elliott, N.S. Legislative Librarian will speak on the services provided by the N.S. Legislative Library. To be held at the Canadian Book Information Centre, Killam Library, Dalhousie University.

November 19-21 (Thursday-Saturday). Government Information in the 80s: Collection Development, Organization and Online Retrieval. A symposium to be held at the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto. Topics include: Current Trends and Research by Peter Herson; Access to Gov't Info.: Recent Canadian Developments by Brian Land and much, much more. For further information, contact: Continuing Education, Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

December 7 (Monday). At 8:00 p.m., Elizabeth Crocker, founder of the I.W.K. Hospital for Children Child Life Program and founder of Wozzles, a parent-child resource centre will talk about her experiences establishing and managing Wozzles. To be held at Wozzles Bookstore.

Cont'd on page 26

Cont'd from page 25

partiellement leur présence à Louisbourg. Leur diffusion dans toute la population démontre bien que la religion est une préoccupation universelle qui échappe aux distinctions sociales.

En philosophie, les ouvrages évoquent avant tout des préoccupations politiques et sociales que partagent surtout marchands et professionnels. Ces volumes, tout en respectant le conservatisme politique et social de l'époque, annoncent des idées réformistes. Je pense ici à la Bruyère critiquant les abus de son temps dans le volume intitulé *Les caractères de Théophraste*, traduit du grec avec les caractères ou mœurs de ce siècle. Le lecteur de Louisbourg est aussi à l'écoute de Pascal, enseignant un certain mépris pour l'autorité, et de Vauban préconisant un impôt selon la richesse dans son *Projet d'une dime royale* 15. Ainsi le petit public de Louisbourg s'éduque et participe, de loin sans doute, aux courants intellectuels français qui préparent les grands bouleversements de la fin du XVIIIe siècle.

En histoire le lecteur de Louisbourg, fonctionnaire ou marchand, s'intéresse surtout à la période gréco-latine, oublie le moyen-âge et prend contact avec les mémorialistes contemporains. C'est par le biais de l'histoire que Voltaire, avec son *Histoire de Charles XII, roi de Suède*, pénètre dans les foyers de Louisbourg. L'intérêt pour l'histoire est déjà en quelque sorte une tradition depuis le XVIe siècle pour le lecteur français 16. La chronique historique est entre autres un genre littéraire particulièrement apprécié à l'époque. Le droit avec seize titres, en comptant les livres appartenant au gouvernement, vient ensuite précédant de peu la littérature. Dans ce dernier domaine, les mêmes lecteurs sont avec les *La Bruyère*, les *Boileau*, probablement les *Racine*, à l'école des classiques. La présence d'abécédaires, dans les inventaires des marchands Rolland et Lambert,

témoigne de la possibilité qu'a la population de Louisbourg de donner une instruction au moins embryonnaire à ses enfants. Les soeurs de la Congrégation Notre-Dame qui assurent l'éducation féminine à Louisbourg et les parents ont donc quelques instruments à leur disposition pour tenter de réduire l'analphabétisme. C'est sans doute également pour avoir quelques outils de travail que l'ex-sergent Etienne Gerbault, devenu maître d'école, achète de la succession Pierre Lambert: "vingt trois livres de plusieurs intitulés" 17.

Les affaires militaires et maritimes ainsi que la géographie complètent ce panorama des préoccupations culturelles de l'habitant de Louisbourg. Dans une forteresse construite sur les côtes de l'Atlantique et ne pouvant communiquer avec l'extérieur que par voie maritime, la présence de six titres uniquement sur l'art militaire et la navigation surprend. Officiers, marins et artisans se contentent de peu. De même dans un monde que les grandes découvertes viennent de bouleverser la géographie, avec trois seuls titres, est paradoxalement à toutes fins utiles ignorée. La piètre qualité des ouvrages de géographie à l'époque est sans doute responsable du peu d'intérêt suscité par ces volumes 18. Les livres d'affaires militaires et maritimes, comme d'ailleurs les ouvrages de droit et de science, révèlent surtout le caractère utilitaire des préoccupations intellectuelles du Louisbourgeois. Les livres qui l'intéressent avant tout sont reliés à sa profession et consistent en codes royaux pour bien administrer la justice, des dictionnaires de marine et de commerce pour régler les questions commerciales des livres sur la navigation et la construction navale pour lancer de bons voiliers 19.

Un des aspects intéressants des bibliothèques de Louisbourg est la présence sur leurs rayons de la littérature de colportage. Cette littérature dont, selon Robert Mandrou 20, se nourrissent les

classes populaires françaises est également diffusée jusqu'à la lointaine Isle Royale. On la retrouve en assez large quantité dans les inventaires des marchands Lambert et Rolland et quelques titres apparaissent également dans deux ou trois autres documents. Etant donné la présentation même des ouvrages de la littérature de colportage, impression sur papier de peu de qualité, mauvaise reliure, une plus large quantité d'ouvrages de ce type a sans doute circulé à Louisbourg sans laisser aucune trace dans les inventaires. Les livres de colportage mentionnés à Louisbourg, exploitent les thèmes de la religion, de l'éducation, du divertissement, de la magie et de la sensibilité populaire 21. A peu de chose près, ce sont là tous les thèmes de la littérature de colportage française. L'influence de ces volumes fut sans doute plus importante que celle des autres livres des bibliothèques de Louisbourg. Plus accessibles par leur simplicité, on en faisait sans doute la lecture en famille ou même dans les auberges et cabarets qui foisonnaient à Louisbourg 22.

Les centres d'intérêt assez variés dans le groupe des officiers, professionnels et marchands se réduisent à deux, les affaires et la religion dans les autres secteurs de la population. Les officiers ne

s'intéressent pas aux sciences, tandis que les professionnels ignorent la géographie. Finalement ce sont les marchands et les commis qui semblent avoir les intérêts les plus diversifiés. Ces distinctions établies pour les propriétaires originaux se répètent à peu près également chez ceux qui les achètent; chez les acheteurs, ce sont aussi les marchands et commis qui acquièrent le plus grand nombre de volumes, et recouvrant le plus large éventail de sujets. Parmi toutes ces bibliothèques, six seulement ont une certaine ampleur, contenant entre 25 et 40 volumes chacune. Elles appartiennent toutes à des membres du premier groupe et se partagent également entre officiers, professionnels et marchands 23.

Au niveau individuel, et exception faite des deux libraires, l'ingénieur Pierre-Jérôme Boucher démontre les intérêts culturels les plus diversifiés. En effet, aux livres de religion, de science et de stratégie militaire, dont la présence dans sa bibliothèque s'explique assez facilement par la forte pratique religieuse au début du XVIIIe siècle et par la profession même de Boucher, un ingénieur impliqué dans la construction d'une forteresse, s'ajoutent des volumes de littérature et de droit. On s'éloigne donc un

Cont'd on page 27

Vol. 45 No. 3

Nov., 1981

APLA Bulletin

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.

Individual membership to the Association is \$15.00, May-April and institutional subscription to the APLA Bulletin is \$15.00 per calendar year. Single copies: \$3.00.

The APLA Bulletin is printed by The Woodstock Bugle, Woodstock, New Brunswick. The 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.

APLA EXECUTIVE 1981-82

PRESIDENT:
Barbara J. Eddy, Education Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT:
Anna Oxley, Maritimes Regional Library, Fisheries & Oceans Canada, Halifax, N.S.

VICE-PRESIDENT (NEW BRUNSWICK):
Ruth Cunningham, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

VICE-PRESIDENT (NEWFOUNDLAND):
Patricia Rahal, College of Trades and Technology Library, St. John's, Newfoundland

VICE-PRESIDENT (NOVA SCOTIA):
Deborah Nicholson, Halifax City Regional Library, Halifax, N.S.

VICE-PRESIDENT (P.E.I.):
Frances A. Dindal, Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

SECRETARY:

Jean Brown, Library, Newfoundland Teachers' Assoc., St. John's, Newfoundland

COUNCILLORS:

H. Charles Cameron, Corner Brook City Library, Corner Brook, Newfoundland
(Aims and Objectives)
Susan Svetlik, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, N.S.
(Membership)

TREASURER:

Linda Harvey, Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

PAST-PRESIDENT:

Ann Nevill, Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

EDITOR:

Eric L. Swanick, Legislative Library, Fredericton, N.B.

MANAGING EDITOR:

Elizabeth Hamilton, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

ADVERTISING EDITOR:

Patricia Ruthven, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

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

MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts and advertising information regarding the Bulletin should be addressed to the appropriate editor c/o 53 William Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 4W7; other inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate officer c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

From the President's Desk

Now that the mail strike and summer vacations are over, perhaps we can all settle down to some serious work. We still have some APLA Committees without Convenors or members. If you are interested in any committee please contact Anna Oxley immediately. Also, if you would like funding to help with a special project in your area, contact one of the Provincial Vice-Presidents. They have some money left in their Discretionary Funds and will also inform the Executive of projects thought worthy of funding from the general APLA coffers. Debbie Nicholson reports that a workshop is being planned around the Truro area in her province. In order to appeal to a wide audience a variety of topics will be covered.

On September 19, 1981 an Executive Meeting was held at the Fisheries and Oceans Building in Halifax, hosted by Anna Oxley. A number of your committees met at that time as well and presented reports to the Executive. All the APLA archives have now been transferred to the Nova Scotia Public Archives. This material will now be more accessible to everyone. The Nova Scotia Public Archives has agreed to return to the Association any material it is not planning to keep. So far they have kept everything sent to them and have catalogued it.

The Ad Hoc Committee to Compile a Media Questionnaire is Convened by Frank Oram and has developed a questionnaire and identified to whom they wish it sent. The questionnaire will be mailed shortly, after the Executive's comments have been taken into account by the committee. This committee is to be complimented upon the expeditious way it went about its tasks.

Negotiations have begun with Diane MacQuarrie, President of the Canadian

Association of Public Libraries, to promote their Project Progress report which was recently issued. For those of you who did not receive a copy you may purchase it from the Canadian Library Association for \$10.00. There is a workshop on Project Progress in the planning stages to be held just prior to our APLA Conference in Sackville next May. I hope many of you will be able to come a day early to attend these most informative sessions.

In September, as I write this report, we have 292 members in our Association (75 from New Brunswick; 36 from Newfoundland; 149 from Nova Scotia; 15 from Prince Edward Island; and 17 outside the region). It is heartwarming to discover that when our members move outside the region they still like to keep in contact with us. We are planning a vigorous membership drive shortly and hope we can increase the ranks substantially.

We sent a letter to the Postmaster General to request him to keep the postal rates down for libraries and sent copies of the correspondence to other Library Associations and Provincial Librarians in the region advising them of our action and requesting they support us in this matter.

Letters were also sent to editors of various Atlantic Province daily newspapers requesting that they include full bibliographical description of government document items mentioned in their newspapers. The Ontario Library Association has made similar requests of the larger Canadian newspapers.

As you will not read this report until November, may I be the first to wish you a happy holiday season and all the best in the New Year.

Barbara J. Eddy
President

UNB library in nineteenth century

By LINDA SQUIERS HANSEN

Three basic problems plague libraries the world over—lack of money to buy badly needed books, lack of space to properly house volumes which are purchased and lack of a good method of keeping track of them all. The Harriet Irving Library on the Fredericton campus of the University of New Brunswick is neither immune to or unaware of these three problems. They have, in fact, been endemic to that library since its inception nearly two hundred years ago.

The University of New Brunswick is one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in Canada. Its beginnings lie in a memorial presented to Lt. Governor Carleton and his Council by seven loyalist residents of the newly formed province in 1785. The petition requesting an "academy or school of liberal arts and sciences" to be erected in the vicinity of "Fredericksburg" was agreed to almost immediately and the infant institution was granted a large block of land to aid in its financial support.

The day or even month of its formal opening are currently unknown but by the year 1793 Carleton was able to write to the Colonial Office describing the school house with its "School room of eighteen by thirty six feet, a convenient kitchen, and five lodging rooms", which served seventeen scholars "exclusive of Children under nine years of age." He spoke of their work with "approved English authors with a view to acquiring a just and natural Elocution" and their study of the classics. He also enclosed a list of the books used—such works as *Electra ex Ovidio et Tibullo* and *Ciceronis Orationum Selectorum*—and these books could well be considered the modest beginnings of UNB's library.

Between 1793 and 1822 important events occurred in the life of the institution but little was heard of books and libraries. In 1800 the College of New Brunswick was brought into being by Provincial Charter but a lack of money forced its Council to confine its efforts to running the Academy along the lines of a college preparatory school. In 1820 a re-granting of the reserved land eased matters enough to allow the appointment of James Somerville as President of the College. Two years later the students of the Academy were physically separated from the students of the CNB and the latter group was granted "the Room in the College Building immediately over the room now occupied by the Grammar School (to) be set up as a Library for the use of the College."

Authorizing the construction of a library room did not, however, effectively found one. The College was still sadly lacking in books and the wherewithal to buy them. Two positive steps were taken by the College Council to remedy this in December, 1822. First, the Secretary and Attorney General were directed to "take the necessary steps for the importation of such Books as are immediately wanted for the College and Grammar School..." Secondly, the Lt. Governor was asked "to make application to the different Universities in Great Britain for any aid in the way of Books or otherwise that they may be disposed to grant." Seven months later a bill was presented for imported books amounting to 140 pounds Sterling, but most of the earliest volumes acquired for the library were done so through the generosity of individuals or institutions. In the 1830s and 40s the Council records gifts from Mr. Odell, the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. Best, wife of the late Archdeacon, Robert Parker, etc. Institutions were not always quite so kind. A request to St. Andrews University in Scotland occasioned this reply, "while they rejoice in the Establishment of a Seminary which promises to be productive of so much benefit to the Colony...they regret that their delapidated and very inadequate funds render it impossible for them to afford any assistance in raising a fund for procuring a Library for Your institution."

One steady source of useful volumes was found in the form of the Commissioners for Printing and Publishing State Papers. They began directing free copies of works published under their authority to the "Public Library, Frederick's Town...in the confidence that the greatest facility of access will be given to such of the Public as may be desirous of consulting the work." Since the closest thing Fredericton had to a public library at this time was the collection of books housed at the College, the Lt. Governor ordered them placed there. Some, such as *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, exist today in the rare book collection at the Harriet Irving with their title pages still directing that "THIS BOOK IS TO BE PERPETUALLY PRESERVED IN SOME PUBLIC LIBRARY IN FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK."

In 1829, the CNB officially became Kings College and moved up the hill into a newly opened stone building (now called the Old Arts Building). For the first time, it seemed, the library would be properly contained and cared for. From amongst "the Chaplain or some Graduate or senior Student", the President or Vice President was directed to appoint a Librarian whose duty was to "observe, and take care that all others observe, the Rules and Regulations which may be adopted by the Council...and shall report every deviation to the President or Vice President."

Under these rules, the Library was to remain locked except from "ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, every day during Term, except Sundays and Holidays" when it remained completely shut up. Even when it was open, books could not be taken out unless permission was given by the Chancellor, President, Vice President or one of the Professors.

The first librarian hired was Henry Smith, a student at the College, who received a salary of 20 pounds per year and was exempted "from the payment of for Tutorage and Lectures." Mr. Smith was relieved of his responsibilities, rather quickly, after being caught sneaking back into the College past curfew. From the Council Minutes it seems no one was then appointed to take his place though the Vice President, Dr. Jacob, probably acquired the duties of the position by default.

By 1838 the collection had grown large enough to be unwieldy and over-flowed the space allocated for it. A joint letter from Professors David Gray and James Robb and a petition from the students themselves asking for some regulation of the library resulted in the following resolution, that:

...Dr. Jacob's Lecture Room be appropriated for the Safe Keeping of all the books belonging to the College until a Library is provided for and that Books be there kept in proper cases...

As a kind of afterthought, the Council added that the undergraduates were "to have the use of them under such regulations as may be made for that purpose."

A Standing Committee on the Library consisting of the President and Professors was also set up to direct book purchases and to make regulations. In 1842 they were asked by Council to report upon "the best arrangements" for a library room and "the probable amount of expences that will be required to form an appropriate library." In their unanimous opinion, a sum of 200 pounds would have to be utilized as is necessary for this year in preparing and improving the means of accommodation for books apparatus &c. actually in the College...That the two central rooms on the north side of the upper corridor of the College be thrown into one & set apart for a Library and that the room be fitted with suitable cases...

as the minimum which should be done. In order to form a "complete" library "probably not less than 1500 pounds would

be deemed necessary." Naturally, they did not receive all the requested funding but the rooms were "set apart" for the library—its first permanent home on the college campus.

In hopes of keeping the books in the possession of the library, the Committee resolved "That a Record Book be kept in the Library in which shall be entered the name of each Book taken out, the name of the person receiving it, the name of the

Page 27
person by whose permission it is taken, the date of delivery and time for returning it." Edwin Jacob, as librarian, was allotted 15 pounds (for 3/4 of a year) and undertook the monumental task of keeping track of almost 1100 volumes.

It proved impossible. The College found itself in another financial bind and cut expenses by doing away with the office of

Cont'd on page 28

Cont'd from page 26

peu de l'utilitarisme constaté chez la plupart des autres propriétaires de livres. La bibliothèque la plus imposante est cependant la propriété d'un marchand, Blaise Lagoanaire. Des livres de religion, littérature, géographie et histoire composent sa bibliothèque. Lagoanaire s'intéresse surtout aux Classiques anciens dans le domaine historique, à la littérature satyrique et éprouve une certaine curiosité pour les sciences occultes ou la magie blanche. Les volumes de religion se situent également à un niveau supérieur aux autres livres de religion répertoriés à Louisbourg. Chez Lagoanaire, on ne se contente pas de livres d'heures et de missels, on s'intéresse à la pensée janséniste et on lit les grands orateurs religieux de l'époque.

La prépondérance des livres chez les marchands et, à un degré moindre chez les professionnels, permet de supposer pour ces catégories de Louisbourgeois des conditions de vie, une certaine aisance matérielle, accordant à l'esprit un minimum de liberté qu'on ne retrouve pas dans toutes les autres classes de la population. En considérant l'ensemble des bibliothèques de Louisbourg, on constate sans doute que les instruments de culture y sont limités. A l'image sans doute de leur civilisation matérielle où rien n'est superflu²⁴, les préoccupations intellectuelles des Louisbourgeois sont surtout utilitaires. Par les Belles-Lettres et la littérature de colportage, ils manifestent cependant un certain besoin d'évasion. On peut sans doute conclure à une culture assez restreinte chez les habitants de Louisbourg, à une culture populaire plutôt embryonnaire. Ces restrictions doivent toutefois être regardées dans le contexte plus large des problèmes de communication au XVIIIe siècle, à la fois des traversées transatlantiques et de l'ignorance des publications littéraires en France.

Annotation

Cet article résume, pour l'essentiel, une étude, *Les bibliothèques de Louisbourg, forteresse des Louisbourgeois*. Ottawa: Ministère des affaires indiennes et du nord, Parcs Canada, 1974. 154 p. (Travail inédit, no 271). Le travail contient en première partie, un catalogue thématique de tous les livres répertoriés à Louisbourg. La seconde partie est consacrée à de courtes biographies de tous les propriétaires de livres et inclut la liste des livres de chacun. L'auteur est agent de recherche à Parcs Canada, région du Québec.

1. Nish, Cameron. *Les bourgeois-gentilshommes de la Nouvelle-France, 1729-1748*. (Montréal: Fides, 1968): 184.

2. L'étude préparée pour Parcs Canada contient une liste de tous ces inventaires classés selon la profession du personnage dont les biens sont inventoriés. Les livres du gouvernement sont indiqués dans *Balance et Recettes des magasins du Roi, Louisbourg, 1749*. France, AN, Col., C11B, vol. 28, fols. 205-265.

3. Le lecteur pourra trouver une liste de toutes ces personnes dans l'étude: Gilles Proulx. *Tribunaux et lois des Louisbourg*. Ottawa: Ministère des affaires indiennes et du nord, Parcs Canada, 1975. 75 p. (Travail inédit, no 303).

4. Les livres de ces deux marchands sont inventoriés dans France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 198, dossier 180 et vol. 205, dossier 392.

5. Dubé, Jean-Claude. *Claude-Thomas Dupuy Intendant de la Nouvelle-France, 1678-1738*. Montréal: Fides, 1969. L'auteur évalue en effet la bibliothèque de Dupuy à environ 600 ouvrages, soit 1100 volumes.

6. Les inventaires des gouverneurs De Forant et Duquesnel sont contenus dans France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 185, fol. 119 seq., et vol. 199, dossier 189.

7. *Etat de dépenses, Louisbourg, le 9 septembre 1751*. France, AN, Col., C11B, vol. 28, fol. 271 v.

8. Ces volumes furent vendus par la succession du major Michel de Gannes. France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 201, dossier 254.

9. Les inventaires non étudiés sont répertoriés dans Monique La Grenade, *Procès-verbaux d'inventaires et ventes après décès, AN, Outremer, G2 et G3, compilation, Louisbourg, inédit, 1971*. Il existe également quelques inventaires dans la série B des Archives de la Charente-Maritime: volumes et liasses portant sur Louisbourg.

10. L'inventaire de Michel Serrazin réalisé à Québec en 1743 contient au moins une cinquantaine d'ouvrages médicaux. Il est édité dans "Un inventaire de l'année 1743." *L'Archiviste de la province de Québec. Rapport (1943-44): 25-29*. Celui de Mgr de Pontbriand, daté de 1760, est publié dans "Testament et inventaire des biens (1760) de Mgr de Pontbriand, dernier évêque de Québec sous le régime français." *L'Archiviste de la province de Québec. Rapport (1957-59): 366-367*; il indique environ dix livres de médecine.

11. France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 202, dossier 281. Inventaire réalisé en mai 1753.

12. Les traités sur la fortification et sur

Cont'd on page 37



BOOKBINDING LTD.

Law Books, Journals and Periodicals

P.O. Box 3370, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5A2

Raymond Vogan

Bus.: (506) 455-0177

Res.: (506) 454-9023

The Wees Report- -5 years later

By JIM LOONEY

Like other service professionals, librarians have become increasingly aware of the needs of disabled persons. With the change in attitudes which have led to fuller integration of disabled persons in the community and workforce, libraries have been faced with demands for extension of service to handicapped persons. Often these new services have required libraries to break with patterns of traditional delivery systems and materials

and become directly involved in innovative, often highly technical approaches to service. Over the past two to three years, a number of useful publications have appeared, providing the librarian with information about this new client group and outlining a structure against which the planning and implementation of new services can be shaped. 1981, the International Year of Disabled Persons, has furthered this process by focusing more sharply on the

Cont'd from page 27

Librarian. In response the Committee had to resolve "that the Library should be kept locked always after lectures and that it should not for the present be allowed as a reading room for the Students." The fact that only the Librarian had known exactly what the collection contained and where each volume was located now proved a boon for it forced the Committee to further order "That the Books and Cases be marked and numbered after a regular system", and "that a classified Catalogue be prepared..." Though this catalogue is not currently extant, indications are that a record of all books owned by the institution was, indeed, completed.

The 1850s were a time of severe upheaval within Kings College and for awhile books and librarians were lost in the fight for the very survival of the school. Suggestions were put forward within the General Assembly which would have altered the College into an agricultural-technical school or done away with it completely. Fortunately, other opinions prevailed and the institution emerged in 1860 as the University of New Brunswick—a secular university, shaky but intact.

In 1861, as part of a general "inventory" of University holdings, a student, W.A. Smith, agreed to catalogue the Library for the sum of 5 pounds. He soon found "that the time and labor...necessary...to the preparation of a complete catalogue...so far exceeded his expectation, that he (felt) fairly entitled to a larger remuneration..." Not only did the former catalogue contain inadequate information but, he added indignantly,

I was obliged to write to parties in different parts of this country for works which they had been allowed to retain; and from some...I received parcels of books long after it was known they were required.

The catalogue compiled by Mr. Smith was also woefully inadequate. It contained a list of 3498 volumes divided into such subjects as "Astronomy and Navigation", "Systematic Zoology", "Chemical Physics", and "General Literature." Within its designated subject, each book was listed by its title, size, place of publication, date of publication and number of volumes. Mr. Smith ignored completely such trivial details as the authors' names.

The catalogue did, nevertheless, give the University some idea of what its library contained and it could proudly proclaim in its Calendars for several years to come that

In it will be found the standard works of ancient and modern authors, and also the most useful and approved elementary treatises on all the branches of a liberal education. It is particularly rich in books of reference and authority, and the expensive treatises which have from time to time been given to the world by the master minds of modern scientific research. The Library, it grandly concluded, was even "accessible to all the Students" for "at least one hour every day, except Sunday."

In 1884 two former students, A.W. Stratton and F. St. John Bliss produced a new catalogue which was published by the student newspaper, University Monthly. It

arranged the books alphabetically by title and added their location within the library by indicating shelf number but only occasionally deigned to record the authors' names. No real progress was made in listing or providing access to the ever-increasing collection of books until the arrival of Professor Davidson.

Davidson, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was appointed to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in 1892. He also became the University Librarian. In the Library Report of April, 1899, after gratefully acknowledging the extra book cases allotted to him, he continued,

If it were not that there was a greater need for the Library than even extra shelf space it would be my duty to urge for increased accommodation. That greater need is that the Library should be catalogued...The Library is getting too big for any one to keep all the books in mind.

Davidson was not, however, thinking of another edition of Stratton and Bliss calibre but reasoned instead that,

The card catalogue is the system which should be adopted as it can always be kept up to date and the advantages of this system are greater than those of the printed catalogue. On an average there will be I should think about 3 entries per book. We have about 8000 or 9000 volumes and about 6000 separate books.

The cost of this new system was the reason given by the Senate Audit Committee for the fact that UNB was operating in the red. The \$300 spent (\$100 for the catalogue and \$200 for the cataloguer) was, they assured themselves, an extraordinary expense which "will not occur again."

Davidson made other important changes in the basic constitution of the library. He urged, for example, the specific assemblage of Canadian History and "books and documents relative to the history...of the Province." He sanctioned the removal of the engineering books into a separate library within the Engineering Building—a library which is still in separate existence on the UNB campus. Finally, he recommended that provision should be made for keeping and binding all the magazines purchased by the University, stating that, "A magazine which is valuable enough for the University to order ought to be important enough to have bound."

From its good beginnings in the nineteenth century the library continued to grow through both donations and increased purchasing. By the 1920s quarters in the Old Arts Building were considerably cramped. "Books and pamphlets," reported the University Senate censoriously, "are promiscuously stacked." The Bonar Law-Bennett Library opened in 1931 and was enlarged in 1950-51. In 1967, the brand new Harriet Irving Library opened and the Bonar Law-Bennett Building became the Provincial Archives.

The collection of books at the Harriet Irving now stands around 600,000.

Certain portions of this article were previously published by the author in UNB Perspectives, Apr. 8, 1980 and Feb. 16, 1981.

needs and aspirations of disabled persons in contrast to the physical, social, educational and attitudinal barriers which society and its institutions have placed in the way of their realizing personal goals.

Librarianship is an organized society activity, preoccupied with the broader picture and concerned with establishing service patterns on as wide a service base as is practical. In the United States, efforts to establish a national network of library service to the handicapped date back to the early decades of this century. Through its tradition of legislation and generous federal and state funding programs, the United States has gone a long way towards insuring the disabled individual's right to assume an integrated and productive lifestyle and to have access to the tools necessary to achieving such a goal. Today the services of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress provide a benchmark against which all other national programs are measured. Librarians in Canada share the concern of their American colleagues that service for the disabled should be planned in the national context. Given the political and constitutional realities of the Canadian system however, planning for such a structure must necessarily be less direct.

In the early 1970's, the Adult Services Section of the Canadian Library Association addressed the issue of library service to the handicapped by undertaking a national survey of the services and resources available. The results were disquieting. Of over 220 libraries polled, only 40 per cent had even large-print collections, and only four provided talking books. Thus began the chain of surveys, conferences and recommendations that resulted in the establishment in 1974 of the National Library Task Group on Library Service to the Handicapped.

The twelve-member Task Group under Chairman Dr. Ian Wees, Assistant Director for Special Collections and Services of the National Library's Public Services Branch, was given three-fold terms of reference:

"1. To study existing library services

in Canada for those unable to use conventional print materials;

2. To examine problem areas and deficiencies;

3. To advise on the planning of a cooperative national program aimed at providing adequate library service to those Canadians who cannot use conventional print materials and to make recommendations regarding required funding for such a program and regarding the role of the National Library of Canada in relation to other Canadian libraries and agencies serving the handicapped." 1

The Task Group isolated problem areas requiring special attention and established subgroups to (i) determine the current level of service in Canada; (ii) study the problems of copyright as they relate to special-format materials for the handicapped; (iii) investigate and recommend standards for the production and cataloguing of special-format materials; and (iv) propose a model coordinated national program of library service to the handicapped. Specific recommendations were made in each of these areas. The work of Subgroup IV comprises the meat of the NLTG Report, accounting for twenty-three of the Task Group's thirty-six recommendations, and embodying the essence of the other subgroups' findings. The key recommendation coming from Subgroup IV called for:

"The establishment of a coordinated national program of library service to the visually, physically and perceptually handicapped unable to use conventional print materials be undertaken as soon as possible. This coordinated national program of library service to the handicapped should be a three-level program, with shared responsibilities among the national, provincial and local levels of government. Private agencies and organizations working with the handicapped as well as organizations of the handicapped should be involved in the development of the program at all levels. The proposed program is

Cont'd on page 29

BY THE TIME YOU ORDER BOOKS NEXT YEAR, HOW MANY OF THESE WILL BE STOLEN?



Budgets aren't getting any bigger. So, when you can buy a new book you want to hold on to it. And if it gets stolen, you have two options. Order it again or do without.

The Tattle Tape system from 3M can help you out. Because it's designed to detect the books people are trying to sneak out. No matter where the books are hidden.

You see, the Tattle Tape system has

a built-in alarm that activates before the thief walks out your door. So, you can stop a theft, save your books and your budget.

The Tattle Tape system. A security

system that can cut your losses an average of 85% and completely pay for itself in one to three years.

TELL ME MORE ABOUT THE TATTLE TAPE SYSTEM

Name _____
Phone _____
Library _____
Title _____
Address _____
City _____
Province Postal Code _____
Send to: 3M Canada Inc.
P.O. Box 5757
London, Ontario
N6A 4T1

THE TATTLE TAPE SYSTEM.

LETS YOU ORDER NEXT YEAR'S BOOKS INSTEAD OF REPLACING LAST YEAR'S.

Library Systems
3M Canada Inc.
Post Office Box 5757
London, Ontario N6A 4T1

3M

Cont'd from page 28

aimed at handicapped members of the general public, with emphasis on the provision of recreational and general informational reading materials. It is recommended that the service aspects of the program, e.g., direct distribution of materials to borrowers be the responsibility of local public libraries." 2

In the model of a coordinated national program which followed, the Task Group delineated specific responsibilities for each level of activity. Responsibility for an activity carried with it funding responsibility. The model was predicated on service (i.e. direct distribution to users) at the local level, and through existing and traditional service outlets, (i.e. the local public library). This is an important principle, opposing the handicapped and modifying the American model where special state or regional units perform the direct service role. The community service assertion came before educational mainstreaming was established in Canadian provinces, and before general recognition of the affirmation by disabled persons that they not be treated 'specially' but have access to the same range of services available to able-bodied citizens at the community level. This general objective of access is legitimized in the objectives established by the United Nations for the International Year of Disabled Persons.

Provincial responsibilities in the coordinated national program were directed at the twelve library agencies responsible for provincial-territorial library development. The primary role assigned was that of coordination and promotion of the program; of ensuring that an adequate level of service was available to all disabled citizens within the province or territory. Recognizing the regional character of Canada and Canadian publishing, the Task Group assigned primary responsibility for the production of special format materials at the provincial level (production of general Canadiana and foreign language materials was the responsibility of the National Library). Production responsibility in this case was limited to financial responsibility with actual production being handled either through the creation of provincial or inter-provincial production facilities, or through the contracting of original production with existing provincial facilities or the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

Responsibilities assigned the National Level of the coordinated national program were directed at the National Library and reflected the understanding that libraries and library services were not the constitutional responsibility of the federal government. The role of the National Library was one of coordination and related not so much to service aspects of the national model as to the ancillary activity of production and factors relating to production. Concerned that the most effective use possible be made of available resources with a minimum of unnecessary duplication, the Task Group assigned the National Library responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a national union catalogue of special-format materials. Similarly, the National Library was asked to perform a clearing-house function for producers of special-format materials reporting on titles already produced or in progress at other units. The role of the National Library was to be instrumental in the establishment of production and bibliographic standards relating to special-format materials, as well as to provide a research function into other technical aspects of library service to the handicapped.

Throughout its work, the Task Group was well aware of the advantages accruing to Canada if cooperative arrangements could be established with other national programs of library service to the handicapped abroad. The wealth of recorded materials available in the U.S.

program was an obvious example. Since almost all of the titles produced for the Library of Congress would be of interest to Canadian readers, gaining access to this collection was desirable. So also was access to materials produced in Britain and France. The need for foreign language materials for Canada's ethnic population was recognized, and there were obvious advantages economically to gaining access to existing production in other countries rather than having to find funds for original production. An important responsibility then, assigned to the National Library, was that of acting as Canadian spokesperson in areas of international cooperation.

The final area of responsibility was given to associations serving the disabled. In Recommendation 14, the Task Group specified that the coordinated national program should be developed in conjunction with "private agencies and organizations working with the handicapped as well as organizations of the handicapped". Liaison responsibilities were assigned to each of the governmental levels of the program. Recognizing that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was already providing extensive library service to legally blind persons, the Task Group gave special status to the Institute, recommending that it be given a permanent seat on the proposed committee on library service to the handicapped of the National Library Advisory Board, and on provincial selection committees. The Task Group believed that the role of the CNIB would change however, from one of direct service to that of a major production source in audio, large-print, and braille formats.

In the letter of transmittal for the Report, Dr. Wees stated that it was the hope of the Task Group members that the Report would lead to "coordination and gradual improvement" 3 of the library service to disabled Canadians. Considering that the success of the Task Group's recommendations depended on cooperation of the three levels of government, the effectiveness of the NLTG Report should be measured in Dr. Wees' terms.

In May of 1975, before the NLTG Report was finalized, the National Library moved to create the Division for the Visually and Physically Handicapped, appointing Ross Hotson as Division Chief. Due to administrative complications, Mr. Hotson didn't begin his work until February of the following year, and because of federal cutbacks was without support staff. Three years later, the National Librarian announced that the National Library would cease its planning of a comprehensive national program of services to the visually and physically handicapped. In the press release covering the announcement, Dr. Sylvestre stated:

"...it has now become apparent that one person, with very limited resources and no prospects for more resources in the foreseeable future, cannot maintain the key role for the National Library in the planning and coordination area that the Task Group on Library Service for the Handicapped saw for it."

This first setback to the coordinated national program, the cancellation of the Division, was a foreshadowing. By the mid-seventies, governments at all levels were reacting with cutbacks to the inflationary spiral that Canada was experiencing. Development of the program was postponed, or at best, slowed. The financial crisis pointed out the greatest deficiency of the Task Group's work, their failure to accurately determine the costs of the program, to establish realistic sources of funding, and to develop practical implementation stages. The cancellation of the Division was due to other factors as well however. During the three years of its existence, the Division was severely criticized for the objectives that it had set for itself. Following its demise, it became apparent that its creation had been premature. The coordination responsibilities assigned it gained importance only when a broad base of ser-

vice had been achieved locally, provincially and nationally. In 1978, this service base was still embryonic.

With the advantage of hindsight, it also becomes evident that successful implementation of any program depends on there being a structure or mechanism to carry the project through to completion. In the case of the coordinated national program, such an interim structure had never been established. In its absence, responsibility for this function fell to individuals or groups involved in this field of service. Without a formal mandate, their efforts took on the nature of uncoordinated and haphazard lobbying.

Their efforts have not been without success however. At the service level, libraries are accepting the principle that they are obligated to meeting the educational, information and recreational reading needs of the disabled as well as able-bodied citizens. The availability of special-format materials for the print-limited is increasingly widespread nationally, and libraries have begun reviewing other services they provide with a view towards adapting them to the needs of the disabled client. Provincial library agencies are more involved in coordination of this service, working to achieve adequate levels of service and to see that regional needs are being met. Ad hoc committees across the country, as well as groups operating under the umbrella of CLA and provincial associations have gained important ground in areas such as copyright legislation.

The greatest justification for optimism for realization of a coordinated national program can perhaps be found in the report of the 1981 House of Commons Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. 4 Recommendation 60 of their report (entitled *Obstacles*) charges the Federal Government (through the National Library) with proceeding immediately with a program to coordinate reading services for visually and print-handicapped persons. Section Four of the Report dealing with 'Information and Communications' echoes many of the NLTG recommendations:

- the immediate amendment of the Copyright Act to exempt from infringement the non-profit transcription into other media for the use

of visually and print-handicapped persons; 5

- investigation of existing mechanisms where by radio reading services could be provided; 6

- federal funding for production of government documents and general Canadiana in special formats; 7

- the development of a communications policy for physically disabled persons ensuring access to the same range of information available to able-bodied persons. 8

The same criticisms of the NLTG Report apply to the *Obstacles* findings; again costs are not provided nor is a mechanism established for implementation of the recommendations. Viewed as a blueprint for Federal policy towards the disabled, the *Obstacles* report presents us as librarians with a second opportunity to establish a coordinated national program of library services for disabled persons, or to re-evaluate and modify the model proposed by the National Library Task Group.

FOOTNOTES

1. National Library of Canada. Task Group on Library Service to the Disabled. Report. (Ottawa: NLC, 1976): xxvii.

2. *Ibid*: 66-7.

3. *Ibid*: i.

4. Canada, Parliament. Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. *Obstacles*. (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1981).

5. *Ibid*: 63.

6. *Ibid*: 62.

7. *Ibid*: 69.

8. *Ibid*: 62.

Library position

BRANCH SUPERVISOR (Librarian I)

Wapaiti Regional Library, Saskatchewan's largest and oldest library system has a position open for an individual who is seeking a high level of professional challenge in an area of the country which is well-known for its scenic beauty and recreational attractions.

Working from regional headquarters in Prince Albert, the successful applicant will have an opportunity to participate in the development of a library system composed of over fifty permanent service points with personal attention to nearly twenty of them. Under the direction of the Chief Librarian, Branch Supervisors are expected to display considerable independent judgement and initiative. They must be able to communicate clearly to staff and general public and as well, be able to relate well to those that they supervise.

Duties include supervisory assistance to branch library boards and local librarians, collection development and maintenance, reference and general bibliographic work, participation in in-service training sessions and workshops; also required will be responsibility for one or more regional services or programme areas. An interest in adult programming is preferable; a driver's license is necessary.

Graduation from an accredited library school is required and experience or training in public or regional library service would be an advantage.

Salary (under review): \$1332-1683 - Starting Date: Immediate
Please apply in writing only with references to:

Joel Levis
Chief Librarian
Wapiti Regional Library
145-12th Street East
PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. S6V 1B7

CISTI and the Atlantic provinces

By GEORGE EMBER

The May conference of the Atlantic Province Library Association chose for its theme "Discovering Regional Riches" in library resources and information services. When summing up the wealth of collections, operating information systems, cooperative programs and, above all, the human assets in professional skills and experience, Atlantic Canada can proudly take account of the collectively amassed regional fortunes.

Our national wealth in bibliographic resources and services is composed of regional riches which, in their totality, have created an information-rich environment for Canadian scientific research, technology, industrial development and education. In this national interplay of regional resources and service capabilities the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) of the National Research Council is a reinforcing central

element. From Ottawa to all the geographic regions a wide variety of information is carried in a multitude of forms, and through several delivery mechanisms, to the scientific, engineering and biomedical communities across the country and to libraries and information centres which directly serve these disciplinary and professional groups. To make the calculations of the riches in the Atlantic provinces comprehensive, the back-up functions of CISTI should be added to the assets of the regional balance sheet.

On the average, CISTI provides about a thousand photocopies and monographic loans a month to Atlantic Canada. Our serial collection of 32,000 titles, the stock of books, technical reports and microform material complement the local and regional holdings. To provide faster service, we have recently established a rapid bulk delivery routine between CISTI and Halifax.

By this arrangement loans and photocopies are shipped twice a week via

air courier to the drop-off point at Dalhousie University, from where the items are locally forwarded to destinations in Halifax and Dartmouth. As in the case of normal mailing, the one-way shipping cost of this new delivery mode is paid by CISTI. Considering that about 80 per cent of all requests received by our Lending and Photocopying Department is ready for shipment within 24 hours, the chances for obtaining the requested literature in a few days are indeed very good. Similar arrangements with Calgary, Regina, Edmonton and Winnipeg show extremely favourable response-times.

CISTI's Reference Department has received an average of 4-5 requests per month, altogether 50 in the past year, for our ULSS (Unified Literature Search Service) from Atlantic Canada. Extensive bibliographies for desired topics were requested by 29 industrial clients, 16 academic organizations and 5 government agencies. In this service category, industry obtained the majority (58 per cent) of the manual and computer-based listings of citations with industrial companies in Prince Edward Island requesting 11, in Nova Scotia 9, in Newfoundland 8 and in New Brunswick 1 bibliography during the last 12 months.

CISTI's personalized alerting service, CAN-SDI, serves 176 Atlantic subscribers with regularly mailed updating packages of the recently published literature. The provincial distribution for this service is 59 per cent for Nova Scotia, 20 per cent Newfoundland, 17 per cent New Brunswick and 6 per cent to Prince Edward Island.

CAN-OLE is accessed through 27 terminals of which 21 are located in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 2 in Prince Edward Island and 1 in Newfoundland. MEDLINE and the associated health-related data bases of the U.S. National Library of Medicine can be searched at the present time through 8 terminals; 3 are in

Nova Scotia, 2 each in New Brunswick and Newfoundland and 1 in Prince Edward Island.

Such a numerical summary can only review the measurable dimensions of the interplay between CISTI and its Atlantic clientele. Beyond these main service areas a few other contact points deserve at least a brief note.

CUSTU's Union List of Scientific Serials is the national locating tool for scientific and technical journals which incorporates the holdings of 254 Canadian libraries. Thirty-three libraries from the Atlantic provinces report their holdings to the Union List: 17 libraries from Nova Scotia, 9 from Newfoundland and 7 from New Brunswick.

The National Research Council's mandate to implement the Canadian network of scientific and technical information services has been supported in the last ten years by NRC's Advisory Board on Scientific and Technological Information (ABSTI). On the 14-member Board there are at present two educators representing the Atlantic provinces: the President of Nova Scotia Technical University and the Director of the School of Library Service at Dalhousie University. Earlier, the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and a professor of the School of Medicine from Memorial University and the Executive Director of the New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council were appointed members of ABSTI.

CISTI's Health Sciences Resource Centre has its own Advisory Board whose present membership includes the Chief Librarian of the Kellogg Health Sciences Library of Dalhousie University.

This overview has highlighted those areas of cooperation which are expected to increase and develop their usefulness to further complement the regional riches of Atlantic Canada.

A.P.L.A. merit award

INTRODUCTION

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association honours individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to library service in the Atlantic Provinces.

PURPOSE

There are three purposes in presenting the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Merit Award:

1. To honour individuals, who, through individual leadership and sustained effort, have made outstanding and worthy contributions to library service in the Atlantic Provinces; and
2. To recognize the responsible and influential role which individuals perform in developing library service; and
3. To stimulate interest in planning, implementing and supporting library services within the Atlantic Provinces.

ELIGIBILITY

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association Merit Award is open to all individuals. Nominees do not have to be members of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

CONDITIONS OF THE AWARD

1. Only one award shall be given each year.
2. The APLA Executive will act as an Awards Jury to select a nominee from among those recommended by members of the Association. The Past-President of APLA shall be convenor of the Awards Jury.
3. It should not be necessary to make any award in a year when, in the opinion of the Awards Jury, no sufficiently outstanding nominee has been recommended.
4. Names of persons previously nominated but not chosen may be resubmitted.
5. Each recommendation for an award must be accompanied by documentation of the nominee's achievements.
6. Nominations for the award shall be solicited through direct mailing to the Association's membership in the fall of each year for presentation to and selection by the Awards Jury at the mid-winter executive meeting.

GUIDELINES FOR NOMINATIONS

1. Nominations for this award shall be made using the nomination form prepared

for that purpose by the APLA Executive and enclosed in this mailing of the APLA Bulletin.

2. Nominations should include:

- a) Biographical data;
- b) A statement of the nominee's outstanding and sustained contribution toward furthering the role of library service in the Atlantic Provinces. Supportive data may be included in narrative or tabular form. Please do not send separate supporting letters, printed matter, manuals, pictures or publicity releases.

3. Nominations shall be mailed to the convenor of the APLA Awards Jury, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, B3H 4H8, by the specified deadline data on the nomination form.

4. Supplementary material not requested in the nomination form should not be submitted with the nomination; however, the Awards Jury may request additional information from relevant associations and/or individuals.

5. Nominations as submitted shall become the property of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

CRITERIA FOR JUDGING

In judging the nominees, the Awards Jury will look for evidence of outstanding and sustained activity by the nominee in furthering library service and library systems throughout the Atlantic Provinces. Some of the contributions that might be considered in selecting a person for this award are:

- a) leadership in library associations at the local, regional and provincial levels;
- b) contributions to the development, application and utilization of library services and library systems;
- c) a significant contribution to library literature.

PRESENTATION

The award shall be presented at the Association's Annual Conference.

NATURE OF THE AWARD

1. The award shall take the form of a pewter goblet handmade by an Atlantic Provinces pewtersmith and inscribed on one side with the name of the award and the date.

2. The recipient shall also receive a suitable scroll and life membership in the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AND

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE OCCASIONAL PAPER SERIES

(Series Editor: Norman Horrocks)

New Titles:

No. 26. Bewley, Lois. **Public Library Legislation in Canada: Review and Evaluation.** 1981. ISBN 0-7703-0166-5. \$6.00. A critical analysis of existing provincial legislation for public libraries in Canada with suggestions for improvement together with the texts of Provincial Acts.

No. 27 Rainforth, John. **Perceptions of the High School Librarian.** 1981. ISBN 0-7703-0168-1. \$5.00. A school principal in Nova Scotia examines the perceptions of the role of the senior high school librarian in Nova Scotia as perceived by senior high school principals, librarians, and teachers.

No. 28 Harrison, Alice W. **The Conservation of Library Materials.** 1981. ISBN 0-7703-0164-9. Revised versions of her regular columns, 1-18, which have appeared in the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Bulletin.

New Editions:

No. 5 Leidemer, Nelle and Kennedy, Fred, compilers. **Geology of Halifax County—a Selective Bibliography.** 2nd. ed. 1981. \$7.50.

No. 13 Fraser, M. Doreen E. and Lloyd, Hazel A. **The Information Needs of Physiotherapists with a Guide to Physiotherapy Collections for Community General Hospitals.** 2nd edition. 1981. \$7.50.

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

Complete Series List available upon request.

Also available from the School is: Coughlin, Violet L. **Larger Units of Public Library Service in Canada, With Particular Reference to the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.** This book was originally published by the Scarecrow Press in 1968 and it is now available at \$10.00.

Please add \$1.50 for each item ordered for handling and shipping charges.

Special Collections of the New Brunswick Museum

By CAROL ROSEVEAR

The libraries of two noted New Brunswick scholars, Dr. William Francis Ganong (1864-1941) and Dr. John Clarence Webster (1863-1950), are housed in the New Brunswick Museum. Special collections donated by individuals also include the cartographic materials of George Robert Farrar Prowse (1860-1946) and the Art Library, started by Dr. Alice Lusk Webster (1880-1953). In addition, the museum has developed collections of resource materials in the subject areas of natural science, shipping, and genealogy.

Although a botanist by profession, Dr. William Francis Ganong was engaged continually in the study of natural history, cartography, place-nomenclature, evolution of boundaries, and settlements. Dr. John Clarence Webster described him as "the greatest authority who ever lived on the subject of New Brunswick...", and, as a worker, he was characterized by great honesty and accuracy.

With investigative zeal, Ganong spent many summers exploring and mapping the wilds of New Brunswick. From 1884 to

1914, his observations and conclusions filled about one third of the *Bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick*. His writings also appeared in the *Educational Review*, *Acadiensis*, the *New Brunswick Magazine* and the *Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society*. His studies of the natural features of New Brunswick led him into the cartography of the north-east coast of North America and the results of his research were published in a series of monographs over a period of 50 years in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*.

These publications and Ganong's library and manuscript collection were deposited together in one room of the New Brunswick Museum, leaving an impressive and scholarly record of 60 years of arduous dedication to his interests. This room is furnished appropriately with mahogany bookcases provided by the family of Dr. Ganong.

It is obvious that Ganong knew his collection intimately and that it was a working library. Many of the 3,000

published volumes, mainly on New Brunswick topics, contain his annotations and marginalia. Numerous scrapbooks are filled with pasted-in pages of Ganong's notes on various New Brunswick subjects, among which are county histories, field journals, and geographic volumes. The manuscript files include original documents relating to New Brunswick and correspondence in which there is detailed information about his studies. Some of his more frequent correspondents were Tappan Adney, H.P. Biggar, Fannie Eckstrom, W.B. Goodwin, W. Inglis Morse, G.R.F. Prowse, and J.C. Webster. Also noteworthy in the Ganong Collection are the results of his study of the place nomenclature of New Brunswick. During his investigation of toponyms, he developed an interest in names of Indian origin and published a series of definitive notes on this subject.

In his lifetime, Ganong acquired the best private collection of maps relating to northeastern North America. In his analysis of cartographic works, the exemplary draughtsmanship he demonstrated enabled him to reproduce early maps in simpler forms, thereby showing their salient features and facilitating interpretation by scholars. He illustrated many of his works with his own original maps, and, accordingly, has won the

reputation of being one of the best map-makers of modern times.

George Robert Farrar Prowse was Ganong's fellow-worker in cartography during 30 years of correspondence. Together they have gained universal recognition as the outstanding authorities on the cartography of the east coast of Canada. Born in St. John's, Prowse taught in Winnipeg until 1926 and then devoted himself, until his death in 1946, to cartological studies. Prowse willed his collection to the New Brunswick Museum to be housed with Ganong's materials, thus creating a combined wealth of cartological data. The Prowse collection consists of his writings on cartology largely in the form of pamphlets which he had mimeographed, correspondence, maps of contours and voyages (some of which Prowse drew from original maps), and his working library of published materials about the history, discovery, and mapping of Canada.

Dr. John Clarence Webster retired from his first career of 26 years as a physician and relocated in his native town of Shediac to immerse himself in Canadian history. As a historian, he was both a writer and a collector. He was a key figure in the establishment of the New Brunswick

Cont'd on page 32

Resolutions de l'A.B.P.A., 1981

Cet article contient une version abrégée des résolutions proposées à l'assemblée générale de 1981 de l'A.B.P.A. La sixième et dernière résolution qui contenait les remerciements aux individus, institutions et compagnies a été omise. Toutes les résolutions ont été adoptées. Le texte complet de chacune sera publié dans le rapport annuel de la conférence.

1ère résolution

Il est résolu que le bureau de direction de l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique amende l'article VI (ii) des règlements de l'Association afin de

a) changer le nom du Comité sur les relations avec d'autres organisations à Comité de relations publiques,
b) changer son mandat, tel que décrit dans les règlements, pour qu'il reflète les recommandations contenues dans le rapport annuel 1981 du Comité sur les relations avec d'autres organisations; et il est résolu que ce changement soit présenté à l'Assemblée générale de l'ABPA en 1982 pour ratification.

Proposée par: Barbara J. Eddy
Secondée par: Ian A. Wilson

2ème résolution

Il est résolu que l'ABPA crée un Comité permanent d'orientation et d'initiation à la bibliothèque dont le mandat sera de promouvoir des programmes d'orientation et d'initiation dans les bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique; et

il est résolu que le bureau de direction de l'ABPA amende les règlements de l'Association afin d'y inclure ce Comité permanent, ainsi que son mandat, sous l'Article VI-Comités permanents, et attribue un budget approprié pour la bonne marche de ce comité; et

il est résolu que ce changement soit présenté à l'Assemblée générale de l'ABPA en 1982 pour ratification.

Proposée par: Oriel C. MacLennan
Secondée par: E.J. Archibald

3ème résolution

Attendu qu'il y a des comités de bibliotechniciens au sein de la "Canadian Library Association" et de l'ASTED, qui établissent des critères pour la formation des bibliotechniciens, qui se consacrent à mieux faire connaître les bibliotechniciens, et qui agissent en tant que véhicules d'information auprès des

organisations provinciales de bibliotechniciens; et

Attendu que les provinces de l'Atlantique constituent la seule région du Canada sans représentation auprès de ces comités;

Il est résolu que l'ABPA crée un Comité permanent de bibliotechniciens de la région de l'Atlantique afin d'implanter des buts similaires aux comités de bibliotechniciens de la CLA et de l'ASTED, afin d'établir des relations avec ces comités et afin de promouvoir une plus grande participation des bibliotechniciens et des autres employé(e)s de soutien au niveau de l'ABPA; et

il est résolu que le bureau de direction de l'ABPA amende les règlements de l'Association afin d'y inclure ce Comité permanent, ainsi que son mandat, sous l'Article VI-Comités permanents, et attribue un budget approprié pour la bonne marche de ce comité; et

il est résolu que ce changement soit présenté à l'Assemblée générale de l'ABPA en 1982 pour ratification.

Proposée par: George Halliwell
Secondée par: Jean Brown

4ème résolution

Il est résolu que l'ABPA amplifie ses efforts pour offrir des moyens de formation continue aux employé(e)s et commissaires de bibliothèque à travers les régions de l'Atlantique, et pour promouvoir davantage la disponibilité de fonds émanant de l'Association pour des programmes régionaux.

Proposée par: Norman Horrocks
Secondée par: Claire Dionne

5ème résolution

Il est résolu que le bureau de direction de l'ABPA, en coopération avec les bibliothèques provinciales de l'Atlantique, prépare et mette sur pied une enquête à travers toutes les bibliothèques de leur province sur la disponibilité des ressources audio-visuelles et de leur accès dans leur province respective et en fasse rapport à la prochaine Assemblée générale; et

il est résolu que cette enquête soit compilée et rédigée, et que l'ABPA en parraine la publication en s'assurant que les fonds nécessaires pour couvrir les frais de rédaction et de publication y soient consacrés.

Proposée par: Doug Vaisey
Secondée par: Frank Oram



Ganong Library
Photo: R.S. Elliot, New Brunswick Museum.

Tabufile Atlantic Limited

P. O. BOX 6201, STN. A, SAINT JOHN, N. B., E2L 4R6
231 ROY BLDG., 1657 BARRINGTON ST.
HALIFAX, N. S., B3J 2A1
P. O. BOX 36 FREDERICTON, N. B., E3B 4Y2

"Your Library, Filing and
Multimedia Storage
Specialists"

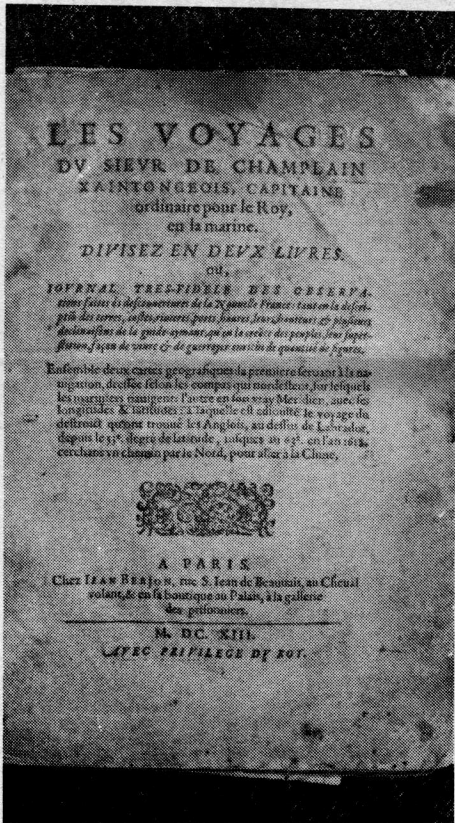
- ✓ Library Storage & Classification
- ✓ Micrographic Storage & Classification
- ✓ Environmental Furnishing

TABUFILE

Cont'd from page 31

Museum to which he donated his Canadiana library, manuscript, and pictorial collections.

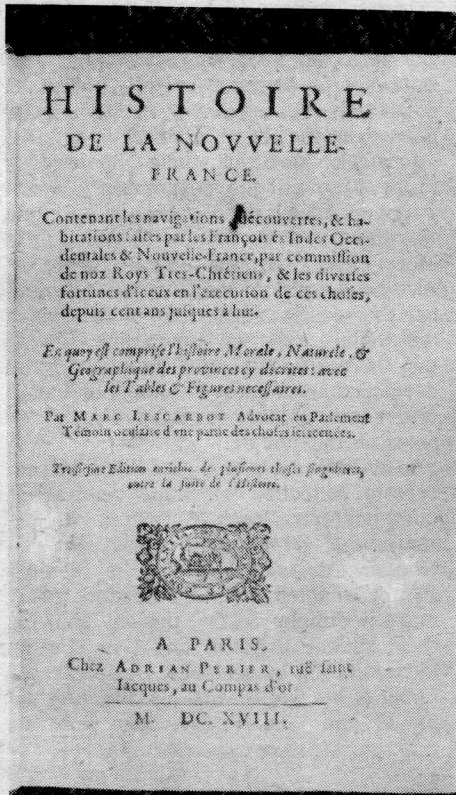
Possessing both wealth and a knowledge of Canadian history, Dr. Webster collected a fine Canadiana library of about 5,000 monographic and serial publications, most of which contain Canadian history. Some areas of emphasis are New France, Wolfe and the Quebec Campaign, Louisbourg, and New Brunswick topics. Included in the Webster Canadiana Library are Champlain Society Publications, the Chronicles of Canada and Makers of Canada Series as well as the 71-volume set of Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents, 1610-1791. Some of the monographs in this library are Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France* (Paris, 1618), (see illustration), *Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain* (Paris, 1613), (see illustration), and *A treatise of military discipline...* by Humphrey Bland (6th ed., London, 1746), (see illustration) owned and signed by James Wolfe. The extensive Webster archival holdings include correspondence and documents many of which relate to Acadia and the French period of rule, Wolfe, and Louisbourg. In the collection is the 1766 manuscript of Thomas Wood, "An essay towards bringing the savage Indian Mickmak language to be learnt grammatically."



Webster Canadiana Library
Photo: R.S. Elliot,
New Brunswick Museum.

The libraries of the Natural History Society, Mechanics Institute and Abraham Gesner form the nucleus of the natural science collection in the New Brunswick Museum. George G. Matthew, R.P. Starr and C. Fred Hartt, who were members of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick (founded in 1862) and later members, W.F. Ganong and G.U. Hay, were leading scientists of the day. This society's acquisitions reflect this and include the bulletins, proceedings, and transactions of other renowned learned societies many from the United States. In addition to these learned society publications, the natural science collection contains about 15,000 volumes, both monographic and serial, with almost complete sets of the Canadian and American Geological Survey publications, the proceedings, bulletins, and annual reports of the U.S. National Museum, and the 52-volume *Report of the Scientific Results of the Exploring Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger, 1873-76.*

The shipping collection is both varied in scope and form. Materials include both monographic and serial publications as well as manuscripts such as the business records of shipbuilders and owners. New Brunswick shipping registers for the 19th century are part of the collection and the Canadian Department of Transport has deposited their records of ships entering



Webster Canadiana Library
Photo: R.S. Elliot,
New Brunswick Museum.

and clearing the Port of Saint John, and seamen engaged and discharged at the Port, from 1878. Lloyd's Registers (1764-1969), Lloyd's Lists (1741-1826) and shorter runs of American Bureau of Shipping Registers and Bureau Veritas Registers are useful in ship identification. Also available to the researcher is a shipping index file of references to various scrapbook and newspaper items, and shorter runs of American Bureau of Shipping Registers and Bureau Veritas Registers are useful in ship identification. Also available to the researcher is a shipping index file of references to various scrapbook and newspaper items.

Genealogical materials accessible for consultation and research exist in a variety of forms, but with a 19th century emphasis. The collection comprises microfilm copies of New Brunswick census, marriage, probate and land petition records. In addition, there are typed copies of baptismal and marriage records of some New Brunswick churches, and transcribed epitaphs from cemeteries throughout New Brunswick. Also useful are published and unpublished genealogies and genealogical notes of many New Brunswick families, church and local histories, provincial and county directories and almanacs. The comprehensive file of early New Brunswick newspapers on microfilm is consulted frequently for obituaries or other notices. Not to be omitted is a finding-aid (often

Call for Nominations

Please note that enclosed with this Bulletin are nomination forms for the 1982-83 executive and the APLA merit award.

Please give your careful consideration to these nominations and return them by the date indicated on the form.

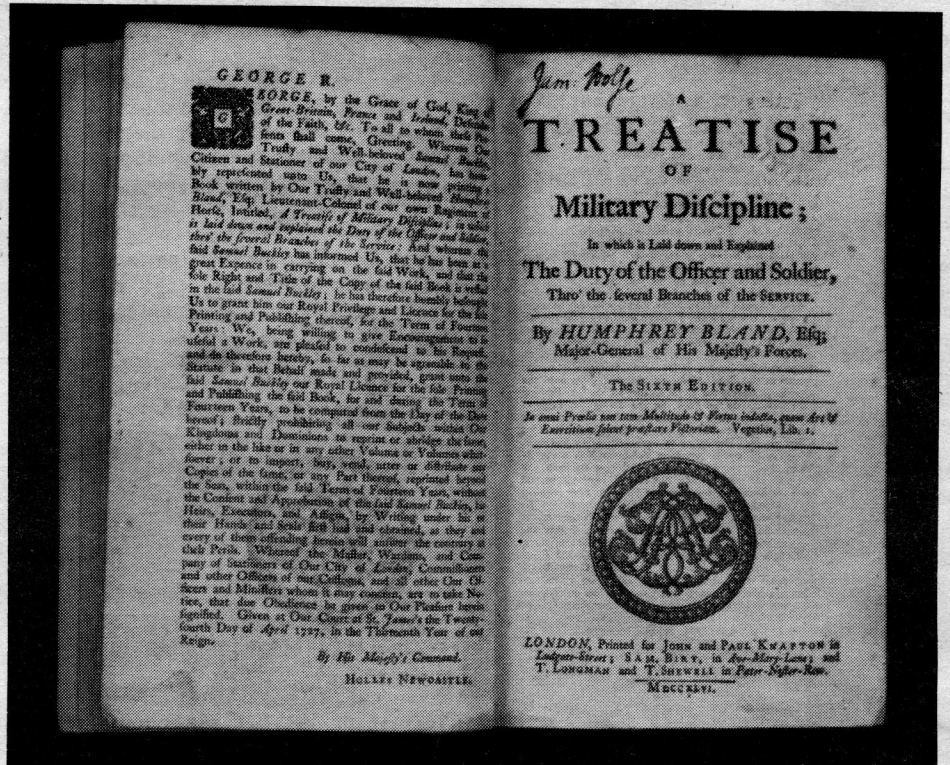
Should you wish further information or nomination forms, please contact: Ann Nevill, Past-President and Convenor of the APLA Merit Award Committee and Nominations Committee.

referred to as the biographical, genealogical, and historical catalogue) which has grown over many years and contains references to scrapbooks, newspapers, periodicals, vertical files, and sometimes items in books.

The Alice Lusk Webster Art Library was recently moved to the Library and Archives Department of the New Brunswick Museum from the Art Department. Following is a description of this special collection contributed by Robert Percival, Art Curator. He states as follows:

One of the finest art libraries in the country, the contents of this collection embrace all the visual arts -- fine art, decorative art, applied art, design,

ornamental art, stage design, and lettering, both historical and contemporary including European and Oriental. There are special sections on Canadian, American, French, and British art. In addition there are many individual biographies and some rare and extremely old books on prints in limited editions. The collection contains past and current issues of practically every art periodical or magazine ever published, and in file boxes there are catalogues and information on exhibitions by the major galleries and museums in all provinces of Canada, including some catalogues from the U.S. and Britain.



Webster Canadiana Library
Photo: R.S. Elliot, New Brunswick Museum.

BABS*

gets books on library shelves fast.

BABS* is implemented. Librarians from coast-to-coast are now enjoying the many advantages offered by BABS* - National Book Centre's new Book Acquisition and Bibliographic Service.

BABS* is efficient. The new, fully-computerized facilities were specifically designed to shorten order turnaround time and to get books on library shelves quickly at a reasonable cost.

BABS* is capable. Now we can handle all your book orders for new titles, forthcoming titles, serial monographs and backlist titles.

BABS* is effective. Within our completely restructured system, we can deal effectively with acquisition problems, such as no Canadian rights, not yet published, not our publication, out of print in Canada, etc.

BABS* fulfills orders. National Book Centre has Canada's largest book inventory - over 20,000 new and backlist titles, stocked in quantity. New releases are added daily.

BABS* is flexible... providing several invoicing options, a computerized budget control, a complete professional cataloguing service, a processing service, a standing order service, and specially prepared catalogues for specific markets.

National Book Centre's multi-key random access data base, the foundation for BABS*, will provide accessibility to new titles as published in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as well as a comprehensive selection of backlist titles.

To learn how BABS* can assist you with your book acquisitions and other services, write or phone National Book Centre today.

National Book Centre
66 NORTHLINE ROAD · TORONTO · ONTARIO · CANADA M4B 3E6 · (416) 751-3530

Information Service on Physically Disabled & Rehabilitation

By ANNE GILLIS

Background

The HUB, Physically Handicapped Service Centre in St. John's, Newfoundland, is a membership-based organization formed in 1974 providing social and vocational services and direct employment opportunities for physically disabled adults in Newfoundland and Labrador. The main objective of the HUB is to provide services which enable the disabled person to become an independent member of the community. Our services include: transportation, leisure, programs, training and employment placement, information, 'accent on ability week', commercial print shop, trophy and awards shop, wheelchair sales and service and others.



Research

From the time of its formation the HUB began responding to information inquiries, these inquiries were handled either by our social worker or office staff or night-time volunteers. Dissemination and referral were carried out in addition to numerous other staff duties and in an ad hoc fashion. As the HUB became better known and provided more services, information inquiries rapidly increased until in 1976-77 three distinct types of information needs were delineated:

1-people with a physical disability and their families looking for information on many topics i.e.: technical aid to facilitate daily living, employment opportunities, pre-school handicapped children, etc.

2-rehabilitation-health professionals requesting ideas and information on techniques and programs which might benefit the people with whom they are working.

3-the general public asking for information and advice on how to facilitate integration via accessibility, human rights, etc.

With the knowledge that these needs existed and following a one-year study of the situation the HUB Board of Directors decided to proceed with obtaining funds to establish a Provincial Information Service for physically disabled people, families and health professionals.

Funding

From 1978 to 1980 funding from Secretary of State—Student Community Services Program and Employment and Immigration's Youth Job Corps Program provided staff and materials to establish the HUB'S Information Services. In 1980 the HUB hired two permanent staff members (a Coordinator and Information Officer) to run the service. Since that time extra staff have been obtained for various projects via our Provincial Government's Community Service Program and the Canada Community Services Program.

Present Level of Service

At present, almost five years since the birth of the idea, the Service has grown and solidified in response to the needs of

the community. Today, we operate two main information services:

1. Information and Referral Service — designed to link physically disabled individuals who have a need for service with the appropriate program-service to meet that need. All organizations, agencies and groups across the province (73 presently listed) who offer a service to the physically disabled community are members of our Information and Referral Service. We can thereby refer inquiries to the appropriate agency-group.



Dissemination

2. Specialized Information Centre—houses an extensive print collection concerned with the field of physical disability and rehabilitation. The components of which are; 234 core periodicals, two vertical file cabinets, approximately 1500 books, and a pamphlet collection. Information is currently being catalogued according to a "Rehabilitation Classification Scheme" developed by the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled. Retrieval is easy for both staff and "browsers" alike. Users are notified of new acquisitions via monthly "Information Updates". Loans may be made in person or by mail. We've found the postal lending system to be the backbone of our service as most potential users are isolated by distance from such resources.

Future Plans

In the immediate future, we will be producing two booklets: one concerned with accessibility in St. John's; and the U.N.B.

other a handbook of information for disabled people.

For the more distant future, we are studying computer applications, Telidon, and networking possibilities to make our services more comprehensive and accessible to more people.

For Further Information

We welcome any questions which you may have concerning the structure of our

service as well as any inquiries on the topics of physical disability and-or rehabilitation. Please contact:

INFORMATION SERVICES
THE HUB, PHYSICALLY HAN-
DICAPPED SERVICE CENTRE
P.O. Box 4397
St. John's, NF
A1C 6C4
Tel: (709) 754-0352

N.B. Librarians Organize

On May 19 at the University of New Brunswick's Harriet Irving Library a meeting of librarians and library assistants from all parts of New Brunswick took place to discuss whether there was a need for a New Brunswick library association. From this meeting an ad hoc committee was established (consisting of Claire Dionne, Margaret MacMillan, Pat Ruthven and Eric Swanick), to consider the following resolution: "...to investigate the feasibility of establishing a New Brunswick library, or a New Brunswick chapter of APLA..." A questionnaire was devised to elicit opinions of interested parties and sent to librarians, library assistants and library trustees throughout the province. The results of the questionnaire follow.

460 questionnaires were sent out and 182 have been returned. Of the 182 responses, 101 indicate a preference for a separate New Brunswick library association; 47 prefer the status quo; and 34 would like to see a New Brunswick chapter of APLA.

The questionnaire also attempted to obtain information on the activities members would like to see pursued by an association. The responses indicate a strong desire for the organization of continuing education (143 responses, some of which ask for workshops in French as well as English); an annual conference (111 responses); lobbying and task forces (73 responses); and social events (55 responses).

The financial commitment of potential members was also investigated, and it

appears that a majority would be willing to pay an annual subscription of up to \$10 (68 responses); 29 people indicated a \$5 maximum, and 25 people a \$20 maximum. 19 people indicated "other", the amounts specified varying from 0 to "as much as necessary".

The most encouraging part of the survey was the section asking how active respondents would be in an association. 45 people volunteered to work to set up an association; 17 people indicated they would be willing to stand for election to an executive; and no fewer than 64 would be willing to devote time to serving on committees and task forces.

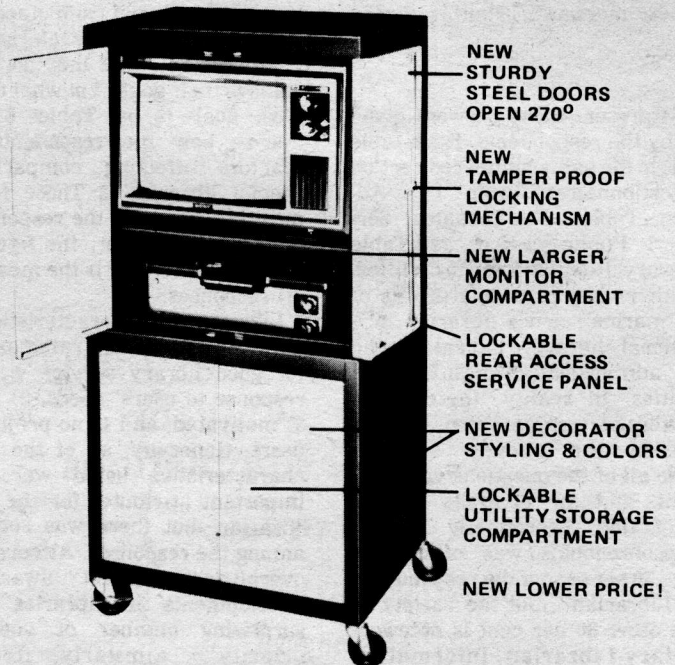
In summary there seems to be a clear demand from a significant number of library workers in the province for some form of library association. Although the membership would not be large, there is evidence of considerable enthusiasm for an organization to initiate and to coordinate continuing education and other activities throughout the province of New Brunswick.

NEW LUXOR VIDEO CONSOLE

now it costs less to go first class!

... and the all new Luxor Video Console is first class in every respect — quality, functionality, mobility and appearance.

It's cost effective, too! In addition to protecting your valuable video equipment from theft, damage and unauthorized use — the Luxor Video Console allows you to keep your video system completely hooked up and ready to use. Just unlock the doors and turn it on! Saves time, effort and possible damage caused by unnecessary handling of components and connectors.



NEW STURDY STEEL DOORS OPEN 270°

NEW TAMPER PROOF LOCKING MECHANISM

NEW LARGER MONITOR COMPARTMENT

LOCKABLE REAR ACCESS SERVICE PANEL

NEW DECORATOR STYLING & COLORS

LOCKABLE UTILITY STORAGE COMPARTMENT

NEW LOWER PRICE!

CARR MCLEAN

461 Horner Avenue, Toronto
Ontario M8W 4X2
(416) 252-3371 Tx: 06-967866
CALL FREE 1-800-268-2138

One-Person Marine Libraries: Survey Results

By ALISON S.R. CHESNEY
AND KIMBERLY DOUGLAS

INTRODUCTION

For many small library librarians, membership in a professional association is their only contact with people in similar work situations. Several of the one-person (or one-professional) library librarians of the International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers (IAMSLIC) wanted to improve communication and cooperation among themselves. Toward that end, a survey of the one-professional library members was conducted in the summer of 1980.1 The survey was to indicate what seminars or workshops might be included in the associations' annual conferences that would be particularly helpful to the one-professional library manager. The survey participants would benefit by learning of other librarians facing like problems, and becoming aware of resources other than those of large research centers so often depended upon.

METHODS

The questionnaire used in the survey was divided into six parts.2 The first four sections analyzed the responsibilities and duties of each respondent in the following areas: administration, technical services, public services and non-library related tasks. The fifth section outlined characteristics of libraries and library managers that affect comparability among libraries.3 Respondents were asked to rate each characteristic by how applicable or important it was to his-her situation. The last section was optional, asking each respondent to compare their salary with the findings of the Special Libraries Association 1979 salary survey.4 The salary section was primarily included out of curiosity, to see if marine science librarians' salaries differed, as a group, from other types of special libraries.5

The questionnaire was mailed to 45 libraries in the United States, Canada and Bermuda. Addresses were taken primarily from the IAMSLIC files, though several additional addresses were supplied by some of the questionnaire recipients. Recipients were asked to return the completed questionnaire as soon as possible; 33 questionnaires were returned within three months and represented the total sampling population (a 70 per cent response rate). The compiled rates were summarized for oral presentation at the IAMSLIC 1980 meeting in Halifax during October.6

RESULTS

Tables 1-4 present those answers given most often by the respondents. Each table corresponds to the same numbered section in the questionnaire; Table 1 - Administration, Table 2 - Technical Services, Table 3 - Public Services, and Table 4 - Non-Library Related Responsibilities. Taken together, they provide a profile of the typical marine science librarian in a one-professional library; indicating the librarian's administrative position and responsibilities. In reality, there is no "typical" librarian represented by one individual in the survey sample. Responses to all of the questions varied to some extent, and the diversity among members of this theoretically similar group of professionals was often surprising (e.g., 70 per cent of the respondents are titled "Librarian", but the variety of titles of the other 30 per cent is noteworthy: Secretary-Librarian, Information Specialist, Fisheries Information Officer, Resource Center Supervisor, Library Technician, and Research Professor, to name a few. This last respondent doubles as library manager and full-time research staff!)

The answers concerning budget and technical services revealed the most

diversity among respondents. The range of budgets for these small libraries was remarkable; Table 5 shows the breakdown of what was normally included in the library budget. Judging from the range of figures, it is apparent that the survey sample included very small libraries having only a core collection of reference materials and few periodical subscriptions, as well as larger research libraries systematically acquiring monographs, reference materials and perhaps 200 or more current periodical subscriptions every year. To preserve anonymity, the questionnaire did not ask specific questions concerning serials holdings, number of volumes, or exact salary figures. Respondents did indicate if the budget figures reported included salaries, so some estimate could be made on the amount devoted to acquisitions, etc.

As for technical services (Table 2), it was difficult to characterize the group. People attend to their libraries with many different means: some are using OCLC, some buy Library of Congress printed cards, some rely on another library for most technical services, including acquisition and selection. Several libraries use classification schemes other than LC, many modify LC cataloging to fit the collection, and a few employ security systems. It appeared that at least one librarian in the sample was doing something quite different from the rest in each aspect of technical services!

The results of the fourth section of the questionnaire were particularly interesting (Table 4). Most non-library related tasks involve maintaining records of and making available the publications of resident staff. The majority of respondents who were involved with staff publications and public relations generally said these duties should be the responsibility of some other staff person, such as a secretary, administrative assistant, or special public relations office. Typically, one-professional libraries are found in small research or academic institutions which will not or can not hire a separate person to handle public relations. The librarian is often chosen as the logical person for these tasks, having familiarity with the resident staff and their research, and as the person most willing to have contact with the public on a regular basis. Often a program of literature exchange with other libraries will preclude the librarians supervision of compiling and distributing staff literature, to insure receipt of material from other institutions.

The unifying characteristics of this group are not what they do, or how they achieve their goals, but what they perceive those goals to be. Tables 6 and 7 summarize how the respondents rated the "factors affecting comparison among special libraries".3 Those factors rated most important by the respondents are at the top of each list; the figure given by each characteristic is the mean average of all responses.

Library staff characteristics (Table 6) that were most often rated as "essential" for good library service were: 1) good response to users' needs, 2) enthusiastic, 3) motivated, and 4) no prejudice against users. Generally, all of the library staff characteristics listed were considered important attributes for the professional librarian, but there was some diversity among the responses. Although still rated overall as "important", awareness of new developments in libraries received a surprising number of votes for "no priority". Similarly, team spirit, satisfaction with level of supervision, and optimism about the future of the parent organization were all considered less important.7 In a one-professional library there is more opportunity for librarian-user interface than in larger staff libraries. This requires a certain amount of enthusiasm and motivation on the

librarian's part; cheerfully abiding frequent interruptions to answer questions and remaining flexible enough to ignore a growing pile of uncataloged donations so time can be devoted to interlibrary loans or other requests made by patrons. Certain unessential tasks have to be put off indefinitely, if the small library staff is to be responsive to users' needs.

Some of these unessential tasks are identified in Table 7: documented procedures, audit of use of services, and staff cross-training were all rated merely "advisable". Most librarians in the survey seem to agree that while these activities are worthwhile, they may not be feasible to undertake. As Janice Holladay advises, "Be willing to accept many compromises with ideals of neatness and thoroughness. Be prepared to balance on the fine edge of low priority organizational tasks and the need to be able to locate required items."8

Library management characteristics considered most important by the respondents are those that provide information to the user readily: open stacks, systematic acquisition of new publications, and diverse services. Short range plans are also rated highly, reflecting the need for one-professional library managers to budget time carefully. In a large library, one person (or several persons) may be assigned the responsibility of original cataloging. If that is the sole responsibility of the cataloger, planning is not as imperative as

it is for the librarian with several different tasks to accomplish each day. A cataloger can take each item as it arrives and work on it until the project is complete and move to the next. Someone with various responsibilities must plan ahead, or each day may be spent in a chaotic activity punctuated with interruptions and direction changes, resulting in little forward motion.

DISCUSSION

Though the duties and responsibilities of these library managers vary to some extent there is general agreement on basic principles. Most respondents strive to be enthusiastic and motivated about their work, and try to be responsive to their patrons' needs. They are interested in new developments in libraries, primarily as they affect services for users (such as computerized bibliographic services). They want to make the library resources readily available to the user and consider open stacks and acquisitions essential to the library operation. Interestingly enough, user education is not considered essential. Perhaps respondents find the personal service that is available to each patron on a one-to-one basis obviates the need for formalized user education. Also, most of these libraries' users are graduate students and scientists; people who

Cont'd on page 35



Introducing . . .

EBSCONET






With **EBSCONET** you can now:

1. Transmit Claims
2. Transmit Interim Orders
3. Access EBSCO's Missing Copy Bank
4. Access EBSCO's Title File for Price/Bibliographic Information
5. Review "Summary of Publications Ordered" Report - by Title or by Subscriber

For a free brochure and details on On-Line Data Communications direct from your library to EBSCO and its potential—contact:

CANEBSCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES, Ltd.

Six Thorncliffe Park Drive
Toronto, Canada M4H 1H3
(416) 421-9000 Telex 06-23767

division of
EBSCO
INDUSTRIES,
INC.



Cont'd from page 34

presumably have gained some experience with library work and are less likely to need bibliographic instruction.

There was overwhelming agreement in response to the last question of section four: "How do you think others at the institution view your position and rate your performance?" This question refers to the lack of prestige generally granted the library staff. Holladay contends that "The prestige factor... is often at the root of the small library's problems contributing to the enhanced image of the library profession should be a goal of every professional librarian, since confidence in the librarian is essential to good information service."⁹ Among marine science librarians surveyed, this prestige factor was not a problem. Of the 30 respondents who answered the question, 80 per cent said others at the institution thought favorably of their professional performance. Respondents perceived others as judging them "competent, professional, highly respected, essential, valuable", and as making a "good contribution to the lab". This response is encouraging, and indicates that managing a one-person or one-professional library can be rewarding and mutually satisfying for librarian and patrons. For example, it is very satisfying if a book one has personally selected, acquired, received, catalogued, processed, shelved, and included on a "new acquisitions list" is borrowed immediately and deemed worthwhile by the patron. Likewise, successful interlibrary loan transactions, fruitful literature searches, and a subject-indexed reprint collection that is frequently consulted and used are all pleasant rewards of some very monotonous and occasionally frustrating paperwork.

The one-professional library manager has the advantage of being able to see the end result of tedious work in a satisfied user. This is a motivating factor in itself, and gives the librarian a personal sense of accomplishment. This attitude affects how others evaluate the library and library staff. Motivated and enthusiastic librarians are generally appreciated by their patrons and appreciative patrons continually motivate the librarian.¹⁰

This intense relationship with the organization's staff allows for the users' satisfaction, or lack of it, to be instantly transmitted to the library decision maker (i.e., the librarian). In such an informal environment for feedback the recognition and support of the library are immediately related to the satisfaction of the user. Therefore, commitment to service to the organization is the primary motivating factor among such librarians. Moreover, the library personalizes the service, adapts it to the specific and unique characteristics and needs of the organization and its employees. Thus the range of creativity in instituting such service programs accounts for the lack of homogeneity regarding traditional library characteristics. Unity among one-professional libraries is apparent in the enduring dedication to service unassociated with means.

The benefits of the close librarian-user interface can be negated when demands on the librarian exceed his or her resources. A rapid growth in the institution, without corresponding growth in the library staff, can result in poor library service. Excessive demands on non-library responsibilities have the same effect. One questionnaire respondent was opposed to any non-library tasks (e.g., staff reprint responsibilities) because they decreased one's commitment to the library and "were likely to cause problems and create poor morale". The one-professional library manager must be able to prioritize the many duties requiring attention. Membership in a professional association provides a network of communication that can be very helpful. Professional colleagues represent an information

source that should be consulted often. Holladay points out "The information business is primarily one of communication. Strong cooperative communication among information specialists is beneficial to everyone".¹¹

Maintaining contacts with professional colleagues will provide shortcuts in the search for information, improving service to users. Discussing projects and problems with other librarians can also help motivate and inspire the participants, and provide the energy and enthusiasm valued so highly by the questionnaire respondents. The association that knows its members well can be more responsive to their needs, and help them realize the potentials of working together. The survey results will help achieve that goal.

FOOTNOTES

¹The questionnaire was designed primarily by Kimberly Douglas, and grew out of discussions with other librarians at the annual conferences of IAMSILC. "Professional" was defined in the questionnaire not on the basis of a M.L.S. degree, but whether the recipient had the primary responsibility of managing a library, with or without limited clerical aid. The "Task Analysis Checklist for a Special Library", developed by the Alberta Government Libraries' Council Job Specifications Committee was consulted for sections 1-3 of the questionnaire. *Special Libraries* 69 (Nov., 1978): 443-446.

²Due to its length, the questionnaire is not duplicated here. Contact Alison Chesney for a copy. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope. She may be reached at Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, P.O. Box 13687, Savannah, Georgia, 31406.

³Schwartz, James. "Factors Affecting the Comparison of Special Libraries." *Special Libraries* 71 (Jan., 1980): 1-4.

⁴"SLA Salary Survey 1979." *Special Libraries* 70 (Dec., 1979): 559-587.

⁵Questionnaire recipients were not asked to report their actual salary, but to compare it with the SLA survey and indicate in what percentile their salary fell. Only 14 respondents included this information. The majority of respondents had salaries which were less than the fiftieth percentile mark of the SLA survey, although a few salaries were consistently in the top seventy-fifth percentile.

⁶The complete compilation of the questionnaire results is available in written form from Alison Chesney. Appended to the results is a list of libraries which received the questionnaire. The results were given by Alison Chesney during a workshop led by Kimberly Douglas, entitled "The One-Professional Library: Jack of all Trades, Master of What?"

⁷Some of the factors listed by Schwartz (*Special Libraries* 71) are not as applicable to one-person libraries. Team spirit, documented procedures, staff cross-training, satisfaction with level of supervision, all imply more than one person on the library staff. True, team spirit can be important if one considers the entire institution as the "team", documented procedures can be a great help to your successor, and most one-person library managers need to be happy with a lack of supervision. These characteristics are still not judged essential to the small library staff in providing good library service.

⁸Holladay, Janice. "Small Libraries: Keeping the Professional Position Professional." *Special Libraries* 72 (Jan., 1981): 64-65.

⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 63-64.

¹⁰This does not imply that library staff who rarely come in contact with the users do not also enjoy a feeling of accomplishment. They usually miss that personal "Thank you" from a patron for their worthwhile efforts, however.

Motivation and morale-boosting must come from within, or from other members of the library staff. The lack of external stimulus can dampen the spirits of many enthusiastic librarians working behind the scenes.

¹¹Holladay, p. 65. Guy St. Clair also speaks to the importance of the professional association, and of maintaining professional contacts in his article on the one-person library (*Special Libraries* 67 (May-June, 1976): 233). In particular he mentions that "it is easy to let professional service slide, to get bogged down in day-to-day routine tasks" when one doesn't have the daily external stimulus of working with other librarians.

LITERATURE CITED

Alberta Government Libraries' Council Job Specifications Committee. "Task Analysis Checklist for a Special Library." *Special Libraries* 69 (Nov., 1978): 443-446.

Holladay, Janice. "Small Libraries: Keeping the Professional Position Professional." *Special Libraries* 72 (Jan., 1981): 63-66.

St. Clair, Guy. "The One-Person Library: An Essay on Essentials." *Special Libraries* 67 (May-June, 1976): 233-238.

Schwartz, James H. "Factors affecting the Comparison of Special Libraries." *Special Libraries* 71 (Jan., 1980): 1-4.

"Special Libraries Association Salary Survey 1979." *Special Libraries* 70 (Dec., 1979): 559-587.

TABLE 1: ADMINISTRATION

The most frequently given responses of the survey participants indicate the following about the "typical" one-professional marine science library manager.

- The typical respondent:
 - has the title Librarian
 - reports to the Assistant Director

- has a salary roughly equivalent to Master's level research staff
- works with a Library Committee
- manages the library independently of a library system
- works for an institution which is part of a larger system
- has one full- or part-time clerical assistant
- recommends what the library's operating budget should be, subject to approval by the administration.

TABLE 2: TECHNICAL SERVICES

ACQUISITIONS

The majority of respondents indicate the following:

- there is no written selection policy
- users' recommendations are the primary selection guidelines
- the librarian completes the ordering-receiving process
- jobbers and subscription agents are utilized for all or most orders
- reprints are requested from authors for retention in the library; the librarian typically relies on users' recommendations, or searches the literature to select reprints

CATALOGING-CLASSIFICATION

- Library of Congress is the most commonly used classification scheme

- the librarian provides all cataloging and classification for the collection; using LC copy or original cataloging.


PROCESSING

- the librarian does all the book-journal processing, which may include the following:

- affixing call labels
- affixing book pockets
- preparing circulation cards
- processing journal issues
- preparing journals for binding, maintaining bindery records
- maintaining a reprint collection, and

Cont'd on page 36

With the
Compliments
of...



JOIN CUTTS LIBRARY SERVICES LIMITED
4290 THIRD AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.

Cont'd from page 35

- providing subject and-or author indexing to reprints
- minor book repairing
 - current and bound journals are shelved by title or main entry
 - collection inventory is taken infrequently (60 per cent of the responses varied from "never" to "once every two years")
 - catalog filing is revised infrequently

TABLE 3: PUBLIC SERVICES

CIRCULATION

- The majority of respondents:
- do have a written circulation policy displayed in the library
 - allow the public to borrow some materials directly
 - allow patrons to search the circulation file in order to retrieve library materials from other patrons

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

The average number of interlibrary requests made for patrons: 709 per year. Individual responses ranged from 10 requests made per year to 4,500 requests made per year.

The average cost per interlibrary request was estimated as \$2.36. Individual responses varied from less than \$1.00 to \$7.50 per request.

- The majority of respondents:
- have an interlibrary request form for patrons to use, but do not insist on its use
 - rated foreign material and translations as the most difficult material to obtain, and government documents as the least difficult material to obtain via interlibrary channels
 - maintain records of journals from which photocopies are requested, as dictated by CONTU guidelines

REFERENCE

The average number of quick reference questions received per day: 10 (range: 1 to 30 quick questions received per day)

The average number of involved reference questions received per week: 6 (range: 1 per month to 15 involved questions received per day)

- The majority of respondents:
- accept questions over the phone from in-house and out-of-house users
 - make outside calls to answer in-house questions
 - conduct manual and computerized bibliographic searches
 - do not access non-bibliographic databases
 - do not provide formal bibliographic instruction, nor instruction on library use except on a one-to-one basis as the need arises
 - access the BIOSIS database most often, via the vendor DIALOG

TABLE 4: NON-LIBRARY RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES

- The majority of respondents are responsible for duties not directly related to the management of the library. These duties include the following:
- maintain files of staff reprints
 - prepare collected reprint volumes
 - distribute publications in response to individual requests
 - distribute publications to individuals-institutions on a regular mailing list periodically
 - correspond with other institutions concerning literature exchange
 - compile publication lists
 - assist authors editorially: critiquing manuscripts, proofreading galleys, verifying citations, providing correct abbreviations, developing graphics, providing assistance with illustrations
 - assist staff with annual report and proposal preparation
 - order reprints of staff publications for authors
 - file all manuscripts submitted for publication

- store and maintain audio-visual equipment for the institution
- lead tours, seminars; assist with the planning of workshops
- edit an institutional newsletter, provide news releases

TABLE 5: BUDGETS

Thirty respondents were able to say what was included in the library budget, but only twenty-three were able to give a figure for the total annual budget:

ANNUAL BUDGETS INCLUDING SALARIES

Range of individual responses: \$25,000 to \$150,000
Mean of all responses: \$74,833

NON-SALARIED BUDGETS

Range of individual responses: \$1,000 to \$111,800
Mean of all responses: \$28,546

WHAT THE ANNUAL BUDGET INCLUDES

The budgetary items listed on the questionnaire are shown below, in order of frequency of inclusion. The number preceding each item represents how many library budgets include it.

- 28 (93 per cent) Book acquisitions
- 28 (93 per cent) Journal and non-book acquisitions
- 21 (70 per cent) Interlibrary loan-photocopying costs
- 21 (70 per cent) Binding
- 19 (63 per cent) Cataloging and processing
- 19 (63 per cent) Travel and meetings
- 19 (63 per cent) Equipment and supplies
- 13 (43 per cent) Photocopying (in-house use)
- 12 (40 per cent) On-line searching costs
- 11 (37 per cent) Salaries
- 8 (27 per cent) Maintenance contracts for equipment
- 6 (20 per cent) Telephone
- 6 (20 per cent) Postage
- 1 (3 per cent) Facilities
- 0 Janitorial services

Other expenditures, such as special training for staff, are included in some library budgets. Many costs typically included in a library budget are absorbed by the operating budget of the institution the library serves.

TABLE 6: LIBRARY STAFF CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents were asked to rate the following characteristics in terms of importance to his or her own situation. The characteristics were rated on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1-essential, 2 - important, 3 - advisable, and 4 - no priority. Characteristics are listed in order of importance, with those most essential for effective library service at the top. The number preceding each is the mean average of all responses.

- 1.21 Good response to users' needs
- 1.38 Enthusiastic
- 1.39 Motivated
- 1.41 No prejudice against users
- 1.55 Energetic
- 1.57 Satisfaction with job responsibilities
- 1.76 Feeling of job security
- 1.79 Awareness of new developments in the parent organization
- 1.79 Well-defined objectives
- 1.79 Optimism about the future of the library
- 1.89 Team spirit
- 1.96 Satisfaction with level of supervision
- 1.96 Optimism about the future of the parent organization
- 2.11 Awareness of new developments in libraries

TABLE 7: LIBRARY MANAGEMENT CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents were asked to rate the following characteristics in terms of

importance to his or her own situation. The characteristics were rated on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 - essential, 2 - important, 3 - advisable, and 4 - no priority. Characteristics are listed in order of importance, with those most essential for effective library service at the top. The number preceding each is the mean average of all responses.

- 1.59 Open stacks
- 1.68 Systematic acquisition of new publications
- 1.69 Diverse services

- 1.74 Short-range plans
- 1.86 Concern about staff productivity
- 2.00 Document delivery
- 2.10 Promotion of use of services
- 2.11 Advisor selection from clientele
- 2.21 Relatively high budget
- 2.21 Long-range plans
- 2.31 User education
- 2.45 Concern about cost-value relationships
- 2.78 Documented procedures
- 2.89 Audit of use of services
- 3.04 Staff cross-training

News and notes

NEWFOUNDLAND

Susanna Duke has been appointed Librarian at the Law Society of Newfoundland. Susanna is a 1961 graduate of Dalhousie University School of Library Service.

Ms. Nelia Wurangian has been appointed as a Cataloguer at Memorial University.

Jennifer Pinsent-Barnes has been appointed Librarian at the Newfoundland Telephone Company Library, a new library with primary interests in business and technology.

Brenda Ryan has been appointed Head of Technical Services, Newfoundland Public Library Services.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax County Regional Library - August, the town of Bedford expanded the Bedford branch from 1,550 to 2,500 square feet, allowing for an expansion of the collection and for a program area.

Western Counties Regional Library - The Lockeport branch moved to new larger quarters, which were opened on September 1.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada recently awarded a \$40,000 grant to Dalhousie University Library for the purchase of French plays in microform, a collection of French theatre material. The collection contains over 14,000 plays and will establish Dalhousie as a regional resource centre in French theatre.

Moncton librarian publishes a book

Claude Potvin has recently published a book entitled "Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse" (French Canada and its children's literature). In this book, the author gives a brief history of children's literature in French Canada, analyses the different bibliographical sources dealing with this topic and adds a thorough list of all French Canadian children's books published. More than 1900 titles are listed. This is the most up-to-date book on the subject.

"The merit of this work" writes French Canadian children's author, Cecile

Gagnon in the preface, "is to assemble together a myriad of accurate and precious information which otherwise the reader would have to search for in many different sources".

Residing in Moncton since 1966, the author has a B.A. from Laval University, B.L.S. from Ottawa University and M.L.S. from McGill University. He is the director of the Albert-Westmorland-Keele Regional Library.

The book is available from the author, 358 Hennessey Road, Moncton, N.B. E1A 4Y5, at a cost of \$16.50 per copy.

from
CMLC



Publishing

FOR CANADIAN CLASSROOMS

Edited by
Paul Robinson

- Indispensable resource for everyone concerned about the state of learning materials in our schools
- Valuable text for education courses
- 33 articles on the history and economics of publishing, textbooks, library materials, children's books, Canadian content, evaluation of learning materials and writers/

\$5.95 net ISBN 0-9690699-0-1



Canadian Learning
Materials Centre

Killam Library • University Avenue
Halifax, Nova Scotia • Canada B3H 4H8
(902) 424-3413

The Dalhousie School of Library Service Friday morning lecture series: A student's view

By LINDA SHERLOW LOWDEN

The Dalhousie School of Library Service Friday morning lecture series has been a part of the school's curriculum since 1969. The lecture series is designed to serve a two-fold purpose. It provides the students with the opportunity of hearing addresses on library related topics from prominent members of the library and publishing world: and it furnishes the local library community with a means of participating in a continuing education program. The guest speakers are chosen by the Continuing Education Committee of the library school. This committee consists of representatives of student and faculty, as well as members from the various types of libraries in the city. The purpose of this report is not to provide an individual assessment of the lectures from the preceding year, but rather to present an overview of the type of material offered and its value to both the students and to the library community.

The need for continuing with a lecture series of this type is probably even greater today than it was at its inception. The rapid change in library technology is surely placing a tremendous strain on library schools across Canada. The revisions required in order for the curriculum to keep pace with the times are both expensive and time-consuming, and yet it is essential that students be provided with as much up-to-date information as possible. The Friday morning lecture series provides an excellent means of at least partially eliminating the problems resulting from the inability of the library school to keep abreast of all the new developments in the profession. The numerous topics dealt with during the course of the series are extremely useful in informing both students and local librarians of current developments in the field. Thus the lecture series provides a means of meeting the school's obligation to continuing education, as well as exposing the student to a variety of library related issues that would be difficult to incorporate into the existing curriculum.

Looking first at how the lecture series meets the needs of the student, it is necessary to mention some of the varied topics that were discussed during the 1980-81 series. The majority of lectures revealed a facet of librarianship that most students knew little about. How many had ever considered a career as a clinical librarian, a concept recently developed in the United States. This valuable and exciting new career was mentioned as part of a lecture on the role of librarians in the health sciences. Another lecture on medical libraries dealt with a unique library outreach program for providing medical information to doctors in rural Manitoba. Such lectures, reflecting unusual career opportunities within a single field, such as the health sciences, helped to reveal to the student the range of job possibilities that exist.

For those interested in special libraries the lecture series had much to offer. Career options for librarians in industry are advancing rapidly now that librarian capabilities are being recognized. One lecture in particular gave the student an enlightening look at the role of a special librarian in the field of industry. Specifically, the Eastman Kodak Library in New York was the topic of an excellent lecture on special library services. Another informative lecture was on the library service that the Canadian National Institute for the Blind makes available to its members. This talk was even more apt in this Year of the Disabled. Lectures on special libraries are particularly important for this type of a lecture series as library school staff cannot be expected to keep current on all the career opportunities that are available.

Student participation in the lecture series has always been encouraged at Dalhousie. Besides the question period after each lecture, time is allotted for students to meet socially with guest speakers. In this informal setting students can freely discuss their concerns with the visitor. Direct student participation was highly visible last term. The student association reserved one lecture slot for the presentation of papers by students who had been working on various research projects. This new concept provided an opportunity for students to communicate their findings and opinions, not only to their classmates, but also to the local library community. The success of this venture will ensure its continuation next year.

As previously stated, the Friday morning lecture series has another purpose besides that of serving the needs of the library student. The obligation to provide some form of continuing education is also a major concern of the library school. Three specific lectures come to mind as having been of particular interest to the local library community. The first was a

topical overview on new developments that are being considered in order to stimulate continuing education in the profession across Canada. The second, a description of the design and functions of UTLAS, was especially relevant to area librarians now faced with decisions concerning the use of bibliographic utilities. The third pertinent address was on the development of Telidon and its potential application to library services.

Having shown examples of the relevant nature of the lectures, and having experienced the overall high quality of them, it now remains to question the poor attendance by the library community. Notification of the entire series is sent to all Atlantic libraries. In addition, the series receives local press and radio coverage and announcements appear in the APLA Bulletin. Continuing education for librarians is now, more than ever, a very important issue in the library world. In particular, the advent of computer technology has necessitated a continuing education program for those who have had no opportunity to obtain an awareness of its library application. The Dalhousie Friday morning lecture series offers one

means of hearing and meeting with some of the most prominent and knowledgeable members of the profession who can enlighten the audience on such topics.

The apathetic attendance at the lectures must certainly deter the school from considering greater steps in the area of continuing education.

Little criticism of the series was expressed by students. Most felt that the majority of lectures were not only interesting, but also complimentary to course work. Students were positive in their acceptance of the lecture series as a valuable part of the curriculum.

The selection committee welcomes suggestions from A.P.L.A. members who wish to suggest a speaker or an issue for future lectures. A complete listing of all previous lectures is available from the library school. These lectures have been recorded on cassette and are available for loan. Please direct all suggestions or requests to the following address:

Jennifer Brownlow
School of Library Service
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S.
B3H 4H8

Letter to the Editor

Dear Mr. Allen,

Thank you for your letter regarding the Conference on Canadian-American Librarianship held August 10-13, 1981 at the University of Maine at Orono. APLA

regrets that you were distressed that we had no official representation at that conference. It is our policy not to fund members' attendance at conferences. If our association is affiliated with another

association Article IV, Section III of our By-laws states that we may pay the expenses of our official delegate(s) to their meetings. However, the fact remains that however friendly and cooperative we may be with the New England Library Association or the organizers of this Canadian-American Librarianship Conference, we are not affiliated with them.

We did place an item in the APLA Bulletin on the conference and gave conference organizers a chance to speak at our Annual Conference last May, hoping this would stimulate interest. The truth is we were not asked officially to be in on the planning of the Maine Conference or even to set up an APLA display booth. One can hardly barge in on someone else's conference and set up an exhibit or contribute to a program unless asked.

We now have a Public Relations Committee and hopefully in the future we may be able to arrange something along the lines of a joint conference on common concerns, maybe at a time which would not clash with summer vacations.

I agree with you, it would be most informative to have APLA representation at nearby Library Association conferences. However, when you cannot give the necessary financial support it is rather difficult unless we know of someone who plans to attend anyway.

In closing I thank you for your concern, maybe if we had known you were planning to attend something could have been worked out.

Sincerely yours,
Barbara J. Eddy
President, A.P.L.A.

Cont'd from page 27

l'architecture se trouvent dans les inventaires des ingénieurs Jean-Baptiste De Couagne, France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 197, dossier 129; Pierre-Jérôme Boucher, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 202, dossier 287; et Louis Franquet, "La culture et les souvenirs de voyage de l'ingénieur Louis Franquet." Edité par P. Mayrand. Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique Française 25 (juin, 1971): 91-93.

13. Encyclopédie de la Pléiade. Histoire universelle, de la réforme à nos jours. (Paris, 1956): 233.

14. Les autres volumes de religion sont surtout des bibles, missels, vies de Saints, Imitations de Jésus-Christ et des livres d'éloquence religieuse.

15. L'identification de certains titres a été rendue possible grâce au volume de Gustave Lanson, Histoire de la littérature française. Paris: Hachette, 1951.

16. Febvre, Lucien et Henri-Jean Martin. L'apparition du livre. (Paris: Editions A. Michel, 1958): 392-396.

17. France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 205, dossier 392. Succession Pierre Lambert, Louisbourg, 1756.

18. Goubert, Pierre. L'ancien régime... (Paris: A. Colin, 1969) Tome 1: 249.

19. Louis Longrais, un charpentier de navire, possède deux volumes à son décès en 1744: un livre d'heures et un traité sur la construction des vaisseaux. AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 199, dossier 193.

20. Mandrou, Robert. De la culture populaire aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles; la bibliothèque bleue de Troyes. Paris: Stock, 1964.

21. Les livres ou textes que je classe dans la littérature de colportage sont à Louisbourg: les alphabets pour enfants, les recueils de pastorales, les livres de piété comme ceux intitulés "La Couronne de la Vierge", les cantiques de Noël et sur la mort du Christ, les cantiques de Marseilles, et des traités comme "L'académie des jeux" et "Science curieuse ou traité de chyromance".

22. Proulx, Gilles. Aubergistes et cabaretiers de Louisbourg 1713-1758. Ottawa: Ministère des affaires indiennes et du nord, Parcs Canada, 1972. 119 p. (Travail inédit, no 136). Le nombre permanent d'aubergistes et cabaretiers peut être fixé aux environs de 24 pour la période de 1713-1745, et à 28 pour 1748-1758.

23. Il s'agit des bibliothèques de Michel de Gannes, officier et major de la place, de Louis François Merven de la Rivière, capitaine de navire, de Pierre-Jérôme Boucher et Louis Franquet, ingénieurs, de Blaise Lagoanaire et Jacques Delonchamps-Brulay, deux marchands. Les papiers de la Rivière sont inventoriés dans France, AN, Outremer, G2, vol. 199, dossier 192. Ceux du Lagoanaire au vol. 202, dossier 284, et les livres de Delonchamps-Brulay dans A.C.M.B., liasse 6113.

24. C'est du moins l'impression qui se dégage par exemple de l'étude de la maison de l'aubergiste de Louisbourg et de son ameublement. Tout y est fonctionnel, pas de bibelots mais le strict nécessaire. Cf. note no 22.

Notice

If you did not complete a questionnaire concerning the special collection(s) in your library for the 1981 APLA Conference, or you know of a library which did not report, please contact Ann Nevill, Iain Bates, or Peter Glenister before December 30. We hope to prepare a directory and want it to be as complete as possible.

PHOENIX: The University of New Brunswick Library's Online Public Catalogue System and It's Potential for the Atlantic Provinces.

By MARSHALL CLINTON

The University of New Brunswick Library has closed its card catalogue and has introduced an online catalogue system. This system, which is called PHOENIX, was developed at the University's Computing Centre and operates on University's computing facilities. Work on PHOENIX was started in July 1980 when the library began to formulate its requirements for an online catalogue; the system became operational seven months later.

Based upon the Library's requirements, the Computing Centre prepared a prototype system for the Library staff to use. During extensive testing of the PHOENIX prototype with a large number of users in September and October, changes were made in some of the functions of the system and in some of the conventions used in indexing the database. The close cooperation between the Library and the Computing Centre made it possible to make changes in the system and to test alternate approaches -- sometimes on a daily basis. This allowed the Library to "fine tune" the system. The design of the system was "frozen" in November, and the production version of PHOENIX was available in January 1981 even before the Library's terminals were in place.

LIBRARY DATABASES

The Library began building a machine readable database when it started to participate in the AAU-BNA (Association of Atlantic Universities-Blackwell North America) Project. The Library's primary objective in using this system was to

produce catalogue cards, but a secondary objective was to build a machine readable database. The plan was to use this file to produce a COM catalogue. By the end of 1980, when the Library withdrew from the AAU-BNA Project, the database had grown to nearly 75,000 records.

The Library has been producing a serials holdings list since 1975 using a locally developed system. The records from the serials list system were converted into a format which was similar to the BNA format; they were then merged with the Library's BNA file. This merged file served as the initial database for the PHOENIX system.

The original PHOENIX database is being updated with records which the Library receives from UTLAS on a weekly basis. These records represent the Library's current cataloguing activity with UTLAS. When the original PHOENIX database is loaded at UTLAS, that system will also be used to maintain the Library's older records.

The Library also maintains a second database. This file, called ENLIST, was first used to produce a KWIC index of the technical report holdings of the Engineering Branch library. Since that time it has grown to over 100,000 records and includes many materials in the areas of forestry and computer science. The ENLIST file also reflects the holdings of several special libraries in Fredericton.

During the next few months the Library will be implementing a local input system which is now undergoing testing. This will be used to handle government documents and other special collections which would

not be catalogued through UTLAS. It is expected that this system will result in the rapid growth of the Library database. This system also offers the potential of an easy approach toward retrospective conversion of the Library's older materials.

DATABASE INDEX

The Library database has two indexes: a title index and a name-keyword index. The title index has an entry for every title in the database; the name-keyword index has an entry for every personal name and for virtually every word from corporate and conference names, titles, series, and subjects in the catalogue record. (1) This treatment of corporate and conference names is a departure from traditional practice, but it improves the ability of users to retrieve references from the catalogue.

USER INSTRUCTION

The Library is now faced with the task of teaching a large number of people how to use the online catalogue. Three approaches are used: oral instruction, print instruction, and electronic instruction. The most effective method for teaching people how to use the online catalogue is the one-to-one contact which the staff has with the new users.

The Library has produced several print items to help people learn to use PHOENIX. There are posters by each terminal which give a summary of the PHOENIX commands and there are pocket size cards which have the same information. The Library has also produced a PHOENIX User's Guide. This contains a version of some of the in-

formation which is available to users online.

PHOENIX has a series of online lessons which may be read at terminals. They cover the use of the terminals and basic commands as well as more detailed information about the system and its features. The electronic instruction package also contains a series of "HELP" screens which summarize all of the commands and features of PHOENIX.

USER INTERACTION WITH PHOENIX

PHOENIX operates in much the same way as the major commercial online literature retrieval services. The system prompts users to type commands at a computer terminal, and the system responds to the commands. The system is based upon people searching the database index and then creating sets of references which may then be displayed at the terminal. Users may search for more than one term and may combine sets and terms using Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT) to create new sets. This allows users to perform very complex searches.

The online catalogue was designed to be very "forgiving of mistakes". When the prototype system was being tested, the ways in which people tried to enter commands were observed. Based on these observations the production version of PHOENIX was written so that the system would be able to handle a wide variety of responses for a single operation. However, when a user does enter a command which the system cannot interpret, an error message is presented to the user. T

Cont'd on page 39

Only Faxon could have created



faxon

100 years helping the world communicate

The superior serials management system

that evolves with your changing needs.

- DATALINX for direct access to computerized Faxon data bases and files.
- LINX SC-10 for on-line check-in and claiming.
- LINX for instantaneous electronic messages and comprehensive, on-line training.

Get the complete story on LINX.

There's no competition!

Mail coupon to:

Faxon

15 Southwest Park

Westwood, Massachusetts

02090 USA

Tel: 800-225-6055 (toll-free)

617-329-3350 (collect in Mass.

and Canada)

Name _____

Title _____

Library/Information Center _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone () _____

please send me more information on LINX and how it would work for my library.

please contact me to schedule a free no-obligation LINX demonstration.

A Selected List of Recent Government Publications on the Handicapped and Disabled

Compiled by
ELIZABETH HAMILTON

Ball Berezowsky Associates. **Barrier-free surface transportation terminals: design considerations** — prepared for the Urban Transportation Research Branch of Transport Canada by Ball Berezowsky Associates. — Montreal: Canada Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 47 p. (TP 1817)

Bell, Trudy. **Technologies for the handicapped and the aged** — by Trudy E. Bell.

Washington: National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of Space and Terrestrial Applications, Technology Transfer Division, 1979. iii, 43 p. (U.S. Monthly Cat. 80-15037)

Canada. Dept. of National Health and Welfare. Bureau of Rehabilitation. **Disabled persons in Canada**. — Rev. ed. — Ottawa: Dept. of National Health and Welfare, 1981. (4), 156 p. ISBN 0-662-10981-3; Cat. No. H74-1-1980E (Also available on cassette)

Canada. Parliament. House of Commons. Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. **Obstacles; report of the Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services, 1981. 189 p. ISBN 0-662-11424-8. Cat. No. XC 2-321-5-03E. (Also available on cassette)

Canada. Surface Transportation Administration. **Transportation for the disadvantaged; a bibliography**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 34 p. (TP 906)

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. **Housing the handicapped** — Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. — Ottawa: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1974. (NHA 5076)

Herr, Stanley. **From rights to realities: advocacy by and for retarded people in the 1980's** — Stanley Herr. Washington: Dept. of Health Education and Welfare, Office of Human Development Services, President's Committee on Mental Retardation, 1979. 16 p. (U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 80-14766)

IBI Group. **A study to assess the feasibility of using taxi cabs for service to the ambulatory handicapped** — prepared by IBI Group for the Urban Transportation Research Branch. — Montreal: Dept. of Transportation, 1979. 39, (24) p. (TP 2012)

IBI Group. **Transportation for the handicapped: a documentation and evaluation of the disabled adult transportation system demonstration project**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 26 p. (TP 1263)

IBI Group. **Transportation for the handicapped: a planning framework and implementation guidelines**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 122 p. (TP 1262)

Lea (N.D.) & Associates. **Research and development on transportation for mobility disadvantaged: a framework and results**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1979. 55 p. (TP 2028)

Lea (N.D.) & Associates. **Transportation for the mobility disadvantaged: a bibliography**. — Montreal: Dept. of Transportation, 1979. 61 p. (TP 2165)

Lucyk, J.R. **Communications and the physically handicapped: a literature review with some policy implications**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Communications, Broadcasting and Social Policy Branch, 1979. 48 p.

Lucyk, J.R. **Radio reading services for the blind and otherwise print-handicapped: an information paper**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Communications, Broadcasting and Social Policy Branch, 1980. 32 p.

Lucyk, J.R. **Television and the hearing-impaired**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Communications, Broadcasting and Social Policy Branch, 1979. 22 p.

Maine. Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee for Preschool Handicapped Children. **Early education for the handicapped; final report on a coordinated delivery system for services to preschool handicapped children**. — (Augusta, Maine): The Committee, 1980. v.p.

Maine. Governor's Committee on Employment and the Handicapped. **Maine guide for handicapped and elderly**

travellers. — (Augusta, Maine): The Committee, (1980).

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. **Sports and games for handicapped persons** — compiled by Merrilyn Gibson. — Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, 1979. 20 p. (Reference circular 79-1). U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 80-15029.

National Library of Canada. **Task Group on Library Service to the Handicapped. Task Group on Library Service to the Handicapped; report to the National Librarian**. — Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1976. xxx, 206,225, xxx p. ISBN 0-660-00381-3. Cat. No. SN3-58-1976. \$6.00.

Ontario. Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations. **Consumer skills for disadvantaged adults: an annotated bibliography** — compiled by Ann-Marie Miller. — Toronto: Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, 1980. ISBN 0-7743-5547-6. Copies available from Ontario Government Publications Service, 880 Bay St., 5th Floor, Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8 for \$2.00.

Ontario. Ministry of Culture and Recreation. **Sports and Recreation Branch. Ability within disability: the story of Don Hie with additional thoughts on using creative projects to help people with disabilities**. — Toronto: Ministry of Culture and Recreation, 1981. ISBN 0-7743-6036-4. Copies available from Ontario Government Publications Service, 880 Bay St., 5th Floor, Toronto, Ontario. M7A 1N8 for \$2.00.

Ontario. Ministry of Labour. Research Branch. **Employment of the physically handicapped, a selected bibliography, 1970-1978** — compiled by Carol Anne Wolfe, with the assistance of Terry Carter. — Toronto: Ministry of Labour, 1979. 42 p. (Bibliography series no. 14).

Pro-Data Services Ltd. **Transportation for the handicapped: a feasibility study of computer-aided scheduling and dispatching**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 130 p. (TP 1261)

Robinson, Luther D. **Sound minds in a soundless world** — Luther D. Robinson. — Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health, Saint Elizabeths Hospital: for sale by U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1978. xi, 147 p. S-N 017-024-00681-5 \$3.25 U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 79-4386.

Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd. **Operational improvements for special transportation services for the handicapped** — prepared by Stanley Associates Engineering Ltd. for the Urban Transportation Research Branch. — Montreal: Dept. of Transport, 1979. 90 p. (TP 1995)

Systems Approach Consultants Ltd. **Data base study for the identification of transportation handicapped persons in Canada**. — Montreal: Dept. of Transportation, 1979. 3 v.

Systems Approach Consultants Ltd. **Feasibility study of the mobility club concept in rural and small urban areas (transportation for the disadvantaged): an executive summary**. — Ottawa: Dept. of Transportation, 1978. 21, (24) p. (TP 1489)

Taber, Merlin. **The social context of helping: a review of the literature on alternative care for the physically and mentally handicapped** — by Merlin A. Taber. — Rockville, MD: Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health; Washington: for sale by U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1980. v, 259 p. S-N 017-064-00995-4 \$6.50 U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 80-18804.

United States. President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. **The college student with a disability: a faculty handbook**. — Washington: The Committee, (1980?).

United States. Office for Handicapped Individuals. **The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals: summary: final report**. — Washington, D.C.: Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Office for

Handicapped Individuals; for sale by U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1978. iii, 140 p. S-N 052-003-00563-8. \$2.75. U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 79-23311.

University of Guelph. Rural Development Outreach Project. **Profile of the transportation disadvantaged in a rural area of southwestern Ontario** — prepared by the Rural Development Outreach Project, University of Guelph for the Urban Transportation Research Branch. — Montreal: Dept. of Transportation, 1979. 59, (21) p. (TP 1967).

White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals, Washington, D.C., 1977. **The White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals: held Washington, D.C., May 23-27, 1977**. — Washington: White House Conference on Handicapped Individuals; for sale by U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1977. 3 v. S-N 040-000-00395-9. U.S. Monthly Cat. no. 79-23312.

Unesco Courier. January 1981. Entire issue.

ADDENDUM

Alberta. Dept. of Culture. **Facility Development. Buildings without barriers; planning with the handicapped in mind**. — Edmonton: Alberta Dept. of Culture, 1980. 30 p.

Miller, Virginia C. **Employment of physically and mentally handicapped people in the federal public service; the report of the Joint Public Service Commission and Dept. of Manpower and Im-**

migration Study Team, by Virginia C. Miller and Helen J. Morton. — (Ottawa: Public Service Commission); 1977. 65 p.

Ohio. Dept. of Natural Resources. Division of Parks and Recreation. **Special places in Ohio's state parks; a guide to facilities for the disabled**. — Columbus, Ohio: The Dept., (1979). (61) p.

Ontario. Ministry of Labour. **"I am more than you see": a guidebook for employers on hiring physically disabled**. — (Toronto: Ministry of Labour), 1978. 25 p.

Vincente, Ann R. **The learning disabled student in the regular classroom; a guide for teachers**, edited by Ann R. Vincente. — Victoria, B.C.: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Special Programs Branch, 1979. 128 p.

Watson, M. Jane. **Exploring the environment with the handicapped**, edited by M. Jane Watson. — Toronto: Ontario Ministry of the Environment, 1979. ii, 264 p.

Willard Dorris. **Becoming aware; a handbook for leaders working with disabled children** — Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Sports and Fitness Division, 1978. 95 p. \$2.00.

Cont'd from page 38

messages are concise and point directly to the error. If the user does not understand a response, the system will present a longer explanation of the message when a question mark is typed.

PHOENIX COMMANDS

The commands used in PHOENIX introduce nothing new into the field of online literature retrieval. Users are able to SEARCH for terms in the catalogue and may DISPLAY them. It is possible to BROWSE in the database indexes and to CHOOSE terms from browse lists. Users may REVIEW the work that they have done at a terminal, and they may DELETE sets of references which they no longer need. Users may KEEP individual references in a special set, and they may VIEW individual references when they know a record number. Users may obtain information about the FILES in a database. The system allows a user to BEGIN a session at a terminal and to STOP using the system.

Although these commands are not unique, PHOENIX has several features which make the system easy to use. Three of these features are of particular use in a library system. When a space is used between words, the system treats the space as if it were a logical AND. If a person enters "New Brunswick" as a search term, the system is actually searching for the term "New" and the term "Brunswick". This lets people express searches as natural phrases without forcing them to think about the logical connection between words. The system "ignores" stop words (words which are not indexed). If a person enters "the war of 1812", the system will search for only "War" and "1812". This also allows people to express searches as natural phrases. When a user enters a search for a personal name, the system performs an automatic truncation of the name. Thus if a person searches for "Smith, J" the system will retrieve all the "Smiths" whose first names start with the letter J. This eliminates the need for the user to know an exact form of entry.

USE OF PHOENIX

No record of the content of individual searches is kept, but the system generates statistics on the use of commands, the use

of online lessons and other user aids, and the occurrence of error messages. A record is also kept of the connect time, CPU time, and operating cost for each terminal. This information allows the Library and the Computing Centre to evaluate the use of the system and to make adjustments where necessary.

A thorough analysis has yet to be made of the use of the system. However, several general observations are possible. Contrary to the fears which were expressed by some staff members, students do not have problems understanding sets. They quickly grasp the concept of using the SEARCH command to create a set of references and then being able to display the set or being able to combine it with other terms or sets. While it may only be a reaction to the novelty of the system, many students comment that it is "fun" to use the catalogue. As students learn to use PHOENIX, many return to the Library with their friends to show off what they have learned.

HARDWARE

The Library now has twenty-four high speed terminals and several slow terminals which are used for PHOENIX: more will be ordered later in the year. Twenty-two high speed terminals have been placed in public locations; they are signed onto PHOENIX in the morning and are left running all day. About half of the public terminals are mounted on high tables; this is to encourage "quick consultation".

The Library has installed the Comterm equivalent of the IBM3278 display terminals. The terminals have been modified to make them easier to use; unused keys have been replaced by blank key caps and have key stop rings to inhibit their use. Each terminal has a cluster of keys which, under the control of PHOENIX, allow the user to enter commands. These keys have special key caps with words such as LESSON, HELP, REVIEW, BEGIN, and STOP.

POTENTIAL FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES

PHOENIX was developed to provide the University of New Brunswick Library with an online catalogue, but the system

Cont'd on page 40

Cont'd from page 39

has other potential uses. Even during its first months of operation the system was being used by several other libraries.

Within the Fredericton area two special libraries whose holdings are included in the ENLIST database now have online access to their own holdings through their use of PHOENIX. The Fredericton High School Library is examining the feasibility of using PHOENIX to access the Library's database as a source of cataloguing copy. The Computing Centre has mounted a small database of computing literature and documentation as a public file. Also several faculty members in academic departments at the University of New Brunswick are reformatting their own files so that they can be mounted as private databases on PHOENIX.

Five libraries in the Atlantic Provinces and one in New England have been using PHOENIX - at least on a trial basis. Several of these are regularly using PHOENIX to check the holdings of the University of New Brunswick Library for

interlibrary loans. It is expected that this use will increase when the Computing Centre implements an "electronic mail box" service; this will allow libraries to submit interlibrary loan requests online.

Although PHOENIX was developed for a single purpose, the system was designed with its use by other libraries in mind. The system will handle a variety of database structures and indexing conventions. With the cost of data transmission no longer distance dependent and with the cost of data storage decreasing, the cost of operating an online catalogue may well be within the reach of many libraries.

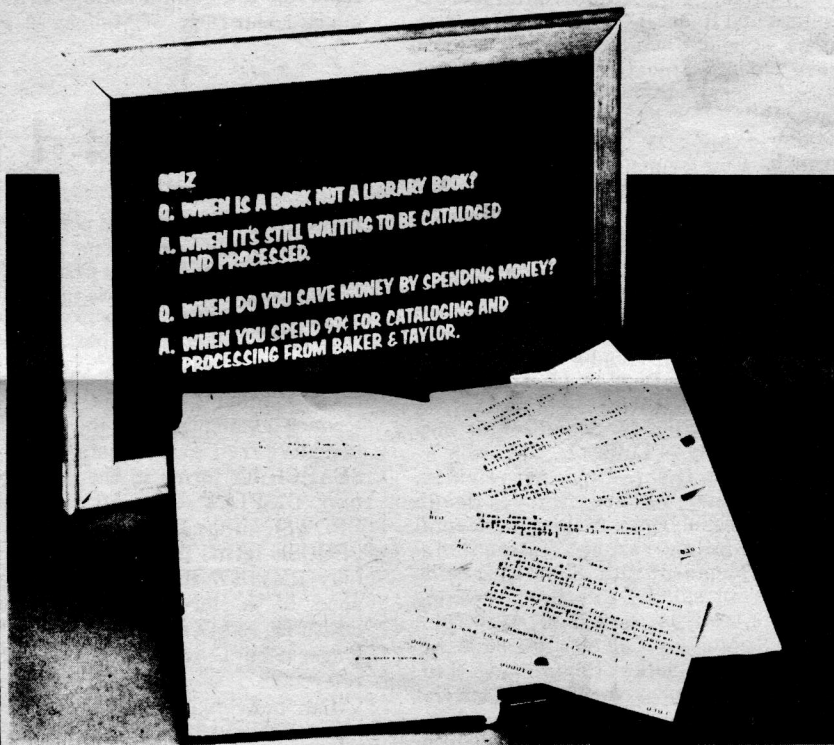
FOOTNOTE

1 This index also has an entry for every call number in the database, but this feature is not described in the public documentation for PHOENIX.

I've a great admiration for the editorial efficiency displayed by Mansell, the publishers of the 700-odd volume National Union Catalogue of Pre-1956 Imprints, but among a billion catalogue card entries from all over North America, a few black sheep are bound to slip in. I recently bought an obscure English obstetric book, and on looking it up in NUC was somewhat taken aback to find printed beneath the bibliographic details, the following words: "Anyone who shells out good bucks for the crap in this catalogue is being royally screwed by us."

By Eric Korn
TLS (July 31, 1980): 880

Shelf-ready books.



Machine Readable Cataloging

Bibliographic information in machine-readable format for titles ordered from Baker & Taylor is available in both MARC LC and MARC Unabridged Dewey output on magnetic tape.

For more information on our cataloging and processing, and other services, contact the sales department of the Baker & Taylor distribution center nearest you.

Eastern Division

50 Kirby Avenue
Somerville, New Jersey 08876
(201) 722-8000

Midwestern Division

Gladiola Avenue
Mokenca, Illinois 60954
(815) 472-2444

Southern Division

Mt. Olive Road
Commerce, Georgia 30599
(404) 335-5000

Western Division

380 Edison Way
Reno, Nevada 89564
(702) 786-6700

Prices subject to change.

YES I want to know more about Baker & Taylor's cataloging and processing service.

- Send me your brochure.
 Have a representative contact me.

Name & Title _____
Library _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
APLA 1080J

Contributors

Alison S.R. Chesney is a Librarian at the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and Secretary of IAMSLIC.

Marshall Clinton was Assistant University Librarian at the University of New Brunswick when this article was written; he is now with Lakehead University.

Kimberly Douglas is Librarian at Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Science, West Boothbay Harbour, Maine and President of IAMSLIC.

George Ember is Assistant to the Director, Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information.

Anne Gillis is Coordinator, Information Services at the HUB.

Elizabeth Hamilton tampers with the contributors column.

Linda Squiers Hansen is pursuing graduate studies at the U.N.B. Her thesis deals with the early years of U.N.B.

Jim Looney is Assistant Regional Director, Lower Mainland Office, Library Services Branch in the British Columbia government.

Linda Sherlow Lowdon is a student at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Gilles Proulx est agent de recherche a Parcs Canada, région du Québec.

Carol Rosevear is Librarian at the New Brunswick Museum.

If the books you order aren't arriving cataloged, processed, and ready for the shelf, then they're arriving later than you may realize. Until a book reaches the shelf, it isn't part of your collection. That's why more librarians than ever are ordering books from Baker & Taylor completely cataloged and processed.

But, convenience and speed are only half the story. Savings is the other half. Complete cataloging from Baker & Taylor costs only 99¢ — less than 15% of what it can cost to do the job yourself.

And, you don't sacrifice quality. All Baker & Taylor cataloging is done by professional librarians. The cards are well printed, and all materials used meet the most demanding industry standards.

Complete Processing Service — 99¢

This economical, time-saving service includes: Processing kit, consisting of: Complete set of catalog cards, book pocket — mounted in book, book card, spine label — mounted on book, and Mylar jacket — attached to book.

Or you may prefer:

Jacket and kit — unattached, 89¢

Attached kit — 79¢

Unattached kit — 69¢

Complete set of catalog cards (with book) — 50¢

Theft-Detection Devices

Baker & Taylor offers installation of commonly used theft-detection devices. Whichever device you prefer, the cost is only 35¢ per book with complete processing, only 40¢ otherwise.



Baker & Taylor
The Book Professionals