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The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association whose object is to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region and to serve as a focal point for all those in library services in the Atlantic Provinces, and to cooperate with library associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern.

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Bulletin Deadlines

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August 1	No. 2
November 1	No. 3
February 1	No. 4

News, notes and articles are welcome by the Editor at any time, but must arrive by the above dates to be included in the next issue. Don't forget the CLASSIFIED SECTION, to advertise positions, equipment, etc.



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From the President's Desk

As these notes are being written before the September Executive meeting, there is not a great deal to report to you on the activities of your Association.

Of prime concern is our membership. APLA is a personal membership organization. Without members we don't exist. Membership for 1977/78 is growing very slowly. It must increase. Please do APLA a favour and convince someone to join — this week. The more members we have, the more member services we can have.

Multilingual Biblioservice

We have received the following replies from our Resolution concerning the Multilingual Biblioservice.

From the National Librarian, Dr. Sylvestre:

... we have embarked upon a review of the procedures of the program with a view to attempting to cope better with the existing demands made on the Multilingual Biblioservice whose human resources are limited and cannot be expected to grow substantially in the light of the present financial restraints imposed by the Federal Government to all federal agencies. Although we have contracted out a good deal of work for this program, we are investigating ways and means of contracting even more work to outside organizations in the hope that we may have more collections in more languages available to more libraries in the not too distant future.

May I point out to you that in our negotiations with various local and regional library authorities, we have received requests for collections in 27 different languages so far, but it has not been possible for us as yet to assemble collections in more than 13 languages and in smaller quantities than requested by our correspondents. It is obvious that such a new program creates an increasing demand and it is equally true that you cannot satisfy all needs in so little time. After all, this is a new program and its implementation should have a cumulative effect which in the long run would make more people happy than it has been possible to do in a year or two.

I hope that you and your colleagues will appreciate the difficulties under which this program is being developed, but you may rest assured that we will make every effort to increase its scope through the negotiation of contracts with appropriate institutions.

I thank you for having brought to my attention your concern about the Multilingual Biblioservice and I wish to assure you that I always welcome constructive criticism from colleagues and friends.

From Pierre Billon, for the Secretary of State John Roberts:

I have read the resolution with interest and will ensure that the concerns of the Association, as expressed by the resolution, are made known to Mr. Roberts.

In this respect, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to the National

Librarian, Dr. J.G. Sylvestre, for his consideration. He or one of his senior planning officers will no doubt be writing to you in the near future concerning support of the Biblioservice for the 1977-78 fiscal year. As the National Library is currently undergoing a major internal review of its role and services, the issues raised by the Atlantic Provinces Library Association will certainly be taken into consideration.

The Office of the Hon. Joseph Guay, the Minister responsible for Multiculturalism has acknowledged but not replied to the Resolution.

Canadian Newspaper Index

We received the following response from Mr. Robert Gibson, Publisher:

I want you to know that we are acutely aware of the disappointment felt by many Atlantic Provinces libraries at our decision to drop the Halifax Chronicle-Herald from our coverage. We have received many letters of protest.

First of all, I would assure you that we would make every effort to expand our coverage to include an Atlantic paper as soon as economic circumstances permit. However, our decision was made purely on economic grounds, and to give you some idea of the situation, I am enclosing our budget for 1977, showing the effect of including an additional newspaper.

Our decision came down to this, then: would the addition of the Halifax Chronicle (or the Calgary Herald or an Ottawa paper for that matter) allow us to add another 50 or 60 subscribers?

Our final decision after debating the point at length was to take the more conservative course and keep the number of newspapers down at the outset. After all, this reference tool has long been needed and we do not want to jeopardize an already hazardous situation by adding extra risks.

As you see, we have cut our costs to the bone. Our overhead includes the bare minimum: neither I nor the other individuals managing the project are taking a salary, and we do not anticipate even reaching a breakeven point for several years to come.

As you see, our decision to drop the Atlantic paper temporarily was based on the economic necessity of keeping costs of the project at the level which we had projected for the first year of operation.

However, I would assure the Association that we will provide coverage of one Atlantic Provinces paper as soon as we are able to. Our plan at the moment is to commence coverage of this paper (probably the Halifax Chronicle-Herald) beginning in January 1978. We will certainly keep you posted on our plans in this regard.

(Although I fundamentally agree with your position that the Canadian Newspaper Index is not entirely so according to its present constitution, I would point out that the Globe and Mail purports to be a national newspaper, in spite of the fact that it is

based in Toronto. We are therefore of the opinion that we are including only one Toronto newspaper — the Toronto Star — in the Index coverage. I know that this point is debatable, but it will offer some explanation of our reasoning in apparently including two Toronto papers to the exclusion of an Atlantic or an Alberta paper.)

The Bulletin

The Bulletin is the principal expenditure of the Association. It is giving you what you want? Would you like an alternative approach such as *Feliciter* or such as the Alberta approach (a collection news, correspondence, notices, reports, clippings on library activities, legislative activities of interest to libraries and samples of library brochures and advertising which is produced in typescript by offset every six weeks).

If you have any thoughts on the nature of our main publication, write to Peter Glenister or to Mary Dykstra, Convener, Publications Committee.

Mailing list

There were some problems with the mailing list used for the mailing of the last issue of the Bulletin. Hopefully these have now been sorted out. If you didn't receive the last issue please get in touch with the Managing Editor.

Merit Award

It is usual that APLA Executive bestows its Merit Award on an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to library service in the Atlantic Provinces.

All members are invited to make nominations for the merit award before 1 January 1978. The names of persons nominated in the past but not chosen may be resubmitted.

Canadian Library Association

APLA is a member of CLA and holds a seat on CLA Council. The President usually takes this seat but as I am a CLA Officer, Penny Marshall, V.P. (Nfld) will represent us this year. Council

will meet in the Fall and Spring and CLA and APLA split the expenses.

Council met three times at the Montreal Conference while Board met twice. Among the items of interest at these meetings were:

- a) A budget with a greatly reduced deficit was adopted. Hopefully the budget will be balanced or close to it next year.
- b) All basic fees were raised by \$5.00.
- c) Membership during 1977/78 reached a new high of over 4500. If this growth trend can be continued CLA will soon be on a sound financial footing.
- d) *Canadian Materials* is continuing but needs to double its subscriber list to survive.
- e) *Canadian Periodical Index* has been greatly expanded and is now produced by automated methods.
- f) The officers will be reviewing the performance of the Executive Director before the conclusion of his current contract.

There was a Resolution of the Annual Meeting asking APLA and other provincial library associations to appoint a liaison person to keep in touch with the Status of Women Committee and to keep them posted as to regional developments. Are there any volunteers?

There were many Atlantic Provinces members at the Conference and their active participation helped make it a particularly good Conference. CLA meets in Edmonton from June 15-22, 1978.

If any APLA members have any comments or questions about CLA they should be addressed to Penny Marshall, Terry Amis, Ann Crocker or myself as Councillors. Merritt Crockett is a Board Member as President of CACUL.

Respectfully submitted,
Alan H. MacDonald, President.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS' STATUS IN ATLANTIC CANADA

Jane Archibald is Catalogue Librarian at the Patrick Power Library, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

First and foremost, it must be emphasized that the status of university librarians in the region varies greatly from one university to the next.

For the sake of clarity, I will divide university librarians in Atlantic Canada into four categories.

The first category is made up of librarians at non-unionized universities where librarians have academic status. The three examples of such universities are Memorial in Saint John's, Newfoundland, Saint Francis Xavier in Antigonish, N.S. and College of Cape Breton in Sydney, N.S. These three institutions issue handbooks outlining the terms and conditions of employment for librarians and librarians there have full academic status, including the right of sabbatical leave.

In the second category are the librarians at the University of Moncton in New Brunswick, the only other university in Atlantic Canada where librarians have academic status. The librarians and faculty at Moncton are unionized and members of the same bargaining unit. Their accredited association, called the Association des Bibliothécaires et des Professeurs de l'Université de Moncton, is currently negotiating their first collective agreement. Librarians and faculty are requesting equality of rank and similar working conditions.

The third category of librarians comprises those at a unionized university where librarians do not have academic status. Saint Mary's University in Halifax provides the sole illustration. The librarians at Saint Mary's belong to the Saint Mary's University Faculty Union but a decision by the Nova Scotia Labor Relations Board excludes them from the faculty bargaining unit. Consequently, the librarians have a separate bargaining unit within the faculty union. The relations between the two units are extremely cordial. The professional librarians' bargaining unit representative attends the executive meetings of the faculty union and receives the agendas and minutes of these meetings.

Two members of the faculty union executive were actively involved in the recent contract negotiations between the Saint Mary's administration and the librarians' unit; they combined with two librarians to form the librarians' bargaining team. During the negotiations, the two faculty members always acted very supportively towards the librarians. Their supportive manner was, and is, a fair reflection of the union executive's attitude.

The terms of the second collective agreement between the librarians and administration at Saint Mary's were finalized on May 30, 1977, and will remain in effect until August 31, 1978. The librarians' overall objective during negotiations was to improve the old contract in as many ways as possible. But four priority goals were undertaken: articles in the contract establishing a Library Council, a salary scale, study leave, and a fair salary settlement. Two of these objectives were attained and the collective agreement was improved over the first contract in several other ways.

The fourth category of university librarians in Atlantic Canada is by far the most extensive, that is, librarians at universities where their exact status is not clearly defined. At some of these universities, the unclearly defined position of librarians is currently the subject of investigation, while at others, it is not.

Librarians at Dalhousie University, Halifax, have in the past year, formed a "Committee on Conditions of Employment of Professional Librarians." This committee found that working conditions for professional librarians at Dalhousie vary among the several libraries themselves. For instance, the vacation period for a librarian at Kellogg Health Sciences Library is 22 working days, while for a librarian at Killam it is 20.

The Dalhousie Committee has issued a report to the Dalhousie Librarians' Group, which comprises all professional librarians at the university. The Dalhousie Librarians' Group in turn presently is drafting a list of recommendations on employment practices to be given to the administration.

The position of librarians at Dalhousie is mirrored elsewhere. At Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, where again terms and conditions of employment of librarians are not clearly defined, a draft document on the subject is being prepared and should be completed by the year's end. Similarly, the status of librarians at Université Sainte Anne, Church Pointe, N.S., currently is undergoing review.

The situation at the University of New Brunswick merits attention. Librarians are members of the faculty association but do not have academic status. In April 1976, a report on employment practices with regard to professional librarians was issued by the Director for Personnel Services. This report does outline quite clearly the librarians' working conditions in practice, but does not, of course, make them official.

Recently the faculty association at UNB requested that the university's administration

voluntarily recognize it as the sole bargaining agent for faculty and librarians. This request was refused; consequently it is expected that an application for certification will be made by the Association to the New Brunswick Labour Relations Board in the autumn of 1977. Thus, the librarians' position at University of New Brunswick is still not officially defined.

Librarians at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., attempted to join the faculty union when it was formed in 1976, but the Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board excluded the librarians from the Acadia University Faculty bargaining unit. The librarians then decided against forming a separate bargaining unit and are now in a "wait and see" situation.

Librarians at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B., and the University of Prince Edward Island are also in an ill-defined position. Like librarians elsewhere in the area, they are living with the situation and do not appear to be trying to change it.

Some conclusions on the status of librarians at universities in Atlantic Canada can now be drawn. Firstly, conditions of employment generally are not clearly defined. Secondly, classification systems or formal rank structures have not been established; most university librarians do not have defined salary scales; only

Memorial and University of New Brunswick are exceptions. Thirdly, librarians at universities in Atlantic Canada usually do not bargain as a group with their employers: often salaries and yearly increments vary considerably from library to library and even within a single library system.

The overall picture is definitely a fuzzy one, perhaps for the following reasons. The majority of university libraries in Atlantic Canada are small institutions with only four to six professional librarians on staff. Certainly the thought that "we are too small to bother" may inhibit activity. A feeling of isolation may also be a factor: there is a definite lack of contact among university librarians which perhaps fosters a sense of inertia or apathy.

On the other hand, many librarians may be content with their lot and see no need to initiate discussion, let alone take action on such matters as terms and conditions of employment, salary scales and classification schemes. Whatever the reasons, we must conclude that many university librarians in Atlantic Canada appear to be quite content to work at institutions where their exact status is not clearly defined.

Presented to the C.A.C.U.L. Workshop on Collective Bargaining, Montreal, June 11, 1977.

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THE COMPUTER CATALOGUE AT THE DARTMOUTH REGIONAL LIBRARY

Heather Harbord is Chief Librarian at the Dartmouth Regional Library.

In April 1975 the Dartmouth Regional Library Board was faced with the problem of opening a branch library by July and creating some sort of catalogue for it. The existing catalogues were on cards and there was a separate one for Adult Circulation, Children's Circulation and Reference. The five year plan at the end of the 1974 Annual Report had scheduled computerization of the catalogue for 1976 and since a combination of circumstances had produced an unexpected windfall of \$7,500, the possibility of computerizing the catalogue a year ahead of time was carefully considered.

It was found that producing a card catalogue for this one branch would take almost as much staff time as computerizing the whole thing and ending up with a format that not only cuts out almost all filing but can very easily and cheaply be expanded to provide catalogues for an infinite number of branches. It is also easier for the public to use. The Board was quick to opt for a project for which they already had the initial funding and which would both save staff time and increase service simultaneously.

Since at that time there were no other public libraries in the Atlantic Provinces which had developed computer catalogues, we had to look elsewhere for leadership. A number of printout formats were considered including KWIC and the Vancouver Island Regional Library catalogue. The KWIC, with its central gutter and wrap around entry, was considered too complicated for the public to use and, with paper prices skyrocketing at the time, the Vancouver Island format was felt to be too costly to produce on a long term basis. In the end with the help of Professor Fred Matthews of the Dalhousie School of Library Service acting as consultant, a compromise was reached which incorporated the best of both worlds. The final result is more like a telephone directory than the conventional card catalogue entry format which was abandoned because it cannot be scanned as quickly.

The catalogue was divided into four separate alphabetical listings of authors, titles, subject and Dewey numbers. Fixed fields were used for

Access and set numbers	Columns 1-7
Juvenile indicator	Column 8
Format indicator	Column 9
e.g. D = Disc or phono- graph record	
X = Oversize	
Dewey number	Columns 10-16
Year of Publication	Columns 17-18
Author	Columns 19-47

Title and subject headings Columns 48-80
with 8-54 of the second
card serving as an overflow.

In over a year of use by the public, we have not felt the need for the extra information that would be found on a conventional catalogue card. If necessary, we can always refer people to *Books In Print*, etc. or *C.B.I.*

Since our card catalogue had been created by many different people, usually with strong ideas of what should be done and some with little respect for consistency with what had been done before, it was in considerable need of revision. On the one hand, a lifetime could easily have been spent putting it to rights and, on the other, we were managing to use it without too many hitches in the run of a day. We decided that there were many other more pressing priorities for the professional staff to attend to and consequently we did not attempt to do any re-vising.

The transfer of the information on the shelf list cards to machine readable form was done by using minimum wage temporary staff to enter the information by hand onto code sheets. We had originally hoped to rent our own keypunch machines and have our staff work directly off the shelf list but the big companies were not interested in a short term project like ours so we had to make other arrangements.

Since the coding manual was not finalized till mid-July, we were unable to get a full summer of student labor and this delayed the initial print-out until the following April. We had a lot of staff turnover among the coders and for another time it would be better to hire temporary desk staff and have the permanent staff, who know the collection, code for two hours a day. (These latter people will be using the finished product and therefore appreciate the importance of consistency especially in the spacing of words in the entry.) The professional staff scanned the edit sheets to catch keypunch and coding errors and this, together with the endless training of new coders, took up more time than we had bargained for.

When at last the Dalhousie University Computer Center proudly produced the first print-out in April 1976, despite an elaborate system of checks on the areas covered by each coder, we had accidentally managed to leave half a drawer of cookbooks out! These were hastily coded and appeared in the first supplement. We were concerned in case there were other such gaps and had the entire card shelf list checked against the print-out. The number of errors were minimal — thanks to the good work done by the supervisors and the few coders who stuck with us for long periods.

Since we needed only nine copies of the print-out, it was not economical to have these printed or offset reproduced, so we have the printer on the computer print out three copies on three part paper.

The next problem was the binding of the print-outs. After experimenting with some supposedly tough soft covers and avoiding the long delays and expense of regular hard cover bindings, we settled for Accodata Binder No. P4P9107 which we strengthened with booklon. The print-outs are colour coded for easy identification: red for authors, yellow for titles and blue for subjects. They are displayed on tables in each section of the Library. The Adult Circulation Department of the Main Library and the Branch each have two sets and the Main Library Reference and Children's Departments and the Bookmobile each have one set. In addition, Technical Services have a set and so does the Reserves clerk. The print-out of the Dewey sequence is kept in Technical Services.

Public reaction was favourable right from the beginning. By midsummer most people were using the print-outs and staff had stopped filing into the card catalogue. In November the card catalogue was removed altogether and only the occasional borrower now looks for it.

Both patrons and staff find the telephone book format much easier and quicker to consult as one can scan the entries easily. When the professional staff are selecting new books, they find it much easier to assess the coverage of a particular subject area than before. The branch, which was the reason for the computerization of the catalogue in the first place, had to operate without it for nearly a year, and on its arrival were ecstatic. Bookmobile users, many of whom had no idea of the extent of the resources available to them, were also very pleased. Users everywhere took advantage of the fact that the adult and children's books were in one sequence and invaded each other's territories.

The time saved by not filing catalogue cards from June 1976 onwards enabled us to release staff to code the record collection. This, as expected, was a lot more difficult than the book collection but ingenious staff found ways to satisfy almost all our needs. It was here that we sometimes ran into problems with the shortened Dewey numbers. While doing the records, we made provision to include materials in every other type of format.

Immediately afterwards, we coded the subject headings used for the vertical file and, when these appeared in the next supplement, the Reference Department could not at first make out what was happening. Streams of people arrived asking for files by name, whereas before they had seldom been used unless staff drew people's attention to them. Some files, which were on the point of closing through lack

of use, had to be refurbished in a hurry.

With the appearance of the first print-out we had to establish a routine for the monthly supplements. We found that, because the coding has to be done by hand, the processing of books for the computer catalogue takes slightly longer than for the card catalogue for which the Provincial Library supplied card sets. We look forward to the day when we will be able automatically to extract from selected MARC records or use some kind of Optical Character Recognition system and dispense with the need for hand coding and keypunch machines.

In February 1977, we prepared our first annual update of the catalogue and also a list of all the large print books in the collection which we are reproducing separately for distribution to those concerned. We could, if we wanted, pull out lists of the other formats such as juvenile, records, talking books, French materials, and oversize books. With the second cumulation of the supplement this year, we modified the program so that a list of new books added that month was also produced as a by-product.

Although the information is initially key-punched onto cards, once these are run through the computer the information is transferred onto a series of magnetic tapes. In case of accidents, we keep the punched cards and one set of the tapes at the Main Library while the other remains at the Computer Centre.

In conclusion, it costs approximately \$2,000 a year to operate the system including keypunching and computer time, but this is less than half the cost of the 20 hours/week clerk time that used to be necessary to keep the Main Library catalogue filing up to date. In addition, we have catalogues of the full collection in every department as well as at the Branch and on the Bookmobile. It will be no trouble and comparatively little cost to produce extra copies for new branches. The only part of the catalogue still on cards is the shelf list. We have retained this because the computer print-out does not indicate how many copies of a title we possess. We feel it would be too expensive with our present system to keep this kind of information up to date except on a card file.

Although we abandoned the KWIC format for the catalogue, we use this form of automatic indexing for Dartmouth City Council meetings. Our Recordak circulation system is splitting at the seams with 2000 items on reserve at any one time and very limited space to work on the visible index. We have developed a list of specifications for a basic computerized circulation system and we challenge any company to come up with one *that will be economical for us.*

COMPUTER-PRODUCED BOOK CATALOGUE FOR NEW BRUNSWICK PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

Agnez Hall is the Assistant Director of the New Brunswick Library Service, Fredericton, N.B.

General Information

In November of 1975 the New Brunswick Library Service started the discussion to examine the concept of a computer-produced book catalogue to replace the manual Union Catalogue and the manual production of complete sets of library cards for every book catalogued. In October, 1976, the production by computer of the first book catalogue became a reality.

This project was possible because of the structure of the New Brunswick Public Library System.

The New Brunswick Public Library system operates under the Province's Libraries Act, and under the authority of the Minister of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources. The New Brunswick Library Service is responsible for the administration of the Libraries Act. This Libraries Act divides the province among five regional systems. Each Region has an administrative headquarters to carry out the administrative tasks, and from which to distribute materials among the public libraries and one or more bookmobiles within their region boundaries. These regional systems are funded entirely by the Province. In New Brunswick, 99% of all public libraries operate inside the New Brunswick Library system.

New Brunswick Library Service already provides support services, e.g. centralized cataloguing and classification, to the Library Regions in New Brunswick.

The success of this program demands some adaptation and concession from the library regions. The basic concession was that the decision of the New Brunswick Library Service on cataloguing matters would be accepted by all the participating libraries.

During the preparatory period a coding manual was developed and distributed to heads of library regions. A coding form was prepared according to data processing specifications. When the computer program and the complementary processing equipment and forms were ready, a starting date was set up. From that date on, new books only received by each region will appear in the computer-produced book catalogue.

The production of a computer-produced book catalogue showing all the retrospective holdings of the five regional libraries was rejected for the moment, because of time and

cost involved. At the present time New Brunswick Library Service Union Catalogue contains approximately half a million titles. The data preparation is considered a major project by itself.

Input data

For each document to be entered there are six different records which all have the same general layout. Besides the standard information — author, title, imprint, subject and classification number — each document indicates type of documentation, i.e. one of two Language codes for each document and one of two readership level codes for each document; a reference number that must be unique for each document (Record Zero) and finally one of 6 location codes for each document. (Record 4.)

Input procedure

The input system is a batch-data entry.

Data are printed on OCR (optical character reader) forms and are sent on a three weeks schedule.

Each document to be entered on the computer masterfile must be coded on coding forms prior to transfer on OCR form. This input method was chosen from several others available because NBLs prefers to control the complete data preparation and have the original OCR forms returned for internal double-checking with the masterfile.

Hardware

These OCR forms are then read by an IBM 3886 model 6 Optical Character Reader (OCR machine). The IBM selective typewriters with typing element OCRA — FONT are needed to prepare the input document on OCR forms. This IBM 3886 is a stand alone reader with magnetic tape output (EBCDIC format, 9 track, 1600 bytes per inch (1 bpi)). The model is off line. The data printed on the magnetic tape are then transferred to the New Brunswick Government Computer which operates a UNIVAC 1100.

Output

There are four different output reports produced by the computer: an edit updating list, a master file, a book catalogue and an author supplement. The computer print-out is all done in upper-case letters. In every report, the first entry is printed at the first indentation and the succeeding lines at the second indentation. For the book catalogue, the printing is done on a special paper using carbon paper. The second copy is used for reproduction. The reason for this is the lack of uniformity in the printed

impression. All these four reports have date, paging, and the name of the report printed at the top of each page.

Edit Updating List

The first report is an "edit updating list" sorted by reference number. This report lists only the last documents or last "batch" of OCR forms submitted to the computer. The entries are printed exactly the same way the OCR machine had read the data, with errors from various sources. This report is intended for an internal use or checking document and is used by the NBLs staff only. Provision had been made in the program to show every transaction done by the computer when it interfiles new input data. Specific codes like "no type 4 record", "invalid type 5 record", "bad reference number", etc. are printed to identify the errors in the input data. These printed indications facilitate the corrections.

Masterfile

The second report is a masterfile sorted by author of the complete data presently in the computer memory relating to this programme. This masterfile is produced every three weeks and is continuously cumulated. Each document entry contains complete information typed on the OCR form: language, level, reference number, location plus the standard information. This catalogue format is a 8 1/2 x 14 inch paper stock using a four column presentation. For readability, the author entry is printed at the first indentation and the succeeding lines at the second indentation. All the printing is done at six lines per inch. The resulting volume is bound on the short edge.

Since the beginning of our programme on October 15, 1976, till June 17, 1977, 14,082 titles were catalogued and classified. The masterfile is up to 573 pages in the last printing. New Brunswick Library Service was cataloguing and classifying an average of 15,000 titles on a yearly basis. The alphabetization disregards the language of the printed document.

Book Catalogue

The frequency of printing the book catalogue is scheduled to appear every three weeks but for one region only, so 15 weeks is the maximum time allowed between a complete rotation for the five Library regions. This schedule was chosen because of the cost factor. In practice it works this way: every three weeks one region receives a complete cumulated book catalogue and the other four regions receive an *author supplement list*, e.g., books catalogued and classified during the last three weeks period for individual regions. This book catalogue is also continuously cumulated.

The book catalogue is produced in four separate divisions: English adult, English juvenile, French adult and French juvenile. Each division has three sections; author, title and subject, and the alphabetization is done independently. The author list includes the

complete cataloguing entry. The title list shows: title, author, and DDC number. The subject list gives: subject, author, title and DDC number.

The cataloguing and classification are done in the language of the book, i.e. English or French.

The catalogue format is a 8 1/2" x 11" paper stock using a two column presentation. The printing is done at six lines per inch and with an average of 56 lines per page. The resulting volume is bound on the long edge.

Author supplement

The fourth report is an "Author supplement list" produced by location and listing only documents catalogued and classified during the last three week period. This list is not cumulative. Supplement means an addition to the Book Catalogue. Every three weeks four Library regions receive this "author supplement" while the other one has a cumulated Book Catalogue.

The "author supplement list" format is a 8 1/2 x 14 inch paper stock using a four column presentation. The layout and the computer printing do not differ from the masterfile.

Reproduction

In order to produce the required master copy for catalogue production the following alternatives were investigated: photo-composition, printer simulation, video, stencils, computer printout. The first four methods have no representatives in New Brunswick. For the standard of quality required and the significant cost difference among the alternatives it was decided to use computer printout to produce the master copy.

From the master copy NBLs staff reproduce on offset press the number of copies requested by each Library Region. These book catalogues are then bound according to Region specifications on a Gestetner velo bind 292, 101. Each region designs and provides their own book catalogue cover.

Cost

Since our programme is still under various changes, trying to establish costs could be an unfair indication of future costs and a futile exercise. Nevertheless, data processing charges for computer time and printing alone are pre-determined costs with limited variations. The charges for the various hardware equipment are the following:

NAME	COST
OCR (Optical scanning)	\$40/hour
Computer use	\$105/hour
Printing	\$0.55/page
Programmer	\$20/hour

Conclusion

The impact of a book catalogue in a regional library system is enormous. The smallest branch has immediate knowledge of the total

collection of their region. The loans or circulation inside the region could be "busted up". Surveys had not been conducted to assess the response of the public of this new concept of listing all new acquisition but criticisms were minimized.

Our immediate priorities are: the improvement of this existing program, the standardization of some of the subject headings, the expansion of the "see reference", the inclusion in the program of the

current periodicals collection, and the retrieval of bibliographies by subject. As for long range priorities many interesting projects are presently at the preliminary planning stage, specially the inclusion in a book catalogue form of the total public libraries collection in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Library Service is confident that this provincial network was the right step for the public library system.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL LIBRARY SUPERVISOR, REFERENCE SERVICES

Nova Scotia Provincial Library (Dept. of Education) requires a Supervisor of the Reference Services Section.

Minimum qualifications: Bachelor's degree from a recognized university, plus post-graduate degree in Library Science from an accredited Library School. Minimum of seven to ten years' reference work experience, preferably both public and university, some at a senior level. Successful administrative experience essential.

Responsibilities: Under the direction of the Provincial Librarian, responsible for organization and operation of the Reference Services Section of the Provincial Library. Includes management of the N.S. Union Catalogue; provincial Inter-library Loan switching centre; in-depth info-retrieval for eleven Regional Public Libraries; province-wide bibliographical reference centre for 46 university, college, federal and provincial government, regional public and, special libraries.

Salary: Currently under review. Full Civil Service Benefits.

Application forms may be obtained from Nova Scotia Civil Service Commission, P.O. Box 943, Johnston Building, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2V9. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Director, N.S. Provincial Library, 5250 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E8. Phone: (902) 422-6481.

THE BOOKWHEELER: A NEW DIMENSION IN BOOKMOBILE SERVICE?

Paul Cook was Western Region (Newfoundland) Librarian from 1970 until 1977, and is now attending Loughborough Library School, Leicestershire, England.

"Did you get it wet?"

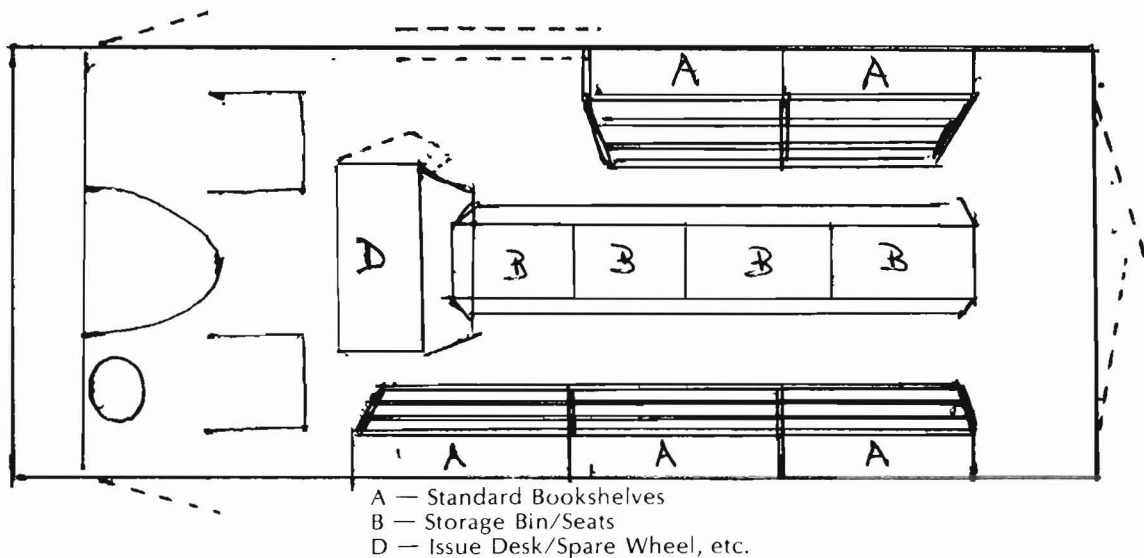
"Shouldn't wash it so often!"

"What happened — did you leave the Bookmobile out in the rain and shrink it?"

These were the type of comments that were bandied around when Western Region evolved the Bookwheeler and first put it into service. Library services to rural and remote areas will continue to be a problem for many years yet to come, particularly in view of rapidly escalating capital and running costs of traditional bookmobiles. In one area of the Atlantic Provinces, at least, this has proven to be one solution.

roads, and this fact, coupled with the size and weight of the vehicle, had undoubtedly accelerated the wear and tear factor. Although by 1974 many roads were in much better condition the situation was that one vehicle was definitely needed to service remote and far flung corners of the region whilst the other continued to serve major communities within comparatively easy reach of the headquarters base at Corner Brook.

The final outcome was that a Ford Econoline Panel Van with rear and side doors was purchased and the interior was then fitted out by a local carpenter to specifications drawn up by the Regional Librarian in consultation with the Bookmobile staff. This involved fitting standard size library shelves from floor to roof on both sides of the vehicle, the bottom shelf in



It was in 1970 that Bookmobile Service was first introduced to the West Coast of Newfoundland, with a 36-foot Fargo vehicle fitted and supplied by Massey Associates of New Brunswick. In 1972 a second vehicle was added, this time a slightly smaller 30-foot Chevrolet. The originally hoped for vehicle life of 10 years proved to be overly optimistic and by 1974 the first vehicle was obviously in need of renewal. Rising costs made the possibility of replacing the 36-foot vehicle by a new one extremely remote, so alternatives were investigated.

A maximum budget of \$10,000 was made available, and after investigating and rejecting as impracticable the possibility of placing the old body onto a new chassis, other alternatives were considered. In 1970 at least 50% of the bookmobile route had been over unpaved

each case being fitted with a cover to turn it into a locker. Immediately behind the driver's section another locker was devised to house the spare wheel and other emergency items. This was made at desk height and topped with plastic laminate for a work surface. Since the vehicle height was insufficient for standing room for any but young children, a box seat was placed full length down the centre of the van floor, and this again doubled as locker space. Floor surfaces were carpeted and, since no extra lighting or heating was deemed necessary, this completed the project.

Total book capacity on the shelves proved to be 800 volumes, with storage space for a further 1,000 volumes, phonograph records, and other materials. During 1975-76 the Bookwheeler

issued 78,416 volumes against 40,671 volumes by its more conventional sibling. In 1976-77 the recorded circulation was slightly lower, being 40,224 volumes against the Bookmobiles 47,315 volumes. Now the Bookwheeler also doubles as a delivery vehicle to the 22 established Branch Libraries.

Actual running costs of the Bookwheeler are much lower than those of a conventional Bookmobile since, although it can carry two staff members, in practice only one person is needed to operate the service. Four to six borrowers can use the vehicle at once without creating too much discomfort, and, in the specific areas that this vehicle has been used, this has proven no disadvantage. Gas consumption has been found to be 18-20 miles per gallon, less than half that of the conventional vehicle, but maintenance is easier and costs lower than the larger vehicle which needs special heavy duty equipment when being serviced.



Total purchase price of the Bookwheeler in 1974 was about \$6,000. The actual vehicle cost \$4795 and the furniture and fittings, and labour another \$1200.

Serials Updating Service

If you often find yourself lost in the daily confusion of the periodicals world – continuing changes in titles and frequency, additional volumes, delays in publication, etc – Faxon's *Serials Updating Service* can help you find your way.

The *Serials Updating Service*, containing the most current information on all changes and bibliographic irregularities for all types of periodicals, is available in three ways

Serials Updating Service – a monthly newsletter sent no charge to selected Faxon customers.

Serials Updating Service Quarterly – a quarterly cumulation of the monthly newsletters available at \$7 for a one-year subscription, \$13.50 for two years, \$20 for three years.

Serials Updating Service Annual – an annual cumulation of the monthly newsletters available at \$10.

The *Serials Updating Service* is an invaluable resource throughout the library: in the acquisition, serials records, reference and binding departments, wherever serials are processed.



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NEWS and NOTES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island School Library Association

The Association's annual meeting and workshop was held in Charlottetown on April 29, 1977.

Library Week was a topic of concern and discussion. In spite of the lack of interest displayed in the small number of returns of the Library Week evaluation, all members present indicated that Library Week should be held again. A committee was struck with SISTER MARY KELLY, School Unit 1, as Chairperson.

Because she will no longer be in a school library, HELEN MACKINNON resigned as Education Committee Chairperson. JOAN COMPTON and KAY FURNESS will now serve as Co-Chairpersons.

Courses for librarians, and specifically a course for librarians in Summerside, were discussed. It was agreed that the Association make representation to U. P. E. I.

Lois McDonald, Resource Librarian at Glen Avon Public School in Willowdale, Ontario, was guest speaker for the workshop. At the first session, Individualized Programs, she described the "Buddy System" at Glen Avon in which a primary grade child with a basic skill weakness is matched with a fifth or sixth grade child who is mature, has good academic skills, and personality traits to get along well with others. The children are involved in a half hour program, two days a week, in the resource centre under the librarians supervision. "Creativity" was the afternoon session's subject. Making objects out of circles, drawing an object from verbal instructions, and using feathers as a starting point for writing poetry were three exercises leading to the discovery that by using a set form, poetry can be written quite simply.

The newly elected Executive comprises: CATHY AYERS SKLAR, Unit 4 Board Office — President; JOYCE GAUDET, Stonepark Junior High School — 1st Vice-president; SISTER MARIE ARSENAULT, East Royalty — 2nd Vice-president; PAULETTE HUME, Birchwood Junior High School — Secretary; ELIZABETH MILLEN, West Kent — Treasurer; ALLAN HICKOX, Englewood — Past President.

St. Jean's Elementary School

MARY DUFFY, librarian at St. Jean's since its opening 13 years ago, retired at the end of last school year. After a long career as a primary teacher at Queen Square School and as librarian, she has earned a long and happy retirement.

Summerside Junior High School

At the end of last school year, Summerside lost through retirement, ERNESTINE SCOTT. At

the formation of the P. E. I. School Library Association in 1971, Ernestine became its first President. Her dedication to library work and her warm disposition were the cause of many productive years even through times of family illness.

Confederation Centre Library

The Library added 25 new titles to its Talking Book Collection. These books on cassettes by Prince Edward Island authors or about the island were obtained through a LIP Project.

PAM FORSYTH, Confederation Centre Librarian, was elected Secretary of the Prince Edward Island Public Service Association at its annual meeting in May. The PSA represents the provinces 3000 provincial government employees including librarians in the Provincial Library Service.

Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island

MERRITT CROCKETT, University Librarian, Robertson Library, U.P.E.I. was elected President of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries at their June conference in Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax City Department of School Libraries

The Library Department is continuing its appeal for donations to the Helen Cummings Memorial Fund, which now totals \$1,090.00. Because of its slow initial growth, the accumulated interest is less than was hoped for, but it is expected that in November a \$50.00 sum will be available to a library assistant within the system who is attending an accredited library school.

Dartmouth Regional Library

The Cataloguing Department staff has been increased with the appointment of JANET BONE on a part-time basis.

JEAN McCARTHY has moved to Ottawa, and her replacement as Community Services Librarian is LYNN MURPHY.

Eastern Counties Regional Library

VERONICA HEALY, Branch Services Coordinator, has been replaced by DAPHNE CRAGG, a graduate of the University of Alberta Library School, who had been Librarian and Department Head for the Medical Library of the Royal Alexandra Hospital.

Halifax County Municipal School Board Library Department

As of September the County School Libraries staff has four new appointments: ELLA DEVEAU, Eastern Passage Junior High School, MARGARET FALTENHEIM, Hampton Gray

School, SHELDON MITCHELL, Eastern Shore District High School, and MAISIE MOFFETT, Forest Hills Junior High School.

Centre of Leisure Studies, Acadia University

A prototype computerized retrieval system has become operational since September. The 35,000 document collection includes materials on recreation, leisure education, and ecology.

Nova Scotia Teachers College

KAREN JACKSON began duties in Circulation and Reference in July, 1977. She is a replacement for MARGARET MacINTYRE.

Joint Regional Library Boards Association of Nova Scotia

The Executive met in the summer with George Mitchell, Minister of Education, to discuss the new legislation prior to appearing at the Law Amendments Committee meeting. The new legislation, establishing a provincial Library Council and a floor level of funding, reflects the fall 1976 recommendations of the Departmental Task Force on Library legislation.

Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University

Former Health Professions Librarian LINDA HARVEY became Head of Information Services in July.

As part of the Regional Library Service, BARBARA PRINCE, Head of External Services has visited hospital libraries in nine communities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Western Counties Regional Library

PETER CROWELL has joined Yarmouth Branch staff as a library assistant II (temporary) replacing MADGE CHATELOIS who became a library assistant II on the permanent staff following the retirement of MAE WOODS who had been with the Region since its beginning in 1969.

The Library received a Canada Works Grant of \$21,398 for its Project Information Retrieval. This involves the processing of our backlog of gift books and the construction of shelving to house books and back files of periodicals for reference purposes.

Halifax City Regional Library

RON GOYETCHE, Library Assistant in charge of overdue materials, and his helpers began to tackle a large backlog of overdue bills which had accumulated since 1974 when the main building was in the midst of being renovated. Hundreds of form letters were sent reminding borrowers of an unpaid account with the library and asking them to settle the account or to contact the library if an error had been made. So far, these long outstanding accounts have been cut by 25 percent.

Current bills, for material approximately three months overdue, have been stamped with a reminder that accounts outstanding three months after the statement is sent, will be

forwarded to Collection Control (Atlantic) Limited. The results have been encouraging as current bills have shrunk by 60 percent since January 1977.

The really important aspect of Operation Clean Up has been the return of many items which would have had to be reordered to fill user requests — at an average book price of \$12.00. A number of the books returned are out of print and cannot be replaced even though such material is still useful. Operation Clean Up meant a great deal of careful checking by Circulation Services Staff, but the results have helped give better access to library materials by all users.

School of Library Service, Dalhousie University

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association Prize for the student in the Dalhousie School of Library Service 1977 graduating class has been awarded to SHIRLEY LOUNDER of Saint John, New Brunswick.

Her B.A. is from the University of Toronto and B.Ed. from the University of Moncton. From 1968 to 1972 she taught French in the New Brunswick School system before becoming Manager of the Mariner Book Shop in Saint John.

At Dalhousie she was active in both the School of Library Service Student Association and the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students for whom she was co-editor of their newsletter, *Dagwood*. The presentation of the prize was made on May 12, 1977, after the University Convocation ceremonies by Alan MacDonald, President of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick Teachers Association School Library Media Council

The Peanut Butter Readers lecture and demonstration made a feature presentation at the Council's annual meeting in Sackville on May 12-13.

An "Instant Library" program suggested the use of commercial catalogue card services, school Library Clubs for assistance in clerical tasks and increasing library awareness, fines for high demand overdue items, and inventory control procedures.

The Task Force of School Libraries' recommendations were reported: two provincial library coordinators, one French and one English, should be appointed to the Department of Education; a pilot project for this fall should appoint two such coordinators in an English and French School district; school libraries should be included on a weighted basis in school district budgets; in a crisis the per pupil allotment for material might be spent on staff for a year only; and the allotment for library materials should not be allowed to be spent on other school supplies.

George Whalen spoke on May 13 on school librarian/teacher/student/supplier relations.

The new Executive is RUTH CORMIER, Queen Elizabeth School, Moncton — President; MARY DELAHUNT, Riverview West School — Vice-President; REG CROSSMAN, Harrison Trimble High School, Moncton — Secretary-Treasurer; BARBARA JACQUES, Dalhousie, — Newsletter Editor.

Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick

JANET PHILLIPPS of the Reference Department is chairperson of the Documentation Subcommittee of the University's Task Force on the Status of Women. She has compiled a relevant bibliography and collected an extensive file of documents.

Recently two major microform collections were acquired: the R.B. Bennett Papers (of which U.N.B. also has the originals) and the Loyalist Studies Project depository.

The new Science Library in the Integrated University Complex (directly behind the old Arts Building) has begun through 1977 to house the five departmental collections of chemistry, forestry, physics, geology and biology.

Also through 1977 progress has been made in developing with each academic department a written collections policy to form part of a library collections policy. Progress was made as well in the rationalization of locations of materials of interest to two or more branches or departments of the library. Towards the close of the 1976/77 academic year, satisfactory products from the AAU/BNA computerized cataloguing support system were being delivered with regularity to the Library, the pilot consumer.

New appointments include: ANDREW POPE as Head of the Education Resource Centre, KAY HALE as Head of the Science Library, PATRICIA RUTHVEN as Head of the Reference Department, and LORRAINE DICKS to the Reference Department; HELEN CRAIG has transferred from the Serials Department to the Education Resource Centre.

After 30 years of service NAN V. GRLGG retired as Head of the Library's Reference Department on September 30, 1977. SYLVIA GUIDRY, Library Assistant 5, retired this year after 18 years of service. Over the year, SHIRLEY CAMPBELL resigned from the Education Resource Centre, and PEGGY GOSS and JERRY MINER from the Collections Department.

Bibliothèque Champlain, Université de Moncton

The Bibliothèque Champlain in May, 1977, started a new subject catalog which will replace the classified catalog. The classified catalog is closed, but is still used for materials catalogued before May, 1977.

The Université de Moncton is a member of the user group of the Blackwell North America

Project (BNA/AAU project). The Library received its first order of 334 card sets at the beginning of July.

A major weeding of less used books was completed during the summer vacations. Over 11,000 books were withdrawn from the general collection and are kept in a storage area on the second floor of the library. This weeding was necessary due to the lack of space in the general collection area.

The Library has a new kardex for periodicals and a new file of perforated cards allowing quick information on agent, price, major subject, requestor, etc., for each periodical title.

Haut-Saint Jean Regional Library

The Library's new headquarters were officially opened on June 3, 1977, by Jean-Pierre Ouellet, Provincial Minister of Youth, Recreation, and Cultural Resources with a large audience attending the ceremonies.

Through the multilingual Biblioservice of the National Library, the Grand Falls Public Library has received a collection of 50 Dutch books including children's books, novels, biographies and non-fiction books for adults.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Public Library Services

The Newfoundland Public Libraries Board has approved a policy whereby joint school/public libraries will no longer continue to be established, but those extant will be maintained.

Western Regional Library

PATRICIA ANGLIN has been appointed Regional Librarian since mid-August, replacing PAUL COOK. Previously she was Library Supervisor with the Roman Catholic School Board for Humber-St. Barbe in Corner Brook.

Newfoundland Library Association

The Association will hold Library Week throughout the province from November 13 to 19. The theme will be "Libraries are what you make them!"

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Council on Library Resources, Management Intern Fellowship Programs

The Council has announced the continuance of its Academic Library Management Intern Program and Fellowship Programs for the 1978-79 academic year. Applicants for the programs must be citizens of the U.S. or Canada or have permanent resident status in either country.

Academic Library Management Intern Program

Purpose: To assist in the development of managers for the nation's large research and academic libraries.

Program: A full year, with approximately 10 months spent working closely with the top administrative staff of a large academic library selected for its administrative excellence, one month preparing a report for the Council, one month of annual leave.

Award: A stipend of up to \$20,000 (dependent upon candidate's present salary and benefits) and some assistance with relocation costs for three outstanding librarians.

Qualifications: At least five years of library experience at a professional level by September 1978; demonstrated qualities of intellect, character, and personality required for leading positions in academic librarianship.

Application Deadline: October 21, 1977.

Fellowship Program

Purpose: To improve the competence of mid-career librarians in the substantive, administrative, and/or technical aspects of librarianship.

Program: A self-developed study or research project for a term of not less than three months that will carry out the designated purpose of the program as well as make a contribution to the profession. In some cases a brief internship may be an appropriate use of the fellowship.

Award: Expenses incident to the proposed program, *exclusive* of salary.

Qualifications: Midcareer librarians or other professionals working directly with libraries; a continuous leave of absence of at least three months.

Application Deadline: November 11, 1977.

To receive application forms, librarians should send a self-addressed No. 10 envelope or mailing label to the desired program, care of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036.

OCLC Workshops, Kent State University

During the 1977-1978 academic year, Kent State University plans five sessions in its workshop series, "Effective Use of OCLC." These are to be held on the following schedule:

October 9-14, 1977
November 13-18, 1977
February 26-March 3, 1978
April 23-28, 1978
June 4-9, 1978

To date, librarians and library educators from 38 states and four foreign countries have attended the five day institutes. The program includes practical and theoretical lectures and discussions, on-site visits to a variety of working OCLC library situations, plus "hands-on" tutorials in terminal operation. The complete fee is \$325 with a \$35 advance deposit.

Contact person is Anne Marie Allison, Associate Professor, Library Administration, Kent State University Libraries, Kent, Ohio 44242, U.S.A. (216 672-3021).

A. L. A. Yearbook Article on Realia

Tom Brownfield, Director, Canal Fulton (Ohio) Public Library, is collecting information on developments in libraries using realia during 1977 for an article in the next A. L. A. Yearbook.

Contributions should be addressed to him c/o The Library, Canal Fulton, Ohio, 44614, U.S.A.

Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliographies

A list of the Council's Exchange Bibliographies may be obtained by writing P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Illinois 61856, U.S.A.

Crown Corporations in Canada is a recent addition to the list; it was prepared at the Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs in 1977.

For CPL membership information write Barbara Williams, Librarian, Executive Department for Finance and Administration, Room 141, Capital Building, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601, U.S.A.

Publications Received

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. *Catalogue des microéditions*. 1977. (Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, Service de microphotographie, 1700, rue Saint-Denis, Montreal, Québec. H2X 3K6) Gratuite — Free. ISSN 0384-9724.

University of Toronto Library Automation Systems. *Newsletter*. v. 2, no. 5 (May, 1977) (UTLAS Network Services, 130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A5) Free. ISSN 0700-4397.

CLASSIFIED

CHIEF LIBRARIAN. The South Shore Regional Library has operated by contract agreement since 1972, and will become a separate region at the end of 1977. Comprising five municipalities (a sixth municipality to receive Bookmobile service in the Spring of 1978) in the Lunenburg-Queens area of Nova Scotia. Headquarters Office (near Bridgewater) one Branch Library, two Bookmobiles, full-time staff of seven.

Successful candidate should have several years' experience including some administration work. To be responsible for day-to-day operation of the region, administration and to act as Secretary to the Library Board. Salary negotiable.

Position open in the Fall of 1977 — apply in writing to: Aileen Barker, Acting Secretary, South Shore Regional Library Board, c/o Halifax County Regional Library, Box 300, Armdale Post Office, Halifax, N.S. B3L 4K3.

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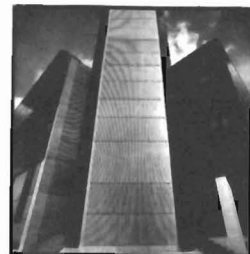
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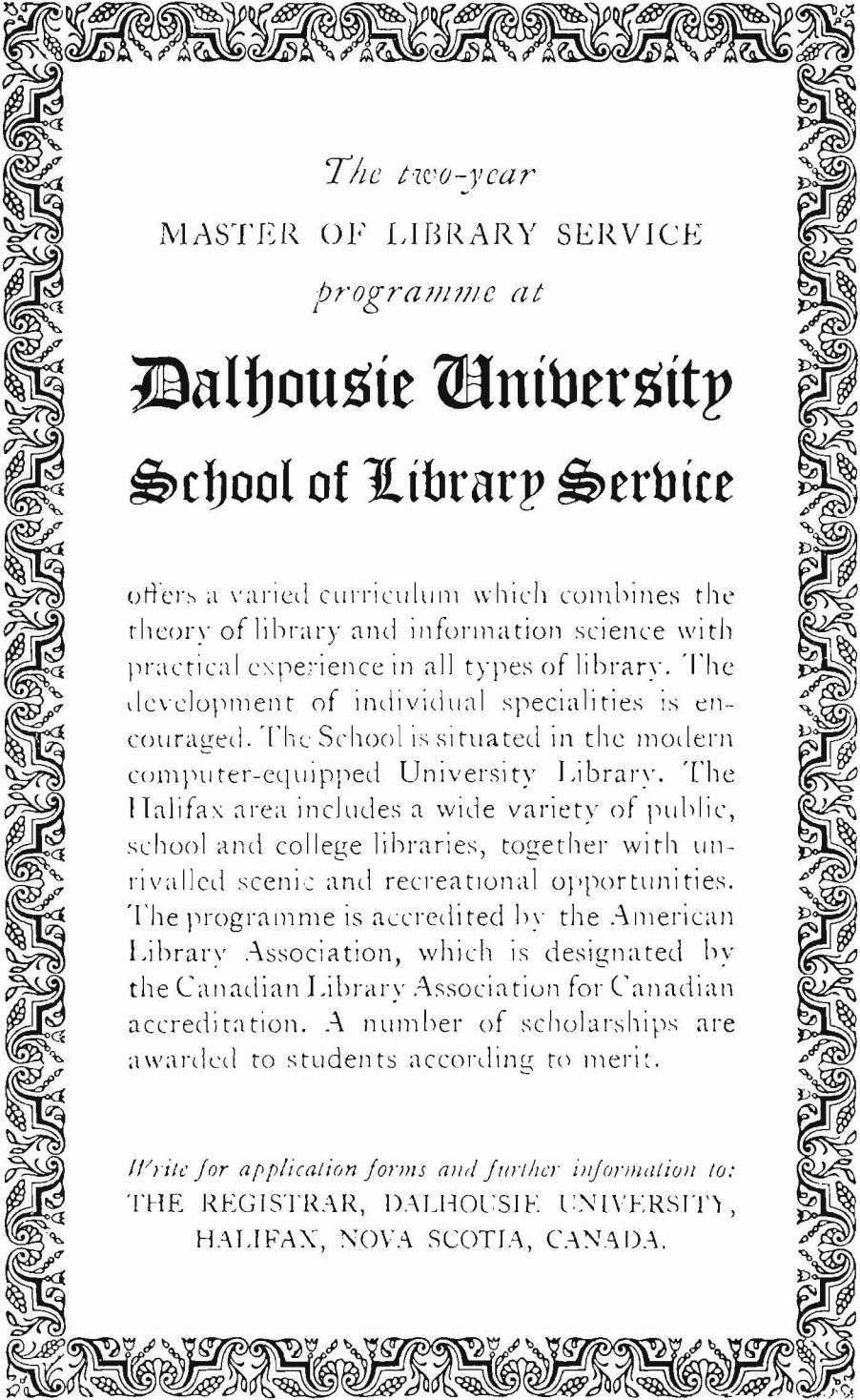
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Write for application forms and further information to:
THE REGISTRAR, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

