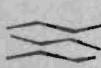



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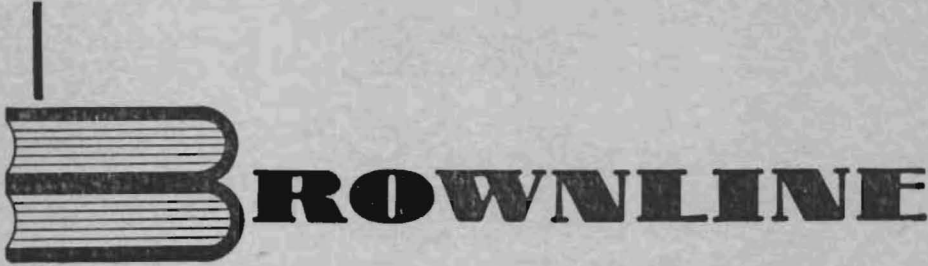
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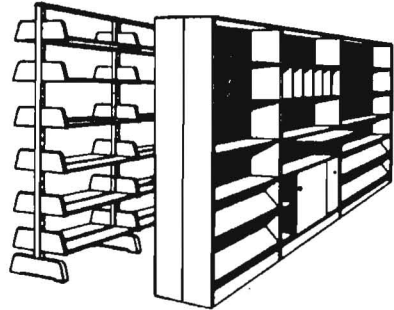
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The APLA Bulletin, published quarterly, is the official organ of the ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, formerly the Maritime Library Association. APLA, organized in 1918, is a registered and incorporated company under the Nova Scotia Companies Act, and serves the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and, more recently, Newfoundland and Labrador.

In its membership, APLA embraces every type of library: public, regional, school, college, university and special libraries in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

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Kikuyus and Kazakhs

As this issue will quickly attest, the 26th Conference of the APLA has passed and librarians are once again heavily engaged "manning the barricades". In the circumstances, they are unable to give much thought to the Conference, either in personal or corporate terms. Executives of this association must, however, concern themselves with this question as it relates to our professional ideals and to future challenges.

Letters continue to arrive at this desk congratulating the executive for what is termed "an inspiring and worthwhile conference" — whatever that may mean. We have once again been feted by governmental agencies, hosted by a university, complimented by the opinion makers, and encouraged by taxpayers, many of whom sense only vaguely that books are a good thing and that the persons who disperse them should be tolerated, even supported.

It is very tempting, in this *creme de menthe* afterglow, to assume that all is well and that we do, indeed, still have our hand to the ark of culture. But it should be no secret that some members of your executive share the chagrin of a chess player who finds that he has been pitted against a computer which has been programmed for draughts. The agenda, the technical papers, the resolutions and reports — all these smack of the kind of librarianship which we have come to know. We must however ask ourselves what relationship this all bears to the world of "Library 21"; to a dialogue in Detroit concerning whether or not to kill a mocking-

bird on the chance that it may not be a classic; or to the analogy between librarians and dandelions which Neal Harlow evoked in Toronto on the subject of library education, now so critically pressing?

Perhaps some persons on your executive suffer from conventionitis but they, apparently, are forced to deduce that a majority of our members are about as disengaged from the true battle, as disenchanted of the magic or the explosive quality of a book, as one might well become and still be paid the salary of a librarian. No, we are not talking about the problem of converting late Edwardians into random access prodigies, or of the ALA's current appeal for what it calls "barracuda bites instead of mere nibbles" at larger and even more ambitious education and construction acts. What we do appeal for is a librarian whose stance and comment on a conference floor reveals an inner compulsion about the power of a book.

Some of us entered this profession because, among other things, President Lincoln was able to greet Harriet Beecher Stowe as the little lady who started a civil war, a civil war incidentally which is still with us and which has, ironically if not understandably, once again brought books to a focal point of interest.

We learned some weeks ago that a book about the problems of the African Kikuyus and Kazakhs by Barbara Ward has had President Johnson so by the ear during recent months that, as he says, "I read it like I do the Bible." The book is available to the masses, incidentally, for one dollar. Does this simple news not stir, alarm, or otherwise excite librarians? Do librarians in this region no longer suspect that the next book which they write, read, or charge out at a circulation desk could make or break the president of a nation, of a company, or of a bridge club? Do we still possess some of the vision which first prompted us to speak to a guidance counsellor about librarianship?

If so, let us in all conscience get our feet upon the convention floor. Let us, as professional librarians, begin to look infectious; let us give this APLA executive some guidance and direction—or the back of our hand.

F. E. G.



Dr. Hunter was chairman of the Library Committee of the Memorial University College and has been a member of the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board from its inception in 1935, being Chairman of the Board from 1935-1950. The following is the theme paper delivered recently before the 26th APLA Conference in St. John's, Nfld.

Dr. A. C. Hunter

Public Library Service in Newfoundland

Part I

No account of the library services of Newfoundland would be very useful without a preliminary description of the conditions which determined or influenced their establishment and growth. I shall try to be brief, on the assumption that the conditions of life in the Maritime Provinces are in many respects similar to those in Newfoundland.

Geography is especially important in the case of Newfoundland, and the reader should have before him a good map of the Province. The Avalon Peninsula, in which is St. John's and which contains about one-fifth of the population, is almost an island, joined by an isthmus so narrow that you can see across it. Thanks to its southerly latitude—St. John's is on a level with central France—and the not too distant Gulf Stream, the Avalon Peninsula has relatively mild winters, zero temperatures being rare, and there are only occasional and not prolonged interruptions of communications; but as you go into the interior and northwards, winter conditions become more difficult; and in that long northern peninsula, thrusting 150 miles towards the arctic, they still condemn the inhabitants to long periods of isolation.

If you came to this Conference by air, as no doubt you nearly all did, and if you were fortunate enough to have a cloudless day enabling you to see the earth below, you must have been divided between an exclamation—How beautiful! - and the question - What on earth do the people live on? The answer to the question is evident in every fishing village. The barren interior supports but little human life. Subtract St. John's and the few industrial towns and it is still true that four-fifths of our half million people live along a 6000 mile coastline in small villages; for the moment I am leaving Labrador out of account. My study of a recent map revealed that between Cape St. Francis and Bay de Verde alone there are some sixty settlements on the water's edge. Of these only four are shown as having more than one thousand people. Between the end of the road joining St. John's to the south coast and the beginning of the Trans-Canada Highway at Port Aux Basques, I counted nearly seventy; just one is shown as exceeding one thousand. Starting at St. Anthony, almost at the tip of the northern peninsula and proceeding southward along the new highroad, you will travel well over 200 miles before you come to a town of more than one thousand souls. Between Badger, near the centre of the Island, and Bay D'Espoir which is one hundred

miles to the south, the map reveals not a single settlement. It shows no roads along the south coast from Rose Blanche, twenty miles from Port aux Basques, to Bay D'Espoir, nor along the east side of the great northern peninsula. Elsewhere settlements are mostly linked to each other and to the main highways by roads of some kind, usually narrow gravel tracks more suitable for horse-drawn carts than for automobiles; on the Avalon, of course, good roads connect most of the settled areas. Such is the picture in 1965 but we had a far different situation when our public library was commenced thirty years ago. If, during your stay, you care to listen in to C.B.C. at 8 o'clock in the morning you will find that after regaling you with doings and sayings of politicians, strikers, and such people, the news bulletin goes on to two items of real importance: the movements of the numerous steamers plying along the various stretches of coast; and the marine weather forecast. Both point to the truth that the sea is the normal medium of travel. Speaking of radio programmes reminds me that from the beginning of broadcasting in Newfoundland until only a few months ago, the most important programme for the majority of Newfoundlanders was the Doyle news bulletin. Gerald Doyle, incidentally for some years an active member of the Public Libraries Board, was a successful business man who had the idea of inviting people anywhere in the country to send by letter, telegraph or telephone, items of personal or local interest for transmission over the air. Twice a day for 45 minutes the bulletin compiled by his office was listened to in every town and hamlet of Newfoundland. It constituted a human document of a moving kind. It reported on the condition of out-port people in city hospitals, announced departures and arrivals, births, deaths, and marriages; past or impending functions at churches and fraternal lodges. Who would fail to be moved to hear such a message as: "To Abe Smith aboard the vessel Jane and Mary, from Uncle George, sorry to say Mary passed away, come when you can." Only this year had the means of public communication become so widespread and reliable as to render the late Mr. Doyle's bulletin no

longer necessary, though C.B.C. itself has kept certain of its features as an indispensable public service.

If I tell you these things it is not to entertain you, let alone to incite in you some emotion of commiseration; still less to impute blame to anyone, present or past. It is simply to put to you and help you to realize the peculiar difficulties facing the provision in Newfoundland of normal public services including those of libraries. That the situation has changed in recent years and will doubtless continue to change for the better, even more quickly, is of course true. Nevertheless the main features remain the same and must be taken into account in any planning for the future. In any case my mandate is chiefly with the past and present.

After geography, we must consider history, partly because mainland Canadians are often uninformed or misinformed about their tenth Province but chiefly because certain historical facts have a close bearing upon the story of public libraries. You know, of course, that until 1949 Newfoundland was a dominion, along with Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Being almost wholly dependent upon the salt codfish industry, Newfoundland's economy was hit particularly hard by the great depression of the early 30's and in 1932 the country quite simply went bankrupt. The caretaker government that inherited this misfortune appealed to the government at Westminster. A commission was sent out to inquire into the situation and its causes. Its report, known as the Amulree Report, after its chief author, asserted that the catastrophe was not due to natural causes alone and recommended the suspension of the constitution until the country was again solvent. This was effected and government by an executive of six appointed members presided over by the governor came into being. The mandate of the Commission of Government, as it was called, was primarily to administer the public affairs with economy and honesty, to reform the civil service and to promote or assist whatever conduced to the eco-

Dr. Hunter was born in Yorkshire, educated at Oxford and the University of Paris, and joined the Faculty of the Memorial University College of Newfoundland as Head of the Departments of English and French on its inauguration in 1925. When in 1949 the College received its charter as the Memorial University of Newfoundland he was appointed Dean of Arts and Science and on his retirement in 1958 was given the title of Dean Emeritus. He holds the doctorate in letters of the University of Paris and in 1962 was made an honorary Doctor of Letters of the Memorial University of Newfoundland. (He is a gold medallist of the Academie française)

conomic stability of the Island. But the Commission was not to confine its thoughts and activity to the economy in the narrow sense. The Amulree Report had emphasized, with other defects, the complete lack of public libraries and the almost complete absence of local municipal government both of which received the attention of the new government. Nevertheless its watchwords were retrenchment and reform and it certainly observed them with thoroughness and persistency. The Second World War came as a great boon. If that sounds crude and cynical I am only admitting frankly what is true of other countries that remained outside the theatre of war. And I am only talking about money. Newfoundland's losses in men were cruel. But the history of the cod fishery shows that wars have always brought prosperity and by the end of the 1939 war Newfoundland was not only solvent again but had, for so small a country, a very considerable credit balance. It was then of course that there took place the negotiations which culminated in the entry of Newfoundland into Canadian confederation and the establishment of the present parliamentary constitution.

The relevance to my subject of this brief historical retrospect is that our public libraries had their beginnings at the worst moment of this period of adversity: one of what the poet calls the sweet uses of adversity. If it had not been for the situation just sketched by me, Newfoundland would have waited a long time for libraries; she might indeed still be waiting. As mentioned, a particular paragraph in the Amulree Report had drawn attention to the lack of public libraries, looking upon it quite rightly as contributing to the unwholesome general situation which the Report considered largely responsible for Newfoundland's fall from grace. By public libraries was meant free libraries, maintained out of public funds. Their absence does not justify us to think of St. John's and Newfoundland as bookless and illiterate. For years there was the Athenaeum subscription library. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. D. H. Murray, whose father was a member and officer of the Society, I have been able to consult the printed catalogue of some six thousand books for the year 1888, from which it is clear that the Society had wide and cultivated tastes. Even more interesting, I learned from the same friend that in 1892 his father gave a small library of books to be placed aboard each of the three coastal steamers operated by Harvey and Company—

The Grand Lake, The Windsor Lake and the Virginia Lake—for circulation to the people of the settlements visited by them. This library was known as the Coastal Steamship Company Library, and it bore those words as a book plate. Its successor, the Travelling Library, due likewise to philanthropical concern for the ill-served people of the out-harbours, and maintained by a team of devoted ladies in St. John's, despatched by any suitable means deposits of books in boxes for retention as long as necessary, usually the whole winter. There were also active book clubs.

Whilst admitting the serious inadequacy of these measures I find myself wishing that their virtues might be retained when their functions are taken over by the state or the municipality. One of the first decisions taken by the Commission of Government was to establish a free public library in St. John's.

The Commissioner for Public Utilities called together a number of likely people, men and women who were later incorporated under charter as the Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland, and it elected me as its chairman, my qualification being that I had been in charge of the library of the Memorial University College, then in its ninth year. Incidentally, the adoption of the cause of libraries by that department had its merits, outweighed however in the long run by the disadvantage of having the Department of Education dissociated from library services in the interesting years of their establishment.

The Board's mandate was in the first place to establish a library in St. John's. The upper floor of the Museum Building, the ground floor of which is occupied by the present library, was placed at the disposal of the Board, and we were authorized to budget for administrative expenses. When I tell you that the amount for salaries was \$3000 in a total budget of \$11,000 you will realize how slender was the shoestring. For books the Board relied chiefly upon gifts. The widow of a former mayor presented his valuable library, and that is why the city library bears his name, Gosling. The Carnegie Corporation of New York provided a subsidy of several thousand dollars, and the librarian had his pick of the former Legislative Library, which was then in danger of dispersal. Sir Edgar Bowring, a benefactor of St. John's, after whom Bowring Park is named—he gave the land to the city—made a gift

of \$2000 which was devoted to the purchase of children's books; and Lord Rothermere, afterwards the first Chancellor of the University of Newfoundland, presented two thousand volumes. In one way and another we accumulated books, and when the Gosling Memorial Library was opened to the public of St. John's in 1934 by His Excellency Sir David Murray Anderson, it had about 10,000 books at the disposal of its patrons. I will not say that the Gosling Library filled a long felt want. It is one of those things the lack of which you don't feel until it has been fulfilled; then you wonder however you did without it. So it was in this case, and the public library quickly became one of those institutions which nearly everyone takes for granted.

I shall not tire you with prolonged history; just a few landmarks. From the start the Board took over the Travelling Library, administering and developing it from its own separate premises. In the one big room of the Museum Building the Librarian and his exiguous staff contrived circulation, reading, reference and a children's library—and did it successfully. I am tempted to interject at this point that a minimal budget, cramped quarters and extemporised facilities are not wholly bad. They compel concentration on essentials, evoke the spirit of devotion and disinterested service and create fellowship. I am willing to guess that those members of the staff who are still with us look back upon those early years as happy years. But to return, it was not until 1948 that the Library relinquished the upper floor in order to make room for the reconstituted museum, and entered into possession of the ground floor and basement, so acquiring a public room for circulation, reading, and reference, having direct access from the street; a separate children's room having its own entrance; work rooms, offices and staff rooms. Space was found too for the headquarters of the Travelling Library.

In the meantime had taken place a development which is interesting enough to justify a further historical excursion. A native of one of those innumerable little towns I have spoken of returned on a holiday after many years absence in New England and was shocked to find that his native place had no library. Back in New England he set to work to make a collection of books, the next year renewed his visit to his home town, taking his books with

him, found housing for them and arranged with responsible people there to oversee their circulation. He had founded the first out-of-town library. To set up a library is one thing, to maintain it is another as he soon found out. He applied to the Public Libraries Board for assistance and we were of course happy to give as much as we could from our narrowly limited resources. Moreover we saw in Joseph Clouter's enterprise a model to copy and we worked out a scheme of regional libraries for which we won official approval and monetary support. The lines laid down were few and simple. Any community of about one thousand people or more which undertook positive steps to form a library under the direction of a committee of responsible persons which collected books or money to buy them, and a place for housing and circulating them, might apply to the Board for assistance. If the Board was satisfied with their bona fides, and on formal acceptance of certain conditions and of a simple constitution, it issued a certificate of affiliation. The assistance offered was a basic stock of books ready accessioned and catalogued, an annual subsidy towards the cost of administration, and technical supplies and advice. In dollars and cents it looks ludicrous, based on our present affluence, when workers refuse as an increment what they would have been willing to accept thirty years ago as an annual salary, but we must remember that in the days I am recalling Newfoundland's budget for the whole of education was little more than half a million dollars. The stock of books provided in our scheme was \$400 worth and the subsidy just over \$200, flat rate, regardless of the population of the town. Needless to say the ladies who acted as librarians did so without pay or for a mere token payment.

That the scheme was found attractive is proved by the speed with which it was taken up. Before long a supervising librarian had to be appointed. Only two people have occupied the position, both excellent, the second being Miss Jessie Miffen whom you know so well and for whom the Public Libraries Board blesses a kind Providence. It was the former however who devised a certain useful adjunct to the Regional Libraries scheme. When after the Second War people began to talk about memorials to the dead, he prompted them to consider adopting for them the form of library buildings. At his suggestion the Board

obtained treasury authority for a building fund which enabled us to meet halfway any library committee which undertook to buy or build and equip suitable premises. This plan was also well received and I hope you may have the chance to see one or more of the attractive town libraries which are the fruit of this scheme.

Fruit of another kind grew out of the regional libraries. It was obvious that the willing amateurs who took charge of them needed a modicum of training in the art of librarianship—sorry; I should have said the science, but I am old-fashioned and still think of the art of librarianship, as I think of the art of medicine and the art of teaching. So the professional staff organized a summer school and the Board assisted regional librarians to attend it. It has become a bi-annual function and although it has assumed the more prestigious, fashionable name of a conference it has remained a friendly get-together as well as a means of instruction.

In St. John's the Library grew rapidly in public favour, particularly among those most in need of books, and for some time means and resources grew with demand. The handing over to the Public Libraries Board of the whole building, except the upper floor, made it possible in 1948 to house a much larger stock of books, to build up and stimulate the children's library in its own quarters, separately accessible, and to offer reasonable accommodation to the growing staff which, in its turn, was able to undertake such important tasks as the indexing of periodicals and to develop in lively fashion the work of reference, general information and other ancillary services. When the staff entered into possession of the former law department's offices it was able to release more space for the use of the public and to increase administrative efficiency. For example the Travelling Library stock and staff could now be housed along with the rest. One of the Board's first extra-mural enterprises—you guess my meaning—had been to involve the city schools. Members of the staff visited them to preach the library gospel. Teachers were invited to the Gosling to help in choosing books and deposits were placed in schools. Book Week has been used both in St. John's and outside to good effect in encouraging reading

among children and in associating library and schools. The service to schools just mentioned was taken over by the Regional service in conjunction with the Travelling Library—we may note in passing the close working association of administrative departments—and as many as sixty-three schools within a radius of fifty miles of St. John's have been provided with a deposit of books.

Since 1962 the Library in St. John's has operated a distributive service of films, film strips and projector apparatus on behalf of the Film Council and in association with the National Film Board and the Department of Education.

More interesting to tell about, because less familiar in character than the story of a city library, is the story of the regional libraries, as we have the habit of calling them, which began in the moving way too briefly sketched by me a few minutes ago. Let me remind you that when Mr. Clouter made his magnanimous gesture at Catalina—and by the bye he was not a man of wealth and influence, his position was no more than that of a janitor of a church—Newfoundland was in the depths of adversity and the people of the out-harbours were dependent almost entirely upon their own slender resources. Yet in devising a scheme for libraries on the example of Catalina the Board deliberately rejected the temptation to make a present of them, and laid down the following principles. (1) In any town or settlement the initiative must be taken by the people themselves. We would not impose a library upon them nor coerce or cajole them into asking for one. And by initiative we meant more than just a request. They had to have *done something for themselves* before we would act. (2) Local management must be in the hands of a representative committee. Our reasons were not merely that we wanted to have responsible people to deal with. We had our eyes on the contemporary political situation. Parliamentary procedures had been suspended and it seemed to the Board desirable to keep alive wherever possible the practices of democracy. (3) A local committee applying for affiliation must undertake to find out of its own resources whatever supplement to the Board's grant was necessary to make ends meet. The grant was intended as a subsidy only.

It would be dishonest as well as foolish to pretend that these rules have been strictly adhered to in every instance but exceptions are few and experience has shown the general wisdom of the principles laid down; my own hope is that in future library developments, even in this welfare age of giving benefits on a silver platter, bribing people to do things for their own good, the opposite principle of helping people who have helped themselves will become general. It is significant that the greatest willingness to support the library has not been manifested in the most affluent communities but in those of moderate circumstances.

The Board was not too exigent in recognizing libraries for affiliation; I mean not in respect of their premises. A room in a school or a house, a barn, any such would pass muster provided we were shown that books could be cared for in it and circulated from it; but the people themselves soon became dissatisfied and began to look for ways of providing themselves with accommodation more appropriate and more worthy of pride. This was the origin of the building grant system to which I referred. Again the impetus came from the users and not from the Public Libraries Board. We simply helped with money, dollar for dollar; and with advice: architectural, legal, technical or quite simple suggestions. For some time the conditions of the building grant compelled the Board to insist upon free-hold ownership of land and buildings and to refrain from requesting alterations and equipment. The Board was able later to be less restrictive and now the country libraries can be assisted in several ways including the provision of reading room furniture, of a heating plant or other, strictly capital expenditures.

When the Board laid down the requirements that towns eligible for affiliation should have at least one thousand people it was not forgetting that only a minority, only a small minority, could fulfill it. That is why it laid down the further rule, for its own guidance, that preference would be given to towns strategically placed; that is to say, so situated as to serve a circle of neighbouring smaller towns and villages which would be able not only to become subscribers but might obtain collections of books on loan and so develop into what we may call branch libraries of the regional centres. The Board has refrained

from coercing affiliated libraries to act as centres of diffusion and the results have varied; some have been content merely to serve their own people, some have been active in sharing their good things with their neighbours by acting as foster parents to branch libraries, to which self-imposed task the Board has been able to offer some little monetary inducement.

The Regional Libraries staff at headquarters orders books for all libraries, acts as buying agent, processes new acquisitions and despatches them to their destination. It advises local librarians on books and their selection, keeps them in touch with each other and with headquarters by means of a newsletter—incidentally the liveliest production of its kind that I know—and provides instructors at the regular conferences. Indispensable to the continuance of the project are the visits of the Chief Regional Librarian. None of you who are familiar with Jessie Miffen need to be told with what tact and good humour she inquires and advises, comforts and cajoles, encourages and rebukes. But she is only one and how infrequently can she visit libraries so scattered as you see ours to be!

I shall not try to measure the success of the country library scheme: I have no criterion. Few libraries have failed completely and suffered dissolution or suspension, some have fallen into or suffered periods of lethargy, sometimes due to uncontrollable changes of circumstances. As in everything human, it is persons that count. Where there is a librarian, as long as there is a librarian, full of enthusiasm and energy, loving books and people, especially children, understanding her functions not as a professional job but as an apostolate, there we have an excellent library. Where such a librarian is backed by a zealous and understanding committee, there we have a super-excellent one. Where and how does one get such people? I do not know. The wind bloweth where it listeth.

End of Part I



Miss Miffen is Chief Regional Librarian of the Newfoundland Public Library Service. She has held appointments in the Adult Education field, is active in several professional library associations, and is frequently heard on the C.B.C. as story-teller and raconteur.

Jessie Miffen

Libraries in the U.S.S.R.

During the past summer, five Canadian Librarians were invited to visit libraries of the U.S.S.R. on a two-week tour which had been previously arranged between the Canadian Library Association and the Canada-U.S.S.R. section of the Society for Foreign Cultural Relations. This paper will attempt to give my immediate impressions of libraries in the U.S.S.R., having only just got back to Canada from a rather exhausting exchange visit.

The U.S.S.R. leg of our journey was part of a much larger tour which concentrated upon Lapland. The other librarians who flew from Stockholm to Moscow in late July included Marion Gilroy, Assistant Professor, U.B.C. Library School; David Foley, Head Librarian, University of Manitoba; Dan Sudar, Director of North-Western Regional Library Co-operative (Ontario); and Loretto McGarry of the Toronto Public Library Administration Staff. We were greeted at the Moscow Airport by the General Secretary of the Society for Foreign Cultural Relations of the U.S.S.R. and the Secretary of the U.S.S.R.-Canada Section.

The latter was to be our guide and interpreter throughout our stay, accompanying us on our scheduled visits to libraries in Mos-

cow and also on our trip to Armenia and Leningrad; our kindly hosts had arranged for us to see as much of the U. S. S. R. as possible. They had also arranged for us to do some sight-seeing in the various places which we visited and so, like other tourists, we wandered about Red Square, visited Lenin's tomb and some of the former palaces and gardens of the Czars at Leningrad; in Armenia we stared in awe at Mount Arrarat which reaches high into the heavens, and felt it quite believable that Noah's Ark had grounded on its snow-capped peaks!

I am sure that none of us will ever forget the ballet performance, "The Corsair" in Leningrad; the magnificent spectacle of Wagner's Lohengrin in the splendid 6,000-seat theatre in Moscow; or the gay picnic at a collective farm near Yerevan in Armenia when we joined with the friendly Armenians in drinking to the health of librarians, past and present, of the Minister of Culture in all fifteen of the Republics of the U. S. S. R. as well as the non-existent Ministers of Culture in the provinces of Canada!

Like other tourists, we took pictures of the interesting places we had always heard and read about; unfortunately, we have only

mental pictures of ourselves holding grimly to the seat ahead on a wild ride in the mountains of Armenia as the driver sped at an incredible rate over narrow roads and around hairpin curves until we despaired of seeing our native land again. Nor have we a photographic record of our group in the waiting room of the Palace of Marriages in Leningrad. (Bridegrooms, incidentally, failed to turn up!)

Clearly our main concern in the U. S. S. R. was not palaces nor operas nor picnics but libraries—to which subject I must now direct my attention. I have been charged with the responsibility of attempting to compare libraries in the U. S. S. R. and Newfoundland. This will be difficult because there is so little basis for comparison, as will soon become evident. In the first place, libraries in the U. S. S. R. deal with millions we deal with hundreds and thousands. Their strength is in special libraries in which they have enormous and priceless collections. The U. S. S. R. specializes in the literature of science and technology in which they have an overwhelming interest. In fact it is estimated that some sixty million people, or one-quarter of the population, is presently studying in those fields. Public library service, at least as we know it, seems to take a secondary place. We did not, for instance, see any small libraries as attractive as their counterparts in Canada. Most of the buildings were drab and depressing with too little space, too little light and colour, and none of the modern furnishings so characteristic of Scandinavian libraries. This can probably be accounted for by a desperate housing shortage which forces thousands of people to live in badly overcrowded conditions. In most of the libraries the book stock was much less attractive to look at than ours; there were many shabby books and most of them had drab bindings; but perhaps the content was superior to that found on the shelves of many of our Newfoundland libraries. I noticed that most libraries had a bust or picture of Lenin but I noticed something far more relevant: people in the U. S. S. R. read—they read in buses, in trains, in queues, and are frequently lined up waiting to get into a library an hour before it opens. The book stores are crowded and there are book stalls on the streets, always surrounded by customers. Publishers are unable to meet the demands and it is difficult to find a family without books; in new blocks of flats, two stor-eyes are usually reserved for libraries.

All libraries are under a Minister of Culture in each Republic, of which there are fifteen. The governing body is a Council and each library has its own Council with its own special Constitution. Atop this pyramid is a co-ordinating Council. There are about 700,000 Council members, the equivalent of our Board members or Trustees.

Russians seem fond of statistics and in the library field their statistics are impressive. There are about 400,000 libraries in the Soviet Union of which about 4,000 are in Moscow and more than 2,500 in Leningrad. They have an estimated 105,000,000 registered patrons who read an average of 18 books a year; this is a much higher figure than in most other countries including Newfoundland or the Atlantic Provinces. There are libraries in every village and every village has at least one full-time librarian who receives money from the State.

Every university and school has its own library and there are 20,000 university libraries and 180,000 school libraries, not all of which are manned by a librarian, some being operated by teachers. There are 14,000 technical libraries, 50,000 special libraries, and 125,000 public libraries with approximately 2,000 patrons per library. All libraries, including special libraries, are open to the public at least so far as reading room space permits; however, circulation is restricted to people with special interest in the field. In other so-called public libraries, the reading rooms are open to the public but no borrowing privileges are offered.

Of the public libraries we visited, the most important was the Leningrad State Public Library which was opened in 1814 and is the oldest library in the U.S.S.R. They receive many free books and since 1910 they have received two copies of every book published in the country. Their annual book budget is 180,000 roubles and they have book exchanges with approximately 2,500 institutions and organizations in 80 countries; hence, they have a vast collection of foreign literature. In fact, this library has books in 230 languages. Its book stock numbers nearly fifteen million and they have periodicals on all subjects. The library is visited annually by two million people and last year the circulation of books and periodicals was nine million. In the two build-

ings which comprise the library, they have twenty-eight reading rooms organized according to subject, general as well as scientific; the scientific reading rooms are used by post-graduates and patrons who are engaged in research work. Many of these patrons publish their findings through the library itself. There are twenty departments in the library and the Department Head selects its most interested readers to be members of the governing Council which rotates its membership every five years. The Heads of the Department are appointed by competition and one who has held the position for years may be replaced by a newcomer if he fails to maintain the approved standard. This system, I may say, did not seem to be popular with the librarians of the Leningrad State Library. Visiting Canadian librarians are non-committal.

In its rare book department, this library has nearly 5,000 incunabula—approximately one-tenth of the world's collection; it has a collection of over 5,000 volumes from Voltaire's library, a church history of England, and a prayer book which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. The Lenin Memorial Reading Room is named after a renowned patron and the largest reading room, which is a technical and medical one, has 1,962 seats; it was in this room that Maxim Gorky was arrested in December, 1908. The children's reading room is only slightly smaller and there is no lending except to professors and staff.

Children's libraries are usually separate institutions and we did not get an opportunity to visit any. We did, however, visit a Youth Library in Moscow which serves young people from fourteen to twenty-one years and which was really more like a club. It has tape recorders, a piano, and record players; it also lends recordings. It is open six days a week from ten a.m. to ten p.m. and the staff helps young people decide on careers; we were told that the library staff also prepares them for a Communist society. Occasionally writers come in to talk to the young patrons and discuss their writing with them and sometimes attempt to evoke their opinions on various subjects. There are 14,000 registrants in this library and the circulation in 1964 was 300,000. Persons registered in the library may also use any library in Moscow.

In Armenia we visited what is referred to as a District Library which corresponds to a Regional Library in the Atlantic Provinces and serves as Headquarters for four small community libraries, three collective farm libraries, and six clubs; it has a book stock of about 25,000. A literary circle composed of artists, musicians and also the District Council regularly meets in the library. The building was old-fashioned and unattractive, furnished with a long plush-covered table and upholstered chairs; as elsewhere, the books were shabby. There are thirty-eight such District Libraries in Armenia. The librarians were very friendly and presented us with flowers as we arrived. Few spoke English or indeed Russian so our Russian interpreter was replaced by an Armenian.

Now for a word about special libraries. Perhaps the most important library in the U.S.S.R. is the Lenin State Library which, as the "national" library, was established in 1862. Before the Revolution, little advance was made in this library but it is now one of the most important National Libraries in the world and is open to all the people in the world with no limitations. The number of readers is very large and it is increasing, there being about 200,000 permanent readers. Last year it was visited 2,600,000 times and some 13,000,000 books were borrowed. The number of visitors per day varies from 8,000 to 9,000 in winter and rises to 12,000 in autumn, the busiest season.

The library has 22 reading rooms, three of these being for children and young people, and a general reading room is provided for undergraduate students. It is open 14 hours a day every day in the week; it closes only on seven national holidays during the year. As of January 1, 1965, the collection of books amounted to twenty-three million including 85,000 foreign books, magazines, and periodicals. Every year they acquire one million new books including three copies of every book published in the U.S.S.R. In addition to buying new books they have an international book exchange with approximately 3,000 universities and other institutions in some 90 countries. Some 5,000 libraries in the Soviet Union also use this collection. They have books in 84 foreign languages and last year the library had 3,500 readers from 94 countries.

The majority of librarians in the Lenin State Library are specialists and there are 2,300 on the staff of which 400 are cataloguers. They answer approximately 140,000 reference questions a year including telephone, correspondence and verbal information. They have a permanent exhibition of new books and specialists in certain fields rely on this section of the library to keep them up-to-date.

In their manuscript department there are over 30,000 Russian and Slavonic handwritten books covering the period from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries; there are also Chinese, Persian, Indian and other oriental manuscripts. In the music literature department, music lovers can not only listen to the recording of a composition but may also play it on the piano.

We were very pleased to be able to visit the splendid Moscow University Library which is 33 storeys high. There are fourteen faculties in the University and every faculty has its own library. There is also a special library for the University staff and their children. University education is free in the U.S.S.R. and in this Newfoundland is not far behind. Board also is free and there are 6,000 rooms connected with Moscow University for students who come from other parts of the U.S.S.R. There are 27,000 students at the university including many from all over the world and 32,000 readers registered at the library which has six million books in its collection. Students may *borrow* text books for one year and there are three libraries for text books alone. There is a 1,600-seat auditorium in the library with walls of marble decorated with goldleaf and rich carpeting everywhere.

The Library of Foreign Literature was organized in the 1920's. It has a collection of 3,500,000 books in 126 languages and of every classification; their annual book budget is one million roubles. One of the purposes of the library is to help people learn foreign languages and full-time students as well as adults study languages here on their own. This library started as a small organization serving only a few people but at present more than one million volumes are read each year. It serves all scientists of the Soviet Union as well as 2,000 outside libraries on an inter-library loan basis. Not unnaturally, this li-

brary serves many patrons at work on academic dissertations. A special card is produced for every book and sent to subscribers; the circulation of such cards now approaches seven millions per year. Six times a year the library publishes a Union Catalogue of all new books it receives in foreign languages. It also publishes reviews of a large collection of new fiction which it receives; incidentally, specialists examine and decide which novels are to be published, translated, or purchased—an undertaking which is of great interest to the publishing houses. There is a club associated with this library and here lectures in foreign languages are read without an interpreter. Foreign citizens who visit here may give lectures, or show slides and films. We were told that the evenings devoted to foreign cities are popular, especially when slides are shown.

There are over 400 on the staff of this Library of Foreign Literature, most of them being highly trained specialists. The building offers twelve reading halls as well as a swimming pool and court on the roof for readers in summer, a lecture hall, and large areas set aside for displays. They subscribe to some twenty-five Canadian periodicals and they exchange books with eight Canadian libraries. Among Canadian books are those by Stephen Leacock and Farley Mowat who recently announced that he was a Newfoundlander!

There are four library schools in the U.S.S.R. while in each of the Republics there is a department in the State University for the training of librarians. These departments train librarians to degree levels while secondary schools train people without degrees, commonly called technicians. Still another form of training is for students who take library courses in their last year of high school. There are some 12,000 library graduates every year including day students, night students, and those taking the course by correspondence. The course for those wishing higher education is four years beyond grade ten level; for others it is two years beyond grade ten; the secondary school library training comprises three years beyond grade eight. The State finances library education and students also receive a stipend while in training.

The Library School at Leningrad which we visited is the oldest of its kind having

been organized in 1918. Its day students attend for four years, evening students for five. Correspondence students are also enrolled but preference is given to applicants who are already working in a library. As in Canada and elsewhere, there is specialized training for children's librarians, for public librarians, science specialists, and also a correspondence section which teaches librarians how to sell books. The library school courses include political economy, literature, literary criticism, political economy and the history of the Communist party. It is compulsory for library school students to take one foreign language and two in the section for technical libraries. There is also practical instruction in such disciplines as blue-print reading and practice in assembling a building and planning grounds, by model. A student must write a paper at the end of each of the first three years; during the last year he engages in practice work for five weeks under the Institute's teachers and for twenty weeks in other libraries throughout Leningrad.

There are 4,000 undergraduate library students in this Institute of which 700 are day students, 600 are evening students and 2,700 are taking the course by correspondence. In addition, more than 300 students are taking post-graduate courses to raise their qualifications. These courses last for ten months each year. I should add that students who take the correspondence course must leave after one year to work in a library; the competition for this privilege is very marked, there being some five applicants for every place in the school. Each student must write the terminal state examination and, if successful, he is awarded the degree of Candidate for Pedagogical Science specializing in library work. A graduate from one of the four Institutes usually is employed on the staff of one of the large libraries like the Lenin Library or a Library of Science; or he may teach in a library school. Graduates of secondary schools are usually in charge of small rural libraries. I may say that there is a larger proportion of professional librarians on the staff of the libraries in the U.S.S.R. than in Canada.

Because education is provided by the State, the graduates are obliged to work in libraries assigned them for two years, the appointments being made by a Commission which exists for this purpose. This visit to the Leningrad Library School was one of the most interesting of the tour; it was followed

by a delicious luncheon at the School during which numerous toasts were drunk and everyone made a speech and some people made two or three speeches. The party ended with everyone singing Canadian and Russian songs!

Salaries of Russian librarians depend upon education and experience but in addition, the category, size and function of the library is a factor in salary level. Salaries range from fifty roubles per month for graduates of secondary schools to seventy-five roubles for those with higher education and two hundred roubles for persons in responsible positions. Librarians who speak one foreign language receive ten percent more and a fifteen percent increase if they speak two or more languages. Salaries have recently been increased, the highest proportionate increases going to those in rural areas where this added incentive is considered necessary to attract qualified people. (Incidentally, Canadian librarians who are in the market for roubles may wish to know that these may be had at \$1.10 each.)

Neither time nor space will permit me to go into detail concerning some of the other libraries, museums, and similar institutions which we visited. However, the visit to the museum at Yerevan, with its priceless manuscripts and its charming and scholarly librarian, was a most rewarding one; and the time spent at the Hermitage in Leningrad will be long remembered.

By way of summary, then, I should say that in the U.S.S.R. librarians seem to be succeeding very well in their objective, as stated in a pamphlet on the Lenin State Library, which is . . . "to facilitate the development of science, culture and the national economy; and to help in every possible way the moulding of the new man of Communist society." On the whole, however, their public library service is not, at least judged by our standards, as good as that provided in Canada. Accordingly we look forward to the day when a return visit by Soviet librarians can be arranged, when they can see the fine buildings in the cities and towns across Canada, when they can view our attractive book collections and when, we trust, they can assess this value judgment in their own terms. That, surely, must be the ultimate objective of the Canada - U.S.S.R. section of the Society for Foreign Cultural Relations.



Mr. Hussain, Head Librarian at Nova Scotia Technical College, recently worked in the ALA exhibit at the New York World's Fair: "Library/U.S.A." He is the only Canadian Librarian to have done so.

M. R. Hussain

Photocopying in Atlantic Provinces University Libraries

Donald Adams, Vice-President of Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, once said: "Copying has become a national disease". (1) At the present time, it would be perhaps more accurate to say it has become an international disease. It is spreading like an epidemic everywhere—even in the Atlantic Provinces. It is interesting to note, moreover, that the Joint Libraries Committee on Fair Use in Photocopying seems to approve, and even to abet the spread of this disease by recommending that "it be library policy to fill an order for a single photocopy of any published work or any part thereof." (2)

The President of APLA cannot be indifferent to such statements because he asked me to conduct a survey to find out just what was the extent of this malady in the university libraries of the Atlantic Provinces. And so university librarians received yet another long questionnaire. It is very gratifying to report, however, that there was a one hundred per-cent response.

A statement of the reasons for the present study may sound a bit like rationalization. In any case, it is necessary to give some indication of its aims and objectives. Per-

haps one way to do so would be to enlist the help of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who held the belief that: "The real thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving". Most of you agree, no doubt, as we do with the noted American on this matter. You will likewise agree, we feel, that the survey here reported is, by its limitations, of such a nature that it could not lead to any valid conclusions as to the direction in which we are moving. It does give a fairly good idea of where we stand. It even indicates, in some respects, in what direction we are facing. As for the direction in which we are moving—it could, possibly, be glimpsed at some point along the way. It may even emerge as a by-product. For the moment, at least, let us hope so!

At all events, after hearing a presentation of the facts brought in by the questionnaire and a description of some of the practices now carried on, each one of you will have an opportunity to form his own opinion regarding the direction in which we are moving—or, what is more important, should move.

As you might suppose, the survey has turned up a number of interesting things, not

the least of which was the fact that libraries that have Xerox machines are doing many times more copying than those using any other type. This is found to be in agreement too with certain other studies that have been made. In an article about copiers in *Newsweek* there is this statement: "Xerox, of course, floats euphorically on this paper ocean". (3) In another article, William Allyn, writing about the Ohio University Library, observes that the volume of copying at that institution jumped from less than 850 copies in January 1963 to over 12,500 copies in January 1964. One of the reasons for the incredible increase was, in Mr. Allyn's own words: "We simply changed from a temperamental thermo-copying machine to a push-button 914 Xerox producing a product of much better quality and making a formerly subsidized operation more than self-supporting". (4)

In the Atlantic region, our survey also shows, there is definitely a trend in favor of the Xerox copier. The first Xerox 914 was installed in a library in these Atlantic Provinces on January 30, 1964, and, one after another, libraries have been joining the Xerox "club" since then. Just recently two of them got Xerox copiers, actually since the time of returning the questionnaires for this study. A similar trend was reported in an article by H. R. Verry on "The Use of Photocopying in the United Kingdom", in which he makes this statement about Xerox 914: "It has, therefore, to a wide extent, replaced all other processes . . . and it was announced last year that over 1000 of these machines had already been installed in this country". (5)

Coming back again to the Atlantic area, we find from the survey only one library using a Xerox 914 that reported on it with criticism. The comment was: "We still believe that the 3M model 209 might be more suitable for our purposes and cheaper to use as well. At the moment, as you can see, we have not been up to the quota (1500 copies per month) at all". It will be remembered here that in the rental of a Xerox 914, one pays for 1500 copies per month whether they are used up or not. Parenthetically, and at the risk of sounding like a Xerox salesman, we should like to point out that the 3M model 209 is *claimed* by the manufacturers to be cheaper *only if* the volume of copying is more than 5000 copies

per month. Any other factors considered by the above library in making its appraisal are not known. No further explanation was given.

In addition to the facts already reported, the questionnaire that you filled out was designed, in spite of its inherent weaknesses, to elicit information also about the following topics:

1. The availability and extent of the use of photocopiers
2. Administrative practices connected with their use
3. Their impact on the internal and external aspects of library service.

From the replies received, it was noted that all twelve libraries circularized had photocopying facilities available to them. Seven institutions had a Xerox 914 installed in their library; and at two other institutions the library was making use of a Xerox 914 installed in the administration office. Six institutions had more than one type of copier available; and at least four institutions had a Xerox 914 installed in their administration office in addition to the one set up in their library. As was pointed out earlier, the volume of copying was significant only in cases where a Xerox 914 was in use. The present study, therefore, will deal mainly with the impact of this particular copier on the libraries concerned.

Reports showing the average number of copies per month varied, of course, from library to library, and ranged from 2000 in the case of one to 8100 for another. Only one library indicated its volume to be less than 1500 copies per month; but if the other Xerox machine at the same institution is grouped with the one in the library, then the volume per month comes to about 5000 copies. Except for one library that charges seven cents per exposure, all other institutions reported the charge to be ten cents per exposure for their own students. All libraries included in the survey, however, were asking fifteen cents per exposure from any person not belonging to their institution. Outside the Atlantic Provinces, one finds that at the Harvard Medical Library the charge is five cents per exposure for its staff and students (6); and there was one institution, Texas Technological College (and it was perhaps the only one) where copying was completely free for all students and staff members. (7)

Apart from these three exceptions, noble or ignoble, there seems to be a general agreement on price at ten cents per exposure for internal patrons and fifteen cents per exposure for external patrons—as if by “a price-fixing conspiracy”.

Administrative Problems

Under the heading of administrative problems, one important item dealt with in the questionnaire was the mode of payment. In the replies on this aspect of photocopying, one library reported using a combination of as many as four different methods of payment: cash, coupons, journal entries in the library books, and journal entries at the business office. Three libraries said they used cash only and two others reported they used coupons only. However, as many as six libraries out of the twelve used varying combinations of cash, coupons and journal entries.

Only three libraries answering the questionnaire supplied copies of their operating policy, standard procedures, forms and coupons, and the like, in explanation of their photocopying activities. One library sent a copy of its coupons only.

The matter of coupons requires a word of explanation, because, from the questionnaires, we find that there are two different types in use, each giving rise to a different sort of system. Under one system, a single coupon with a fixed value is required as payment for a single exposure. These coupons are supplied and sold through the normal channels of the business office. The library does not sell the coupons. It just collects them—one coupon for each exposure. In the other system, coupons of different denominations are used, varying in value from \$1 to \$25. These coupons are sold by the library alone or by both the business office and the library. It is obvious, of course, that under the latter system the library has to do much more bookkeeping than under the first system. But we shall come back to that point later.

In the reports sent back in answer to questions on the handling of copying, only two libraries could be found that allowed their patrons to do their own copying. One of the

two stated, however, that it was going to discontinue this practice very soon. In the whole Atlantic region, then, there will be just one library left in the field of “do-it-yourself” copying. From the other libraries the information was that they employed either student assistants or regular library staff to do the actual copying and reported “same day” service in most cases. From the patrons’ point of view, this service may have been appreciated. But let us look at it from a different angle.

If the Xerox 914 is replacing other types of copiers for use in libraries, the preference for Xerox, according to reliable opinions from different parts of the world, is due to the fact that:

1. It is easier to operate
2. It is cheaper
3. It produces copies of a better quality.

The question is: are the libraries in our region exploiting these characteristics to the full? The survey would indicate that they are not. Let us see how.

In one of the advertisements

aimed at proving how easy the Xerox 914 is to use, a little girl skips into her daddy’s office, plops her rag doll onto the machine’s glass platen and copies it. The (U. S.) Federal Trade Commission protested that it could not be that easy to use. To prove otherwise, Xerox taught a chimpanzee to operate the 914, and even went so far as to let him star in a full-length commercial, made in a Federal Trade Commission observer’s presence. But the commercial has so far run only twice. ‘We decided’, says a spokesman, ‘that there were better advertising themes. After all, the commercial made a chimp out of every operator.’ (8)

At this point a question naturally comes to mind: if a chimpanzee can operate the Xerox 914, why won’t our libraries permit their patrons to **run** the machines for themselves and thus cut down on operating costs? One of the libraries, in replying to the questionnaire, said its policy at first was one of

"Come, one come all!"—then added: "Machine breaking down too often, so switched to staff only and then to student assistants for greater part of work". As far as breakdowns are concerned, no other library reported trouble. As a matter of fact, information on this subject was not requested. Incidentally, in an article by Rolland Stevens, "Library Experience with the Xerox 914 Copier" we read this:

For the first few months of operation, paper jams and other problems are frequent. At least, this has been the experience of the libraries reporting. As the local operator (and this means the key operator, not the user) becomes familiar with the problem, and the machine is properly adjusted, paper jams and other breakdowns become less frequent. (9)

The protective attitude, moreover, has another serious effect. Denying permission to patrons to do their own copying creates a barrier between the customer and the product or, at least, increases red tape and delays. This is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the amount of use is unduly low in some cases. From the replies to the questionnaire, we find that the amount of use is greatest where the patrons are permitted to operate the copiers for themselves. Similar observations have been made by William Allyn, quoted earlier in connection with the Ohio University Library and the phenomenal 1500 per cent increase in output it recorded in the space of one year. In discussing the Ohio case, Mr. Allyn writes that it is "the only library installation they know of that permits the use of the machine on a do-it-yourself basis". And after asking the question: "Why the big increase?" he explains: "the price per copy was the same—10 cents; Madison Avenue was not called in . . ." And then he refers to their do-it-yourself policy in the following manner: "This (do-it-yourself policy), together with the reduction of barriers between the customer and the product permitted by such a policy, has, we believe, been a major factor in the success of the service". (10)

So much then for the ease of operation. Now what about cost? Is the Xerox cheap to operate? And if it is an economical machine, are we operating it economically? In the preceding paragraph, we have seen that it has a

high degree of ease of operation, which is always an advantage, of course, in anything mechanical. In the case of the Xerox 914, however, this ease of operation has been demonstrated to be high enough to put this copier into the category of the "self-service" machines. In other words, it has a built-in economy. The more it is used on a "self-service" basis, the more the labor costs are reduced. Yet according to the questionnaires, only two out of twelve Atlantic libraries are following such a system. If there are any special reasons for using up valuable staff time on the simple mechanics of photocopying, or if there are any real advantages, they are not discernible in the answers to the questionnaire. For one thing, the highest volume of work per month was reported by the one library where self-service is permanently the rule.

Labor costs obviously are not being reduced by the practice of economy in the mechanical operations. The survey showed that the potential of Xerox in this regard was just not being used. Could it be that this fact is escaping notice because of compensating factors in other phases of the photocopy administration? In the findings reported earlier relative to modes of payment, the questionnaire revealed that as many as six libraries out of twelve were using varying combinations of cash, coupons, and journal entries. One library reported even four. This means that in half the libraries of our region, the regular or casual staff does all the bookkeeping for cash payments and receipt of coupons, likewise for the sale of coupons, is also responsible perhaps for the purchase of coupons, certainly it is responsible for the punching of coupons of the multiple-value type and associated clerical jobs. . . and all this, in some cases, for several denominations of coupons! Under these conditions there would be little opportunity to compensate for much. And when it is remembered that, at these same libraries, the staff also does every bit of photocopying for every patron that orders it, it is not difficult to see how overhead, through labor costs, has to remain high. Again the survey shows no special reason or advantage to justify costly methods of handling. As was the case for the "do-it-yourself" system, here too the library reporting the greatest monthly output of copying was the one that accepted payment by coupons only—and of the fixed -value type: one coupon for one exposure.

From the foregoing analysis of the information brought in by the questionnaires, it becomes evident that the advantages to be gained from the first two characteristics of Xerox (namely, ease of operation and low cost) have been entirely lost or greatly lessened through cumbersome handling methods. As for the third characteristic, the high quality of the copies, luckily not much could be done to that. Under normal conditions it is almost impossible not to get good reproduction.

Internal Use

Let us now consider for a moment photocopying for internal use. From the survey, we learn that libraries that have a Xerox 914 available are using it for a variety of jobs. There are, however, three main categories of uses that emerge from a study of the questionnaires and they are the following:

1. Copying of material from books and periodicals for the personal use of library patrons
2. Copying of material for reserve collection
3. Copying of students' and teachers' class-notes.

It is regrettable that only six libraries provided a complete or even partial breakdown for these different jobs in terms of percentage of their total volume. But the six that did answer the question as requested have provided some rather curious facts. For example, for the first category of work mentioned above, that is, copying of material from journals, etc., for patrons' personal use, one library reported this category as accounting for only twelve per cent of its total volume; whereas another stated that the same category of use accounted for eighty-three per cent of its total. Each of the other four libraries returned a percentage figure that fitted in somewhere between these limits.

Seven out of nine libraries answered that they used their copiers for copying materials for their reserve collection. Only six, however, ever made more than one copy of the same material. Percentage volume for this category of work was reported by one of the seven institutions to be only ten per cent of its total; each of the next five assigned to it a progressively higher percentage figure; and the seventh calculated it to sixty per cent of total volume. Copying of classnotes accounted for a percentage of volume extending from five per

cent of total output at one institution to seventy-five per cent of total at another. In addition, four libraries reported that they were using their machines to produce off-set masters but only one of them gave as high a figure as seventy-five per cent for this category.

Under the heading of *Photocopying for Special or Novel Uses*, replies indicated that the following activities were being carried on:

1. Making lists of serial titles by copying the Kardex index
2. Copying shelf-list cards to produce subject lists
3. Copying entries from the National Union Catalog and Canadiana for use by catalogers
4. Production of a complete list of serial holdings with provisions to keep it up to date at a very low cost.

None of these libraries apparently use their machines for duplicating catalog cards. This is not surprising because the Xerox 914, in its present form, is not well suited for this job. Some time ago, the Library of Congress tried it, but found that "the feeder mechanism is not capable of handling stock of this weight with sufficiently close registration to produce good quality catalog cards". (11)

In connection with the use of photocopies for the reserve collection, we had requested information as to *who* decides in favor of using photocopies and *on what basis*. The answers received showed that in four cases the library staff made the decision to use photocopies. In two others, it was a joint decision by the library staff and the teaching staff. Concerning the reasons or grounds on which the decisions were made, the following replies came back: three libraries out of twelve said "it was cheaper to use photocopies"; seven reported "the material was out of print"; and five stated "the request for reserve was received too late for normal purchase". As is apparent, most of the libraries gave more than one reason. It is to be noted that only two libraries sent in a percentage estimate of the amount of copying done for their reserve collection on the basis of each of the reasons mentioned. However fifty per cent of all copying done in this category of work was motivated by one reason, namely, "it is cheaper".

From five libraries reporting on the maximum number of pages they copied for their reserve collection, the answers received ranged between twenty pages in the case of one institution and, in the case of another, "without limit, depending on various circumstances such as cost and availability of original material". The number of copies per item revolves around the figure three. At one library only, is this material ever bound. At one library this material is catalogued and the catalog card is filed in a special catalog, but cards are not sent to the Union Catalog. Another library, however, does send a card to the Union Catalog if the copies were taken from material that was not already held by that library. All the other libraries do not catalog any of this material.

Coming back now to the grounds on which decisions are made, we find that not one of the libraries that said it was cheaper to use photocopies had arrived at that decision on the basis of an actual study. Their only basis, they stated, was "an intelligent guess" or "a general consensus of librarians". It is probable that this "general consensus" was itself based on some "intelligent guess". Actually there have been no studies to support the conclusion that it really is cheaper. On the other hand, in a doctoral thesis, "The Impact of Photocopying on Scholarly Publishing" by Robert Clarke, one finds these remarks about multiple copying and copying of journal articles:

"Internal multiple-copy photocopying of materials should be studied as a separate and different problem." "Librarians should anticipate journal needs further into the future, and should NOT assume that photocopying is automatically more economical than subscription." "Librarians should keep sufficient data to make valid subscription decisions, and should subscribe to journals with subscription prices of \$30 per year or less if one-year volumes are needed an average of once per year over a 20-year period or longer". (12)

Another study, this one conducted by George Fry and Associates of Chicago, reveals that although there was "...an outstanding awareness by librarians of the problems of photoduplication of copyrighted material... librarians generally exhibited much less awareness of the economics of photoduplication". This study by Fry also points out the fact that "Be-

cause a good librarian is always concerned with providing service, photoduplication practices in some situations had progressed beyond logical economic bounds, regardless of copyright considerations". (13)

Right here is perhaps as good a place as any to ask ourselves: what is the position of Atlantic-region libraries with regard to "the economics of photoduplication" mentioned above in the quotation from Fry? What is their degree of awareness in this matter? Unless it can be proved to the contrary (on the basis of a scientific study, of course) the present survey on our methods and practices in photocopying is likely to return a verdict of "guilty" as far as the charge—"lack of cost-consciousness"—is concerned.

Interlibrary Loans

On the questionnaire, it may be remembered, the last section was devoted to photocopying in relation to interlibrary loans. This is certainly an important topic that deserves to be studied with a good deal of thoroughness. For a start, we shall turn our attention to the facts that have been revealed through the questionnaires.

First of all we discover, from the replies received, that nine out of twelve libraries that have photocopiers at their disposal are substituting photocopies for interlibrary loans whenever it is considered reasonable. Payment for these copies is charged at the rate of 15 cents per exposure and twelve out of twelve libraries agree automatically to accept and pay for a photocopy supplied to them (in lieu of the item requested) if the cost is reasonable. Well, where could one find a more agreeable group of people?

In an article by David Heron, "Photocopy and Interlibrary Loan", the author makes this statement: "It is the considered opinion of many members and constituents of the Interlibrary Loan Committee and of the Copying Methods Section that photosubstitution practice among American Libraries looks like a can of worms". (14)

Judging from the observations made above concerning our unusual unanimity, one might think that Mr. Heron's remarks are not applicable to this region. We shall wait and see. Although we all agree to pay if the charge is reasonable, what do we agree is a reasonable

charge? From the survey, here are the answers:

Four libraries said: 15c per exposure with a minimum charge of \$1. Two libraries said: 10c per exposure with a minimum charge of \$1. Two others said: 10c per exposure with no charge for five exposures or less. One library said: 15c per exposure with no charge for three exposures or less. Two libraries did not answer the question at all; but, to make up for that, another library gave two different answers. The first was: 15c per exposure with a minimum charge of \$1.; and the second: 15c, but no charge for three exposures or less.

This is not Mr. Heron's can of worms? Let us compare our findings with those of Heron himself, who says: "There was a wide variety of replies, ranging from a flat 5c per page to 40c per page. Thirty-six favored a flat 15c per page, and thirty-five favored 10c per page. A \$1. minimum got fifty-five votes; \$2. got nineteen votes; \$3. only four". (15)

Another question in our survey was: "What maximum charge would you be willing to pay...without your previous consent?" Of course, the replies returned showed just as great a variety. We got one vote for a \$1. maximum, two for \$2. four for \$3. and two for \$5. with three libraries abstaining.

Five libraries voted outright against the addition of any charges for search and handling; one voted a conditional NO. Three others, however, voted in favor but the charges they suggested varied between 50c and \$2.

From answers to the questions about the actual cost of an interlibrary loan and the cost per exposure, we found that nine libraries out of twelve had never calculated the cost of an average interlibrary loan. One library supplied a figure taken from another library in an entirely different part of the country; and one library reported that the cost had been calculated but added that it was only a rough figure. In short, as far as the Atlantic Provinces are concerned, we simply do not know what an average interlibrary loan costs. Yet we have libraries replying that they find it advantageous and more economical to substitute photocopies.

Under the heading of cost per exposure, four libraries claimed to have made the necessary calculations. It is to be noted that the statistics given here are for Xerox machines only. In studying these replies to the questionnaire, we observe that the calculated cost figures for rental and supplies vary from 4.5 cents per copy in the case of one institution to 5.7 cents per copy in another and that the computed labor charges, compared likewise from one library to another, range from .8 to 1.3 cents per copy—much smaller, in every case, than the cost of rental and supplies per copy. As for the total cost, including labor, these libraries each gave a different figure, the spread being from 5.5 cents per copy in one case to 8 cents per copy in another. Incidentally, 8 cents per copy was quoted as an inclusive cost figure by just one of the libraries reporting.

Without meaning any offense, let us try to determine how far these calculations are valid. For example, one library with a monthly volume of about 2500 copies worked out the cost of rental and supplies to be 4.5 cents per copy. Unless it is a clerical mistake, this estimate is even below the figure given by the manufacturers! If we take the Xerox figures at their face value, the calculated cost of rental and supplies for this particular case comes to over 6 cents per copy. Even with a volume of 6000 copies a month, this cost figure would drop only to about 5.7 cents per copy, but never as low as 4.5 cents! This is not possible. Unfortunately, it would be only after very thorough verification that the above estimates could be considered with any degree of seriousness. As they stand, the only safe thing is to regard them as unreliable.

How valid now are the calculations reported above in the more difficult matter of labor costs? First of all, it is extremely doubtful that all aspects of overhead have been included in the labor cost estimates returned in the questionnaires. Our doubts become all the greater when we read that Eugene Power, President of University Microfilms, on the subject of labor costs, had this to say: "In order to operate any copying service with a Xerox 914 economically, one must find some way to eliminate the costs of bookkeeping and other overhead which costs many times the duplication itself". (16)

As pointed out earlier in this paper,

the findings of the survey have shown that the systems of copying operations in general use in the Atlantic university libraries are of such a nature that they tend to keep overhead, through clerical and other costs, at a rather high level. How then can one reconcile the surprisingly low labor cost estimates returned in the questionnaires, (they are actually, in every answer, no more than one fifth of the duplication cost!) with the statement from an authority such as Eugene Power, who claims, on the contrary, that labor costs are *many times more* than those of duplication! Who is wrong? Since already the estimates of cost reported for rental and supplies proved to be inadmissible, it would not be too surprising if their accompanying calculations on labor costs must likewise be discarded as invalid.

In the light of these findings, of course, a number of questions may need to be answered; and one of them would undoubtedly concern the prices charged at the various institutions of our region for photocopy substitution for interlibrary loans. On what basis could these prices have been determined?

There is an interesting thesis, "Current Administrative Practices in Library Photographic Services" by Samuel Boone, in which he states: "Prices charged by libraries for photocopies are seldom based on a careful analysis of costs, but rather on the price lists of other libraries." (17) Mr. Boone might very well have been speaking about us.

There remains now one curious fact to report before bringing this paper to a close. Not one of our libraries claimed the cost of photocopying, including labor, to be more than 8 cents per copy, yet they all (with one exception only) insist on a charge of 15 cents per exposure as the basic and equitable price to charge for interlibrary loan copying.

The last question on the survey was the one asking "whether you could conform if standard rates were established at lower figures than yours?" From six libraries came affirmative answers; from two more the replies were negative; and from the remaining four . . . golden silence.

On the basis of answers in reply to the questionnaires of the survey, such is the picture of photocopying in the libraries of the Atlantic Provinces' universities.

Photocopying in our libraries is in a very favored position, when considered on the basis of the machines we use. The quality and performance of Xerox are of high standard, its potential reassuring. But in other respects, as we have seen, much is left to be desired, in particular, as far as administrative procedures and cost-consciousness are concerned. Librarians, well-known for their accuracy, meticulous care and attention to detail in other aspects of their important work, cannot allow themselves, in the field of photocopying, to remain complacent about inefficient methods of operation and guesswork in dealing with cost factors.

If we want the picture to change, it is up to us.

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Miss Williams was Head of the Cataloguing Division of Memorial University Library, and has since been named Assistant Librarian. This is the third and last article in our series on Reclassification.



Margaret Williams

Reclassification Program

at Memorial University of Newfoundland

Part III

In November of 1962 the decision was made to reclassify the library of Memorial University of Newfoundland from the Dewey Decimal to the Library of Congress classification system. The purpose of this paper is to provide background to this decision and to describe briefly some of the methods used to achieve our objective. Studies by F. Eugene Gattinger (1) on the subject of reclassification in Canadian academic libraries serve as an introduction to this third and final paper in the series.

At the time when the decision to reclassify was made, M.U.N. Library had grown to 70,000 volumes since its beginnings in 1925. During the major part of this forty-year period, cataloguing and classifying had been carried out at such a simplified level, often by non-professionals, that it was known that reclassification and certainly the recataloguing of the collection would someday be inevitable. This was attempted in several areas but limited time and personnel were always the enemies of such projects. Nor did the idea of reclassifying within Dewey engender much enthusiasm among our cataloguers because of the difficulties and annoyances encountered in its use. It was not so much the basic principles of the system that we quarrelled

with but rather the difficulty of applying it practically to our growing collection. Even assigning the author and title notation was a time-consuming operation, notwithstanding our awareness that its relative importance to the class number should require this task to be done mechanically and quickly. Indeed, it was our experience that assigning of Cutter numbers often required more time than classification and frequently an addition necessitated changes in the existing collection. It would appear that we were not alone with these problems; in a recent survey among state college and university libraries in the United States, librarians interviewed indicated that the efficiency derived from the Library of Congress rather than the Dewey-Cutter system is attributable as much to the shelf-number scheme as to the classification itself (2).

It was with real enthusiasm, then that the conversion from Dewey to L. C. was undertaken when approval had been received for the programme and for an increase in staff and budget. An increase in staff was necessary in order that the backlog of approximately 8,000 uncatalogued books could be processed quickly to meet the growing demands of our patrons. While it was our first and principal aim to classify and catalogue this backlog, and

to process future acquisitions within a reasonable period of time, thought was naturally given to the reclassification of the existing collection. Members of the staff who had been involved in cataloguing or reference for any length of time realized fully what this would mean. For many years, cataloguing by today's standards would have been impossible; requests for staff and budgetary support of an operation comparable with our present scope could not have been met, even after the granting of university status. Understaffed as we were, our time was understandably given to reference and circulation duties rather than to the full cataloguing of what now appears to be a trickle of acquisitions. Subject headings were non-existent for many years and, until comparatively recent times, instead of subject added entries in certain general areas, reference cards were used to direct the patron to the shelves for books, the class number having been given for these specific headings. This method of offering the subject approach had at least two drawbacks: (a) The student, having no access to the shelf list, cannot know the exact holdings in a particular subject; if an item is on loan at the time he surveys the shelves, he has no way of knowing of its existence. (b) If closed or controlled access stacks become a necessity, a majority of the students will not have access to the books referred to by classification number only.

It will be seen therefore that the adoption of the L. C. system at Memorial meant not only that we would be using what we felt to be a classification more suited to our needs, but that we would be able to correct these mistakes and deficiencies of the past.

Though I concur with most of the general reasons which Mr. Gattinger offers in support of reclassification, I have felt constrained to outline these few additional, more specific reasons why it was found necessary to proceed at once with the reclassification of the M.U.N. Library. We did not undertake the project because L.C. was said to be scientifically based; because it was fashionable; because we were growing from college to university status; or merely because we could process books much more quickly. We undertook it because, quite frankly, what we possessed for a "system" had, by 1962, broken down completely.

As librarians well know, the literature of our profession reveals that many programmes of this kind have foundered in their early stages, often within the first year. The prospect of this type of failure can, in my opinion, be greatly reduced by submitting the entire programme to careful analysis and planning, even to minute detail, before the first book is attacked. At the time that our programme commenced, the chief librarian was the only member of staff who had had experience with the L. C. system. Accordingly, arrangements were made for me to observe first-hand the reclassification programmes then underway at the University of Toronto and McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. This experience proved to be invaluable and I am sure prevented us from making mistakes which would have been difficult to rectify and costly in time, money and staff morale. Because there is no published manual on the use of the L. C. schedules, a short and intensive work-study period of this type would appear to be desirable, indeed essential, for those libraries contemplating the changeover to Library of Congress.

Our techniques were based largely on those employed by these two Canadian universities, with emphasis upon those of the University of Toronto where I spent the longer period. Miss Lorna Fraser, Head of the Cataloguing Department at Toronto when that programme was begun in 1959, has reviewed their reasons for converting to L. C. and she has also provided an outline of the progress made during the first eighteen months (3). As far as I am aware, this is the only study of its kind for a Canadian library; in addition, it is a readable and detailed paper which can be applied with profit by any library contemplating conversion to L. C. At the time of my visit, the U. of T. Library had just completed its fourth year on a reclassification programme which was still proceeding according to plan and timetable. One may well wonder where the Ontario New Universities Library Project (4) would have been today except for this decision, in 1959, to get on with the job.

After my return from Toronto and with a staff of one part-time and two full-time cataloguers, we began our first timid advances into the Library of Congress schedules. In order

to familiarize ourselves with these, and to build up a shelf list in L. C. as quickly as possible, we concentrated on recent acquisitions for which L. C. cards had been received. In a surprisingly short space of time, and much to the delight of the entire staff, fully processed books started to flow from the cataloguing department at a rate far beyond our expectations. Although it lacks many of the mnemonic features of Dewey, Library of Congress soon became almost as familiar to the cataloguers who seemed to acquire a sixth sense about the system, perhaps because of the logic apparent within the schedules and a certain uniformity of layout between the separate schedules.

In the manner just described, our permanent cataloguing staff started the project and saw it develop surely and not at all slowly. After the initial six weeks it was decided to begin a crash programme during which all professional members of the library staff would descend on the cataloguing department in an effort to clear up the large backlog of uncatalogued books. All possible help was to be given by the sub-professional and clerical staff, the latter group having now been increased by two members. Although it was necessary to enlist the aid of the professional staff of the Reference and Circulation Departments, care was taken to ensure that the immediate needs of faculty and students were not neglected while work progressed toward providing a better library service in the future. At the end of the two weeks, statistics showed that the number of volumes processed had totalled one thousand.

The efficiency of the Library of Congress system accrues when the library has access to the L. C. printed catalogs and accepts, for the most part, the classification numbers provided. Granted, cataloguers in Washington are no less subject to error than our own cataloguers and L.C.'s decisions must be methodically checked. This does not mean, however, that we should try to dispute every number, or feel that our needs are special and that local conditions should at all times be reflected in the classification. Indeed we have taken precisely the alternate view on the premise that special and local conditions change rapidly and if we are to adapt the system being used to these conditions, the whole purpose of an international scheme is, at least partially, de-

feated. The pressure to adapt L.C. is perhaps greater within the smaller academic libraries because their needs are somehow assumed to be unique. The rate of M.U.N.'s growth has placed a strong check upon any temptations to adapt the scheme; speed, efficiency and a growing confidence in a well based and an internationally accepted scheme have all stemmed from this decision that we should accept the classification as proposed on the L. C. cards with a minimum of change.

In two sections, however, it was decided from the beginning to employ expanded classifications; these included the areas of Newfoundland history and Canadian literature. The Canadian literature schedule is one that is in use in many Canadian libraries and, as may be expected, the schedule for Newfoundland history is of our own devising. Both expansions are geared to our requirements and while we are happy that we adopted these, we are nevertheless thankful that we established the general policy of adapting L.C. as little as possible in all other areas of the classification.

One of the first and most urgent decisions which we had to make concerned the type of catalogue to be used in our new system. We had always had a dictionary catalogue and persons on staff concerned with this question favoured retention of this form as being easier for students to use than the divided author-title and subject catalogue. The idea of beginning a new catalogue for newly catalogued and reclassified material was abandoned because it would doubtless frustrate patrons and staff; there would also be the danger, because tracings of secondary entries were not always indicated, that old cards for reclassified titles might not be withdrawn when the new cards were filed. Consequently, we now have a dictionary catalogue that contains a record of our holdings both in Dewey and in Library of Congress. It should however be pointed out that our decision to maintain the old catalogue was, to a great extent, feasible only because L. C. subject headings and filing rules had been in use for many years.

Although the clerical staff of the cataloguing department had been increased, it was felt that if books were to be processed at the

desired rate, we would not be able to continue producing our cards as we had in the past. Since 1955, full sets of Library of Congress cards were purchased and duly prepared by the addition of call numbers and secondary entries. Where cards did not exactly match the book in hand, the necessary changes were typed on all cards; when L.C. cards were unobtainable, full sets were typed manually. This costly and time-consuming method was considered to be impracticable in 1963 for our new programme. We sought a solution through the University of Toronto Press who were reproducing by Xerox the catalogue cards for the U. of T. Library. Thus M.U.N. became the first outside library to enter into a contract with them for the production of cards. Since that date, they have processed our cards at an average rate of 900 masters each month. The cost has increased in two and a half years from 17c to 25c per set excluding cost of card stock; this may appear expensive but the saving in labour, in common with other mechanical and automated procedures, easily absorbs this cost. Nor is this all. If one compares this cost even with that of a full set of L. C. cards, it will be seen that the cost of a set of six cards from the U. of T. Press is less than 33c including air-mail postage; a pack of six L.C. cards costs 37 cents. The set of Xeroxed cards, when received by us, needs only the addition of the secondary entry headings while a set of L. C. cards must have the class number as well as any necessary modification typed on each card in addition to designated headings. Because our cards are sent to and from Toronto by air-mail, the average time in transit is only seven to ten days.

As most people know, Xerox of Canada can now adapt their 914 Copiers to produce catalogue cards on slight card stock and this provides an alternative approach to the problem, at least for those libraries which possess a 914 Copier; also, the Association of Atlantic Universities Library Printing Centre at Saint Mary's University in Halifax is already reproducing card masters and has production costs down to 2c per card (5). However, since we are able to obtain L.C. cards for 90% of our needs, I estimate that we would require at least one more full-time person if we were to type all original masters instead. Our only immediate prospect of lowering costs would appear to be in an efficient but more economical means of producing a quality card

directly from L.C. cards or L.C. proof slips. I should have noted that by 1964, within one year of starting to reclassify at M.U.N. we began to subscribe to the L. C. proof slip service which has itself speeded the operation and reduced our costs considerably.

As might be imagined the biggest drawback in our programme of card reproduction is the time lag between the book's appearance on the shelf and the filing of the catalogue cards. We have tried to overcome this difficulty, to some extent at least, by the addition of the call number to the *on-order* card. This card, which we insert in the catalogue when the book is ordered, thus serves as a temporary main card for the catalogued item. In this way our patrons have access to the processed book as soon as the book is shelved. We have developed a simple and efficient method of accomplishing this step. When the cataloguer is processing a book, she makes a temporary shelf list card with shortened form of author and title and full call number. These cards, after revision of the work, are passed to a cataloguer's assistant who first alphabetizes them and then copies the call numbers on a strip of perforated, pressure-sensitive labels. At the catalogue these labels are detached from the strip and applied to the appropriate *on-order* card using the temporary shelf card as a location aid. This operation is done quickly because the cards do not need to be removed from the trays for affixing of labels. At this time, also, the choice of main entry as shown on the *on-order* card is verified with the accepted entry shown on the temporary shelf card. When this step is completed, the temporary cards are arranged in classified order and interfiled in the shelf list. Again, because of the time lag, this step helps to avoid duplication of call numbers during the interim. Their presence also serves, for the staff at least, as a subject approach to the collection and provides an up-to-date picture at any time of our holdings in a particular section.

If master cards were to be lost in transit between St. John's and Toronto, this would soon become obvious because staff members are always consulting the shelf list and these temporary blue cards are stamped with the date of filing. An out-dated card must be investigated immediately. As an additional precaution all master cards are recorded on a 16

mm. Recordak portable filmer (Model RP-1) before mailing. Thus is a pack of 100 masters were to be lost in the mails, we would not be forced to repeat all the professional and mechanical processes involved. The cost of microfilming the master card is indeed minimal: 6,000 cards can be done on a roll of film that costs \$5.75 including processing. Cards could be produced direct from the filmstrip in the event of loss; further, this film is to be stored in another university building as a permanent record of our holdings in the event of fire or other catastrophe. I should mention that during nearly three years of operation we have never lost cards in transit.

Having found a satisfactory way of producing our cards, we next turned our attention to the problem of the physical preparation of books for the shelves. In the past we had used an electric stylus and transfer paper for lettering book spines. While this method was inexpensive and clean, it was awkward and time-consuming; nor was the lettering at all uniform because many persons were pressed to do this work on a roster basis in order to stem the tide of books. A search was therefore begun to find some mechanical device to fill our needs and, in time, we acquired a SE-LIN labeler. This labeler is an attachment that can be ordered to fit any make or model of typewriter. It is now available through a Canadian agent and has been amply described in the literature (6). Speed and ease of operation come with a little practice; the labels produced are permanent, legible and uniform in size and style. Although the electric stylus is used for certain items, the choice of the operators themselves is decidedly for the SE-LIN labeler in preference to other means.

With these mechanical and procedural problems behind us, we now turned our attention to the professional aspects of reclassification. After a study of our book collection in relation to present and projected staff establishments, it was estimated that the reclassification programme would require ten years. We do not plan to reclassify every title in the library but rather only those titles which are considered to comprise the library's 'active collection'. When this programme is completed, the books remaining in the Dewey classification will probably be consolidated and

shelved in special but adjoining stack areas where they would be easily accessible when required.

There were certain areas of our book collection which we decided must take precedence over others in this programme and a schedule of priorities was agreed upon. We had adopted a 'controlled-access' stack policy and for various reasons the Reference and Bibliography collections took high priority with Biography running a close third. Not only would the Reference and Bibliography sections be of vital use to cataloguers but we were anxious also to develop a Readers' Service for staff and students compatible with greatly expanded demands in our new university role. The Biography collection covers everyone from saints to scientists and poets to politicians. This section had for many years been termed an anachronism, even by student patrons. During the past two years, these sections have been completely recatalogued and reclassified. Another section completed during this time was the 700's, or Fine Arts. Priority here had to do with physical location and, in addition, the University had begun to investigate the possibility of a School of Fine Arts. This summer we began the reclassification of the books in Education. It is planned to have this section completed by September of 1966 when it will be moved into the library of the new education building now being erected.

Meanwhile, we have reclassified titles in every area of the library. By policy, for example, we have reclassified all books placed in the Reserve collection. If this is found to be impossible for lack of time, such titles are processed before being returned to the general stacks. In this way, a very functional part of the library collection is being converted. As new copies and editions are added, the existing copies and editions are removed from the Dewey collection and processed together with the new books. The older editions are carefully scrutinized at this time because it would obviously be wasteful to reclassify out-dated or useless editions.

In the past two years we have reclassified approximately 8,500 volumes. At first, as I believe was inevitable, there were problems in the streaming of books from one

system to the other with the least inconvenience to library patrons. Although theoretically a book is not available during this time, we often had 'urgent' requests for such titles. By outlining each step of the procedure carefully, and having learned through experience the length of time for each step, we are now able to programme the work so that we may easily locate such titles as are 'in the stream'.

Naturally, we take great care lest the reclassification programme should confuse patrons or shake their confidence in the catalogue. Accordingly, when we decide to reclassify a title the main card in the public catalogue is stamped 'Being Reclassified' in bold red letters to indicate that this title is temporarily out of circulation. As a preliminary to this step the shelf card is removed from the files and replaced by a temporary one. If the shelf card is an L.C. printed card, it is sent with the book through normal cataloguing procedures where the Dewey class number can be deleted with Snopake correcting fluid. It was estimated that we had L. C. cards for some 30,000 volumes in our catalogue at the time of the change-over; clearly, these could be reclassified directly without expending time or money on new cards. Where a typed card had been used, the book is sent to the Bibliographical Centre where an L.C. card is ordered. Should an L.C. entry not be found, the old shelf card can be used as the work slip for reprocessing. Because the ordering of L.C. cards necessitates a delay of approximately one month, these books are not shelved with new books awaiting cards. Kept in a separate area, they prove to be more easily traced when requested by patrons.

All reclassified books must pass through the same cataloguing procedures as new books. This is done to ensure that the latest form of a subject-heading is used, that all name and series entries are included in the recently established name and series authority files, and especially to ensure that all cataloguing is of an acceptable standard. As soon as the book is ready for shelving, the call number is added to the old main entry card. Access is thus provided at the earliest possible time, through this card, to the reclassified item. Patrons are instructed to refer immediately to the main card for any Dewey item located by subject or title added entry. This step obviates unnecessary trips to the stacks when the needed

book may be either in the reclassification process or shelved according to the Library of Congress system. When the new set of cards is being filed, the old cards are removed and matched with the temporary shelf card. One card is kept for use in compiling statistics and the remainder are discarded as the final step in the reclassification procedure.

By way of conclusion I should perhaps add that our reclassification programme is progressing on schedule. Although I do not consider the completion date to be of paramount importance, the original goal of ten years (1973) appears to be entirely possible. So much more important is our ability, because of the advantages of the Library of Congress system, to provide a higher level of library service for our patrons now, in 1965. With the prospect of 5,000 students within a few years, most of us, when we think about it at all, are grateful that we took positive steps in this direction. As for our patrons, the faculty no longer pleads its case for the L.C. system and the students seem to be not at all inconvenienced by a dual system during this conversion period.

1. Gattinger, F.E., "Reclassification - Are You Converted Yet?" and "Reclassification in Canadian Academic Libraries" *APLA Bulletin*, XXIX (1965), pp. 16-22, 62-68.
2. Morrison, P.D. and C.J. Morrison, "Use of Library of Congress Classification Decisions in Academic Libraries - an Empirical Study" *Library Resources and Technical Services*, IX (1965), pp. 235-242.
3. Fraser, L.D., "Cataloguing and Reclassification in the University of Toronto, 1959/60" *Library Resources and Technical Services*, V (1961), pp. 270-280.
4. "Five Universities in Library Project" Reprinted in *Cacul Newsletter*, I (1963), p. 15.
5. Hallam, Gibson, S.J., "Library Cooperation - A.A.U. Librarians' Committee" *APLA Bulletin*, XXIX (1965), pp. 50-53.
6. Gaber, N.H., "Book Marking Analysis" *Library Journal*, LXXXIX (1964), pp. 1503-07.



Highlights of the 26th Conference

Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Nfld. August 29-31, 1965.

The full Minutes of the Conference will be forwarded to all members via APLA Newsletter. Tabled reports are published herewith, immediately following this summary of Conference events.

The Conference was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, the Honourable Fabian O'Dea, Q.C., who spoke on the subject of 16th century navigation between England and the Colony of Newfoundland. The occasion itself, which included a reception and tea, marked the opening of a Newfoundlandiana Book Exhibit relating to early exploration and navigation and to which Lieutenant-Governor O'Dea had loaned his personal collection of early maps.

Mr. A. M. Fraser, Provincial Archivist and Curator of the Newfoundland Museum addressed delegates on the subject of exploration and early colonization as illustrated by various exhibits then on view.

Following refreshments, delegates removed to the Memorial University Theatre for the showing of several film titles including the following: *And Something More* (Knapp School Libraries Project); *Living School Libraries*; *Terra Nova*; *Paper-Backs in the School*; and *Beautiful Bonne Bay*.

Monday—August 30 (First General Session)

Official words of welcome were brought from H.G.R. Mews, Mayor of St. John's and from Dean G. A. Hickman who represented M.U.N. President Raymond Gushue, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.B., D.Cn.L., LL.D., then in Tokyo.

This business session included Minutes of the 25th Conference and the Treasurer's Report; it also saw the tabling of the Nominating Committee's Report as a result of which the following persons were later installed as

Executive Officers of the APLA for the year 1965-1966:

President: Douglas Boylan, Confederation Centre Library, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Pauline Home, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S.

Vice-President, Nova Scotia (and President-Elect): Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N. S.

Vice-President, Newfoundland: Miss Patricia Rahal, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld.

Vice-President, Prince Edward Island: Mr. William Ledwell, Prince Edward Island Libraries, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Vice-President, New Brunswick: Miss Helen Cummings, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, N. B.

Past-President: F. Eugene Gattinger, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld.

Delegates then heard the theme address of the Conference which was delivered by Dean Emeritus Dr. A. C. Hunter of Memorial University of Newfoundland. This paper on the development of public library service in Newfoundland is to be published in the *APLA Bulletin* in two parts (see page 80). Mr. R. M. Donovan later moderated a panel discussion with Yves Roberge and Douglas Boylan based on Dr. Hunter's paper.

The Report on the *APLA Checklist* was tabled by Miss A. Letts; members learned that Miss Shirley Elliott would not be able to continue her editorial work on this publication

Ceremony of the Gavel

Since its inception in 1919 and until recent years, this organization was known as the Maritime Library Association. With Newfoundland's entry into Confederation in 1949, a change of name came under active consideration, appropriately at the 1958 Conference in St. John's. At its 25th Conference in Halifax last year, the membership learned that our enabling Nova Scotia Companies Act had finally legalized use of the name: Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

It is therefore fitting that the Memorial University of Newfoundland, host to our 26th Conference, should present a gavel to mark this historic milestone of the Association's corporate existence.



The gavel bears the coat-of-arms of each of the four Atlantic Provinces. Upon a scroll within its handle are inscribed the names of past Executive Officers. Ferrules have been executed in pyrophyllite (unique to Newfoundland) and in Labradorite, the official gemstone of Newfoundland and Labrador.

The scroll was illuminated by Sister Mary Chrysotom, Librarian, Holy Heart of Mary Regional High School, St. John's, Nfld.

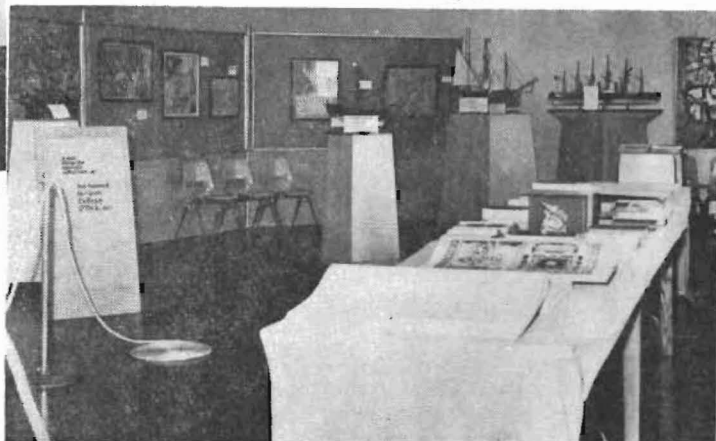


This specially designed gavel was presented by APLA President, F. Eugene Gattinger, on behalf of the Memorial University of Newfoundland to President-Elect Boylan during the banquet tendered by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador for the Conference delegates.



Group of delegates about to leave on the "Bay tour".

Portion of the display of Lieutenant-Governor O'Dea's collection of maps.



Miss Marjorie Mews of Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's, wishes to thank the APLA for flowers and many kind expressions of concern during her present hospitalization. Miss Mews was Vice-president for Newfoundland during the year 1964-5.

Delegates subsequently approved a proposal of the APLA executive to re-organize the reporting service and general editing of the *APLA Checklist* which might, within one year, make feasible its publication as a part (or separate) of the *APLA Bulletin*. Meanwhile, an Editorial Committee is to explore all aspects of the problem.

In Mr. M. R. Hussain's absence, Mrs. Marie Adams read his paper (see page 91) on the subject of photo-copying in the APLA region.

As guests of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, delegates then met in the University Dining Hall for a reception and dinner, the highlight of which was an address by Dr. G. A. Frecker, Minister of Provincial Affairs, on the subject of Newfoundland's historic past and her exciting, current development. There followed a presentation ceremony during which the Association received a gavel from the Memorial University of Newfoundland (see page 106).

The day concluded with a return to the Convention Floor to hear comments by Ruth McDormand, illustrated by coloured slides, on the recent tour by Canadian librarians in Sweden and Lapland. Miss Dorothy Cullen's summary of this trip is to be reviewed in the next issue of the *APLA Bulletin*; Miss Jessie Miffen's impression of libraries in the U.S.S.R. may be read on page 86.

Tuesday, August 31

Delegates heard a series of reports including one from each of the four provinces as well as reports on the APLA Scholarship Fund, on the *APLA Bulletin*, and on the feasibility of trustee representation on the APLA Executive.

At 11:00 p.m. delegates heard a paper by Assistant Librarian Margaret Williams on the reclassification programme now underway at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. Her paper represented the third in a series of articles on this subject and appears on page 99 of this issue.

After discussion on this paper, delegates considered such matters as the date and duration of the Association's annual conferences, the APLA Master Plan, our personal and institutional membership fees, and the Association's CLA Contributing Membership Fee.

The Conference was tendered a luncheon by the City of St. John's at Bowring Park Lodge and the members concluded formal business by receiving and acting upon resolutions, the full texts of which will appear in the *APLA Newsletter*. Delegates were then transported to the Sir Robert Bond Auditorium where they viewed the first showing in the Atlantic provinces of the Miracode Recordak System.

Wednesday, September 1

Delegates who were able to remain had the pleasure of tours throughout the city and into surrounding regions including the recently opened "Marine Drive", Brigus, Harbour Grace, and Carbonear.

TREASURER'S REPORT

General Fund

Receipts

| | |
|--|-----------|
| October 1, 1964. Balance in Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N. S. Savings Account #3915NP: | \$539.65 |
| Halifax Conference Registration Fees (64 at \$1.00) | 64.00 |
| Membership Dues: Personal | |
| 1964-65 102 at \$3.00 | 306.00 |
| (1965-66 11 at \$3.00) | 33.00 |
| Institutional | |
| (1964-65 49 at \$4.00) | 196.00 |
| (1965-66 27 at \$4.00) | 108.00 |
| (1966-67 1 at \$4.00) | 4.00 |
| Bank Interest April 30, 1965 | 7.78 |
| Exchange on U. S. funds | 4.54 |
| Total receipts: | 723.32 |
| Total | \$1262.97 |

Expenditures

| | |
|---|-----------|
| APLA Scholarship Fund 1963-64 payment | 150.00 |
| APLA Scholarship Fund 1964-65 payment | 150.00 |
| Canadian Library Association Contributing Membership | 50.00 |
| Atlantic Provinces Economic Council Membership | 25.00 |
| To Province of Nova Scotia for change of name from MLA to APLA | 3.00 |
| 1964 Halifax Conference Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ruth McDormand's Expenses | 41.60 |
| Stationery | 79.74 |
| Postage | 36.91 |
| Xeroxing | 9.80 |
| Photographs of APLA Executive Meeting Feb. 6, 1965 | 13.00 |
| Exchange on cheques | 5.37 |
| Total Expenditure: | 564.42 |
| August 27, 1965 Balance in Bank | 698.55 |
| | \$1262.97 |

APLA Bulletin Fund

Receipts

April 20, 1965. Account #4252NP opened in Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N. S.
Revenue from advertisers in APLA

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Bulletin, v. 29, no. 1, 1965 | \$ 451.21 |
| APLA Bulletin, v. 29, no. 2 | 462.55 |
| Exchange on U. S. funds | 1.71 |
| Total receipts: | \$ 915.47 |

Expenditures

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Engraving costs APLA Bulletin, v. 29, no. 1, 1965. | 121.22 |
| Printing costs APLA Bulletin, v. 29, no. 1, 1965 | 406.35 |
| Engraving costs APLA Bulletin, v. 29, no. 2, 1965. | 82.40 |
| Printing costs APLA Bulletin, v. 29, no. 2, 1965. | 260.25 |
| Exchange on cheques | 2.95 |
| Bank service charge | .45 |
| | 873.62 |
| August 27, 1965. Balance in Bank | 41.85 |
| | \$ 915.47 |

Balance of Revenue owing to APLA from advertisers in APLA Bulletin, v. 29, No. 2: \$107.00
Balance of Printing costs for APLA Bulletin v. 29, no. 2 owing by APLA is: \$ 200.00
When balance of revenue from advertisers is paid, there will be \$148.85 in APLA Bulletin Fund Account. This is \$51.15 short of the \$200.00 still owing to the printers.

Scholarship Fund

Receipts

October 1, 1964. Balance in Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, Savings Account #4606NP:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Donations to fund APLA 1963-64 contribution | \$ 503.09 |
| APLA 1963-64 contribution | 175.00 |
| APLA 1964-65 contribution | 150.00 |
| Bank Interest April 30, 1965 | 5.89 |
| Total receipts | 480.89 |
| | \$ 983.98 |

Expenditures

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Miss Frances Geitzler, 2nd half of Scholarship | 500.25 |
| August 27, 1965 Balance in Bank | 483.73 |
| | \$ 983.98 |

Respectfully submitted,
Pauline Home,
Secretary-Treasurer, APLA,
Halifax, N. S.,
August 27, 1965.

Report of the Editor of the Atlantic Provinces Checklist

This year has seen the completion of Volume VIII of the *Atlantic Provinces Checklist*, the project that was conceived at the Sydney Conference in 1957, and has since become an annual publication, under the joint auspices of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. Volume VIII is slightly larger than previous issues, but the format and arrangement are identical to its predecessors. I regret that a copy is not available in time for the Conference but, due to a combination of circumstances, the publishers have been longer than usual in completing the work this year.

As I indicated to the Executive of the Association at its meeting in February, it will be necessary for me to relinquish my position as editor with this issue. I do this with some reluctance and regret, for I have enjoyed my association with the project; moreover I am convinced it should be continued on a permanent basis. I have been given to understand that the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council are of the same mind, and are willing to continue their arrangement with us, as it exists at the present time. On the other hand, it is my conviction that the *Checklist* cannot be properly representative of the Atlantic provinces unless it is a *joint* effort of all four units, and unfortunately this has not been the case in more recent years.

The work has been a rewarding experience for me in many ways and in leaving it I wish to pay tribute to all who have helped to make this pioneer venture of our Association a success. One may see the names of the contributing editors on the inside front cover of the *Checklist*; to their names I would like to add the name of Douglas Lochhead, who served as joint-editor of the first tentative issue in 1958 and who was responsible for designing our permanent cover; the staff of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council; George Baker, of the Kentville Publishing Company; at last, but by no means least, my assistant, Miss Isabel Druhan, whose interest and patient attention to detail have been indispensable to me in carrying out this work.

Respectfully submitted,
Shirley Elliott,
Editor, *APLA Checklist*.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

Newfoundland—part I

In the course of assembling material for this report during the past week, I have discovered that there is at present in Newfoundland a growing awareness of the value of libraries and of the need for more and better ones at school, public, college, and special library levels.

Mrs. Dorothy Moore of the Law Library in St. John's reports an increase in the number of patrons of her library and in the use made of it, an increase which she attributes to the growing number of law students of and court cases.

Hospital libraries in the province have been gradually developing and it is interesting to note that on September 2nd and 3rd there will be a seminar for non-professional medical librarians at the General Hospital in St. John's. The seminar will be under the professional direction of Miss Doreen Fraser of Dalhousie University Medical Library, and will include a workshop on technical services in libraries. Miss Carol Tucker, librarian of the General Hospital Medical Library reports that twelve people are expected to attend. She reports also that a library is due to open shortly in the Children's Rehabilitation Centre, St. John's.

The College of Trades and Technology, St. John's, acquired its first librarian, Miss Theresa Kerevan, in July 1964. The library opened on September 7th for student and instructor use and to date its bookstock has grown to approximately 3000 volumes. In February 1965 Miss Kerevan conducted a one-week intensive training programme for representatives from the eleven district trade schools in the province in which libraries are due to open in September this year.

Memorial University of Newfoundland is now constructing a Science Building and an Education Building. In the latter, provision is being made for an Education Library which will include bookstacks, reading rooms, and circulation facilities for approximately 2000 patrons. This library is to function as a separate and independent unit and is due to open September 1966.

Plans are also in preparation for library facilities to serve a medical college and related health services. Approval has already been received for nursing education at the University.

Three further buildings are to be added to the campus in the not too remote future—theological colleges for Anglican, United Church, and Roman Catholic students. Plans for the Anglican college are already well advanced. It will have the same name as the

building which it is to replace—Queen's College—and its library will include the library from the old Queen's College which, by the way, celebrated its centenary in 1947.

Since last autumn, **Public Library Services** have been plagued with illness affecting people in key positions, notably Miss Mews, Chief Librarian of Gosling Memorial Library, who is not yet well enough to return to work and Mr. R. M. Donovan, Director, who has recovered sufficiently to participate in the Convention programme.

Financially, there was some improvement in the year 1964-1965, with the operational grant from the provincial government showing an increase of approximately 10 per cent over that for 1963-1964. Nevertheless the total provincial expenditure on public libraries amounted to barely fifty cents per head of population—just half the amount which the Canadian Library Association eight years ago judged necessary to provide minimum library service. The province is of course not the only source of income but it is by far the major one and it is the one without which public library service in Newfoundland would be virtually non-existent. However, supplementary funds, mainly modest but still helpful, are being provided by more and more local Library Boards and by some town councils as well as occasional generous gifts such as one of \$5,000 presented by the Kinsmen of Grand Falls to purchase children's books for Grand Falls library. Another boon has been the annual provision (starting last year) of books on sports, recreation, and health education, by the Physical Fitness Division of the Department of Provincial Affairs.

Two libraries were officially opened in November, 1964, one at Grand Falls where the building together with shelving and a considerable collection of books was the gift of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, and the other at Wabush, Labrador. Several communities have applied for and received grants for the erection of library buildings as Centennial projects. Some of these will house existing public libraries. Others are to be built in communities where there is as yet no library and consequently the problem of stocking them with books will be a difficult one unless additional funds are made available for the purpose.

In St. John's, tenders have been called for the construction of a Cultural Centre as a Centennial project. It is understood that this building, whose dominant feature is to be a theatre, will include a public library and provincial library headquarters. The plans have been drawn by the Montreal architectural firm which designed the Centennial Centre in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Meanwhile,

the building which now houses Public Library Services administration, technical services, and regional library headquarters, underwent renovations and a measure of redecoration in March and April this year which have made it a pleasant and more comfortable place to work. This sturdy old building is one of the few survivors of the Great Fire in 1892; historians please note.

In March 1965, the Municipal Council of St. John's made a grant of \$24,000 to the Public Libraries Board for the purpose of establishing two much-needed branch libraries for children. In addition, the Council has undertaken to provide \$20,000 annually to maintain them. For those of us in public library service here, this is the most exciting thing that has happened in a long time because it marks the financial entry of the Council of our capital city into public library affairs. The branches have not yet been opened but basic bookstocks for them have been ordered and approximately two thousand volumes have been received and catalogued.

On this comparatively happy note I conclude this section of the report for Newfoundland.

Respectfully submitted,
H. Faith Mercer,
Public Library Services,
St. John's, Nfld.

(The second part of this Report, by Clifford Andrews, will appear in XXIX, no. 4.)

New Brunswick

Regional and Public Libraries.

A new branch of the **Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library** was opened in Hillsborough (Albert County). Two professional librarians joined the staff last summer: Miss Réjeanne Robichaud, a graduate from the University of Montreal Library School, and Mr. B. W. Masselink, a graduate from McGill University Library School. Both are working as "Bookmobile and Branch Librarians".

The establishment of the **Restigouche Regional Library** has been officially accepted by the Centennial Commission. Two public libraries will be built in Campbellton and Dalhousie, while a bookmobile will provide service to the county people. This new regional system should be in operation by 1966.

From the **Saint John Free Public Library**: Extension of service to the branch of the University of New Brunswick was established in Saint John in September 1964. Space was allotted in the Reference Department of the Public Library.

Municipal Council in November appointed a committee of eight which included two librarians and two Library Board members to examine the possibility of regional library development for the greater Saint John area. Seven meetings were held from the end of November to the first of January, and a brief presented to the Municipal Council on the 8th of January.

A continuous publicity program has been accomplished with an excellent radio, television, and press coverage.

The Town Council of Bathurst has approved design plans for the **Bathurst Public Library**, to be built in Coronation Park. This is another Centennial Project.

Academic libraries

On May 20, 1965, the first sod was turned for the new \$2,000,000 **University of New Brunswick Library** to be erected on a commanding site on the University campus. It is expected that the building may be ready by January, 1967.

On the staff scene Miss Edna Perry transferred from the Cataloging Department to the Reference Department and was replaced in Cataloging by Miss Marian Pope of Middlesex, England. During the summer of 1965, Mrs. Helen (Neilson) Craig, a former subprofessional staff member, rejoined the staff as a professional librarian in Periodicals, having completed her professional training at the University of Toronto Library School.

Mr. Kenneth Duff, formerly Librarian of the Undergraduate Collection at the University of Pennsylvania has been appointed Chief Librarian at the University of New Brunswick in Saint John.

The new **Moncton University Library** is ready for service and will be opened to the students for the coming academic year. Mr. Raymond Robichaud, a graduate of the University of Montreal Library School, joined the staff last summer.

Plans have been approved by the Bathurst College authorities for a library building to be erected on the campus.

This Report clearly indicates that the New Brunswick Libraries have had a successful year and are moving in the right direction. It does not mean that we have no problems, but we are trying to solve them as best we can.

Respectfully submitted,

Jean-Guy Desroches,
Central Library Services,
Fredericton, N. B.
(Tabled by Yves Roberge)

Prince Edward Island

General Observations, 1964-1965

During the past year four professional librarians assumed positions in the province, bringing the total of practising professionals to six. One professional was added to the staff of St. Dunstan's University, one to the staff of Prince Edward Island Libraries, and two to the staff of Confederation Centre Library.

For the first time on record, librarians in the Charlottetown area began meeting on a regular basis to consider common problems and to plan joint library activities. No formal association was deemed necessary, but the association proved most beneficial and it is intended that the meetings will continue.

A long-needed improvement in public library facilities and services in the Charlottetown area occurred with the opening, by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, of the Confederation Centre Library.

A successful summer course aimed primarily at high school librarians was conducted as a part of Prince of Wales College Summer School. The course was of six weeks duration and included lectures and on-the-job training for approximately three hours per day. Instruction was given by professional librarians in Charlottetown. Certificates were given to about twenty successful candidates on completion of the course. It is intended that more advanced instruction will be given in successive years.

A survey of the holdings and needs of the regional high school libraries was conducted by Prince Edward Island Libraries.

Specific comments:

P. E. I. Libraries: An attractive display for Canadian Library Week was arranged in the window of a local business. Plans for increased assistance to regional high school libraries are under way following a survey of the libraries' resources. Increased storage facilities became available at the headquarters with the removal of much material placed in Confederation Centre Library for storage.

An additional reading room for **Prince of Wales College Library** was provided for the high school years of the College; an additional staff member was hired to supervise this room. The College was elevated to degree granting status as of June 1st, 1965, but no indication has been given by the Board of Governors as to plans for the library.

St. Dunstan's University: A programme was initiated to re-classify the library's holdings from Dewey Decimal to Library of Congress. Six summer assistants were hired by the library to locate L.C. call numbers. Eighteen hundred volumes were accessioned and seventeen periodical titles were added to the collection. A machine for charging has

been purchased and will replace the Newark system previously employed. A grant from the Alumni Association made possible the purchase of a new microfilm reader.

Charlottetown School Libraries: Planning commenced for library facilities in the new senior high school planned for the city; it is hoped that the collaboration of the librarian and the architect will result in a well-designed school library.

Confederation Centre Library: Despite the official opening of the library in October of 1965, the area was not ready for occupancy until June of 1965. The library incorporates a public library, the Legislative Library, and the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island. Approximately 6,000 new titles were added to the collection previous to opening, with a major emphasis placed on children's books and reference books. Hours have been increased to provide library service on four evenings during the week, all day Saturday, and for three hours on Sunday afternoon. Circulation figures have increased three-fold, the most marked increases occurring in the children's library and the teen section.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas Boylan,

Vice-president, P. E. I.

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Nova Scotia

The Atlantic region is experiencing rapid growth in every sector of its economic and industrial life, and nowhere is this growth more evident than in the developments and changes in its libraries—university, public and regional, and special.

The reports from the librarians of Nova Scotia are exciting and optimistic. There is an over all expansion in all the libraries, both in facilities, buildings, increased book budgets and all in spite of a great shortage of librarians. Paradoxically, most of the libraries have vacancies and yet are still expanding services and collections.

The past year held one tragic happening for us, in the loss of Miss Ruby Wallace.

Regional and Public Libraries

The **Nova Scotia Provincial Library**, in need of many professionals and yet providing more services, reports that it has one new cataloguer, Miss Aileen Barker, of Halifax, a graduate of McGill University's Graduate School of Library Science.

The **Dartmouth Regional Library** has expanded its services in the last two years. A bookmobile is now in operation which serves fourteen localities and it is hoped to supplement it with a branch. The book stock has doubled to about 18,000 volumes and the Library now has story hours, film showings, a periodical room, information file and a small reference department. This Library has a shortage of professional staff also; Mr. Douglas Stewart, Chief Librarian, has resigned and Mr. David Hawkins is the Acting Chief Librarian.

The **Halifax County Regional Library** reports the busiest year they have ever experienced. Miss Diane MacQuarrie announced that Miss Carolyn Chisholm is now their Chief Bookmobile Librarian and Miss Juanita Jairath and Miss Karen Grovestine are the Assistant Bookmobile Librarians. The bookmobile service to high schools, which was established in September 1964, will be extended in the coming year to provide individual and extended borrowing privileges to as many students as possible and there are plans to visit high school classrooms with book displays and booklists.

The **Annapolis Valley Regional Library** laments the loss of two professionals, Miss Ruth Coyne, who is returning to England and Mrs. Joyce Sowby, who is going to the new University Library at Scarborough. Miss Mary Gates, a graduate from the University of Toronto Library School is arriving the first of September.

Antigonish County has joined **Pictou County Regional Library** under the direction of Mrs. Margaret Wheeler.

Miss Alberta Letts has announced that the Province of Nova Scotia has awarded two scholarships, one to Miss Barbara Murphy of Halifax, who will attend the University of Toronto Library School and the other to Mr. Lloyd Melanson of West Chezzetcook who will attend McGill University Library School. These Provincial scholarships have been broadened so that applicants can return to work in any library supported by the Province.

Another encouraging note from Miss Letts with regard to the Librarian shortage is that two other graduates, Miss Janet MacDonald of Dartmouth and Miss Karen McKay of Halifax, are both planning to go to the University of McGill Library School this fall. Two Dalhousie University staff members and one graduate, who did summer work at the Library, will be attending library school, one at McGill and two at Toronto.

Miss Letts has had a busy June, and attended many conferences, the most interesting of which was a Seminar on Library Surveys, at Columbia University. Miss Ruth McDormand, of the Cape Breton Regional Library, with two other librarians from the Maritimes, attended the Canadian-Swedish Librarian's Conference in Lapland from July 18-25, Conference topic: "Library service in sparsely populated areas".

Construction for the **Halifax Memorial Library's** long talked of North End Branch is soon to get under way. The building will cost an estimated \$500,000 and will be located on Gottingen Street in the Uniacke Square development area. Miss Mary Cameron says, "This branch building is laid out on a functional plan permitting such flexibility of staff that in quiet periods only one staff member needs to be on duty at the desk to serve both children and adults. The building will also make provision for housing and operation of two trailers, and will provide a multi-purpose room which will make the development of an adult education program possible." This building will have a seating capacity of about eighty people and will have 60,000 volumes with provision for expansion.

There are plans to expand the reference service in the main Library by renovating the former Art Room on the second floor to permit its use as the Fine Arts Reference section. A limited amount of shelving and a small reading area will ease the overcrowding of books and people in the main Reference Room.

The bookmobile has now completed a full year of service it makes seven stops a week providing service to adults and teenagers. It is hoped that a second bookmobile may be acquired to serve children. In the meantime, there are branches in two of the city's schools as well as the Children's Library for the young.

Mr. John Mercer, Cataloguer in the Technical Services Department, has been given a leave of absence to attend the University of Toronto Library School for courses leading to

the Masters degree. Miss Frances Geitzler, APLA Scholarship winner for 1964/65 has been appointed as a reference librarian. Miss Geitzler succeeds Mrs. Cathie Clare (Nichols) who resigned early in 1965.

Miss Cameron also reports the following interesting development, "One of the most significant steps towards integrated regional library service was taken in May when a second meeting of the Boards of Halifax County Regional Library, Dartmouth Regional Library and the Halifax (City) Regional Library met to discuss union of the three Regions. The Deputy Minister of Education chaired a panel at which the three Chairmen presented different aspects of the proposal. Approval of the idea in principle was given and the Director of the Provincial Library and professional staff were asked to study the integration of services in the area and submit a report at a meeting in the fall."

University Libraries

Perhaps one of the most exciting projects in the Atlantic area is the cooperative efforts of the university librarians in the Association of Atlantic Universities (A.A.U.). I shall mention the individual Nova Scotian efforts in the reports following.

Dalhousie University lost its Librarian, Mr. J. P. Wilkinson, in June. He has been appointed Professor of Library Science at the Library School, University of Toronto, where he will teach Academic Librarianship. To date there has been no news of a new appointment. This Library has also lost Mrs. Jane Toward, Assistant Humanities Librarian. Miss Rebecca Nash, formerly Librarian of the University of King's College, has been appointed Assistant Librarian in the Humanities Division.

Dalhousie's part in the A.A.U. cooperative project was to produce a union list of serial holdings of the Association's libraries. It was decided to do this by means of data processing and to begin by first producing a holdings list of Dalhousie's own serials. This first step in the project has now been completed and a print-out is available at a cost of \$1 to A.A.U. members or \$2 to non-members.

Miss E. Beeson, Librarian of the **Dalhousie Law School Library**, reports that the plans for the new Law School building were completed and the formal sod-turning took place on July 13. The Library will occupy the top two floors of a five-storey building and has planned to hold 125,000 volumes and provide seating for 200 students. The top floor will be the main library floor and will house the present collection of most-used statutes, reports and treatises in an open stack arrangement which will integrate reading areas and



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shelves. There will be many carrels, a typing room, and a room for microcard and microfilm reading equipment. The Library will be carpeted throughout.

Miss Beeson attended the last annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries which was held in New York City in July, in conjunction with the Annual Conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, where the members endorsed a projected *Survey of Library Resources Supporting Legal Education and Research in Canada*, which shows the concern of all law librarians with the need for expansion of services and resources.

The **Medical-Dental Library** of Dalhousie University, under the direction of the new Librarian, Miss Doreen Fraser, has been undergoing a thorough reorganization in the past year. There has been a 100 percent change in staff, a 125 percent increase in staff and a 75 percent increase in overall budget, almost 400 percent for acquisitions. Last fall plans for a five-year development programme began with a special grant of \$4,500 for bibliographic materials. Further expenditures for reference materials will continue for three years at the rate of about \$12,000 a year.

The new Library, to occupy 20,000 sq. ft. in the Sir Charles Tupper Building has been planned over the past year and in June the K.W. Kellogg Foundation announced an unexpected grant of \$420,000 toward the cost of the library. In May and June the old Library had to be vacated and the Library was then moved into temporary quarters in an old house. About 17,000 volumes, packed in 1000 cartons have been stored for three years in a second house. Thus Miss Fraser reports "an exhilarating but exhausting last twelve months."

The **University of King's College** has a new Librarian, Miss Cathy Campbell, formerly of the Halifax County Regional Library.

Saint Mary's University announces the retirement of Miss Florence Foley, and the appointment of Miss Phyllis Westbury, of the Cape Breton Regional Library in Sydney, who will join the cataloguing staff in September. Mr. Wilfred Hoy, of Vancouver, will become Assistant Circulation Librarian.

Father G. Hallam reported that "due to innumerable and unspeakable delays" the new Library was not ready for occupancy by the middle of August, but he hopes it will be in some state of readiness by the middle of September. The first installment of stacks will provide immediate space for 80,000 volumes in open stacks, another 20,000 in storage. With the addition of a mezzanine in the main reading room in the future, capacity will be roughly 180,000 volumes. The new Library has come just in time as circulation has increased in the past year approximately 65 percent.

The microfilm collections have been greatly increased, and a microfiche collection begun by large purchases of backfiles of periodi-

cals and out of print books, mainly in the fields of philosophy, history and theology.

Saint Mary's part of the A.A.U. cooperative scheme was to set up a printing centre for the production of catalogue cards for A.A.U. libraries. This has now been in operation for six months and has produced 53,000 catalogue cards for seven participating university libraries. For the greater part of the time the press was not working to capacity.

Mr. M. R. Hussain, of the **Nova Scotia Technical College Library**, announces that they are planning to go ahead with the establishment of a microfilming centre as their project in A.A.U.

Mount Saint Vincent College, similar to all the other libraries, reports a shortage of space and staff in a rapidly growing library of 61,000 volumes. This will be alleviated in 1966 when the lower floor of the present Library Wing (which has been "leased" for other accommodations) is returned to the Library. This will provide another reading room and more stack space. When the proposed new academic building is completed the third storey of the same wing will also be converted into library space.

Sister Francis Dolores reports that her staff is working on the checklist of their periodicals for incorporation into the proposed A.A.U. Union List of Serials. This should be completed by early September.

St. Francis Xavier University has just moved into their new Angus L. MacDonal Library. It is a brick structure of Georgian architecture and is completely air-conditioned. It is designed with multi-tier stack arrangement accommodating 190,000 volumes and with a seating capacity of 500. There are two full floors with reading rooms and stack areas, plus two mezzanines with carrel seating for forty. "Of aesthetic appeal," Sister Regina Clare says, "we have our Hall of the Clans." This hall is dedicated to the memory of the early pioneer settlers of eastern Nova Scotia. On this floor are the special collections and audio room.

Dr. A. E. Betts, of **Pine Hill Divinity College** reports that he is hard at work standardizing their card catalogue prior to having the author cards microfilmed by the National Library.

Mother Storey of the **Junior College of the Sacred Heart** will be studying at the University of Montreal next year and the new Librarian will be Mother Elliott, a graduate of the University of British Columbia Library School.

The **Halifax County Vocational School** moved to new quarters in 1964 and since then they have been able to schedule regular library periods for the students. Mrs. Joanne Morris reports that they hope to schedule even more in the coming year.

Special Libraries

The special libraries have reported the same difficulties as those of the public, school and universities: lack of staff, facilities and space—and yet, all are optimistic and planning better things.

Miss Evelyn Campbell of the **Nova Scotia Research Foundation** reports that their Library will have its fifth move in the next two years. A new building with laboratories for industrial and basic scientific research will be built in Dartmouth and it will have a new and larger Library. Miss Campbell says that there will be no change in the policy of the Library and that it will continue to be all things to all men.

Miss Barbara Smith of the **Nova Scotia Museum of Science** says weakly that their Library "continues in its state of near-hibernation with the vision of a new museum building looming faintly on the horizon." All they can hope to do is maintain the status quo and meet the needs of the Museum staff primarily, since with a reading room consisting of one table and two chairs, it is difficult to cope with many people at a time. In spite of circumstances, the Library is busy, having as its patrons specialists in various fields of natural history, amateur naturalists, tourists and a growing number of students.

Miss Dorothy Bergey of the **Naval Research Establishment** has a busy year ahead, building up a reference catalogue for 30-day-loan reports, which is a supplement to the document catalogue of technical reports already held in the Library. This Library is now a distribution centre for technical reports to other Department of National Defence institutions in the Halifax area.

Miss Annabelle Taylor, formerly of the National Science Library in Ottawa, is now the new Librarian of the **Atlantic Regional Laboratories, National Research Council** and replaces Miss Marjorie Wickwire who retired in May. There are plans for building expansion which will result in more space for the Library, for additional stacks and study carrels. The Library has been completing and replacing standard periodical sets with micro-cards, and has ordered a new machine for reading them.

Miss Charlotte Allan, of the **Bedford Institute of Oceanography** reports that they now have a Library Committee to act in an advisory capacity. This Library has new furnishings, additional periodical racks and is revising its subscription list and starting an extensive binding program.

Miss Marjorie McPhail, the former Librarian of the Technological Station, Fisheries Research Board, is the new Librarian of the **Institute of Public Affairs**. She has been busy working on periodical holdings—and planning projects for the coming year.

Miss M. A. Stephanopoli, formerly of the Dalhousie Medical-Dental Library, is now the Librarian of the **Technological Station, Fisheries Research Board**.

Mrs. Mildred MacLaren of the **Public Archives of Nova Scotia** reports that library service to research workers has almost tripled in the last ten years. The staff at the Archives is also kept busy microfilming old Nova Scotian newspapers, community and family histories and any Nova Scotia manuscript material where the originals are not available. They have also begun compiling material for an encyclopedia of Nova Scotia place names as a contribution to the centennial celebrations.

As an added note, the **Halifax Library Association** had a very successful year; of special interest were three stimulating panel discussions on professional organizations, in particular the aims, membership requirements and responsibilities of our various library organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

Sylvia Fullerton,
Vice-President for Nova Scotia.

Classified

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Report of the Scholarship Committee

At the annual conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association in 1964 you will recall that Miss Evelyn Campbell, then Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, urged the membership to consider future plans for the Scholarship in the light of government loans, university grants, and other available scholarships and bursaries. Your current APLA Scholarship Committee can only repeat and underscore Miss Campbell's comments. Its members do this as library scholarship enthusiasts, and as believers that there is a place for scholarship assistance as a form of recruitment even in this day of educational handouts.

Your Scholarship Committee also believes that you must examine the cold hard facts. Briefly this is the situation.

The raising of funds for the Scholarship is becoming more and more difficult. We have awarded four scholarships of \$1,000 each in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1964. We were unable to do so in 1963 and 1965 because of insufficient funds. These funds are derived entirely by personal contributions and by the duly authorized automatic annual transfer of \$150 from the general funds of the Association.

The \$1,000 objective was reached more easily the first year when the financial assets of the disbanding New Brunswick Library Association were voted to APLA for this purpose. Each year we have also had a big assist from a friend of the profession who has contributed a very substantial sum to our scholarship fund. Even so, in 1963 and in 1965 we were unable to offer a scholarship.

At the present time it looks as if we could not make an award in 1966. As of August 19, we have \$483.73 in the Scholarship Fund. With the addition of the \$150 from the Association we can count on a total of \$633.73 in 1966. This leaves us with \$366.27 to raise among our members if we hope to award a scholarship in the spring of 1966.

One more fact which the Committee thinks the Association should know is that since August 1964, five people contributed \$175. to the fund. Of these, only three were Association members. The two friends of the library profession contributed more than two-thirds of the \$175.

Another aspect of the subject of scholarships which the membership may wish to consider in its discussion of the future of the APLA scholarship is the availability of other forms of assistance for qualified people wishing to attend library school. In fact, there are scholarships which are not all taken up because of lack of suitable applicants. It may be that our struggles to offer the APLA scholarship are unappreciated and unnecessary.

Should the Association, in its wisdom and after very serious consideration, decide against continuing the APLA scholarship, you

are faced with the satisfactory distribution of the funds currently in the bank and collected for this purpose with receipts for income tax purposes duly issued to the donors. This Committee suggests that with the approval of all donors since August 31, 1964 the funds might most suitably be turned over to the CLA for the Ruby Wallace Travelling Fellowship Fund. (Editor's note: During subsequent discussion, the membership approved this suggestion.) The Committee can think of no more appropriate gesture for this particular group than to assist in the fund which commemorates our highly respected and much beloved former member, president and good friend.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy Stuart,
Mary E. Cameron, Chairman,
APLA Scholarship Committee.

Report on the Feasibility of Appointing Trustee or Library Committee Member to the APLA Executive

The membership has requested that the APLA executive look into the feasibility of appointing a trustee or library committee member to the APLA executive. The executive has appointed a committee to look into this matter and after considerable thought the committee wishes to report that it does not recommend such an appointment at this time.

At the present time only one or two trustees are members of APLA and the committee feels it would not be in the best interests of the association for the same trustee to be appointed year after year, or to be the sole executive representative of a province. Furthermore, many of our members belong to types of libraries which do not have trustees or library committee members. In addition, APLA has benefited considerably from the fact that its members have worked together as a homogeneous group.

The committee feels that librarians should do all they possibly can to interest their own trustees in our association and to encourage their membership in it. If in the future trustee membership increased substantially, then the committee feels the matter could be reconsidered.

Helen H. Cummings
M. Kathleen Currie, Chairman

Report on the APLA Bulletin

Many of you may have thought that the venture into a commercially supported and printed *Bulletin* was a wild leap into outer space and that weightlessness was a condition of the Editors' minds. There have been delays on the two countdowns, but we are on our way into orbit.

The Editor's imagination, drive and hard work is primarily responsible for the *Bulletin's* success this year. As Assistant-Editor, I have been responsible for the physical production: design, layout and advertising.

Before mailing volume 29, no. 1, the Editor cancelled all complimentary subscriptions to the *Bulletin*. Since then 37 new subscriptions have been entered, 10 personal and 27 institutional. These have been from libraries across Canada and the United States.

The response from advertisers has been good and has made it possible for us to cover all expenses except for \$51.15. Of the

15 firms who have advertised, 11 took space for four issues at once. Eight of the advertisers are national Canadian firms, six are American, and only one is a local Maritime firm. This lack of local advertising is disturbing, and I strongly urge the membership to do all they can to obtain advertising from firms with whom they deal as librarians. Forms are available on which you might send me the names of local firms to whom I can send advertising information.

The Association's mailing plates have been transferred to the Assistant-Editor's office, after being maintained for years by Miss Alberta Letts & her staff at the Provincial Library. Our gratitude for this service. Acknowledgement, too, of Misses Evelyn Campbell and Sylvia Fullerton for their help with the proofreading & mailing of the last two issues of the *Bulletin*.

Respectfully submitted,

G. Hallam, S. J.
Assistant-Editor,
APLA Bulletin.

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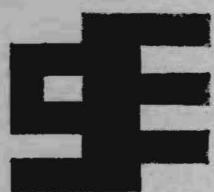
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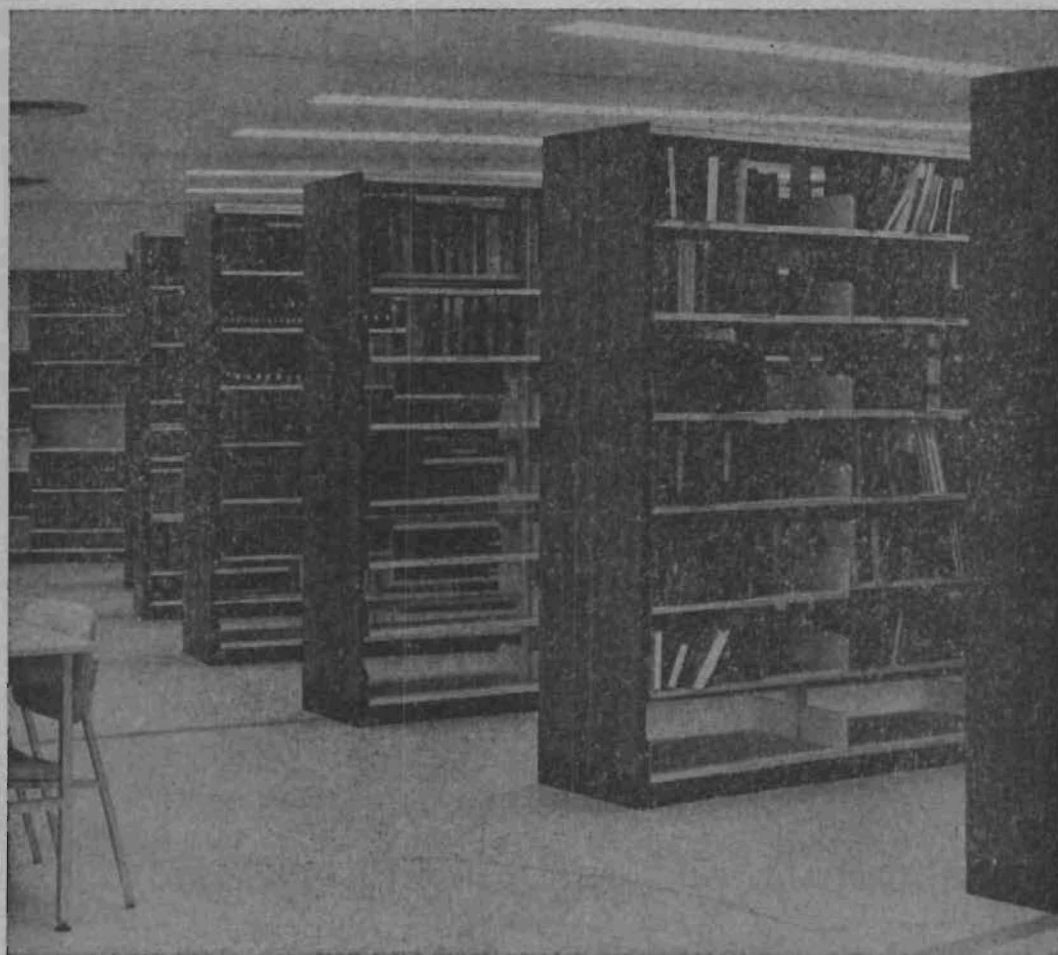


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