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The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

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LIBRARY TECHNICIANS ON THE MOVE

Ria Hodgson, Killam Library, Dalhousie University, for the APLA Interest Group on Library Technicians

Jean Weihs is well known in the library world. She received the 1986 Margaret Mann citation in Cataloguing and Classification in recognition of her pioneering efforts to standardize the bibliographic control of nonbook materials. She is chair of the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (1. **Library Resources & Technical Services Oct/Dec. 1986**) as well as director of the Library Techniques Program at Seneca college. In that capacity she gave a presentation at the Library Technicians Interest Group workshop "The Future of Library Technicians and What Curriculum Changes are Required" on June 22, 1986, at the CLA-ASTED conference in Quebec City. Summarizing, "she saw library technicians moving into the computer operations field and into what are now entry and middle level librarian positions, perhaps as technologists. Technicians will work both in private and public information facilities, and many will work at home. No matter where they are hired, continuing education will be a large part of their working lives; the library world is moving too quickly for librarians or technicians to be content with their basic education." (2. **Canadian Library Journal. Oct 86**) Irene Moadley in "The World that Awaits Us: Libraries of Tomorrow" also suggests that "there will be a need for continual retraining and re-education of staff at all levels, a process as important for the support staff as it is for the librarians and other professionals." (3. **Wilson Library Bulletin. Oct 1986**). These experienced women are echoing what is happening in the work place.

Educational institutions in the Maritimes have picked up on this message and are developing various Library Technicians Programs. These were watched with some interest and concern by the Atlantic Provinces Library Association in general, and the Interest Group on Library Technicians in particular. At the 46th annual Conference in Fredericton the Committee asked APLA to send a letter to these institutions encouraging them to follow the CLA approved **Guidelines for the Education of Library Technicians** discussed in the article "New Guidelines Developed for Library Technician Programs," by Margot Montgomery. Vol. 39, Issue 3, **Canadian Library Journal**, June 1982. The Committee also asked that APLA request the Canadian Library Association to investigate the setting up of an accreditation process for library technicians, library assistants, library arts and library studies programs. (See Resolution 3 of the Proceedings). This was rather timely. Not only was the committee concerned about the quality, usefulness and effect of the new programs, at the CLA level it was questioned whether monies should not be spent on establishing a system for L.T. programs rather than a Canadian accreditation system for Library

Schools.

To help make this more meaningful the concept of accreditation needs to be clarified. The nearest to a generally accepted, current definition is the one accepted by the Council on Post-secondary Accreditation (COPA), which states that "accreditation is a process by which an institution of post secondary education periodically evaluates its educational activities, in whole or in part, and seeks an independent judgment that it substantially achieves its own educational objectives and is generally equal to comparable institutions for specialized units." (4. **Understanding Accreditation: K.E. Young et. al. San Francisco, 1983**).

The essential elements of the process are:

1. a clear statement of educational objectives;
2. a directed self study focused on these objectives;
3. an onsite evaluation by a selected group of peers;
4. a decision by an independent commission that the institution or unit is worthy of accreditation.

It is suggested that the definition should be used only as a guideline for an on-going process which must be taken to see that the public interest is clearly served and that it encourages and assists institutions to evaluate and improve their educational quality, rather than criticize it. The voluntary, self-regulatory, non-governmental aspects of the evaluation process must not be compromised. Accreditation should not be seen as a test taken every five or ten years, a kind of quality control or status symbol. It may be that, but it should aim to be much more. It is a costly, time consuming, painstaking business, which must be done properly to be effective. To have a statement of objectives without a follow up self-study, to see if these objectives can be and are met, is useless and frustrating. A self-evaluation which is not measured against others does not reveal anything new. The whole needs to be decided on by a credible outside independent body to be meaningful.

If done well the process will benefit the institutions providing the programs, the graduating students, the employers and others. Federal and Provincial governments look at it in determining eligibility for certain funds, as do foundations and philanthropists.

The APLA Committee on Library Technicians would like to see this process become a reality for the new programs now being developed in the Maritimes and hopes APLA and CLA will assist in bringing this about. Paraprofessionals are often thwarted in their efforts to be recognized and are often taken over or are included in dominant professional associations (Young, p. 79). This happens not only in the library professions, but also in the

medical, engineering, and legal world. This does not need to be a problem, however, each party can recognize the other in their own right. Accreditation is not only a vehicle to insure that programs to prepare library technicians meet specified educational requirements, but it helps. It is not primarily a certification tool, but it is tempting to see it that way. It is not necessary in landing that wonderful job, but it may help. It is not the only way to upgrade one's skills, get that promotion, but it may make it easier. Accreditation is not the only interest of the L.T. Committee - that would be most inappropriate and misleading, but we feel we should support the concept and encourage others to do the same.

Margaret Mary Kimmel writes about the American Library Association's Committee on Accreditation in the Winter, 1987 issue of **Top of the News**. It is the committee which currently accredits Canadian Library Schools. She defines accreditation as a process of peer review, enabling an occupational group to consider carefully the way in which new members are socialized into the group. It can monitor principles and practices that are based on experience and handed down, it can also encourage new knowledge and new directions. The committee was established in 1900. It develops and formulates standards which change with the times. The latest were re-affirmed in 1981. They are contained in a small twelve-page document stating "criteria by which the schools define their programs and by which the COA reviews those programs: goals and objectives, curriculum, faculty, students, governance and administration, and facilities." It is the responsibility of the individual school to define its program through carefully thought-out goals and objectives that provide an educational program consistent with the needs of the profession and responsive to the needs of the school's primary constituents. It is the school that says what the program will be, the school that hires the faculty, the school that defines the curriculum and admits the students. The school operates in the context of a university and must maintain enough independence to be responsible for its program and facilities. The COA monitors that responsibility, making sure that the school does what it says it will.

In order to be accredited or reaccredited

under the 1972 "Standards," each school must prepare a document known as a "self-study." This document must report on each one of the six standards by answering a series of questions. The report is sent to the committee, which reads, reviews, and accepts it (or not) as a workable document. When the self-study report has been accepted, the COA usually agrees to field a team of site visitors. All the work of the team and the committee begins with what the school says about itself and its mission.

These self-study reports are public documents and are supposed to be reviewed by a school's constituent groups, such as alumni or employers.

COA must review all the programs in the United States and Canada for the first degree at the graduate level of schools that apply for consideration. A school is usually visited by a site team every seven years. Those involved in a new program must submit a self-study and have it approved before the committee will field a site team. Whether a new program or old, once the self-study report has been accepted and the team approved, that team becomes the eyes and ears of COA. It is required to read and clarify questions arising out of the self-study, out of situations at the school or out of documents provided to the team when they arrive. Once accredited, the schools are required to submit an annual report that is carefully reviewed by the COA. This yearly evaluation may be the cause for serious concern and may warrant, in the committee's view, another visit that may COA would have the responsibility to demand clarification. If a school says that it provides education for those who serve the information needs of the young and yet offers no course, faculty, or facilities supporting that claim, it may be liable for false advertising, (**Top of the News, pp. 144, 145**) the L.T. Committee feels that these principles could well be used as guidelines for setting up an accreditation system for Library Technician programs in the Maritimes. If accreditation is viewed as a verification that the institution is committed to on-going self-examination and quality improvement, that is, a mechanism for quality enhancement, the library world will be well served.

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APLA CONFERENCE '87

May 28 - 31, 1987

Don't pencil this weekend into your daybook. Do it in ink! Do it now. Underline it. Come for "A Future Glance." Everything from the union implications of technological change to a spider's-eye view of the future — Spider Robinson's eye, that is. Not only all those things, but also two - count them, two — fullscale, rave review, all-day CLA seminars, one for Library trustees and one on the new day for copyright. You may even get a view of the Digby Gut from your hotel room window. Who could turn it down?

APLA BULLETIN

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

Annual membership in the Association costs \$15.00 and includes a subscription to the **APLA Bulletin**. Single copies of the **Bulletin** are available for \$3.00.

Submissions for the **Bulletin** (typed double-spaced), news and correspondence should be sent to the Editor. The deadline for submissions is the

first of the month preceding the month of issue, i.e., August 1, October 1, December 1, February 1, April 1 and June 1. All correspondence regarding advertising should be addressed directly to the Advertising Editor, who can provide details of display and classified advertising rates.

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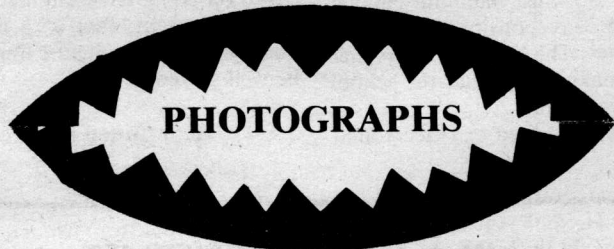
result in the loss of accreditation. The review of the annual report, then, is an annual review of the school's accredited status. It is a point at which the committee is alert to changes and developments that might affect the program of the school as stated in its goals and objectives document.

In preparing the self-study report, the school is asked to consider each standard separately and to describe ways in which the program demonstrates compliance with the standard. The statement on faculty, for instance, insists that the faculty be "sufficient to carry out the curriculum," that it demonstrate "sustained productive scholarship," and that the faculty teach in an area of competence. There is not requirement, however, that faculty demonstrate competence in all areas of service or that the

(Continued From Page 1)

full-time faculty have a commitment to one type of service or another. The committee must evaluate, however, whether or not the faculty is competent to carry out the mission that the school has defined for itself.

The same is true for the curriculum. The "Standards" very specifically do not require any one course or type of course. The curriculum is not defined by the "Standards" or by COA, but by the school, and it must carry out the goals and objectives of the school. The "Standards" do recognize that a school may have a single focus, provided that the principles and practices common to the profession are included in the curriculum. If a school insists that it aims to educate professionals to serve the information needs of the whole community, yet fails to define 'whole community,' the



THE BULLETIN NEEDS PHOTOGRAPHS! PLEASE REMEMBER, WHEN SUBMITTING MATERIAL TO THE BULLETIN, THAT WE LIKE TO HAVE ACCOMPANYING PHOTOGRAPHS, IF POSSIBLE. EVEN IF YOU ARE NOT SUBMITTING AN ARTICLE, IF YOU HAVE AN INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPH OF A LIBRARY EVENT OR ACTIVITY, AN INDIVIDUAL OR A GROUP, THEN PLEASE THINK OF SHARING THAT PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE READERS OF THE BULLETIN. Black and white photographs are preferred, because these provide a clearer image for reproduction in a newsprint medium such as the **Bulletin**, with 3" X 5" or 5" X 7" being the preferred sizes. If submitting photographs, please provide details of the activity depicted and names of all persons appearing, and let us know if you wish the photograph(s) to be returned. THANK YOU!

From the President's Desk

In this column I would like to return to a topic mentioned two columns ago: the continuing work of the President's Commission on Organization of the Canadian Library Association. The Commission has circulated for comment 84 recommendations. It should be stressed that these have been circulated for comment and do not constitute official CLA policy. At the same time, they do provide a framework for future discussion of the issues involved and thus require close scrutiny.

Recommendations 27-28 are particularly important for APLA. They suggest that all members of the provincial regional and territorial associations be declared members of CLA (27) and that all future members of CLA join it through one of the above associations (28). Later in the list it is suggested that "an attempt should be made to reduce the combined fee for joining CLA and one of the Provincial Library Associations from its present level under the new federated structure" (76), and that the membership fees be related to the cost of services provided by the constituent groups with the budgets of those groups based on their membership revenues (79). It is also suggested that all associations be encouraged to hold their annual meetings in conjunction with CLA (29) and that CLA hold its annual conference in conjunction with the annual conference of a local association (41).

It is difficult to characterize the impact of such a reform in terms that are not loaded. About a quarter of the APLA membership is shared with CLA. Three quarters have chosen, for whatever reason, not to become members of CLA. It is unfortunate that the proportion is as high as it is, and it is possible that renewal at CLA will decrease the number of individuals who do not choose to join that association. However, in this region it is likely that there will remain a significant number who will not elect to join the national association, particularly as APLA continues to fund reasonably priced local workshops and other continuing education opportunities and hold an annual conference of some significance in the region. These individuals would then have some very poor alternatives. They could resign from all professional associations, re-create APLA outside of CLA, or strengthen local or provincial associations in the region. It is hard to believe that any of these courses represent an improvement.

Of course, as I have pointed out, the recommendations are still in the talking stage within CLA. The representatives of the provincial, territorial and regional associations have urged CLA to go slow in this area. The APLA executive's action was reported in the last issue of the **BULLETIN**. Even if CLA decides to go ahead in this manner, APLA has the option of refusing to participate. This would certainly cost APLA its seat on the CLA Council, but it is possible that this would be considered a small price for the continued viability of our Association. In all probability each of the provincial associations in the region would then be approached. If there were provinces with traditional CLA members and yet no association joined to CLA, individual membership would have to be reconsidered, or the individual members could be declared to be members of a new association or associations.

It is notable that neither group of scenarios appears to accomplish the goal of strengthening the CLA. There are some recommendations that focus on increasing the membership by making CLA more active at the local level and

more attractive to current non-members but the suggestions concerning the federation of associations do not advance this goal appreciably. The remaining recommendations can be grouped together as follows.

The first three recommendations propose to increase the Association's activity in the area of "seeking to influence government policies and programs federally and provincially." This is a widely approved goal for CLA but one which has a small immediate impact on individuals. In undertaking to accomplish this sort of goal, the Association is acting on behalf of the large library community in Canada, including libraries as institutions, library trustees, librarians and other library staff, and those in the general public who have an interest in better library service.

Recommendations four and five suggest the establishment of a new CLA division, "perhaps with the name Technical Services," possibly to be built in collaboration with CAIS and the Canadian chapters of ASIS. This is an extremely interesting proposal viewed from a number of angles. In contrast to the first group of recommendations, this group is aimed specifically at individuals who are potential CLA members. Further, it proposes a new type of division. The existing CLA divisions are, with the exception of the Canadian Library Trustees Association, type-of-library grouping. Type-of-service groupings are inter-groups under the current structure, and while Information Technology is not a type of service, it has the same sort of potential for creating conflict between divisions that the establishment of, say, a Technical Services Division would.

Recommendations six, seven and eight are aimed at revitalizing the existing divisions by encouraging local chapters (6), division-sponsored workshops and lectures (7), and financial autonomy (8). These are potentially quite good ideas. Speaking personally, I would welcome Atlantic regional chapters of C.A.P.L., C.A.S.L.I., C.A.C.U.L. and the rest. I see no conflict with APLA in this matter and would go so far as to suggest that the regional chapter meetings at the time of the APLA conference would strengthen both APLA and CLA. APLA does not have any type-of-library organization at this time, and I feel that such organization via a local chapter of a CLA division would be well received, serve a valid purpose, and help tie the region to the national scene in a way that a seat on the CLA council does not.

These are followed by a large group (nos. 9-26) of recommendations suggesting that CLA review its inter-groups, fund those that remain viable and scrap the rest. As this is the sort of thing that APLA has done with its committees, the suggestion seems eminently sensible. Alan MacDonald once remarked that every time someone in Canada has a good idea, a Newfoundlander has it a half-hour earlier. Obviously, a paraphrase comparing Ontario to the Atlantic Region is equally true. Because I still see a conflict between older, type-of-library divisions and the newly proposed division, I note particularly recommendation 13 which suggests that if the new division is established, inter-groups concerned with information services, technical services, circulation and online users, may well become redundant. With the amount of overlap and conflict that is apparent, the new division seems a curious priority.

Following the recommendations concerning the federation of associations, the impact thins out considerably.

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NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES

NEWS - NEW BRUNSWICK

Ken Moore

Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library:

During the Canadian Children's Book Festival in November, Michele Lemieux, a Quebec author and illustrator of children's books visited the Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Libraries. More than 100 people were enthused by the presentation.

Due to a shortage of funds in the materials' budget, and despite numerous requests for new books coming from board members and users of individual public libraries, book ordering in the Haut-Saint-Jean region ceased in December. It will resume only around the end of March.

Miss Marcelle Bouchard, was hired on January 5, 1987 for the MGR W.J. Conway Public Library in Edmundston, as head of the children's department.

University of New Brunswick:

The Harriet Irving Library (U.N.B.) is to be the recipient of a grant of \$9,500.00 from the Public Archives/Canadian Council of Archives which will fund the sorting and listing of the Robert Hazen collection of manuscripts.

Katherine Hilder, UNB, has completed acquisition of \$50,000.00 worth of Loyalist manuscript material. Funding was provided by SSHRC. The next step will be an inventory and index to the whole Loyalist collection.

Moncton:

The big news in Moncton was the final approval by the federal government on June 25 for the spending of \$2.7 million toward the construction of a new library. Construction of the facility which will include the library is scheduled to begin soon.

Moncton librarian appointed to board: Claude Potvin, Albert-West Moreland-Kent Regional Librarian, was recently appointed to the advisory group on National Library Services for handicapped persons. The group's purpose is to advise the national librarian on the coordination and development of a national program of library service to disabled persons by making recommendations on products, standards and services.

On May 3, the trustees of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library met at the Universite de Moncton along with some trustees from other regions for a workshop based on the 'WILL' (Workshop in Library Leadership) tapes. Everyone had an opportunity to participate in two group sessions. Many of those attending expressed satisfaction with both the format and the content of the workshop. Attendance was impressive with forty-two people participating.

Mount Allison University:

Mount Allison University has selected Tom Eadie of Waterloo University as their new University Librarian. He takes over July 1st.

Mount Allison has completed the Winthrop Pickard Bell Acadian Recon Project and has received from UTLAS both fiche and paper formats of the catalogue. The project started in 1982 and received approximately \$146,000 in funding from SSHRC.

Mount Allison Library has acquired books in Print Plus and Ulrich's Plus on compact laser disc, and a Hitachi CD-ROM player to access them.

Peter Higham began a tenure-track position as music librarian at Mount A. December 15, 1986. He comes to Mount Allison from Memorial University.

Saint John Regional:

Andre Paris, the "Founding Librarian" of Le Cormoran has moved to Ottawa to pursue a career in academic librarianship.

Sylvie Nadeau is the new librarian at Le Cormoran. Sylvie, 1984 graduate of the library school at University of Montreal, comes to us from Drummondville, where she was "Founding Librarian" of the library in a penal institution.

Joann Hamilton, formerly of Moose Jaw Public Library, accepted the position of Children's Librarian in the Saint John region and has already mounted a strong public relations program.

The Saint John Free Public Library has presented a proposal for a microcomputer to the city of Saint John. Primary use will be in the information centre.

For the second year in a row, Barbara Malcolm is teaching a class at the University of N.B. (creative writing class) on research methods. The department is already getting "bookings" for consultations based on this teaching.

A beautiful tapestry titled, "Saint John Infra-red", by New Brunswick weaver Adrienne Landry was hung on the rear wall of the main floor of the Central Library. This commissioned work is drawing much praise from the patrons.

The Saint John Free Public Library received a considerable bequest from a former patron for the purchase of large print and talking books.

Illustrators Michele Lemieux and Olena Kassian were the highlights of the Children's Book Festival in '86, as they presented exciting and informative sessions at the east branch, Kennebecasis Public, St. Croix and Ross Memorial Libraries.

The Saint John Regional Library Board nominated Kenneth Smith of Sussex as chairman, Dale Calder of Campobello as vice chairman and Frances Corbett of Saint John as finance chairman.

York Regional Library:

The Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage has approved the establishment of two new public-school libraries. Both are in the York region; the Doaktown Community School Library and the Harvey Public-School Library. Funds to hire staff and acquire books and other materials became available in August 1986 and both libraires were opened for service in September 1986.

The annual statistics report for the regional and public libraries became available in October 1986. Figures show that library service is available in the province to 81.5% of the population through 54 libraries and 8 bookmobiles. There were 213,499 citizens holding membership cards, the circulation of material totaled 3,196,619 and the total holdings in the five library regions was 1,320,157 books and other materials.

The third issue of the newsletter was distributed in January 1987. Both publications are available at NBLs.

Jocelyne Lebel has been asked to become a member of the study of photocopying in Canada to represent the provincial and territorial directors. The committee held its first meeting in Toronto in January and the study was underway in early February.

Luci Laperriere was appointed to the staff of NBLs as a librarian III on December 1, 1986. Lucie has had previous experience with working at NBLs and the staff was pleased to see her become a member of the regular staff.

NEWS—NOVA SCOTIA

Jerry Miner

Council of Nova Scotia Archives. The Fall '86 Conference was a joint meeting with the New Brunswick Council in Amherst, N.S. The theme was Archives, Architecture and Industry and was attended by over 50 people.

Efamol Research Institute Library, Kentville, N.S. an update of the Evening Primrose Oil bibliography is scheduled. **Chris Toplack,** Librarian, doesn't anticipate any problem with the provincial tax commission this time.

Metro University Presidents Committee, Halifax. A satellite distance education channel may be in the future for metro area universities. Northern Telecom, through its University/Interaction program, is loaning the expertise of a marketing executive for four months to the Metro University Presidents Committee (MUPC) to study the feasibility of developing a co-operative satellite channel for distance education for universities, industries and other institutions. Mount Saint Vincent University secured the executive loan on behalf of MUPC.

Northern Telecom is currently carrying out a feasibility study examining the possibilities for the development of a pilot educational satellite broadcast project for the metro universities and Atlantic Canada through Telesat Canada.

The study will include meetings with educational television practitioners and academics; exploratory meetings with potential industrial participants; market forecasts and alternative system modeling; technical and economic evaluations for alternatives.

The feasibility study, now underway, is expected to reach completion by the Spring of 1987.

Mount Saint Vincent University. A new building is in the planning stages at the University, and is slated for completion in the summer of 1988. The building will house library, computer, audiovisual and distance education (TV) services. The largely modular structure, to be located near Seaton Academic Center, will allow for integration of many functions, thus blurring to some degree the familiar distinctions between services. The integration of services is intended to enhance users' convenience and the efficiency of the operations.

Saint Mary's University. The Professional Librarians' Bargaining Unit of the Saint Mary's University Faculty Union has ratified a new two-year contract retroactive to September 1, 1986. The new agreement will effect a salary increase of 4.5% to scale in each of the two years. A Librarian I will begin at \$21,775; Librarian II at \$24,935; Librarian III at \$31,639; and Librarian IV at \$38,879.

Other major changes include the revision of criteria for appointment and promotion, a ninety-day sick leave, two-day paternity leaves, and the addition of sexual orientation and place of residence to the non-discrimination clause.

NEWS - NEWFOUNDLAND

George Beckett

Cabot Institute of Applied Arts and Technology is the name of the College of Trades and Technology, St. John's, Newfoundland as of September 1, 1986. The change of name is part of the reorganization of post secondary education in the Province and brings with it a change in mandate which will be implemented over a three year period.

Cabot Institute will continue to offer two and three year programs and has been authorized to investigate the feasibility of a number of new programs. All non-diploma level programs are scheduled to be delivered through the newly created community college system.

Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists has published its annual guide to archival repositories in Newfoundland and Labrador and the **Report on a Survey of Archives in Newfoundland, 1986.** ANLA has also taken an active role in studying practical means of bringing paper conservation expertise and facilities to Newfoundland. A program has been proposed for training Newfoundlanders at the Queen's University Graduate School and at the Public Archives of Canada. Federal and provincial assistance are expected with this initiative. The Provincial Libraries Board has approved the proposal in principle and Memorial University Library has offered support. The long-term goal is to evaluate the cooperative enterprise which exists in New Brunswick with the leadership of **Harold Holland,** Provincial Conservator.

NEWS - PRINCE EDWARD

Susanne Manovill

University of Prince Edward Island

As follow-up of A.P.L.A. Workshops on Book Repair and Preservation, held in Charlottetown, October 31 and November 3, 1986, the Robertson Library is applying for two student assistants for book repair under the 'Challenge '87' grant. If approved, staff members who took the APLA workshop would train and supervise the students to repair books in the Robertson Library during the four summer months of 1987.

A special studies course for teacher librarians and interested teachers will be offered during the second summer school, July 2 - August 18, 1987.

Provincial Libraries

The public libraries located in Souris and Montague have recently completed enlargement of their facilities.

Prof. Jon Stott, Professor of Children's Literature at the University of Alberta was in PEI on October 16th and addressed public librarians, school librarians and teachers at the CP Hotel in Charlottetown. His lecture was well attended by participants from many areas of the Island. He spoke on spiral sequence story curriculum from Kindergarten to Grade 3.

The Provincial Library participated in the Annual Workshop for Community School Instructors, held January 16 - 17, 1987. Bill Ledwell promoted the use of audio visual media for instruction in teaching adults and Judy Blakeney promoted the use of books to supplement knowledge and skills learned in the Community Schools Program.

Kathy Stinson, well-known children's author participated in the Canadian Children's Book Festival held November 15th - 22nd, 1986, in Prince Edward Island. She visited many Island libraries, toured Island schools reading from her many books and was interviewed on TV and radio. She was given a most enthusiastic airport reception by Grade 3 students from Sherwood who were dressed in red and carried signs and balloons imprinted: **Red is Best.** The colours in her books were the theme for the decorations at the reception. Claudia Mitchell was the coordinator of the wine and cheese party which the UPEI Bachelor of Education students hosted in her honour for school librarians.

NEWS FROM THE NEWFOUNDLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The latter half of 1986 proved to be an extremely busy time for the executive of the Newfoundland Library Association. The major event of the fall was Library Week (Nov. 14-21), the theme of which was: "Literacy: it's never too late."

In support of the theme of literacy the Association sent to its member libraries a poster, "Literacy Pursuit," which was also a game; a list of suggested Library Week Activities; a contest; and a short bibliography on literacy. The Association received over 1500 entries to its contest. The two winners were Perry Curtis (grade 4) from Windsor, Newfoundland and Lisa Humby (grade 6) from Wabush, Labrador. In further support of Library Week, Gail Hogan worked extremely hard to find sponsors and to arrange radio and television publicity for the week's activities. In addition, the Association was able to have a number of local authors speak in various centres throughout Newfoundland and Labrador during Library Week. This was made possible by a grant from the Newfoundland and Labrador Arts Council. The response to these talks has been very positive.

Although many people provided very enthusiastic comments about Library Week activities, others expressed doubt about the suitability of the theme. Still others reported that the timing was inopportune owing to other special topic "weeks" or to the pressure of school assignments at that time.

The Fall General Meeting, held Dec. 4, followed the literacy theme as well. With the aid of a generous donation from APLA, the NLA was able to offer two interesting speakers at this meeting: Dr. Linda Inkpen, a member of the Newfoundland Royal Commission on Employment and Unemployment, and Joan Brown-Hicks of the Halifax City Regional Library.

Dr. Inkpen reviewed the Commission's findings on education levels and employment, both provincially and nationally, describing how the Commission came to realize that educational and training concerns were going to be fundamental to its inquiry.

Joan Brown-Hicks, who is the Coordinator of Community Services with the Halifax City Regional Library, described the development of an effective literacy programme at that library's North Branch. She outlined some of the many problems facing both library staff and those in need of such a programme and discussed some of the solutions the North Branch has found.

Earlier in the fall the NLA also wrote to Mr. Charles Power, Minister, Department of Career Development and Advanced Studies, regarding the restructuring of the Newfoundland post-secondary education system. The Association wished to express its concern that the government give sufficient consideration to the provision of the necessary library materials and staff in order to support the new educational institutions and their curricula. In reply, the Minister stated that everyone in his department agreed that up to date libraries have to be a very important component in the new system. He was confident that the Boards of Governors of the new institutions would ensure that qualified staff were available as well.

Finally, members of the Association established a Microcomputer Interest Group and held their first meeting in November. During that meeting there were demonstrations of some software packages and of online bibliographic searching. The meeting was well attended.

CLA SEMINARS

MAKING MICROS WORK FOR YOU.	London	- April 10
How to manage a microcomputer based	Saint John, N.B.	- May 28
Library Automaton Project. Seminar	Vancouver	- June 11
Leader - Jane Beaumont	THE EFFECTIVE TRUSTEE. Seminar	
Ottawa	Leader - Sue Dutton	
Calgary	Kingston	- May 16
Regina	St. John	- May 30
Vancouver		

LAWBREAKERS OR LAWMAKERS?
Librarians and Copyright. Seminar Leaders
- Francoise Hebert and Wanda Noel

For more information on the cost, time and exact location please contact Mary Jane Maffini, or Susanne Fletcher, CLA, 200 Elgin Street, Ste. 602, Ottawa, Ontario, K2P 1L5 (613) 232-9625.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Cabot Institute of Applied Arts and Technology:

Pamela Morgan has been appointed Librarian at the Topsail Campus Resource Centre. Pam graduated with an MLIS from McGill in May 1986. Since graduation she has been employed with the Regional Library of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in St. John's.

Patricia Rahal has been appointed Manager, Educational Resources, with responsibility for all campus Learning Centres, Audio-Visual software and hardware, reproduction, CMI and CAI packages.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Dalhousie University Libraries:

Ms. Elaine Boychuk has accepted the position of Associate University Librarian for Technical Services effective March 2, 1987. Ms. Boychuk was formerly College Librarian, Mount Royal College, Calgary. She has had a wide range of experience as a library consultant for Alberta Culture, at the University of Alberta and as a teacher-librarian. Her undergraduate and professional degrees are from the University of Alberta.

Ian Colford has accepted a position as Librarian in the Information Services Department of Killam Library, Dalhousie University. Mr. Colford obtained an MA in English from Dalhousie University in 1982 and an MLS in 1985. He completed a BSc at Saint Mary's University in 1979. Since graduating from library school Mr. Colford has been employed at the library of the Technical University of Nova Scotia. In addition to his duties in Information Services, Mr. Colford assumes responsibility for Collections work as the Subject Specialist for English. Mr. Colford began working at the Killam Library in January, 1987. **Clement Tremblay**, with a B.A. from Laval and MLS from Dalhousie, has joined the Killam Library Cataloguing Department as Catalogue Librarian, effective January 19, 1987. He had one and a half years of automated cataloguing and related library experience at Acadia, St. Mary's and Canadian Mental Health Association Library.

South Shore Regional Library:

Lester Himmelman retired after more than 11 years of driving a bookmobile through Lunenburg and Queen Counties for the South Shore Regional Library.

From the President

(Continued from Page 2)

Recommendation 30 appears aimed at groups like The Canadian Association of Map Libraries and the Association of Canadian Music Libraries and recommends that they be asked to consider whether their objectives could be served just as well as part of CLA. Recommendations 31 and 64-73 are aimed at improving communication between librarians in Canada outside CLA's publishing program. The recommendations range from distribution of minutes and resolutions (31) to greater accessibility to ENVOY (66) to wider availability of mailing lists (68). Recommendations 32-39 deal with a restructuring of CLA, essentially eliminating the Board, and some attendant housekeeping. Recommendations 40-45 deal with the annual conference (40 suggests that it be continued) and resolutions submitted to it. The recommendations on resolutions are rather interesting in that they envision year-round submission (43), dropping the pre-resolutions session (44) and continuing the notion that resolutions are not binding on the governing body (45). With the dog's breakfast that the first two leave us, the third is easily understood.

A review of the Association's

publishing program is suggested in recommendations 46-63. Several bits should be noted: the discontinuation of CLJ (54); new format and name for FELICITER (47) (50); the availability by subscription of the complete minutes of the Governing Body (49); reinstatement of the OCCASIONAL PAPERS series (55); investigation of the possibility of a new journal (working title: Canadian Journal of Library research) (56); a membership handbook (61); and a revised membership directory (62).

The remaining recommendations include several that deal with fees, but there is nothing startling in them. I have already mentioned 76 & 79 at the outset of the article. Graduated fees are reaffirmed, with the possibility of going for three categories from the present two (77); fees are suggested for both divisions and interest groups (78); and that institutional fees be reviewed (80-82). Finally it is suggested that local trustees organizations be integrated in some way (83) and that reciprocal fees be considered with ASTED (84).

Some of the recommendations are trivial, some far reaching. Unfortunately, the most far-reaching appear the least beneficial to either APLA or CLA.

Richard H. Ellis

John Coutts Library Services Ltd.

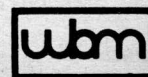
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UPCOMING EVENTS

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists. The Annual General Meeting and weekend workshop/colloquium are planned. The sessions will be sponsored jointly by ANLA and the Museums Association of Newfoundland and Labrador to create a coalition with other heritage groups with regional memberships. Contact: Nancy Grenville, ANLA, Colonial Building, Military Rd., St. John's, Nfld. A1C 2C9.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Council of Nova Scotia Archives will be sponsoring two workshops: March 27 - Arrangement and Description Workshop, March 28 - Roundtable on Photographs. Both workshops will be held at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia. (Tel. 902-423-9115, ext. 42). Contact person: Sandra Haycock.

Council of Nova Scotia Archives Fall Conference, October 23-25, 1987. The conference will be held at the Beaton Institute,

Sydney, Cape Breton and will focus on Archival Sources for Primary Industries.

Nova Scotia Library Association. The South Shore Regional Library will host the 1987 Conference in late September.

1988 L.A.A./I.F.L.A. Pre-conference Seminar. Sydney, Australia - to be held on the opening day of L.A.A. biennial conference Saturday 27 August 1988, 0900 - 1600 hr.

Ann Barrett, Librarian, Kellogg Library
Tim Ruggles, Librarian, Kellogg Library

AUTOCARD II is software designed to provide a specific set of cataloguing products: cards (main entry, shelf list, added entries), spine labels, book card labels and an acquisition or booklist. This software is designed and produced in Canada and is aimed at the special library market.

AUTOCARD will run on MS DOS 2.0 or later, and any IBM PC, XT, AT or compatible. A typical floppy disk will hold

Council of Nova Scotia Archives. Has anyone used NUTSHELL, a database management package published by Leading Edge? Sandra Haycock, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1W4.

Cabot Institute of Applied Arts and Technology, St. Johns, Nfld. A total of nine microcomputers for student use are be-

ing placed in the Main Campus Library and AV Centre. These are intended to provide opportunities for students to use micros outside of scheduled class periods for practice, assignments, etc. Word Perfect, Lotus 1-2-3- and Base III packages are currently available and some CAI packages will be available shortly.

SOFTWARE REVIEW AUTOCARD II

approximately 128 records; a hard disk would eliminate any storage concerns.

The initial menus and screen in AUTOCARD are very easy and straight forward to use, and are formatted in a clear, uncluttered style. Each individual record has plenty of space for detailed information: 2500 characters/record, 1200 characters/added entries, 500 characters/notes, and up to 50 subject and 17 name entries. If the text does not fit on one card it is automatically carried on to the subsequent cards.

The program features self-inserting punctuation according to AACR II, however the records are not MARC formatted.

For those unfamiliar with standard catalogue card conventions (characters per line, lines per card etc.), sample cards and conventions are outlined in the manual. Unfortunately, AUTOCARD does not have these conventions programmed in as defaults. Instead, the user must enter the conventions each time a printing is required.

Despite this annoying prerequisite, the cards and labels actually produced are very well laid out. Punctuation, spacing, upper and lower case are all accurate on the final product. Cards are formatted in paragraph style and can be printed justified or unjustified.

AUTOCARD provides searching capabilities on stored records. The producers recommend searching by record number (which is printed on each card produced), though searching can also be performed on author, title, ISBN or call number. The record number is obviously preferred by the producer because the other search fields are so unforgiving. Any variation from the record in spacing, punctuation, capitalization, spelling will result in records missed. This leaves lots of room for possible errors.

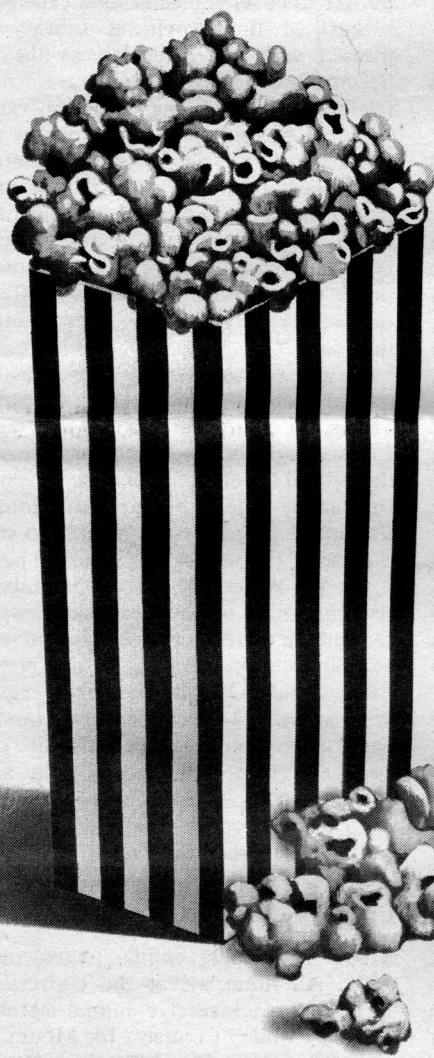
A supplemental program called BOOKLIST comes with AUTOCARD. It is not available from the main menu, to access this program, you must exit to DOS and reenter LIST. The main function of BOOKLIST is to alphabetize up to 300 records by main entry, and produce a resulting acquisitions list or bibliography. There is room to put notes into the list which offers the option to include annotations.

The resulting list is very nicely designed. Searching is also available on BOOKLIST on the added entry fields. This would allow for an author or subject arranged list. But again the term searched must be **exact** or records will be missed!

In general, the program performs its stated tasks very well, i.e. the production of cards and labels. The searching function lacks sophistication and flexibility, but its performance does match its producer's claims. This program can safely be recommended for the library that has these stated requirements and no others, and has the budget to pay for this fairly high priced package (\$400.00)

Realistically, however, most libraries today would expect to do more with their cataloguing records than just print cards and labels. They could be downloading cataloguing records directly from bibliographic utilities (CATLINE, UTLAS etc), they could be using MARC format in preparation for future automation, they could be generating book catalogues, they could be participating in automated union lists, or they could be preparing for an online public access catalogue! Libraries wanting any of these capabilities are advised to search the market place for alternate packages or systems.

For a demonstration disk of AUTOCARD II write: M.A. Leger, SERVI-COMP Inc., 4999 St. Catherine St. W., Suite 325, Westmount, Quebec, H3Z 1T3.



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TELEFACSIMILE PROJECT AT NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

Claire Morash, Nova Scotia Provincial Library

From October 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986, the Nova Scotia Provincial Library participated with the National Library of Canada and the University of Alberta in a project designed to test the use of telefacsimile equipment for interlibrary loan messaging and document delivery.

The Telefacsimile Project evolved from a 1984 recommendation of the National Library Advisory Board. Recognizing the need to study new technologies that might have an impact on interlibrary loan and document delivery, the Advisory Board saw telefacsimile as a logical vehicle for experimentation. As a result of the Advisory Board's suggestion, the Lending Division of the National Library conducted an informal telephone survey of library users who were requesting significant numbers of photocopies from the National Library's journal collection. These libraries were asked if they would be interested in using telefacsimile equipment to transmit their photocopy requests. Since most of the libraries polled indicated that costs of facsimile communication would be prohibitive, the Lending Division proposed a telefacsimile trial project involving a small number of libraries, with the National Library absorbing all costs.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Library indicated its willingness to participate in the project at a 1985 meeting of the CLA Interlibrary Loan Committee. The offer was accepted by the National Library because of the Provincial Library's unique role as an interlibrary loan location and switching centre for many types of libraries in the province. The Provincial Library was experienced in cooperative ventures with the National Library, having been involved in the DOBIS project since 1982 and having been one of the Canadian libraries selected to test the Interlibrary Loan Protocol in 1984. Since the Provincial Library was using DOBIS to maintain the Nova Scotia Union Catalogue, it had access to the National Library's periodical collection to the extent of even being able to identify the NL's call number for the journals it held. In addition to the Location and Lending Divisions of the National Library, the other library chosen to participate in the trial was the University of Alberta.

When the Provincial Library had first expressed interest in the project, it was anticipated that the trial would involve sending and receiving copies of journal articles by

telefacsimile. As planning proceeded, however, it was learned that location requests to the National Library would be transmitted by this method as well. The National Library agreed to select and procure a Group III digital telefacsimile machine and the necessary communication line. All costs related to machine rental and maintenance, paper and telecommunications were to be paid by the National Library. Once arrangements for machine leasing and communications were settled, the Provincial Library agreed to oversee installation and maintenance of the equipment.

For three months before the actual trial began, beginning in July 1985, we were asked to keep statistics on all locations, loan and photocopy requests sent to the National Library. The date that each request was sent and the date the reply was received was recorded on special Pre-Pilot Data Collection forms supplied by NL. With the exception of the transactions sent on the first few days of the month, these messages were sent by ENVOY 100 since the Interlibrary Loan Protocol Trial had ended on July 12. Keeping the required statistics necessitated a slight change in procedures, but by posting the forms near the ENVOY workstation, we were able to capture most of the data easily.

In early September, the National Library informed us that a requisition for a PANAFAX MV 3000 digital transmission machine had been submitted. At the same time, we were given specifications for the phone line and jack required by the machine. A request to the telephone company was submitted immediately. An individual business line and set with touch dialling were installed on schedule.

The fax machine did not arrive until October 3rd, so we were not able to begin the trial on October 1st as originally planned. During the installation, our staff was amazed at the apparent simplicity of the machine's operation. The installer demonstrated the essentials of sending and receiving messages and showed us how to change the paper. Special forms for transmitting location and loan/photocopy request had already been sent by the National Library. These could be filled in by hand in ink or typed. A document feeder attached to the fax machine enabled multiple forms to be sent without operator invention. When we asked the installer what was

required in the way of troubleshooting, he pointed out the service number for PANAFAX and assured us that little could go wrong other than a paper jam. Although we were somewhat apprehensive because of the sketchy instruction, his predictions were borne out during the trial - no maintenance to the machine was required other than changing the thermal roll paper.

The first message to the National Library was sent on October 8th. It took approximately 30 seconds to send an 8½ x 11 inch form. We quickly came to appreciate the request forms provided by NL, as they could be filled in by hand by the staff member initiating the request, eliminating the need to submit them to an ENVOY operator. Needless to say, our ENVOY messaging to the National Library was cut back to a minimum, with only reference requests and administrative messages being ENVOYed. The majority of messages sent were directed to the Location Division of the National Library. Apart from the time saving involved in filling in the special form by hand as opposed to giving the request to an ENVOY operator, no appreciable change in turnaround time was observed. Level 1 location requests were responded to in 1.5 days on the average, just as they were when ENVOY was the means of communication. The automatic delivery feature of the fax machine was convenient, however. Staff often arrived in the morning to discover several responses that had been sent by Location Division staff after hours. The response time for photocopy request was much more impressive. In several instances, copies of journal articles were received on the same day that the requests were sent. It was this aspect of the trial that most impressed our staff and the staff of other libraries for which we handle requests. In general, the quality of the copies received was very good, although illustrations were sometimes quite blurred.

We did not do much messaging with the University of Alberta, primarily because of their distance from us and their high interlibrary loan charges. On one occasion, a photocopy request was forwarded to the Alberta library by the National Library because the item was not available in Ottawa. We were dismayed to discover that the University of Alberta library had added an extra charge to the basic photocopying charge because the item had been sent by telefacsimile. It should be pointed out,

however, that this problem was quickly resolved by the National Library. We received a total of eight interlibrary loan requests from the University of Alberta library. All of these were forwarded to the Nova Scotia libraries which actually held the items (as identified in the N.S. Union Catalogue). A status report was sent to the University of Alberta by telefacsimile for each request, indicating the library to which it had been sent.

As the trial proceeded, it was realized that the original three month period was not adequate to accurately assess the effectiveness of telefacsimile transmission. The Provincial Library and the University of Alberta both agreed to extend the trial until the end of March 1986 and to absorb the costs of equipment rental and supplies. The monthly rental charge for the fax machine being \$250.00, this extension represented an expenditure of \$750.00. Fortunately, the request came just before the final quarter of our fiscal year at a time when it was clear that there would be sufficient funds in our budget to cover the additional expense.

Staff at the Provincial Library were pleased with the extension as they had become accustomed to the convenience of telefacsimile messaging with the National Library. The only regret was that we could not access other out-of-province libraries particularly CISTI. We realized, of course, that some libraries had fax equipment, but could not justify the extra telephone charges required to access them, especially under the terms of the trial, with the National Library paying the telecommunication costs.

As the end of March approached, we learned that the University of Alberta was keeping its equipment and that the National Library had obtained permission to retain theirs until the end of September, 1986. Unfortunately, due to budget restrictions, the Provincial Library was not able to extend the use of the service past the trial period.

On the whole, the Provincial Library's reaction to the trial was extremely positive. During the 6 month period, we sent a total of 160 location requests to the National Library and 112 loan/photocopy requests. We received 144 location replies and 41 pages of photocopied articles. 98.6% of the copies received were judged to be acceptable in quality. There was one serious problem with the copies, however. Because of

(Continued on Page 8)

SALARIES OF LIBRARIANS IN MARITIME UNIVERSITIES

Jackie MacDonald, Acadia University

It is generally realized that salaries of librarians are significantly lower in eastern Canada than in central and western Canada. A CAUT survey of 1984-85 salaries for academic librarians described in the September, 1986 *Feliciter* noted that "on the whole, eastern university librarians made less money during 1984-85." Of the 92 eastern academic librarians polled, the average salary came to \$33,086 for librarians about 40 years of age. The average wage of 136 Ontario university librarians came to \$34,393 while the average salary of 139 librarians polled in Western universities was \$36,116. Surprisingly, it was noted that in 1984-85, the thirteen librarians at the University of New Brunswick had an average salary of \$37,895, somewhat higher than even the western average. During the same period, thirty-three librarians at Dalhousie collected an average wage of \$29,283, much lower than the eastern average. There is no reason to believe that salaries of librarians working in eastern Canada have improved since the CAUT survey - indeed they may have worsened. Just how similar are salaries and other terms of employment for eastern

academic librarians? It was felt that a presentation of this information might be valuable at a time when most academic librarians are undertaking negotiation of 1987-88 employment agreements.

Information on terms of employment for librarians working in Atlantic Provinces universities was gathered from questionnaires sent to University Librarians and/or from copies of 1986-87 contracts. Please see table. All information that is not 1986-87 appears enclosed in square brackets. Information on Saint Mary's University has been taken from the September, 1984 - August, 1986 contract. Technical University of Nova Scotia information is from the 1985-86 collective agreement. Salary information from University College of Cape Breton applies to 1985-86. "****" indicates information not stated on either the contract (or equivalent document) or the returned questionnaire. "N/A" indicates information that was not considered applicable by the respondents. Responses were received for all questionnaires mailed but one. Thank you to all respondents.

Perhaps the most obvious difference shown by the table is the gap between

salaries offered in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. New Brunswick salaries are up to \$10,000 higher in some ranks than Nova Scotia salaries, climbing to a ceiling of \$55,438 at Mount Allison University. Mount Allison also has the highest beginning salary - \$23,033 for academic librarians without experience.

The employment period before tenure/permanent status varies widely from ninety days at Saint Mary's University to five years at Dalhousie. Length of the working day varies from 32.5 hours year around at Saint Francis Xavier to 37.5 hours year around at University College of Cape Breton. Vacations range from 20 days annually at Mount Saint Vincent to a similar period plus Christmas and spring breaks at St. Francis Xavier and University College of Cape Breton. Funds available for travel are not substantial in any eastern university and only Acadia provides for separate funds for professional development. The number of steps in each rank also varies - there are 23 steps between the floor of Librarian I and the ceiling of the Librarian IV at Saint Mary's and 58 steps at Acadia. University of Moncton has a total of 53 steps where annual increments are

\$1000. At Acadia annual increments are \$525. All librarians at the University of New Brunswick receive annual increments of \$1302 while increments for Mount Saint Vincent University Librarian IV's are \$1400.

This review of terms of employment in eastern universities suggests that all is not equal. More questions arise. In which universities are librarians and teaching faculty in the same union and how does that affect salaries and terms of employment? Which universities do not provide for collective agreements (or the like) for librarians? Are Atlantic Universities finding it difficult to recruit new staff from other regions? Is there a danger of relying almost completely on one library school to provide new blood? Is this part of a general decline in eastern university libraries - book budgets falling behind, staff conditions falling behind, new technology initiatives extremely difficult to finance? And finally how to salaries and terms of employment for eastern academic librarians compare with those of librarians working in public school, government and special libraries in eastern Canada?

SALARIES OF LIBRARIANS IN MARITIME UNIVERSITIES

ACADIA DALHOUSIE MT ALLISON MSVU ST FX SMU TUNNS U MONCTON UCCB UNB UPEI USTE-ANNE

Normal length of employment before consideration is given to:

Tenure/Permanent Status	3 YRS	>3 YRS ¹	3 YRS ²	4 YRS	4 YRS	4 YRS	4 YRS	[90 DAYS]	[3 YRS]	3 YRS ³	4 YRS	2 YRS	N/A	3 YRS
Promotion Librarian I-II	>3 YRS	>2 YRS	3 YRS	4 YRS	4 YRS	N/A	N/A	[>3 YRS]	[>3 YRS] ⁴	3 YRS	N/A	2 YRS	N/A	5 YRS
Promotion Librarian II-III	>6 YRS	>4 YRS	6 YRS	4 YRS ⁵	4 YRS ⁵	N/A	N/A	[>7 YRS]	[>8 YRS] ⁶	5 YRS	N/A	4 YRS	N/A	5 YRS
Promotion Librarian III-IV	>12 YRS	>9 YRS	8 YRS	6 YRS ⁷	6 YRS ⁷	N/A	N/A	[>12 YRS]	N/A	8 YRS	N/A	5 YRS	N/A	N/A
Sabbatical/Study Leave	6 YRS	>4 YRS	6 YRS ⁸	discretionary	6 YRS	6 YRS	6 YRS	[>5 YRS] ⁹	[>6 YRS]	6 YRS	6 YRS	****	N/A	6 YRS
Normal number of working hours per week in summer	35	32.5	35	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	[32.5]	[35]	35	37.5	36.25	33.75	****
Normal number of working hours per week in winter	35	35	35	35	32.5	32.5	32.5	[35]	[35]	35	37.5	36.25	33.75	****
Annual Vacation	22 days	22 days	23 days	20 days	1 month ¹⁰	1 month ¹⁰	1 month ¹⁰	[20 days]	[4 weeks]	1 MONTH ¹¹	20 days ¹⁰	22 days	23 days	1 month
Administrative Stipend	\$500	\$823, ¹² \$1440, \$2058	\$1100	NIL	****	****	****	[\$500]	N/A	\$1125	N/A	\$1193	N/A	N/A
Travel Allowance	\$325	****	\$400	\$450	\$375	[\$300-400]	****	****	****	\$500	as required	****	N/A	****
Professional Development	\$200	****	included in travel	included in travel	included in travel	[N/A]	****	****	****	included in travel	as required	****	N/A	****

SALARIES:

Librarian I salary floor	\$20,606	\$21,396	\$23,033 ¹³	\$20,550	\$22,500	[\$20,838]	[\$19,708]	\$20,803	[\$21,300]	\$22,532	N/A	\$17,835
Librarian I salary ceiling	\$24,281	\$23,913	\$28,097	OPEN	N/A	[\$22,753]	[\$22,482]	\$25,712	****	\$27,897	N/A	\$23,505
# of steps in rank	8	4	6	N/A	N/A	[3]	[4]	6	****	4	N/A	8
Increment between steps	\$525	\$839	\$1013	\$800	N/A	[\$950]	[\$925]	\$1000	****	\$1302	N/A	****
Librarian II floor	\$23,442	\$23,913	\$27,084	\$23,600	N/A	[\$23,861]	[\$22,482]	\$23,632	****	\$26,111	N/A	\$24,315
Librarian II salary ceiling	\$29,217	\$29,763	\$35,185	OPEN	N/A	[\$28,656]	[\$36,357]	\$32,952	****	\$33,777	N/A	\$29,985
# of steps in rank	12	7	9	N/A	N/A	[6]	[14]	11	****	6	N/A	8
Increment between steps	\$525	\$975	\$1013	\$1000	N/A	[\$950]	[\$1067]	\$1000	****	\$1302	N/A	****
Librarian III floor	\$28,682	\$26,838	\$33,160	\$27,930	N/A	[\$30,277]	[\$31,020]	\$27,792	****	\$29,687	N/A	\$30,795
Librarian III salary ceiling	\$37,607	\$36,588	\$45,312	OPEN	N/A	[\$35,071]	[\$44,895]	\$42,772	****	\$42,184	N/A	\$36,465
# of steps in rank	18	11	15	N/A	N/A	[6]	[14]	17	****	9	N/A	8
Increment between steps	\$525	\$975	\$1013 ¹⁴	\$1100	N/A	[\$950]	[\$1067]	\$1000	****	\$1302	N/A	****
Librarian IV floor	\$34,593	\$31,713	\$41,261	\$35,080	N/A	[\$37,205]	N/A	\$35,114	****	\$37,498	N/A	N/A
Librarian IV salary ceiling	\$44,568	\$44,388	\$55,438	OPEN	N/A	[\$43,920]	N/A	\$51,921	****	\$54,686	N/A	N/A
# of steps in rank	20	14	15	N/A	N/A	[8]	N/A	19	****	13	N/A	N/A
Increment between steps	\$525	\$975	\$1013	\$1400	N/A	[\$950]	N/A	\$1000	****	\$1302	N/A	N/A

¹ (DAL) usually five years. ² (MT A) upon application. ³ (U MONCTON) end of third year. ⁴ TUNNS has three ranks - Junior Librarian, Librarian and Senior Librarian. (MSVU) or Librarian II. (TUNNS) as Librarian plus vacancy. (MSVU) or Librarian III. (MT A) or 1/2 year after 3 years. (SMU) leave is six months professional development. (UCCB & ST. FX) exclusive of Christmas³ and March Break. (U MONCTON) plus one week after 10 years plus two weeks after 20 years. ¹² (ACADIA, DAL) varies according to administrative position. (MT A) two false steps in Librarian I rank. Floor is actually \$21,008 but beginning librarians start at third step. ¹⁴ (MT A) increment is \$506 for steps 12 through 15 of Librarian III.

NEW BRUNSWICK CELEBRATES CANADIAN CHILDREN'S BOOK FESTIVAL

Ruth Bray, Assistant Regional Librarian,
Abert-Westmorland-Kent
Regional Library, Moncton, N.B.

Every year during the third week of November, libraries and schools in New Brunswick join with other libraries, schools, and book dealers throughout Canada to celebrate the Canadian Children's Book Festival. The first Festival, held in 1977, was organized by the Children's Book Centre in Toronto to promote awareness of excellent Canadian children's books. Each year the Centre has produced a Festival Kit which includes the **Our Choice/Your Choice** catalogue — an annotated list of titles chosen by an independent committee of children's literature specialists as worthy of special attention. The first **Our Choice/Your Choice** catalogue listed 52 Canadian children's books. This year's catalogue presents 346 worthwhile titles, accurately reflecting the growth of interest in and the availability of quality books produced for children in this country.

The term "Book Festival" rather than "Book Week" indicates something of the nature of this event, for it is a celebration. Children in Canada have access to a wider range of reading material than children in other countries, largely because Canadians are great importers of written material. With all this wonderful variety, Canadian books might well be overlooked. The Book Festival ensures that they are not — a cause for celebration indeed.

A special atmosphere accompanied last year's Festival as 1986 marked its tenth anniversary. As in past years a variety of activities, designed to stimulate interest in Canadian children's books, took place. One of the happiest parts of the Festival is the arrival each year of a Canadian children's author in each province. Both in '85 and in '86, an illustrator has also been on tour during the Festival. In 1986, New Brunswick was delighted to welcome two

author-illustrators — Michele Lemieux and Olena Kassian.

Ms. Lemieux visited six public libraries: Moncton, Dieppe, St. John (East Branch), Edmundston, St. Leonard and Grand Falls; as well as three schools: Magnetic Hill in Moncton, and Fairvale Elementary and Rothesay Elementary near St. John. Her excellent and stimulating presentation received an enthusiastic response from the children who attended each session. As well as reading from or showing a video of one of her stories, Ms. Lemieux talked about her life long interest in producing books, her years of study and work in Germany, and the interesting developments which occur when her books are translated into various languages. At each session Michele told the children that she often experienced difficulty in reading aloud from a printed page; that the words sometimes seemed to "jump around." She went on to say that in spite of this, she had always enjoyed books. For an accomplished author to openly explain her reading difficulty to children, some of whom undoubtedly have similar difficulties, cannot but encourage those children to see that difficulty performing a specific task need not limit one's future undertakings.

Olena Kassian also received a warm response from the children in schools in the Moncton, Saint John, and Fredericton areas as well as public libraries in St. John, Kennebecasis, St. Andrews, and St. Croix. Ms. Kassian's presentation involved a demonstration and discussion of her work as an illustrator.

Although the annual author visit is a big event in terms of organization and publicity, it is by no means the only source of activity and excitement during the Festival. Libraries throughout New Brunswick planned and executed writing contests requiring use of knowledge of Canadian Children's books; presentations by local authors and puppeteers; special library visits for school groups; and a variety of other programs

designed to encourage knowledge and appreciation of the variety of worthwhile Canadian Children's books available.

As we begin to evaluate last year's very successful Canadian Children's Book

Festival, ideas and plans for this year are already beginning to formulate in the active minds of library staff throughout New Brunswick.

TELEFACSIMILE

(continued from page 6)

The solutions used in the copying process and the thermal paper supplied by PANAFAX, there was a possibility of copies fading when exposed to heat or direct sunlight. The National Library sent a message alerting patrons to this problem on the first page of every article transmitted. Another inconvenience experienced with the particular fax machine used in the trial was the necessity to make photocopies of journal articles before they could be sent. Individual sheets of paper were scanned by the machine in the transmission process. Images could not be scanned directly from the physical journal. Since the Provincial Library was usually the document requester rather than the provider, this feature scarcely affected our procedures, but it was a concern at the National Library.

In terms of turnaround time, telefacsimile transmission had no advantages over ENVOY 100 for interlibrary loan messaging. Document delivery time, however, was dramatically improved with telefacsimile. From the statistics kept before and after the trial by the Provincial Library and the University of Alberta, the National Library calculated an average turnaround time of 2.34 days using telefacsimile as opposed to 10.9 days using Priority Post.

The cost of telefacsimile transmission was a major issue in the trial. Since the National Library was absorbing all costs for the first three months of the trial, we at the Provincial Library tended to glibly make use of the technology with only an occasional thought as to what it was all costing. Financing became of more direct concern

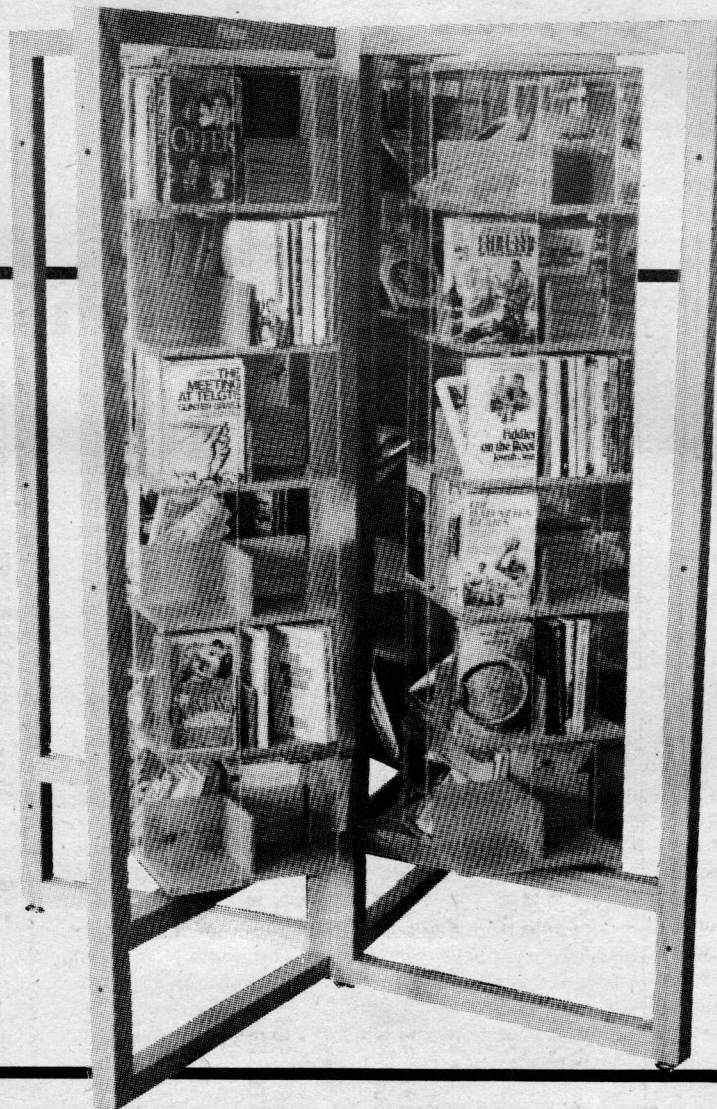
during the final three months when we paid \$250.00 monthly to lease the equipment. It was clear that a much higher volume of messaging would be needed to justify these costs, not to mention telecommunication charges, which averaged \$130.00 per month. The National Library estimated that it cost approximately \$2.65 to transmit **one page** of text by telefacsimile or \$26.50 for a ten page document. It cost 70 cents to send a similar document through the postal system. Clearly, telefacsimile is cost-effective only for high volumes of documents sent to a large number of users.

In retrospect, it would have been useful to have a few more libraries across Canada participating in the trial, but the high costs of equipment rental and line charges would have been prohibitive for such a short-term project. The trial did demonstrate the effectiveness of the technology for document delivery, however, and the Provincial Library was grateful for the opportunity to test this mode of messaging. The National Library has recently announced that it will be discontinuing its telefacsimile line, at least for the next few months, and is seeking reactions from libraries across Canada to this decision.

Similarly, the Provincial Library will be closely monitoring new developments in telefacsimile technology such as the new Group IV machines currently being tested by the British Library Document Supply Centre. When telefacsimile machines become more widespread in Canadian libraries, the Provincial Library will give serious consideration to acquiring compatible equipment.

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UPDATE ON DISASTER MANUALS

Alice W. Harrison
Librarian, Atlantic School of Theology

In the May, 1986 issue of *The APLA Bulletin*, there was an article entitled, "Manuals Recommended for Disaster Planning". In this article there was a description and recommendation of two recently published disaster manuals which all librarians in the Atlantic Provinces could use in drawing up their own disaster plan for their institutions. The two recommended manuals were:

Disaster Plan Workbook
The Preservation Committee
New York University Libraries
1984, \$10, U.S.

An Ounce of Prevention a Handbook on Disaster Contingency Planning for Archives, Libraries and Record Centres.
By John P. Barton and Johanna G. Wellheiser
Toronto Area Archivists Group
Education Foundation
1984, \$18, Can.

I would like to suggest a third manual which I have also found to be most useful. This time the publication comes to us from the U.K. and it is:

Planning Manual For Disaster Control in Scottish Libraries and Record Offices
by Hazel Anderson and John E. McIntyre
Published by the National Library of Scotland.
1985, L 4, plus postage.
Write to: Publications Officer, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1EW

Hazel Anderson and John McIntyre are both at the National Library of Scotland and work in the Preservation Division. John McIntyre has been Head of Preservation at the National Library since 1982. He spoke in September at The Library Association's Annual Conference in Harrogate, where the theme for the Conference was "Preserving the Word: Past Imperfect: Future Imperative". His paper was entitled, "Preservation: The Practical Issues - Principles and Applications". He was the Conference Coordinator for "Edinburgh '86"; also held in September, for the Society of Archivists Annual Instructional Meeting for Archives Conservators. Both McIntyre and Anderson were on the programme for

seminar presentations, he on "encapsulation" and "leaf casting" and she for the seminar on "disaster control planning".

At both the Harrogate and Edinburgh Conferences, which I attended, favourable comments were made on the Scottish disaster manual. This would seem to give support to my recommendation. A discussion of the manual appeared in the July, 1985 issue of *Library Conservation News*, No. 8. It says the manual is "... based on written answers to a detailed questionnaire from over forty institutions and visits to twenty-five. These institutions represent university libraries and archives, local authority libraries and record offices and various national bodies, including the National Trust for Scotland. Progress in compiling the manual was monitored by a committee of nine members representing these institutions."

The manual is divided into five parts with five appendices. After the introduction there is an opening chapter on "prevention", discussing general security and improved building design. Protective storage is discussed. For each of the six topics there is included the "Aim", the "Comment", and the "Recommendation". Chapter 2 is devoted to "Insurance". Chapter 3 is divided into Reaction Part 1 and Reaction Part 2. The first is concerned with establishing teams and their selection and training, as well as a discussion on disaster control equipment and recommendation for items to be included in a "Disaster Box". The Reaction Part 2 discussions include raising the alarm, personnel, entry of disaster area and the removal of damaged material. Chapter 4 has to do with recovery procedures and the later analysis of reaction and improvement of the plan.

The five appendices include, among other things, a model disaster control plan, a listing of professional services, and building design information.

At a recent meeting of the APLA Conservation Interest Group, (formerly the Committee on the Conservation of Library Materials, 1979-1986), it was decided to form an ad hoc committee to look again at writing guidelines for disaster planning for the libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. The Convenor of the Interest Group, Dr. Fred

(Continued on Page 10)

CBIC COLUMN

Mary Jo Anderson, Director, brings regular news of Atlantic and Canadian books, from the Canadian Book Information Centre....

Boxes, boxes and more boxes. If you have ever moved your library, you will understand the situation at the new home of the CBIC and the Atlantic Publishers Association. We are now happily, if not completely, settled in our new offices at 1741 Barrington Street, 4th Floor, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2A4 (902) 420-0688. The office is situated at the corner of George and Barrington Streets in the Atlantic Trust Building. We have a tremendous view of downtown Halifax as we are situated facing the Parade Square and the Town Clock. We also have wonderful new facilities with a special room which houses the collection shelves and a room for reading or examining the titles. Please feel free to visit us in our new location. We would be happy to show you around and to let you look at the new titles.

As we settle into our new space, the Spring books arrive daily with many exciting and important titles. These new titles are just in time for our schedule of displays and conferences. And, be sure to request selection book loans to enable you to see the newest material available when it is purchasing time.

Book News

Author Janice Kulyk Keefer (a resident of Annapolis Royal) has won the CBC Radio Literary Competition, Short Story Category for the second year in a row. The identities of the authors are not known by the judges of the competition and this is the first time an author has won the same prize twice! After winning the competition last year Janice Kulyk Keefer had two books published. A collection of short stories, *The Paris Napoli Express* was published by Oberon Books in Ottawa. Ragweed Press in Charlottetown published a collection of poetry entitled *White of the Lesser Angels*. Keefer will publish a literary criticism on Maritime fiction later this year.

Irwin Publishing has released the first book in a new series called Contemporary Canadian Biographies. The first title written by Joyce Barkhouse (from Halifax) is *A Name for Himself: A Biography of Thomas Head Raddall*. Intended for young readers, this biography is an important book for every school and library.

And, for adult readers and lovers of Raddall's writing, a new book from Pottersfield Press will be much appreciated. *The Dreamers* is a collection of short stories spanning Raddall's 40 year writing career. Many of these stories are available in book

form for the first time.

Recently on The Journal, CBC Television completed a special report on the Arts focused on a Prince Edward Island publisher, Libby Oughton for her work with internationally renowned Lebanese writer Emily Nashrallah.

A novel entitled *Flight Against Time* has just been published by Ragweed Press. This is the first of Nasrallah's thirteen books to be translated into English. The novel is a moving story about an elderly Lebanese couple who immigrate to Prince Edward Island from their war-torn home.

University of Toronto Press has published the works of several Atlantic writers in the last year. And, many of their most recent titles have been about issues or figures in Atlantic Canada. Dalhousie School of Library Service student and author Elizabeth Jones published *Gentlemen and Jesuits* a history of the Habitation at Annapolis Royal. Acadia University professor and historian Margaret Conrad has published a biography of *George Nowlan, Maritime Conservative in National Politics*. This in-depth work follows Nowlan's long and committed political career. Volume 2 in *The Official History of the Royal Canadian Air Force* is now available. This second volume by W.A.B. Douglas is entitled *The Creation of a National Air Force* and traces the history and origins of the RAF through its role in World War 2.

Strangers from a Secret Land is written by Peter Thomas (also known as publisher of Goose Lane Editions and Fiddlehead Poetry Books in Fredericton). This history explores the Voyages of the Brig Albion and the first Welsh settlements in Canada, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Now available in paperback is *The Man From Halifax*: Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister.

A new bibliography *The National Agenda* is available from the CBIC. A mailing to all libraries has been done by the CBIC National Office. If you did not receive your copy of this bibliography or if you wish additional copies, please write the CBIC in Halifax and request *The National Agenda*. The selection of titles include virtually every current and debatable issue in the nation. Including topics from free trade to the farm crisis and racism, this collection of recent Canadian books comes with a brief annotation, ISBN numbers, prices and publishers addresses.

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CONSERVATION AT SAINT JOHN

APLA - Interest Group on Conservation.

PROGRAMME:

Wed./Thurs. May 27, 28, 1987. 9:00 - 5:00. Workshop (hands on) - Mending and Repair of books. Pilot and Helmsman - Harold Holland, N.B. Provincial Archives. Registration required. Fee \$20.00. Limit 12. Friday May 29 - 9:00 - 12:00 - Annual Meeting Interest Group.

9:00 Provincial Reports.

- (1) Newfoundland - Nancy Grenville.
- (2) Prince Edward Island - Priscilla Ykelenstam.
- (3) New Brunswick - Margaret Fancy.
- (4) Nova Scotia - Wendy Duff.

10:00 Insurance Coverage for a Library.

William Birdsall - Killam Library - Dalhousie University. Experience gained from the law Library fire.

11:00 Conservation Research - An Overview.

Helen Burgess - Canadian Conservation Institute, Ottawa.

Saturday, May 30 - 9:00 - 12:00

9:00 The New Brunswick Collection. Saint John Public Library. Ian Wilson - Saint John Public Library - Selection. Harold Holland - N.B. Public Archives - Conservation

Includes a visit to the collection.

11:00 (arranged by the Saint John Committee) The Future of the Past. Ken Foster - Public Archives of Canada - Ottawa.

CONSERVATION INTEREST GROUP

The interest group of APLA concerned with conservation has undertaken to encourage disaster planning and to that end has formed a sub-committee to assist in the preparation of a disaster manual. The recent experience of the Dalhousie Law Library fire showed the importance of such planning. A note in the current issue of the APLA Bulletin, by Alice Harrison, lists three manuals for basic information. The "Disaster Plan Workbook" from New York University Libraries gives an outline to be completed by individual libraries.

The more important part of the manual concerns organization and planning within a specific library and thus will be relevant to that particular library. A list has been drawn up of outside sources, which may be considered as a "yellow pages for disaster" and should be relevant to all the libraries in an area. This particular list is specific to the Halifax/Dartmouth area and to a lesser extent to the Province of Nova Scotia. Each library will want to amend and supplement

the sources listed.

This text is now in draft form on a word-processor and may be readily amended before being given wider distribution. The sub-committee, Alice Harrison, Wendy Duff, Susan Whiteside, Karen Smith, Jane Trimble and Fred Matthews, is sending this draft to libraries in Nova Scotia for comment, and in particular for suggestions of new headings or new sources. The sources which may be usefully added to this list are those which may be relevant to the whole of the Province of Nova Scotia or Atlantic Canada.* If you recommend a source, please contact them to explain the project and to ask their permission. Please list a telephone number and preferably the name of an individual to be contacted.

Please send comment to: Fred Matthews, Convenor, Conservation Interest Group, 1168 Studley Ave., Halifax, N.S., B3H 3R7.

*The Committee would appreciate learning of additional sources to the list from anyone in the region.

USER EDUCATION

MAILBOX

Compiled by:
APLA Interest Group on Library Instruction

Answers to questions, and new questions to:

Pat Johnston, Harriet Irving Library,
 University of New Brunswick,
 Box 7500, Fredericton, New Brunswick
 E3B 5H5

Questions

1. Has anyone developed or know of packages/programs for archives use in academic, school, special or public libraries?
2. We are looking for instructional packages for graduate students especially international graduate students

LIIG Working Committee

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION COLUMN

End-User Searching at UNB

An End-User Experiment

Last summer the library ran an end-user online searching experiment for students enrolled in EDUC 6021. The students had the choice of three options. They could elect to have a library search, conduct the search, and thereby pay the full cost of the search, or they could do their own search during the day and pay only the citation costs, or, during the second week of the experiment, they could opt to do their own searching in the evening when online rates are lower, and the library would absorb all costs. The end-user service did impose certain conditions on the user. Appointments were required, and effective search strategy had to be approved before the user went online, and evening searches were limited to 20 minutes.

Despite these conditions, the service proved to be quite popular. Most of those enrolled in the course chose to do their own search. Cost reduction and a sense of control were selling points as, no doubt, was the presence of a trained searcher throughout the search just in case help was needed. The experiment offered students the opportunity to use an online menu-driven system and an IBM personal computer. The system was "signed on" when the user arrived at the computer. Few experienced keyboard problems and difficulties with the menu-driven system were minor.

A User Evaluation form was distributed to each student whether they participated in the experiment or chose to have a librarian do the search. From this evaluation and from other library statistics it can be concluded that users tended to choose the end-user option because of cost, learning experience, and speed of acquiring references, in that order. Most felt that the results of their search were excellent and given the same choice, most would choose an end-user search again.

CAS Online: End-User Services at the Science Library:

CAS Online is a comprehensive chemical information data base, offering substance oriented and subject oriented searching. It makes information on chemistry and related disciplines instantly available through three related files: the Registry File for substance identification; the CA File for bibliographic searching and; the CAOLD File for references to pre-1967 literature.

As a subscriber to the printed **Chemical Abstracts** the Science Library was given the opportunity to subscribe also to the CAS Online Academic Program. A contract was signed last May, giving the Science and Engineering libraries expanded capabilities for chemical literature searching. The Academic Program allows access to the CAS Online files during non-peak searching hours, i.e., before 9:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m., at a discount of 90% off the US \$94 per connect hour standard price, but at the full \$8 to \$10 hourly communications charges.

In the process of learning yet another friendly command language the searchers without a degree in chemistry quickly realized that they would not be able to take full advantage of the Registry File, where one can search by structure, substructure, molecular formula, formula weight, name fragments or element counts, etc. However, someone with a chemical background would find this an invaluable aid to their research. Chemists who have computers can do their own search from their office. Those without a computer have access to the Science Library's equipment 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

In addition to CAS Online, the Science Library's computer is available to faculty who are members of the American Institute of Biological Sciences for the purpose of using BIOTRON (Biologists Electronic Network). Presently BIOTRON offers an online career bulletin board for biologists, but future plans include BioScience contents, meeting programs and abstracts, new products, book reviews, bulletin board and electronic shopping.

PROFILE

Canadian Filmmakers' Distribution Atlantic is located at 1588 Barrington Street, in Halifax, B3J 1Z6. Membership in the organization is comprised of film and video producers from the four Atlantic provinces (over 50 at present). Objectives are defined as "the distribution, exhibition, promotion and appreciation of Atlantic regional films and videos and to develop a distribution network, nationally and internationally for the same."

Canadian Filmmakers' Distribution Atlantic holds public screenings of works by members, holds premieres of regionally-produced programmes, and organizes preview days for educational buyers. A catalogue of films/videos is published every two years, together with updates of new releases. A permanent office is maintained, with a full-time staff member to handle distribution (rental and sales) of films and videos.

For more information, contact Bonnie Baker, at (902) 423-8833.

APLA SPONSORS TWO WORKSHOPS BOOK REPAIR AND PRESERVATION

Susanne Manoville, Vice-President, P.E.I.

On October 31st and November 3rd, 1986, A.P.L.A. sponsored two Workshops on Book Repair and Preservation held at the Robertson Library, U.P.E.I. The format of the two sessions was identical and given on two days to keep the enrolment at approximately 15 per session. Participants included professional librarians, library technicians and student assistants involved in book repair from UPEI, the Provincial Libraries and school libraries. While enrolment was open to anyone in the above categories, it is interesting to note that the response was well balanced: UPEI, 11; Provincial Libraries, 9; school librarians, 10. The resource person was Madonna Fleming, a conservator at the Centre of Newfoundland Studies, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University in St. John's Newfoundland.

Each session opened with a showing of a video made at Memorial University by Suzanne Sexty and Madonna Fleming covering a short discussion on the history of paper making and binding, housekeeping in a library, setting up a system of repair, equipment needed, and demonstration of simple conservation methods. This was followed by each participant learning to do low time-consuming repairs which are more economical to perform in-house than sending the books to a bindery. The topics covered included simple paper repairs, tipping in, tightening books in cases, rebuilding of corners, books out of casing, dry paper cleaning and encapsulation. Madonna circulated from table to table to make sure each participant learned the necessary steps to complete each task.

Since many of the supplies used in book repair have to be ordered from outside Canada and in quantity to make such orders reasonable, the Robertson Library has offered to order such materials and sell them at cost to the participants of the workshops. Participants immediately took advantage of this offer in order to start applying what they had learned in the workshops at their respective libraries.

The lunch hour was spent in a reserved dining room in the UPEI cafeteria where participants had a chance to chat informally with Madonna Fleming about her work experience in book repair and conservation at the Centre of Newfoundland Studies.

The feedback from the participants of the workshops was favourable and enthusiastic with respect to Madonna Fleming's teaching and the entire presentation of the workshops.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Alain Michaud, already publishing **L'Index des Comptes Rendus**, is now publishing its counterpart in English, **Canadian Book Reviews Index**. The Index will be a monthly publication, listing the books reviewed in English Canadian magazines and newspapers. Each book will be indexed under both author and title. Sixteen publications will be scanned, including the *Globe & Mail*, *Quill & Quire* and *Saturday Night*. Subscription price is \$45.00 per year. For more information, contact: Alain Michaud, Library Consultant, 130 Slater Street, Suite 750, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6E2.

Barbara Norwood, Administrative Assistant to the University Librarian, Dalhousie University, who wrote the article on Selection Interviewing in our Jan./Feb. issue, has brought to our attention a free pamphlet from the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, **Human Rights: a Guide for Employers**. Copies available from the Commission, P.O. Box 2221, Halifax, Nova Scotia. B3J 3C4.

The Manitoba Health Libraries Association has published a **Union List of Selected Serials**, a guide to the journal holdings of 18 health libraries around the province. Price, for non-members of the Association, is \$35.00. Contact: Helene Proteau, Manitoba Health Libraries Association, P.O. Box 232, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3M 3S7.

Ellen Jones and Associates announce the publication of the **Canadian Library Microcomputer Directory**, which includes 187 libraries (academic, special and public) from across Canada and gives details of 1,138 microcomputer applications, using 132 hardware configurations and 215 software packages. Price is \$30.00 and orders must be prepaid. Cheque/money order should be made out to E. Jones and Associates. Address - P.O. Box 38, Station A, Downsview, Ontario. M3M 2G0. (Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery).

The 1987 ALA Graphics Catalog has a wide selection of posters and promotional materials for all types of libraries, including materials specially marked for 1987 **'The Year of the Reader'**. Contact: Public Information Office, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL, U.S.A., 60611. **Author's Query:** For a proposed book on the professional image of libraries, authors would like to hear from libraries which have successfully created and marketed products or services which have generated a profit. Please address replies to Guy St. Clair and Beth Duston, P.O. Box 1259, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10016.

Update on Disaster Manuals

(continued from page 9)

Matthews, who heads the committee is assisted by Wendy Duff, Alice Harrison, Karen Smith, Jane Trimble, and Susan Whiteside. The mandate for the committee is to draw up forms, that can be filled in by any library, listing external emergency disaster services. Secondly, the committee will do a trial run, using the forms to fill in information for services in Nova Scotia. If

this is successful, the forms could be distributed to other provinces for their use. The committee will be using the three manuals recommended in this article as their primary source materials, although they also have a collection of another twenty-five disaster plans from individual institutions in Canada and the United States.

NEWS ABOUT KIDS IN LIBRARIES

Linda Pearse, Children's Services Librarian,
Dartmouth Regional Library

CANADIAN CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARDS — WHO KNOWS? WHO CARES?

A SHORT QUIZ

1. What awards are there for Canadian Children's books?
2. Who are the 1986 award winners?

If you have sixteen responses to each of the questions, then your time might be better spent reading other articles in the **APLA Bulletin!** If your list was shorter, you are not alone. Although some publicity is distributed to professionals working with children's books by the various awards' sponsors and by The Children's Book Centre, the promotion end of making awards to Canadian children's books has had little impact on the general public. In my library, I encounter many more teachers and students who are aware of the American Newbery and Caldicott awards than of any Canadian award. As librarians, we can help raise the public's awareness - first by becoming more knowledgeable ourselves, and secondly by purchasing and promoting award winning titles in our libraries.

THE AWARDS

The oldest award is CLA's Book of the Year For Children Award. Established in 1947, it was one of the first literature awards in Canada, and reflects the association's ongoing commitment to fostering excellence in children's books. The award consists of a gilt medal which is presented at a banquet at the CLA conference. Books written for children up to the age of 14 are eligible. The 1986 winner is **Julie** (Western Prairie Producer Books) by Cora Taylor. The story of a young girl with psychic powers and the isolation which results from such a gift, the book's strength lies in Taylor's use of landscape as a medium for Julie's visions.

Another CLA award presented annually in the form of a medal is the Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Illustration Award. 1986 winner was Ken Nutt for his illustrations of Tim Wynne-Homes' picture book **Zoom Away** (Groundwood Books). Nutt won the award in 1984 as well for his illustrations in **Zoom at Sea** (Groundwood Books). The style of the pencil drawings in both books is technically very sophisticated, yet full of wit and humour that add an extra dimension to the stories.

Librarians and teachers can help promote both CLA awards by purchasing gold book awards stickers to support the Canadian Association of Children's Libraries' campaign to promote its award winning books. Information and an order form on CACL's Children's Book Awards Endowed Fund is available from CLA.

The awards with the most monetary value are those presented annually by the Canada Council. A \$5000 award is given each to both a writer and an illustrator of English language books and to their french counterparts. The awards for this year are being announced in October at the "Canadian Images" conference in Winnipeg. While the setting is a more appropriate one for the announcement that in past years, the timing is so late that the impact and prestige of the award will be diluted. The award winning books were published in 1985 and will have to compete for attention and book-buying dollars with the 1986 releases.

The IODE has become a strong supporter of Canadian children's books. The Toronto Chapter first presented an award to Dennis

Lee for **Alligator Pie** in 1974.

Both authors and illustrators are eligible for the award, but the book must be aimed at children six to twelve years. Latest winner is **The Sorcerer's Apprentice** (Kids Can Press). Artist Robin Mueller both illustrated and wrote the version of the story. His full-page intricate paintings capture the story's magical fairy tale quality.

The National Chapter of the IODE has also established an award with a cash value of \$3000. Books must be for children under 13 and have at least 300 words of text. The '86 winner is **Quarter-Pie Window** by Marianne Brandis (Porcupine's Quill). A sequel to **The Tinderbox** (Porcupine's Quill), the novel is set in Upper Canada of the 1830's and chronicles Emma Anderson's struggle to survive and grow in a harsh social environment as an orphan under the stern guardianship of her aunt. The title refers to the blackened window which provides Emma with a view to both her inner and outer worlds.

A \$2000 award which honours authors for their body of work, (at least four titles appealing to children between 7 and 17) is the Vicky Metcalf Award sponsored by the Canadian Authors' Association. The award was established in 1975, and, with some notable exceptions, the list of winners reads like a "who's who" of Canadian children's literature. The 1986 winner is Dennis Lee.

Another award sponsored by the Canadian Author's Association is specifically aimed at children's short stories published in anthologies or magazines. The latest winner of the Vicky Metcalf Short Story Award is Diana Wieler, but I have not tracked down the title of her story. This award carries a cash value of \$1000.

One award is distinguished by the fact that its final jury is composed of children. The winners of the '86 \$2000 Ruth Schwarz Award were Robert Munsch and Michael Martchenko for their collaboration on **Thomas' Snowsuit** (Annick Press). Another distinction of this award is that it honoured the writer of a picture book as well as the illustrator. Most awards are for either illustration or writing, thereby making it difficult for picture book writers to compete against writers of novels. Although good writing should not be measured by its length, most awards for writing, particularly in recent years, have gone to authors of longer works.

An award which focuses on a more specific age group is the Young Adult Book Award, established by the Saskatchewan Library Association. It is also the one award which specifically includes poetry and plays along with novels as potential winners. 1986 winner is **Quarter Pie Window** (Porcupine's Quill) by Marianne Brandis, and is the second year in a row that the choice for this award has coincided with that of the National IODE award. To my knowledge, there is no monetary value to the award.

With regard to regional awards, Alberta leads the country with two awards. The Writing For Young People Competition, sponsored by Alberta Culture and Irwin Publishing carries a cash prize of \$1500 and

a \$1000 advance on royalties from Irwin. Awarded every second year to an Alberta Author, the prize was won in 1986 by Cora Taylor for **Julie** (Western Prairie Producer).

The other award from Alberta is the Writers' Guild of Alberta R. Ross Children's Literature Award. Last year's winner was **In The City of the King** by William Pasnal (Groundwood). This full-fledged fantasy for middle readers mixes romance and intigue in its story of a young girl and a travelling musician as they try to save the kingdom from a takeover by palace priests.

Closer to home, the Nova Scotia Writing Competition has categories for the province's children's writers. Publication is not guaranteed with the award, although the current winner, **When an Osprey Sails** by Patricia MacKenzie - Porter was published by Nimbus in Halifax.

French language books for children were first honoured by CLA in 1953. This "Livre de l'annee pour enfants" was replaced in 1974 by Le Prix Alvine Belisle from the Quebec counterpart to CLA, ASTED. 1986 winner is **Zunik** by Daniel Sylvestre (La courte echelle). There is a \$500 cash prize with the award.

INFORMATION ON AWARDS

The best single source for information on the English language awards is The Children's Book Center. Their pamphlet, **Canadian Books for Younger Children** includes a list of all the above awards and their winners back to 1975. This pamphlet is also available at The Canadian Book Information Centre in Halifax. In addition, CLA publishes bookmarks with all its winners since the inception of the award. Interested readers might also refer to the column on children's book awards by Tim Wynne Jones in the **Globe and Mail** edition of August 9, 1986.

SHOULD WE CARE?

The underlying assumption of this survey has been that singling out books for awards is a positive way to encourage excellence. As a recent member of an awards committee, I am only too aware of the pitfalls and shortcomings in the process of choosing a winner. One criticism which always arises is the relevance of the winners to what children really want to read. Certainly many winners of the CLA book award would not make most children's "best" list. And some authors favoured by children have not won awards. Many people respond by saying that awards are not popularity contests, they are meant to honour achievement.

My own response is that, with all their problems, awards do have a place, not only in encouraging children's writers to keep writing, but also in fostering acceptance and respect for children's literature on the part of the public at large. We have developed a strong system of awards in this country but we have not promoted them properly. This is perhaps understandable when one considers that as a body of work, Canadian children's literature is not yet fifteen years old. But the time has come for publishers, writers, teachers and librarians, through our own institutions and the media, to make the public more aware of the prize winners in their midst.

The question also arises as to what APLA as an organization can do. Is it within its mandate to set up an award for Atlantic Provinces children's books along the lines of the Alberta award? Is their enough regional publishing for children to warrant an award? Library service for children has not had a particularly high profile in this organization. An award would be a very visible way of showing APLA's commitment to encouraging top quality books for the children of this region.

(This article is based on material used in a workshop at The International Association of School Librarians Conference held in Halifax in July 1986)

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

The Ralph Pickard Bell Library invites applications, subject to budgetary approval, for a Cataloguing Librarian, who, under the supervision of the Head of Cataloguing will be responsible for cataloguing using UTLAS. LC cataloguing experience and a strong background in German and Romance languages is desirable. Some reference desk duties are included.

Qualifications: an undergraduate degree and an M.L.S. from an accredited library school.

2. 1987-88 salary ranges are: Librarian 1 (\$21,954 - \$29,361) and Librarian 2 (\$28,303 - \$36,769).

Submit resume and names of three references to:

Mrs. Ruth Cunningham
Acting University Librarian
Ralph Pickard Bell Library
Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0

This position is to be filled as soon as possible. Both women and men are encouraged to apply. In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents.

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

June 11-16, 1987, Vancouver, B.C.

MERCHANTS OF LIGHT - EXPANDING YOUR HORIZONS

Mark your calendar, book your passage and get ready to join a company of adventurers in Vancouver, British Columbia this June 11th to 16th at the 42nd annual Canadian Library Association Conference.

"Merchants of Light-Expanding Your Horizons" has generated a record 250 events projecting movement, activity, discovery and innovation. The energetic CLA '87 Planning Committee has prepared a Kaleidoscope of activities for the mind, the spirit, the body and the senses.

LIBRARIES AND THE INFORMATION MARKETPLACE

Halifax, June 1988

The First meeting of the 1988 Conference Planning Committee was held in Halifax, Friday, February 6, 1987. The full planning committee is now in place. Further information will be provided for the **Bulletin** as plans develop. In the meantime, C.L.A. members are encouraged to contact their divisional representative or other committee members, should they have ideas or concerns. The following is a list of contacts for those members who may have ideas for workshops.

Convenor	Joan Brown Hicks Halifax City Regional Library 5381 Spring Garden Rd. Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9	Phone (902) 421-7673 Envoy NSH. ADMIN
Program Coordinator	Susan McLean Halifax City Regional Library 5381 Spring Garden Rd. Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9	Phone 421-66876 Envoy NSH. ADMIN
Assistant Program Coordinator	Margaret Murphy Legislative Library Province House Halifax, N.S.	Phone 424-5932
APLA Representative	Elizabeth Banfield Information Resource Centre Maritime Tel and Tel P.O. Box 880 Halifax, N.S. B3J 2W3	Phone 421-4570 Envoy ES.BANFIELD
Interest Groups/ Coordinating Groups Liaison	Linda Pearse Dartmouth Regional Library 100 Wyse Road Dartmouth, N.S. B3A 1M1	Phone 464-2311 Envoy ILL.NSD
CACUL	Oriel MacLennan Information Services Killam Library Dalhousie University Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H6	Phone 424-3621 Envoy ILL.KILLAM
CAPL	Hope Bridgewater Halifax City Regional Library 5381 Spring Garden Road Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9	Phone 421-6986 Envoy NSH. ADMIN
CASLIS	Elaine Toms The Library Bedford Institute of Oceanography Box 1006, Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 4A2	Phone 426-3683 426-3675 Envoy DFO.LIB.BIO
CLTA	Leah O'Neill 2850 Melton Ave. Halifax, N.S. B3L 3Z1	Phone 455-4477
CSLA	Doreen Stuart Dept. of School Libraries Chebucto Bungalow 6199 Chebucto Road Halifax, N.S. B3L 1K7	Phone 421-6990
	Neil Bowers Park View Education Centre 1485 King St. Bridgewater, N.S. B4V 1C4	Phone 543-7811

1987 APLA MEMORIAL AWARD

Travel and Study Funds available

Do you need financial assistance to study or do research? Awards are available from the APLA Memorial Trust. Write with details of your proposed programme and estimated cost to:

Gwen Creelman, Convenor
APLA Memorial Awards Committee
Mount Allison University
Sackville, N.S.
E0A 3C0

Deadline for applications is April 30, 1986.

APLA MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

Established to honor deceased members of the Atlantic Provinces Library community. Awards granted shall be for projects which will contribute to the professional development of the applicant and which will benefit the library profession as a whole. Donations to the Trust Fund are welcome. Please forward them to the APLA treasurer.

*The Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia
is establishing the
PHYLLIS R. BLAKELEY
MEMORIAL FUND*

*The income will be used each
year to purchase research materials
which would not otherwise be acquir-
ed by the Public Archives of Nova
Scotia. A suitable bookplate will
be designed.*

*Members and friends are invited
to contribute to this fund. Please
make cheques payable to: Heritage
Trust of Nova Scotia (Phyllis R.
Blakeley Memorial). Income tax
receipts will be issued.*

NEWS ABOUT SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Suzanne Finkelstein - Winn,
Dartmouth City School Board

Susanne attended a workshop in January for teacher-librarians, on Censorship in School Libraries. The morning's session consisted of a panel discussion, with the members of the panel being Darrell Lynch, Supervisor of School Libraries for the Dartmouth City District School Board, Peter McCreath, of the Nova Scotia Teachers Union, Jim Connors, a lawyer, and Chairman of the Dartmouth School Board, Joy Showell, Dartmouth Regional Library and Elaine Rillie, school librarian with Kings County School Board. The discussion was moderated by Sara McRae and the members of the panel were able to put forward various viewpoints on the question of censorship.

The comments of the panel were then amplified in the afternoon, when the workshop participants split into discussion groups (led by Dr. Larry Amey, from Dalhousie's Library School, Bertha Currie, Supervisor of School Library Services for the Halifax City School Board, and Linda Pearse, in charge of Children's Services for the Dartmouth Regional Library).

Some points brought out in the panel presentation and in the group discussions were that, as a school librarian, one needs to know the community which is being served and the support available in that community. Also essential is a pipeline through which the concerns of parents, volunteers, and teachers may be channelled. The group discussions proved to be a good forum for exchanging examples of those books and types of material which had been the focus of attack or concern e.g., titles by Robert Munsch (cited for the lack of respect shown to parental authority), art books, and books on sex education.