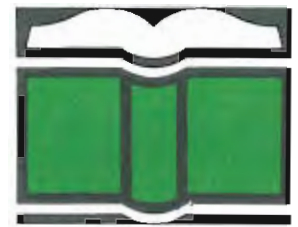# newsletter/nouvelles

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Les articles paraîssant dans ce bulletin sont soumis par des individus et ne reflètent pas nécessairement les opinions de l'OALT/ABO. Les articles doivent être soumis aux éditeurs (ces derniers se réservent le droit d'éditer toutes les contributions).

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A LOOK AT THE NEW EXECUTIVE!

PRESIDENT: Loretta Taylor

Who is this Loretta Taylor person anyway?

I was born more years ago than I care to count in Boston, Mass., and I spent my childhood in Nova Scotia. So I really do qualify as a "Bluenoser".
After my marriage in Montreal, I settled in as a stay-at-home mother to an eventual two sons and a daughter. In 1966 we moved to Ottawa, and when I finally had the boys trained to make their own beds and lunches, and do their own laundry; when I'd persuaded my daughter to take over shovelling snow and mowing lawns and taking out the garbage; and I'd taught my husband how to make an excellent omelet and run a mean vacuum cleaner, I knew the time had come for me to go out into the world of "work-for-pay".
But first I was off to Algonquin Community College in 1975 to take the Library Technician Course so I could make come true my long awaited dream to work in a library. My BA studies enabled me to take 4 semesters in 2. With courses all day and most evenings it was an exhausting but exhilirating year. After graduation I was offered 2 jobs (!) - one at a local school and the other at the Library of Parliament. I chose the school for a most prosaic reason. The school was only a 3 minute walk from my home and after that killer year at college, I couldn't resist the bliss of six hour days and the chance to be home for lunch.
But it palled. My political science BA made me yearned to be on Parliament Hill. So I re-applied in 1977 to the Parliamentary Library and was hired, and there I am still. Somedays the position is a joy; other days not, but I remained enamoured of the political atmosphere and I'm definitely in love with the building's architecture. And so I stay.
My extra university studies undertaken after Algonquin precluded involvement in OALT/ABO till two years ago. But, as you can see, I'm making up for it now. And for those of you who were present at the Sudbury ABM when LaRea Moody nominated me, I must confess I got to my feet to say "No" but all I got out was "Well...." I wasn't given the chance to say anymore.

I said I'd try. And try it is. Danielle Amat, with her youth, verve, and enthusiasm and great organizational talents is one hard act to follow. So bear with me. With such as Barbara Cope, Donna Fossum, Ron Cheney, Alicia Friese, Andrew Porteus, and all the excellent editors and directors, I can't go wrong, can I.
Can I?

J'ai dit que j'allais essayer. Et je vais essayer. Il me sera difficile de suivre mon prédécesseur, Danielle Amat, avec sa jeunesse, son enthousiasme et son sens d'organisation, mais avec une équipe telle que Barbara Cope, Donna Fossum, Ron Cheney, Alicia Friese, Andrew Porteus, et avec les directeurs et les éditeurs, je ne crois pas que je me suis trompée.

Je ne me suis pas trompée?

VICE-PRESIDENT: Barbara Cope

This will be my second year as VP. I was "dumb" enough to run for re-election, as there were projects that had not been completed during my first year. I hope that as well that I can be a good link between last year's and this year's executive.
As the daughter of a bank manager, I moved a number of times during my childhood. I graduated from Algonquin College in 1974. For the next two years I worked in the Smiths Falls Public Library, this town being were my family had lived for the longest amount of time before my father's retirement. For the past seven years I have worked in the Department of Public Works Library in Ottawa. In both jobs I have run the whole gambit of functions except for cataloguing.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Barbara Cope

Ceci est mon deuxième mandat en tant que vice-président. Ca été un peu fou de me représenter encore une fois, mais il y avait tellement de projets que je n'avais pas complétés au cours de ma première année. De plus, j'espère être le lien entre l'exécutif sortant et le nouvel exécutif pour permettre une certaine continuité.
En tant que fille d'un gérant de banque, j'ai eu a déménagé plusieurs fois pendant ma jeunesse. En 1974, j'ai gradué du Collège Algonquin. Pendant deux années j'ai travaillé à la bibliothèque publique de Smith Falls, village où j'ai passé beaucoup de temps avant que mon père prenne sa retraite. Depuis les sept dernières années, je travaille à la bibliothèque des travaux publics. J'ai acquis de l'expérience dans plusieurs domaines à l'exception du catalogage.

SECRETARY: Donna Fossum

I'm an ordinary-type person (all heresay, to the contrary to be ignored - it's not true!).
I have lived in Thunder Bay since 1971 when I left Fredericton and travelled great distances to take Library Technology at Lakehead University. LaRea's school stories about me are mostly figments of her imagination. It was while still in school that I attended meetings for a Canadian Library Technician Association. So when OALT/ABO developed, I became a member but didn't attend my first conference until 1975 in Ottawa.
Through the years I've held various positions: 1975-76 Chairman, OALT/ABO Thunder Bay; 1975-76 Coordinator, OALT/ABO Conference Thunder Bay; 1978-79 Regional Director, OALT/ABO Thunder Bay;

SECRETAIRE: Donna Fossum

Je suis une personne bien ordinaire (malgré le fait que certains affirment le contraire, ignorez-les ce n'est pas vrai)
Depuis 1971 j'habite Thunder Bay, l'année ou j'ai quitté Frédéricton pour venir m'inscrire au programme de bibliotechnique de l'Université Lakehead. Les histoires d'écoles que vous racontent Larea ne sont que des effets de son imagination. Pendant mes études, j'ai assisté aux premières réunions du Canadian Library Technician Association. Donc, quand OALT/ABO est née, je suis devenue membre de l'Association mais ce n'est qu'en 1975 que j'ai assisté à ma première conférence à Ottawa.

J'ai été élue à plusieurs postes au sein de l'Association: 1975-76 président section de Thunder Bay; 1975/76 coordonnatrice de la conférence de Thunder Bay, 1978-79 directeur, 1980-81 responsable de l'adhésion, 1981-83 coordonatrice de la conférence.

1980-81, Membership person, OALT/ABO
Thunder Bay; and 1981-82 Co-convenor

OALT/ABO Conference, Thunder Bay.
I've been working with the Thunder Bay
Public Library since 1975 in audio-visual
bookmobile, reference, and currently I'm
in charge of the circulation area at the
Waverley Branch.
Before working with the Thunder Bay
Public Library I held a part-time
position at the Thunder Bay Correctional
Center (in the library).
My husband and I also have an antique
business, Fossum's. We have one daughter,
Beth, and a dog, Chloe.

Depuis 1975, je travaille pour la bibliothèque
publique de Thunder Bay. J'ai travaillé dans les
domaines de l'audio-visuel, de référence, de
bibliobus et je suis présentement en charge de la
circulation de succursale de Waverley.

Avant de travailler à la bibliothèque publique de
Thunder Bay, j'ai eu un poste à temps partiel au
Centre correctionnel de Thunder Bay (dans la
bibliothèque)
Mon mari et moi avons un commerce d'antiquités,
Fossum's. Nous avons une fille, Beth, et un chien,
Chloe.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COORDINATOR:
Alicia Friese

I'm currently working as a library
technician at Bell Canada's Information
Resource Centre. My duties include
reference (manual and online searching),
interlibrary loans, liaison with a
Bell-Northern Research cataloguer,
assigning subject headings to Vertical
File Collection, compiling monthly
statistics, writing and producing the
monthly bulletin (which was temporarily
suspended this year).
I have been doing online searching since
1977 and have attended a number of
workshops and training session offered by
database suppliers, vendors and their
representatives.
I obtained a library degree in the
Philippines and have worked in all types
of libraries doing different aspects of
library work. I have two more credits
left before I finish my library
technician's program.
I was a Union Representative at Bell
Canada from 1978-79. It gave me a good
background in labor-management relations
and valuable experience in handling
grievances.
I hope to do as good as job as I can as
Public Relations Coordinator.

COORDONNATEUR DES RELATIONS PUBLIQUES:
Alicia Friese

Je travaille présentement en tant que
bibliotechnicien au centre de ressources de Bell
Canada. Mes fonctions sont la référence, le prêt
entre bibliothèques, collaborer avec le catalogueur
de Bell Northern Research pour établir les vedettes
matières de la filière verticale, la compilation
mensuelle des statistiques, rédiger et produire un
bulletin mensuel (qui a été temporairement suspendu
cette année)

Depuis 1977, je fais de la recherche automatisée.
J'ai assisté à plusieurs ateliers ou sessions de
formation offerts par les agents/distributeurs de
bases de données.

J'ai obtenu un diplôme en bibliothéconomie aux
Philippines. J'ai travaillé dans plusieurs types de
bibliothèques et accompli diverses activités. Il
me reste encore deux crédits à obtenir pour
compléter mon programme de bibliotechnique.

J'ai été aussi représentant d'union à Bell Canada.
Cette expérience m'a permis d'acquérir des
connaissances dans les relations de travail ainsi
que dans le processus de griefs.

J'espère pouvoir faire du mieux que possible pour
compléter mon mandat en tant que coordonnateur des
relations publiques.
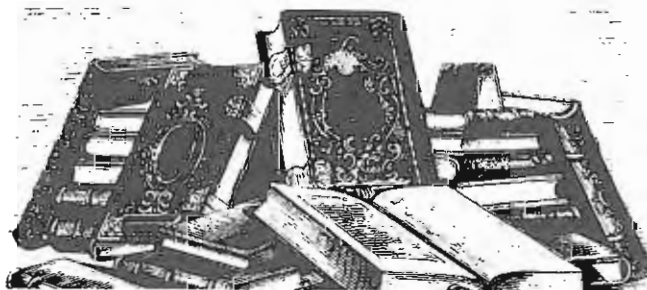
"O C A N A D A"

What an impressive three days! When I agreed to be COLT's representative at OALT/ABO (Ontario Association of Library Technicians/Association des Bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario), I thought it might be a nice spring break. When I found that OALT/ABO's annual conference was in Sudbury, 200 miles north of Toronto, I lost my enthusiasm. But I am so glad that I went!.

The city of Sudbury was celebrating its centennial. One local sight worth viewing was the fiery pouring of the slag, which was impressive even in the rain! The conference was held at Laurentian University, specifically in three modern concrete science buildings, which included a large cafeteria and a large, attractive auditorium. (Well, we did sleep elsewhere!)

Although Registration/Inscription and Exhibits opened/Exposition ouverte on Wednesday/Mercredi, the major events began Thursday/Jeudi. Noticed anything different from COLT? The dual language in Ontario could be a point of irritation, but this year's President and the Executive Board turned it into cooperation by having important documents as the newsletter, Constitution, committee reports, and conference program printed in English and French. The English speaking members reciprocated by making thank you presentations to the Board in both languages and less-than-perfect French.

All Thursday, Friday afternoon, and Saturday morning were spent in an impressive (I'm going to use that word a lot) array of workshops. Session leaders were entertaining speakers who knew their subject areas well. Topics included A-V equipment trouble-shooting, automated reference services, storytelling, government documents, hospital library administration, creating your own job, communication skills, microcomputers in libraries, resumes & job search techniques, and several more. Such variety, and the participants came to learn and asked informed questions.

Saturday afternoon there were optional tours to local points of interest, as the Big Nickel Mine in Sudbury, while Friday morning the Annual Business Meeting drew the majority of the 155 registrants, ninety-five per cent of them, technicians! That was the most impressive (there's that word again) fact of all - the conference and the organization has been built and is directed by library technicians. They are very proud of being technicians. If they are as professional on the job as they are in organizing conferences and running the organization, they have good cause to be proud.

The business meeting took approximately two hours, but it ran like clockwork. An interesting aspect was that you not only had to have a membership card to get in, but that the doors were locked and washroom facilities available in the auditorium! I was allowed to sit in the associate members' gallery and was introduced but could not speak.

An outside parliamentarian from Cambrian College in Sudbury was present, but he made only one minor suggestion. The meeting began with the appointing of a speaker for each of the seven regions, followed by acceptance of reports from all officers and committee chairmen. Those attending had obviously read the printed reports and were ready with corrections of spelling and grammar. While this consumed valuable time for minor matters, I have attended many meetings of professional librarians when the crowd was sparse and the participants so uninterested that they had not read the President's annual report.

The culmination of the business meeting was the election of officers. Here, the interesting item was that the nominating committee only submitted names for two offices. The officers are nominated and elected at the Conference and it was difficult to find candidates whose work situation would allow them to accept office, an understandable dilemma since these are working paraprofessionals.

Following elections there were thanks you's to outgoing officers, then the scheduling of annual Conferences for the next several years. There are seven regional divisions in OALT/ABO and they host the Conference in essentially alphabetical rotation. The Huronia faction had a preliminary workshop schedule to offer participants, distributed brochures on the place the conference is to be held, and offered a ten per cent discount for an on-the-spot $50.00 deposit. This was a smart move to acquire working capital to pay preliminary Conference expenses.

Some of the technicians I met were graduates of the 12- or 13 year high school plus a two-year certificated post-high program, however an impressive number have bachelor's degrees in other fields and have added certification to work as Library Technicians.

They prefer to work with patrons rather than become library administrators. Many of the technicians present run small libraries by themselves or with clerical help.

Zut! Here I have not included the outstanding dinners we had. Thursday night was highlighted by French Canadian food served smorgasbord style and followed by award presentations and music from Ontario's Francophone heritage. The banquet was Friday and featured a presentation by Stephen Lewis, who kept the audience entertained with insightful comments on the political and social scene.

The exhibits were open a convenient number of times and were unusual in their diversity. They ranged from items made of nickel and sold by the local YWCA to a commercial service on government documents and from a Bro-Dart display to the OALT/ABO table featuring sweat shirts and drinking mugs. The exhibits were once more evidence of the time and careful planning by the regional organization.

The regional organizations themselves are unusual since they range from the nineteen-member Huronia group (fourteen of whom were present) to TALTA (Toronto Area), which numbers approximately 200. Together they form the 490 plus-members of OALT/ABO. The technicians have worked on and with administrators through the ten years of the organization's growth, so that now many participants have not only release time but conference expenses paid as well. To be commended was the local Sudbury School system, which spent around $2,000 to send approximately 15 technicians.

Members I met have some good memories of COLT visitors from other years; I was asked to take greetings to Loretta Harris, Margaret Barron, and Dick Taylor. More than greetings, I would like to have brought back their enthusiasm and the community of belonging and cohesiveness OALT/ABO has constructed in ten years. Our distance divides us, but we could build regionally what Ontario has built.

I was impressed! Thanks for sending me.

Joanne Wolford
(excerpt from COLT Newsletter, volume 16, number 6, June 1983)

LOHANIA REGIONAL BRANCH

We have officially changed our name to LOHANIA REGIONAL BRANCH. LOHANIA combines the name of the former regional branches of London, and Hamilton with Niagara. The pros and cons of this decision were discussed in detail. Other names such as Southwestern Ontario Regional Branch and South West Regional Branch were also considered, as well as maintaining the Niagara. LOHANIA was the preference of the branch membership attending the meeting. However our choice of LOHANIA is not intended to indicate our lack of optimism in regard to London reforming or lack of support for London when they do reform. On that occasion we would have two options at least - 1. change our name again, 2. keep LOHANIA as the region name either ignoring the LO at the beginning of the name or allowing it to stand for LOWER HAMILTON NIAGARA REGIONAL BRANCH or whatever.

SECTION REGIONALE DE LOHANIA

Nous avons officiellement changé notre nom à LOHANIA. LOHANIA regroupe les noms des anciennes sections régionales de London, Hamilton et de Niagara. Les pour et les contre ont été discutés lors d'une réunion. D'autres noms ont été suggérés tels que: section régionale du Sud-Ouest de l'Ontario ou section régionale du Sud-Ouest, mais tout en gardant le nom de Niagara. LOHANIA a été choisi par les membres présents à cette réunion. Malgré le fait qu'on ait rebaptisé la section régionale, ceci n'implique pas que nous soyons pessimistes au retour de la section régionale de London ou encore que nous ne serions pas coopératifs lors de la reprise de la section. Quand nous aurons à faire face à cette situation, nous aurons deux options possibles: 1. changer notre nom, 2. garder le nom LOHANIA tout en ignorant le "LO" au début du nom ou en gardant la syllabe pour représenter "LOWER" Hamilton et Niagara.

Learning More in Apprenant Plus en '84

May/ mai 30, 31 — June /Juin 1, 2 , 1984

11th Annual Conference
/Congrès Annuel

C O N F E R E N C E – – 1984

Learning more in '84 / Apprenant plus en '84 will be held May 30 – June 2, 1984 at Geneva Park YWCA Conference Centre in Orillia. Workshops confirmed to date are literacy training, collection building for native peoples and the use of the Ontario and federal government statutes. The banquet entertainment for Friday evening has been confirmed – Barry Belchamber (Stephen Leacock, One Man Show) and a Thursday evening tour of the Stephen Leacock home and Brewery Bay is still to be arranged. There will be only one mass mailing of Conference information and registration forms in January 1984 with a deadline of Feb. 15, 1984 for registration except day only packages (to be announced at a later date). Huronia hopes to keep the whole package (3 nights, 8 meals, 3 evening buffets and 4 workshops sessions) under $200.00. We hope as many of our members and guests will participate in the Conference and enjoy the hospitality of OALT/ABO's Huronia Regional Branch.

Submitted by Nancy L. Mack.

C O N F E R E N C E – – 1984

Learning more in '84 / Apprenant plus en '84 aura lieu au Geneva Park Centre des Conférences YWCA d'Orillia du 30 mai au 2 juin 1984. Quelques ateliers ont déjà été confirmés: "Literacy Training", le développement des collections pour les autochtones et l'utilisation des statuts provinciaux et fédéraux. Le conférencier invité pour le banquet sera Barry Belchamber (Stephen Leacock, One Man Show). De plus, jeudi soir, vous pourrez visiter la maison de Stephen Leacock et le Brewery Bay. On n'expédiera qu'une seule communi- cation contenant les informations ainsi que la for- mule d'inscription de la conférence. Cet envoi sera fait en Janvier 1984 – la date limit pour les inscriptions sera le 15 fevrier 1984. Cette date limite n'est pas en vigueur pour les inscriptions journalières (qui seront annoncées plus tard). La section régionale d'Huronia espère pouvoir toujours vous offrir le forfait de 3 nuits, 8 repas, 3 soupers et 4 sessions d'ateliers tout en gardant les frais d'inscription au-dessous de $200.00. Nous espérons vous voir tous à la Conférence.

Soumis par Nancy L. Mack.

What is FORMAT?

FORMAT is an exciting application of computer and telecommunications know-how to the problems of access to AV information. FORMAT provides, for the first time, streamlined information on all Canadian-made films and other audiovisual products, an invaluable tool for educators, librarians, directors, producers and distributors.

˘ FORMAT is a computerized information system organized according to international library standards;

˘ FORMAT is accessible in English and French;

˘ FORMAT provides information on a nation-wide scale with future link-ups with the United States and countries all over the world;

˘ FORMAT will fulfill a great variety of different user needs by means of printed catalogues and direct on-line inquiry.

How can you use FORMAT?

ON-LINE MODE: Direct on-line terminal access to FORMAT's database through NFB libraries and institutions such as schools, universities, media centers and government departments.

BATCH MODE: Comprehensive catalogues of all Canadian AV products—Magnetic tapes-Microfiche.

FORMAT now

FORMAT is being implemented in several stages by a team of professional librarians at the National Film Board of Canada with the co-operation of members of the private and public sectors of Canada's film community. FORMAT is comprehensive, sophisticated, and flexible in terms of access and output.

FORMAT offers:

-- printed catalogues now available in French and English;

Qu'est-ce donc que FORMAT?

FORMAT résulte de l'utilisation astucieuse de la technologie de l'informatique et des télécommunications dans le but de faciliter l'accès à l'information sur les documents audio-visuels canadiens. FORMAT est donc un outil inestimable pour les bibliothécaires, les réalisateurs, les producteurs, les distributeurs et les enseignants, bref pour tous les utilisateurs de l'audio-visuel.

˘ FORMAT est un système informatisé d'information structuré selon les normes internationales de bibliothéconomie.

˘ FORMAT dialogue en français comme en anglais.

˘ FORMAT est accessible partout au Canada et, éventuellement, il sera relié aux Etats-Unis et à de nombreux autres pays.

˘ FORMAT répond aux besoins d'information des utilisateurs en leur procurant des catalogues imprimés en plus de leur offrir l'accès direct à sa base de données.

Comment utiliser FORMAT?

ACCES EN DIRECT: Les utilisateurs peuvent consulter FORMAT par le biais des cinémathèques de l'ONF. Les écoles, les universités, les centres d'information, les ministères et autres établissements peuvent aussi avoir accès-sur demande- à la base de données de FORMAT par leur terminal.

ACCES PAR LOTS: Catalogues complets de tous les documents audio-visuels canadiens — rubans magnétiques—microfiches.

Ce qu'est FORMAT aujourd'hui

FORMAT est un système complet d'information, doté d'une grande souplesse d'accès et de rendement. Etape par étape, ce système est développé par une équipe de bibliothécaires professionnels au service de l'Office national du film du Canada en collaboration avec les membres de la communauté cinématographique canadienne des secteurs privés et public.

FORMAT offre:

— des catalogues imprimés en français et en anglais;

-- up to date direct on-line information on directors, producers, titles, subjects, running times and more in 30 NFB film libraries across the country and in Chicago;

-- magnetic tapes and microfiche of the database upon request;

-- on-line cataloguing access to NFB's University of Toronto Library Automated Systems (UTLAS) files for libraries in the ULTAS network;

-- a continuously growing database with information from many Canadian media organizations.

Precis – FORMAT's key to easy subject access

One aspect of FORMAT is the subject indexing system, PRECIS (PREserved Context Indexing System). This new indexing system, designed expressly for computer application, allows the user to search for information on specific subjects under familiar terms within a controlled vocabulary, and to find related subject areas quickly. PRECIS is adaptable not only to AV materials, but also to books, research reports, theses and so on. An additional asset of prime importance to users in Canada and Europe is that PRECIS subject access is available in both English and French.

(from: FORMAT: Plug into the Canadian Connection—National Film Board of Canada, 1982)

— des renseignements à jour sur les réalisateurs, les producteurs, les titres, les sujets, la durée, etc., en accès direct dans les 30 cinémathèques canadiennes de l'O.N.F. et à Chicago;

— des rubans magnétiques et des microfiches de la bases de données, sur demande;

— l'accès en direct pour fin de catalogage aux fichiers de l'O.N.F., stockés dans le système automatisé UTLAS à toutes les bibliothèques de ce réseau;

— une base de données à laquelle s'ajoutent continuellement des renseignements provenant de nombreux organismes d'information canadiens.

Precis – l'accès par sujet à FORMAT

L'un des avantages de FORMAT est l'utilisation du système d'indexation PRECIS (PREserved Context Indexing System). Ce nouveau système d'indexation permet à l'utilisateur de faire une recherche par sujets spécifiques à l'aide d'expressions usuelles et l'oriente en plus vers des sujets connexes. PRECIS est applicable non seulement aux documents audio-visuels mais aussi aux livres, études, thèses et autres. La disponibilité des l'index PRECIS en anglais et en français constitue un avantage primordial pour les utilisateurs canadiens et européens.

(Extrait: FORMAT: Accédez au réseau canadien— Office national du film du Canada, 1982)

CANADIAN UNION CATALOGUE OF SERIALS

CATALOGUE COLLECTIF CANADIEN DES PUBLICATIONS EN SERIE

What is it?

The Canadian Union Catalogue of Serials consists of an automated data base of the serial holdings of Canadian libraries and

Qu'est-il?

Le Catalogue collectif canadien des publications en série est construit d'une base de données automati-sée contenant les fonds des publications en série

a manual catalogue which contains close to 500,000 cards listing, in alphabetical order by title, the serial holdings of Canadian libraries. Current serial reports received from Canadian libraries are input online directly into the automated data base management system, DOBIS (Dortmunder Bibliothekssystem), operated by the National Library. Previously received reports for any title currently reported are pulled from the manual catalogue and input into the data base along with the incoming report. The manual catalogue is thus gradually being converted to machine-readable form.

Serial reports are also added directly to the automated data base by other DOBIS participating libraries and through receipts of reports in machine readable form.

What is it used for?

Both the manual union catalogue and the automated data base are used to find locations for serial publications in libraries across Canada. Libraries request locations for materials they do not have by mail, telex and telephone. Since its beginning in 1957, as an appendage to the Union Catalogue of Books, it has provided locations for 80% of the serial items requested. There should be continued improvement in the provision of location service for serials with the growth of the data base and with the increased number of access points (title, variant title, issuing body, ISSN-International Standard Serial Number) provided by the automated system.

How is it maintained?

Canadian libraries report their serial accessions, withdrawals and revisions by cards, report slips, print-out, printed lists and microfiche, or in machine-readable form. Those reports received in card or report slips format were filed into the manual union catalogue. They are now input online into the DOBIS data base by the staff of the Union Catalogue of Serials Division. Print-outs, printed lists and microfiche of libraries' serial holdings are kept on file for consultation in the Division. In the future, information received as

des bibliothèques canadiennes ainsi qu'un catalogue manuel qui contient près de 500,000 notices dressant, par ordre alphabétique des titres, les fonds de publications en série de ces bibliothèques. Les acquisitions courantes de publications en série signalées par les bibliothèques canadiennes sont introduites en direct dans la base de données automatisée du système de gestion, DOBIS (Dortmunder Bibliothekssystem), exploité par la Bibliothèque nationale. Au fur et à mesure que les acquisitions sont reçues le catalogue collectif est consulté et toutes les acquisitions conformes à celle en main sont retirées, et versées dans la base de données. Le catalogue manuel est donc graduellement converti en un catalogue automatisé.

Les rapports d'acquisitions sous format ordinoligne ainsi que ceux des bibliothèques qui participent à DOBIS sont aussi versés directement dans la base de données.

A quoi sert-il?

Le catalogue collectif manuel et la base de données automatisée servent à localiser des publications en série dans les bibliothèques canadiennnes. Ces dernières font parvenir leurs demandes de localisation par courrier, par télex et par téléphone. Depuis sa création en 1957, à titre d'annexe au Catalogue collectif des livres, le Catalogue des publications en série a permis de localiser 80% des documents demandés. Ce pourcentage devrait augmenter en raison de la croissance de la base de données et de la multiplicité des points d'accès, (titre, variante du titre, collectivité éditrice, ISSN-Numéro international normalisé des publications en série) générés par le système automatisé.

Comment est-il tenu?

Les bibliothèques canadiennes signalent leurs acqui sitions, leurs retraits et leurs révisions des publications en série à l'aide de cartes, de fiches d'envoi, de sorties sur imprimante, de listes imprimées, de microfiches et de formats lisibles par machine. Les notices signalées sur fiches d'acquisitions étaient auparavant classées dans le catalogue collectif manuel; elles sont maintenant introduites en direct dans la base de données du DOBIS

par le personnel de la Division du catalogue collectif des publications en série. Jusqu'à maintenant, les sorties sur imprimante, les listes imprimées et les microfiches que nous envoyaient les bibliothèques étaient versées au dossier de la Divi-

print-outs and printed lists will be input into the data base.

Libraries now have the option of reporting to the union catalogue in machine-readable form. These machine-readable records can be added directly to the data base without the intervention of the Division's staff.

What does it contain?

The cards in the manual union catalogue of serials and the records input into the automated data base are for all serial publications in all subject areas, with emphasis on non-scientific publications. "Serial" includes, as well as periodicals, the proceedings of regularly and frequently held meetings, conferences, etc., monographic series, serially published official publications with distinctive titles, regularly revised monographs, law reports, serially published loose-leaf services. With the implementation of the automated system of maintaining the Union Catalogue of Serials, all serially published government publications are now included and reports of newspapers are being phased in.

How to use it?

Many types of libraries (academic, special, public and government) report to the Union Catalogue of Serials. Cataloguing rules change as do methods of reporting. As a result, the cards in the manual union catalogue reflect a variety of cataloguing practices. A serial may be found under its latest title only, or under each successive title, or it may have been reported under the corporate name of the issuing body. These possibilities should all be kept in mind when searching for a title in the manual union catalogue.

When titles from the manual catalogue are entered into the DOBIS data base they are edited by the staff of the Division to conform to the current edition of the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules. Therefore, serials in the data base are found under each successive title. Once input, DOBIS records are not necessarily re-catalogued to conform to a new edition of the cataloguing rules.

sion pour y être consultées ultérieurement mais à l'avenir elle seront ajoutées à la base de données.

Les bibliothèques peuvent maintenant signaler leurs fonds sur supports lisibles par machine, qui sont automatiquement ajoutés à la base de données sans l'aide du personnel de la Division.

Que contient-il?

Les fiches du catalogue collectif manuel des publications en série et les notices contenues dans la base de données automatisée sont celles des publications en série traitant de tous les domaines, et particulièrement des publications non-scientifiques. La publication en série englobe, en plus des périodiques, les procès-verbaux de réunions et des congrès qui ont lieu fréquemment ou à intervalles régulières, les collections de monographies, les publications officielles dotées de titres distinctifs et paraissant en série, les monographies révisées à intervalles régulières, les receuils de jurisprudence et les listes de mise à jour sur feuilles mobiles. Grâce à l'adoption du système automatisé et à son application au Catalogue collectif des publications en série, il est maintenant possible d'y inclure toutes les publications officielles paraissant en série ainsi que les notices des journaux dont l'introduction se fait graduellement.

Comment s'en servir?

Diverses catégories de bibliothèques, (scolaires, spécialisées, publiques et gouvernementales) signalent leurs fonds au Catalogue collectif des publications en série et, par conséquent, les méthodes et les règles utilisées sont variées. Une publication en série peut avoir été cataloguée sous son plus récent titre, sous chacun des titres successifs ou sous la vedette de la collectivité éditrice. Il importe de tenir compte de toutes les vedettes possibles en consultant le catalogue collectif manuel.

Lorsque les titres retirés du catalogue manuel sont versés dans la base de DOBIS, ils sont révisés par les employés de la Division qui les rendent conformes à la plus récente édition des Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines. Par conséquent, il est possible de localiser une publication en série dans la base de données sous chacun des titres successifs. Une fois introduites dans la base de données, les

notices du DOBIS ne sont pas toujours cataloguées à nouveau pour être conformes à une nouvelle édition des règles de catalogage.

On-line searching can be accomplished with great speed and accuracy, given the multiplicity of access points. Since the most current information on libraries' serial holdings is available in the automated data base DOBIS should be the first place to search. To ensure that the full range of holdings is found, it may be necessary to consult the manual catalogue as well.

National Library of Canada—News Release— 2450-111

Les nombreux points d'accès permettent de faire la recherche en direct rapidement et efficacement. Etant donné que la base de données automatisée contient l'information de mention de fonds le plus à jour, DOBIS devrait être consulté en premier. Afin de nous assurer que nous avons toutes les localisations il peut être nécessaire de consulter le catalogue manuel.

Bibliothèque Nationale du Canada—Communiqué de Presse—2450-11

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DID YOU KNOW THAT...

The shortest correspondance on record was that between Victor Hugo (1802-1885) and his publisher, Hurst & Bluckett, in 1862. The author was on holiday and anxious to know how his new novel "Les Misérables" was selling. He wrote "?". The reply was "!".

SAVIEZ-VOUS QUE...

La correspondance la plus brève a être enregistrée est celle de Victor Hugo (1802-1885) et de son éditeur, Hurst & Bluckett en 1862. L'auteur qui était à ce moment là en vacances s'inquiétait de la vente de son nouveau roman "Les misérables". Hugo écrit "?" et la réponse fut "!".

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

"Old Moore's Almanach has been published annually since 1697, when it first appeared as a broadsheet by Dr. Francis Moore (1657-1775) of Southwark, London, England, to advertise his "physiks". The annual sale certified by its publishers W. Foulsham & Co. Ltd., Slough, England, is 1,150,000 copies, and its aggregate sale is estimated to be 106,000,000.

SAVIEZ-VOUS QUE...

L'Almanac "Old Moore" fut publié à tous les ans depuis 1697, lorsque le Dr. Francis Moore (1657-1715) de Southwark, Londres, Angleterre, faisait paraître ses "physiks". La vente annuelle certifiée par les éditeurs W. Foulsham & Co. Ltd., Slough, Angleterre est de 1,150,000 copies par an et son rendement global en vente depuis 1697 est évalué à 106,000,000 copies.
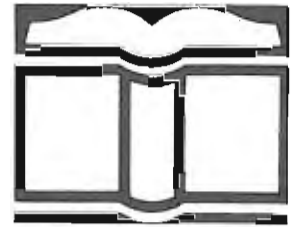
CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS	STATUTS ET REGLEMENTS
(revised 1982)	(revisé en 1982)

ARTICLES:	STATUTS:
1 - Name	1 - Le nom
2 - Objectives	2 - Les buts
3 - Membership	3 - Les membres
4 - Organization	4 - L'organisation
5 - Term of Office	5 - Le mandat
6 - Meetings	6 - Les réunions
7 - Formation of Regional Branches	7 - La formation des sections régionales
8 - Amendments	8 - Les modifications
9 - Rules	9 - Les régles de procédures
10 - Quorum	10 - Le Quorum
11 - Finances	11 - Les finances

BYLAWS:	REGLEMENTS:
1 - Membership	1 - Les membres
2 - Voting	2 - Le droit de vote
3 - Notice of Meetings	3 - L'avis de convocation aux réunions
4 - Annual Conference	4 - Conférence annuelle
5 - Duties of the Executive	5 - Les fonctions du Conseil exécutif
6 - Definitions	6 - Les définitions
7 - Fiscal Year	7 - L'année d'exercice
8 - Recognition of the Outgoing Executive	8 - Remerciement au Conseil exécutif sortant
9 - Nominations to the Provincial Executive	9 - La mise en candidature

C O N S T I T U T I O N

ARTICLES

1. NAME
a) The name of this association shall be the ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARY TECHNICIANS/ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTECHNICIENS DE L'ONTARIO, hereinafter referred to as OALT/ABO.

b) The OALT/ABO shall operate on the principle of local autonomy. The Provincial body shall be responsible for the maintenance and coordination of provincial affairs.

c) Whenever possible, information from OALT/ABO shall be available in English and French.

2. OBJECTIVES
a) To define clearly the role of the library technician and to make this definition widely known.

b) To publicize the value of library technicians and promote wider understanding and acceptance of their status.

c) To institute recognized standards operating on the Provincial level.

d) To work in liaison with related professions and institutions and to promote effective communication among library technicians and others in related fields.

e) To be receptive to and aware of the constant changes and needs in the field of library technology, and the community.

f) To disseminate information relating to library technicians.

3. MEMBERSHIP
a) Membership shall be open to graduate library technicians, library technician students, graduate library technician senior citizens, associates, institutions/ organizations/ corporations and sustaining members, who upon payment of annual dues shall become members as provided for in the Bylaws.

4. ORGANIZATION
a) The administration shall consist of a Board of Directors, an Executive, an Archivist and (a) Provincial Newsletter Editor(s).

b) The Board of Directors shall consist of one Director from each Regional Branch.

c) The Executive shall be elected at the Annual Business Meeting.

S T A T U T S

ARTICLES

1. LE NOM
a) L'association portera le nom de l'ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF LIBRARY TECHNICIANS/ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTECHNICIENS DE L'ONTARIO. Le sigle de l'Association est OALT/ABO.

b) L'OALT/ABO fonctionnera d'après le principe d'autonomie locale. Le Comité provincial sera responsable de la coordination des questions d'ordre provincial.

c) Dans la mesure du possible, toutes les communications de l'OALT/ABO seront faites en français et en anglais.

2. LES BUTS
a) Définir clairement le rôle du bibliotechnicien et le faire connaître.

b) Faire connaître la valeur du bibliotechnicien et promouvoir une plus large compréhension et acceptation du statut du bibliotechnicien.

c) Instituer des normes reconnues émanant du niveau provincial.

d) Travailler en collaboration avec les personnes et organismes oeuvrant à des activités connexes et susciter la communication entre bibliotechniciens et toutes autres personnes reliées au domaine des bibliothèques.

e) Etre conscient et réceptif aux besoins et aux changements continuels qui surviennent dans le domaine des bibliothèques et dans la société.

f) Diffuser tous renseignements susceptibles d'aider à faire connaître davantage les bibliotechniciens.

3. LES MEMBRES
a) Peuvent être membre de l'Association, les bibliotechniciens diplômés, les étudiants en bibliotechnique, les bibliotechniciens du troisième âge, les membres associés, les institutions/organisations/corporations et les membres de soutien en payant leur cotisation, comme le stipule les Règlements.

4. L'ORGANISATION
a) L'administration sera composée d'un Comité directeur, d'un Conseil exécutif, d'un archiviste et des éditeurs du bulletin de nouvelles provincial.

b) Le Comité directeur sera composé d'un directeur provenant de chacune des sections régionales.

c) Le Conseil exécutif est élu par les membres lors de la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

d) The Executive shall consist of a President, a VicePresident, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Public Relations Co-ordinator.

e) The Executive shall also consist of the immediate Past President (ex-officio) or another member of the immediate Past Executive.

5. TERM OF OFFICE
a) The term of office for the Board of Directors shall be one (1) year with re-election possible.

b) The term of office for the Executive shall be one (1) year with re-election possible.

6. MEETINGS
a) Conference: There shall be an Annual Conference. A special conference may be convened by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors.

b) Board of Directors' Meetings: The Board of Directors and the Executive shall meet not less than four (4) times a year and at such times as shall be specified by a majority of Directors or by the President of the Executive.

c) i) The Executive is empowered to override the decision of the President by a majority vote.
ii) The Board of Directors is empowered to override the decision of the President and/or the Executive by a majority vote.
iii) The Conference is empowered to override the decision of the Board of Directors by a majority vote.

7. FORMATION OF REGIONAL BRANCHES
a) A Regional Branch may be formed on application to and on acceptance by the Board of Directors.

8. AMENDMENTS
a) Amendments to the OALT/ABO Constitution shall be made at the Annual Business Meeting by a majority vote. Voting procedures are as stated in the Bylaws.

b) Notice of resolution to alter the Constitution shall be given to the President in writing and the wording endorsed by any five (5) members in good standing, at least three (3) months prior to the date of the Annual Business Meeting. At the same time a copy is to be sent to the President of each Regional Branch.

9. RULES
a) The rules contained in the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern this Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and the Bylaws of the OALT/ABO.

d) Le Conseil exécutif sera composé d'un président, d'un vice-président, d'un secrétaire, d'un trésorier et d'un coordonnateur des relations publiques.

e) Le Conseil exécutif comprendra aussi le président sortant (ex-officio) ou un autre membre du Conseil exécutif sortant.

5. LE MANDAT
a) Les membres du Comité directeur sont élus pour un (1) an et peuvent réélus.

b) Les membres du Conseil exécutif sont élus pour un (1) an et peuvent être réélus.

6. LES RÉUNIONS
a) Conférence: L'association tiendra une conférence annuelle des membres. Le Comité directeur peut convoquer une réunion spéciale par un vote unanime.

b) Reunion du Comité directeur: Le Comité directeur et le Conseil exécutif doivent tenir au moins quatre (4) réunions par année au temps déterminé par la majorité des membres du Comité directeur ou par le président du Conseil exécutif.

c) i) Le Conseil exécutif peut renverser toutes décisions du président par un vote majoritaire.

ii) Le Comité directeur peut renverser toutes décisions du président et/ou du Conseil exécutif par un vote majoritaire.
iii) L'assemblée des membres peut renverser toutes décisions du Comité directeur par un vote majoritaire.

7. LA FORMATION DES SECTIONS REGIONALES
a) La formation d'une section régionale peut se faire sur demande, avec l'accord du Comité directeur.

8. LES MODIFICATIONS
a) Les modifications aux Statuts de l'OALT/ABO seront apportées à la réunion d'affaires par un vote majoritaire. Les modalités du scrutin sont décrits dans les Règlements.

b) Tout avis de modification des Statuts doit être fait par écrit, signé par au moins cinq (5) membres en règleet transmis au président au moins trois (3) mois avant la réunion d'affaires annuelle. En même temps, une copie de l'avis de modification doit être envoyée aux présidentsdes sections régionales.

9. LES REGLES DE PROCEDURES
a) Les règles contenues dans la dernière édition de Robert's Rules of Orders gouverne cette Association dans tous les cas où elles s'appliquent en autant qu'elles ne contredisent pas les Statuts ni les Règlements de l'OALT/ABO.

10. QUORUM
a) There shall be a quorum at all meetings of the Board of Directors, and at the Annual Business Meeting.

11. FINANCES
a) All monies of the organization shall be deposited in a chartered bank, credit union, or trust company under the name of the Ontario Association of Library Technicians/Association des bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario (OALT/ABO). An amount to be determined by the Board of Directors is to be kept as petty cash by the Treasurer

b) The President and the Treasurer shall have signing authority with only one (1) signature being necessary for each transaction.

c) In the event that the Treasurer becomes unable to carry on his/her duties, the monies will be frozen and the books will be audited immediately.

10. QUORUM
a) Il doit y avoir quorum à toutes les reunions du Comité directeur et lors de la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

11. LES FINANCES
a) Tous les fonds de l'organisation seront déposés dans une banque à charte, une caisse d'économie et de crédit, ou une fiducie au nom de l'Ontario Association of Library Technicians/Association des Bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario (OALT/ABO). La somme de la petite caisse, retenue par le trésorier, sera déterminée d'avance par le Comité directeur.

b) Le président et le trésorier auront l'autorisation de signer. Une (1) signature sera suffisante pour chaque transaction financière.

c) Au cas où le trésorier ne pourrait poursuivre ses fonctions, les capitaux seront gelés et les livres seront vérifiés immédiatement.

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BYLAWS

1. MEMBERSHIP
a) There shall be the following classes of memberships:
 i) Full membership will be given to a graduate Library Technician from a recognized Library Technician Programme.
 ii) Full membership will be given to a student enrolled in a recognized Library Technician Programme (for a two (2) year limit). At that time he/she should be allowed to pay graduate fees and be granted full membership.
 iii) Full membership will be given to a graduate Library Technician senior citizen.
 iv) Associate membership will be given to an individual interested in the development of Library Technicians.

 v) Institutional membership will be given to an institution/organization/corporation.

 vi) Sustaining membership will be available at the Provincial level only.
b) i) Of the annual membership fees levied by the Regional Branches, the following amounts will be remitted to OALT/ABO:

$25.00	Graduate Library Technician
$10.00	Library Technician Student
$10.00	Graduate Library Technician Senior Citizen
$20.00	Associate
$40.00	Institution/Organization/ Corporation

REGLEMENTS

1. LES MEMBRES
a) Les membres seront divisés selon les catégories suivantes:
 i) Membre en règle sera accordée à un bibliotechnicien diplômé d'un programme d'étude reconnu en bibliotechnique.
 ii) Membre en règle sera accordée à un étudiant poursuivant des études dans un programme reconnu en bibliotechnique (limité à une période de (2) deux ans). Après ce terme, ce dernier devrait avoir le droit de payer la cotisation d'un gradué et d'avoir le droit de vote.
 iii) Membre en règle sera accordée à un bibliotechnicien du troisième âge.
 iv) Membre associé sera accordée à toute personne intéressée au perfectionnement des bibliotechniciens.

 v) Institution-membre sera accordée à toute institution/ organisation/corporation.

 vi) Membre de soutien sera accordée au niveau provincial seulement.
b) i) Une partie des cotisations annuelles prélevées par les section régionales sera remis à l'OALT/ABO comme suit:

$25.00	Bibliotechnicien diplômé
$10.00	Etudiant en bibliotechnique
$10.00	Bibliotechnicien du troisième âge
$20.00	Membre associé
$40.00	Institution/Organisation Corporation

ii) Provincial members without regional
filiation, shall remit to OALT/ABO the
llowing annual amounts:

$25.00   Graduate Library Technician
$10.00   Library Technician Student
$10.00   Graduate Library Technician
          Senior Citizen
$20.00   Associate
$40.00   Institution/Organization/
          Corporation
$1200.00 Sustaining member

These fee increases are effective
83/1984.

c) Any member may withdraw from OALT/ABO
y:
  i) delivering to OALT/ABO a written
signation and lodging a copy of same with the
retary;
  ii) ceasing to pay dues;
  iii) having membership withdrawn by
T/ABO;
  iv) dying.

VOTING
) Voting rights shall be accorded to full
nbers in good standing.
) Voting procedures at the Annual Business
eting,
  i) Each Regional Branch is accorded one (1)
te on all issues except for the election of
e Provincial Executive.
  ii) Each registered full member is accorded
e vote within her/his Regional Branch. The
cision reached by the majority is the
gional Branch vote on all issues except for
e election of the Provincial Executive.
  iii) Each Regional Branch shall be
presented by one (1) voting delegate on all
sues at the Annual Business Meeting except for
e election of the Provincial Executive. In
e event that there is no regional representa-
on, a proxy vote can be given, at the
scretion of the Regional Branch.

  iv) Provincial members not affiliated with a
gional Branch who wish to vote at the Annual
siness Meeting, are responsible for making
rangements prior to the Annual Business
eting to vote with a Regional Branch of their
oice, with the agreement of those members
esent from that Regional Branch.
  v) The election of the Provincial Executive
all be conducted by individual secret ballot.
  vi) Voting for the Provincial Executive
all commence with the President's position.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS
) A special Conference may be convened after

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ii) Pour les membres provinciaux, sans affiliation
régionale, ils remettront à l'OALT/ABO les montants
suivants:

$25.00   Bibliotechnicien diplômé
$10.00   Etudiant en bibliotechnique
$10.00   Bibliotechnicien du troisième âge
$20.00   Membre associé
$40.00
          Institution/Organisation/Corporation
$1200.00 Membre de soutien

L'augmentation de ces cotisations sera en effet
1983/1984.

c) Cesse d'être membre de l'OALT/ABO tout membre:
  i) qui en informe l'OALT/ABO et le secrétaire par
écrit
  ii) qui ne paie pas sa cotisation;
  iii) qui a ses droits et privilèges destitués par
l'OALT/ABO;
  iv) qui est décédé.

2. DROIT DE VOTE
  a) Le droit de vote sera accordé aux membres en règle.

  b) Modalité de vote à la réunion d'affaires annuelle
des membres;
  i) Chaque section régionale a le droit à un vote
sauf pour l'élection des membres du Conseil exécutif.

  ii) Chaque membre en règle a droit à un vote à
l'intérieur de sa section régionale. La décision de la
majorité compte comme vote de la section régionale sauf
pour l'élection des membres du Conseil exécutif.

  iii) Chaque section régionale sera représentée par
un (1) délégué ayant le droit de vote, sur tous les
sujets en question à la réunion d'affaires annuelle sauf
à l'élection du Conseil exécutif. Dans le cas, où il
n'y aura pas de représentation, un vote par procuration
peut être remis à la discrétion de la section
régionale.

  iv) Les membres provinciaux qui ne font pas partis
d'une section régionale et qui veulent voter à la
réunion d'affaires annuelle sont responsables de faire
les démarches nécessaires avant la réunion d'affaires
annuelle pour pouvoir voter avec la section régionale de
leur choix, si celle-ci, selon les membres présents à la
réunion d'affaires annuelle, est en parfait accord.
  v) Les scrutins secrets, individuels, seront
utilisés pour l'élection du Conseil exécutif.
  vi) Le poste de président sera le premier élu, lors
de l'élection du conseil exécutif provincial.

3. AVIS DE CONVOCATION AUX REUNIONS
  a) Une conférence spéciale des membres peut être

six (6) months prior notice.
   b) A Board of Directors/Executive meeting may be convened with one (1) month prior notice.

4. ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
   a) The Annual Business Meeting shall be convened with six (6) months prior notice.
   b) The President shall chair the Annual Business Meeting and be responsible for the Conference.
   c) The Executive will be responsible for informing the delegates of such resolutions as are to be presented prior to the Annual Business Meeting.
   d) A proposed programme shall be sent to members one month prior to the convening of the Conference.

5. DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE
a) President
   i) The President is the official representative for OALT/ABO.
   ii) Upholds the ideals and purposes of OALT/ABO.
   iii) Chairs at the Executive/Board of Directors meetings and at the Annual Business Meeting.
   iv) Shall delegate as necessary.
   v) Is responsible for all activities.

b) Vice-President
   i) In the absence of the President or at the request of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties and exercise the power of the President.
   ii) In the event of the President's resignation, the Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President, if circumstances permit. In the event of a valid refusal, an interim appointment to the position of President from the existing Board of Directors/ Executive to this position, shall be made by the Board of Directors.
   iii) Will handle distribution of orders and/or subscriptions, and the sale or rental of all other OALT/ABO materials.
   iv) Oversees production of the Provincial Newsletter.
   v) Will assist with the Public Relations function.

c) Secretary
   i) Maintains minutes of all joint Executive and Board of Directors meetings.
   ii) Prepares and distributes agendae and minutes to the Executive, Board of Directors, and Committee Chairpersons.
   iii) Acts as corresponding secretary.

convoquée à six (6) mois d'avis.
   b) Une réunion du Conseil Exécutif/Comité directeur peut être convoquée à un (1) mois d'avis.

4. RÉUNION D'AFFAIRES ANNUELLE
   a) La réunion d'affaires annuelle sera convoquée à six (6) mois d'avis.
   b) Le président sera responsable de la Conférence, et présidera la réunion d'affaires annuelle.
   c) Le Conseil exécutif sera responsable d'informer les délégués avant la réunion d'affaires annuelle, des propositions sur lesquelles ils seront appelés à se prononcer.
   d) Les programmes proposés devront être expédiés aux membres un mois avant la Conférence.

5. FONCTIONS DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF
a) Président
   i) Le Président est le représentant officiel de l'OALT/ABO.
   ii) Il soutient les idéaux et les buts de l'OALT/ABO.
   iii) Il préside aux réunions du Conseil exécutif/Comité directeur et la réunion d'affaires annuelle.
   iv) Il délègue sa responsabilité tel que nécessaire.
   v) Il est responsable de toutes activités.

b) Vice-président
   i) En l'absence du Président ou à la demande de ce dernier, le Vice-président s'acquitte des tâches et exerce les pouvoirs du Président.

   ii) Dans le cas de la démission du Président, le Vice-président assumera les fonctions du Président, si possible. Au cas, d'un refus valable, un membre du Comité directeur ou du Conseil exécutif sera désigné provisoirement par le Comité directeur à la position de président.

   iii) S'occupe des demandes et des abonnements, de la vente ou de la location du matériel de l'OALT/ABO.

   iv) Surveille la production du bulletin de nouvelles.
   v) Aidera aux fonctions du Coordonnateur des relations publiques.

c) Secrétaire
   i) Rédige les procès-verbaux des réunions conjointes du Conseil exécutif et du Comité directeur.
   ii) Prépare et distribue les ordres du jour et les procès-verbaux au Conseil Exécutif et au Comité directeur et aux présidents des autres comités.
   iii) S'occupe de la correspondance.

iv) Maintains at all times an up-to-date copy of the Constitution.

v) Shall be responsible for the printing and distribution of the Constitution.

vi) Co-ordinates job-placement liaison among regional Branches and is responsible for informing employers of improperly worded advertising.

Treasurer
i) Is responsible for keeping all financial records and carrying out all financial transactions of OALT/ABO.

ii) Presents a written financial statement to the Annual Business Meeting and to each Board of Directors/Executive meeting.

Public Relations Co-ordinator
i) Prepares all OALT/ABO publicity.

ii) Acts as liaison between OALT/ABO and other library associations, library technician programmes, other library education courses, LT/ABO members, and libraries.

iii) Compiles and maintains annual membership list, directory and supplements.

iv) Responds to membership enquiries.

Ex-Officio member of the immediate past executive
i) Shall advise the present Executive.

ii) Responsible for constitutional revision and electoral procedures at the Annual Business Meeting.

DEFINITIONS
a) Quorum
i) Board of Directors/Executive Meeting: A two-third majority shall constitute a quorum.

ii) Annual Business Meeting: A full representation of Regional Branches shall constitute a quorum at the Annual Business Meeting.

Provincial Affairs
i) The Provincial Association shall be responsible for the maintenance and co-ordination of activities affecting more than one (1) Regional Branch; and for the co-ordination of activities and communications between Regional Branches.

Proxy vote
i) A member of OALT/ABO may be granted the authorization to act on behalf of a Regional Branch. Such authorization is to be given by the Regional President in writing and forwarded to the Provincial Secretary prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

iv) Garde les Statuts à jour.

v) S'occupe de l'impression et de la distribution des Statuts.

vi) Coordonne entre les section régionales la banque des demandes et offres d'emploi et avise les employeurs au sujet d'offres d'emploi mal formulées.

d) Trésorier
i) Il est responsable des rapports financiers et effectue toutes les transactions financières de l'OALT/ABO.

ii) Il présente un bilan financier par écrit à la réunion d'affaires annuelle et chaque réunion conjointe du Conseil exécutif et du Comité directeur.

e) Coordonnateur des relations publiques
i) Prépare toute la publicité de l'OALT/ABO.

ii) Agit comme lien entre l'OALT/ABO et les autres associations de bibliothèques, les programmes d'études en bibliotechnique, les autres cours en bibliothéconomie, les membres de l'OALT/ABO, et les bibliothèques.

iii) Compile annuellement la liste et le répertoire des membres et les suppléments et les maintient à jour.

iv) Donne les renseignements concernant l'adhésion.

f) Membre officier du Conseil exécutif de l'an dernier
i) Il conseille le présent Conseil exécutif.

ii) A la réunion d'affaires annuelle, il est chargé des révisions constitutionnelles et des procédures électorales.

6. DEFINITIONS
a) Quorum
i) Réunions du Conseil exécutif/Comité directeur: Les deux-tiers de la majorité formeront un quorum.

ii) Réunion d'affaires annuelle: Chaque section régionale doit être représentée pour que la réunion d'affaires annuelle soit valablement délibérée.

b) Affaires provinciales
i) L'Association provinciale est chargée de la coordination des activités et des communications entre les sections régionales.

c) Vote par procuration
i) Un membre de l'OALT/ABO est désigné pour représenter une section régionale à la réunion d'affaires annuelle. Ce mandat doit être conférer par le Président régional. Ce dernier doit écrire et envoyer le nom désigné au Secrétaire provincial avant la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

d) Sustaining member
Open to Provincial membership only and their fee will allow them the following package:

    i) Display fees covered

    ii) Recognition time will be given for their support in various publications

    iii) Accommodations and meals for no more than three (3) people at the Annual Conference

    iv) Guarantees no further soliciting from OALT/ABO

e) Provincial membership
Open to a graduate library technician, a student library technician or a graduate library technician senior citizen who is not affiliated with any Regional Branch.

d) Membre de soutien
Limité à une adhésion provinciale et leur cotisation couvre:

    i) les frais d'expositions

    ii) leur nom imprimé dans certaines publications en guise de reconnaissance pour leur soutien

    iii) Logement et repas pour trois (3) personnes à la Conférence annuelle

    iv) OALT/ABO se porte garante de ne plus les solliciter

e) Membre provincial
Disponible à tout bibliotechnicien diplômé, étudiant ou citoyen du troisième âge qui n'est pas affilié à une section régionale.

7. FISCAL YEAR

a) The Provincial Executive shall at the end of each fiscal year appoint an auditor to audit the accounts. Remuneration of the auditor shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

b) The fiscal year shall be from May 1st to April 30th of the following year.

7. ANNEE D'EXERCICE

a) Le Conseil exécutif nommera à la fin de chaque année d'exercice un vérificateur comptable pour vérifier les comptes d'OALT/ABO. Les honnaires du vérificateur comptable doivent être approuvé par le Comité directeur.

b) L'exercice financier d'OALT/ABO commencera le ler mai et se terminera le 30 avril de l'année suivante.

8. RECOGNITION OF THE OUT-GOING EXECUTIVE

a) There shall be a token of appreciation to the out-going Executive to be presented by the Board of Directors at the Annual Business Meeting.

8. REMERCIEMENT AU CONSEIL EXECUTIF SORTANT

a) Lors de la réunion d'affaires annuelle le Comité directeur remettra au Conseil exécutif un souvenir pour témoigner de leur gratitude.

9. NOMINATIONS TO THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

a) Any person wishing to run for office on the Provincial Executive must submit to the Provincial Executive a notice of intention to run which must be accompanied by the signature of two (2) members in good standing.

b) Nominations close two (2) months prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

c) A list of the nominees running for office will be sent to each Regional Branch six (6) weeks prior to the Annual Business Meeting.

d) Nominations will be accepted from the floor.

e) Any member in good standing who runs for a structured position may, upon losing, run for a subsequent structured position.

9. MISE EN CANDIDATURE

a) Toute mise en candidature pour un poste au sein ‹ Conseil exécutif doit être signée par le candidat ‹ deux (2) autres membres en règle et être transmise . Conseil exécutif.

b) Les mises en candidature doivent être transmis‹ deux (2) mois avant la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

c) Une liste des mises en candidature pour les postes combler sera transmise à chacune des sections régional‹ six (6) semaines avant la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

d) Les mises en candidature seront acceptée du parqu‹ lors de la réunion d'affaires annuelle.

e) Tout membre en règle qui se porte candidat à poste déterminé peut, s'il perd, se porter candidat à poste consécutif.

****

IT HAPPENED ONE FRIDAY

ARRIVED AT MY DESK; it was seven forty-five,
In swarmed the kids like bees to a hive.
All day they buzzed round me with questions so varied,
Up, down, round and round, my beleaguered mind scurried.

"Who wrote LORNA DOONE?" "Will you sign my green slip?
I hate to miss school, but my folks took a trip."
"I need some material on foreign relations."
"Do you have a book of familiar quotations?"
"I want to read SMOKY, is it always out?"
"Will you kindly tell me what MAIN STREET's about?"
"What is a classic?" "May I borrow two pins?"
"Please tell us the time when assembly begins."
"May I go to my locker?" "I want Mendel's laws."
"My topic's inflation— the effect and the cause."
"I talked with a teacher, that's why I am late."
"Just where do I look for the copyright date?"
"Will you find me a picture of an evergreen tree?"
"I need an example of a good simile."
"Must I pay for this book? The cause was our pup:
Before I could grab it, he got it chewed up!"
"Can you find for me a favorite poem?"
"I'm writing a speech about school and the home."
"For the last book you gave me I'm grateful to you;
I thought it so good I made Mom read it too."
"Do you know the difference between sit and set?"
"I need Emily Post, or some etiquette."
"We're having a party and want some new games."
"Bill Cody's checked out, do you have Jesse James?"
"Shakespeare is my topic, do you have him in here?"
"Just where is that play called "NO MORE FRONTIER?"
"Why can't we whisper? We're talking our lessons...
The UNO, its charter chapters and sessions."
"Does chromium begin with a C or a K?"
"My assignment for Tuesday is on TVA."
"Who was that old king so renowned for his wealth?"
"Debators we are and our topic is health."
"I can't find Poticelli, though I hunt and I hunt."
"We're the program committee and need a good stunt."
"A diagram please of the lungs of a frog."
"Why can't I find verbs in the card catalog?"
"Sorry to disturb didn't mean to talk loud,
Well you find me a picture of a cumulus cloud?"

Without lull or surcease—six hours endless stream,
I cudgeled my brain—tried hard not to scream.
When the hands on the clock say three thirty-one,
Pronto! they departed. I was left all alone.
The books scattered round me were a vast disarray.
I began to restore them Dewey decimal way.
In walked a teacher, fatigued with much care;
Wearily she sighed as she dropped to a chair,
"It's so peaceful in here, quiet, orderly too—
But how do you stand it with nothing to do?"

(RUTH STREET in Peabody Library School Summer Directory, 1958)
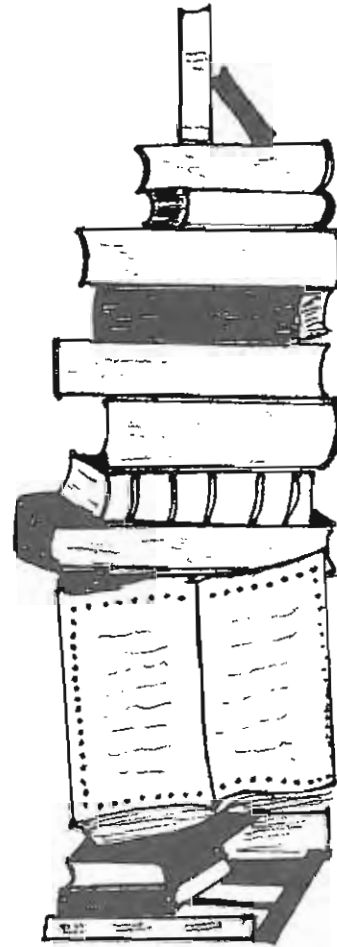
PRESIDENTIAL AWARD

PURPOSE:
- to recognize outstanding contributions or major achievements of an OALT/ABO member in promoting and/or developing the Association.

SELECTION OF THE AWARD COMMITTEE:
- the Committee shall consist of three (3) OALT/ABO members in good standing with representation from more than one region.
- the Chairperson and Committee members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.
- all entries shall be submitted in English.

NOMINEE CRITERIA:
- any full member in good standing of OALT/ABO, excluding the current Provincial President and members of the Award Committee, is eligible for the Award.
- contributions or achievements may consist of:
    - innovative approach in promoting and/or developing the Association
    - significant participation in the structure and development of the Association
    - initiating and implementing projects or programs that will raise the profile of Library Technicians and/or the Association
- nominee should display active participation in the Association through attendance at Regional meetings and/or comittee work.
- nominee should demonstrate a responsible attitude towards the profession and OALT/ABO.

PROCEDURES FOR NOMINATION:
- an official nomination form shall be available from the Award Committee Chairperson.
- the declared deadline shall be the end of February in the year of the Award.
- a statement summarizing the purpose of the Award and the selection criteria shall be included in the fall issue of newsletter/nouvelles with a nomination form.
- the nomination form shall include a biographical sketch and a description of the achievement or contributions.

PRIX DU PRESIDENT

BUT: (Objectif)
- reconnaitre les contributions remarquables ou les accomplissements majeurs d'un membre de l'OALT/ABO à promouvoir et/ou développer l'Association.

SELECTION DU COMITE DES PRIX:
- le Comité sera constitué de trois (3) membres en règle de l'OALT/ABO, qui représenteront plus d'une région.
- le Président et les membres du Comité seront nommés par le Conseil d'Administration.
- toutes les inscriptions devront être soumises en anglais.

CRITERES D'ELIGIBILITE:
- tous les membres en règle de l'OALT/ABO, à l'exception du Président provincial et des membres du Comité des prix, sont éligibles pour le prix.
- les contributions ou accomplissements peuvent consister:
    - d'une approche nouvelle pour promouvoir et/ou développer l'Association
    - d'une participation importante dans la composition et le développement de l'Association
    - d'initier et d'exécuter des projets ou des programmes qui démontrent le professionalisme des Bibliotechniciens et/ou de l'Association.
- le candidat doit faire preuve d'une participation active à l'Association par sa présence aux réunions régionales et/ou son travail dans les comités.
- le candidat doit démontrer une attitude responsable vis-à-vis sa profession et l'OALT/ABO.

PROCEDURES POUR LES NOMINATIONS:
- une formule de nomination officielle pourra être obtenue du Président du Comité des prix.
- la date limite sera la fin février de l'année où le prix sera remis.
- un résumé de l'objectif du Prix et des critères de sélection sera inclus dans le numéro d'automne de newsletter/nouvelles ainsi que la formule de nomination.
- la formule de nomination devra inclure un résumé biographique et une description de l'accomplissement ou de la contribution.

- the name of the candidate shall be presented in confidence with the signatures of a nominator and a seconder, both of whom shall be members in good standing.
- a biographical sketch shall be included with the nomination to outline the specific achievement or contributions for which the candidate is being put forward for the Award
- submissions shall be addressed to the Award Committee Chairperson and marked confidential. Submission shall be postmarked no later than the end of February of the year in which the Award is to be given.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
- the Award Committee shall investigate further and verify the information submitted on the nomination form.
- these following conditions shall be considered in the selection process and at least one of them must be met:
    - recognized achievement or contribution
    - Executive positions held either Provincially or Regionally
    - several years of active participation in the Association

- there shall be no Award presented in a given year if, in the opinion of the Award Committee, no nominee fully meets the criteria established, or where no nominations are received.
- all deliberations and voting shall be considered confidential.

PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD:
- the Award shall be presented by the President to the winning candidate at the Annual Business Meeting.
- appropriate publicity coverage for the Award and the recipient shall be arranged by the Provincial Public Relation Coordinator.

THE AWARD:
- the Award shall be in the language of the recipient.
- the Award shall be a wall plaque having a brass plate engraved with the following:

OALT/ABO
PRESIDENTIAL AWARD
19—/—
(recipient's name)
IN RECOGNITION OF OUTSTANDING
CONTRIBUTION

- le nom du candidat sera soumis à titre confidentiel avec les signatures des deux parrains, qui tous deux devront être des membres en règle de l'Association.

- un résumé biographique sera inclus avec la nomination pour présenter l'accomplissement ou la contribution du candidat.

- les nominations devront être adressées au Président du Comité des Prix et envoyées confidentiellement. Le cachet de la poste ne devra pas dépassé la fin du mois de février de l'année où le Prix sera remis.

CRITERES DE SELECTION:
- le Comité devra examiner et vérifier en profondeur l'information soumise sur le formulaire de nomination.

- les conditions suivantes devront être considérées lors du processus de sélection. Le candidat devra au moins remplir une de ces conditions:
    - accomplissement ou contribution reconnu
    - poste occupé à l'Exécutif provincial ou régional
    - plusieurs années de participation active au sein de l'Association

- le Prix ne sera pas remis si une année le Comité des Prix décide qu'aucun candidat ne rencontre pleinement les critères, ou, si aucune nomination n'a été reçue.

- les délibérations et le vote seront considérés comme confidentiels.

PRESENTATION DU PRIX:
- le Prix sera présenté au récipiendaire par le Président provincial lors de l'Assemblée générale annuelle.

- le Coordonateur provincial des relations publiques sera responsable de la publicité concernant le Prix et son récipiendaire.
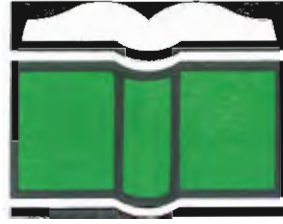
LE PRIX:
- le Prix sera écrit dans la langue du récipiendaire.

- le Prix sera une plaque murale en cuivre, gravée comme suit:

OALT/ABO
PRIX DU PRESIDENT
19—/—
(nom du récipiendaire)
EN RECONNAISSANCE D'UNE
CONTRIBUTION REMARQUABLE

NOMINATION FOR THE OALT/ABO PRESIDENTIAL AWARD///NOMINATION POUR LE PRIX DU PRESIDENT OALT/ABO

This completed form should be handled as a CONFIDENTIAL document. Do not publicize your nomination before the Awards Committee's official announcement////Cette formule complétée devra être traitée CONFIDENTIELLEMENT. Ne pas rendre publique votre nomination avant l'annonce officielle du Comité des Prix.

I submit the name of _____ in nomination for the OALT/ABO Presidential Award in recognition of outstanding contributions to or major achievements in the Association////Je soumet le nom de _____ en nomination pour le Prix du Président OALT/ABO, en reconnaissance des contributions remarquables à, ou d'accomplissements majeurs dans l'Association.

Biographical sketch of nominee including current mailing address:
Résumé biographique du candidat, ainsi que son addresse courante:

Description of the major achievements in or major contributions to the Association:
Description des accomplissements majeurs dans, ou des contributions majeures à l'Association:

Submitted by/Soumis par _____   _____
                         (Print/En majuscule)   (Signature)

Seconded by/Appuyé par _____   _____
                         (Print/En majuscule)   (Signature)

Dated/Datée: _____

FORWARD IN CONFIDENCE TO////ENVOYER CONFIDENTIELLEMENT A:

Nancy Carlucci,
Committee Chairperson/Président du comité
41 Robert Street,
WESTON, Ontario,
M9N 2J6

N.B. Nominations must be postmarked no later than FEBRUARY 15th, 1984 to be considered.
Les nominations doivent être reçues avant le 15 FEVRIER 1984 pour être acceptée. Le cachet de poste devra en faire foi.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FORMAT

FORMAT: CANADA'S AV INFORMATION SYSTEM

The National Film Board of Canada has developed FORMAT, an exciting application of computer and telecommunications know-how to the problems of access to audio-visual information. FORMAT is a national system, with a database which is growing to include information about all Canadian audio-visual products, from both the public and private sector. As such it is an invaluable aid for educators, librarians, and many other AV users including producers and distributors.

The National Film Board has spent several years studying the needs of AV users, and researching the components of a satisfactory indexing and retrieval system to meet these needs. Great care has been taken to achieve maximum flexibility as well as compatibility with other bibliographic information systems. As a result FORMAT is organised according to international library standards for machine-readable data, and the file structure allows for a great deal of variety in terms of products, or "output".

The files which make up the FORMAT database are stored in UTLAS (University of Toronto Library Automated System), a very large organisation which services library collections across Canada and internationally. Through UTLAS, information from the database is available in the form of printed catalogues, microfiche, and magnetic tapes. Beginning next year, for example, the text of the NFB's Catalogue of 16mm films (there is also a French edition) will be produced directly from the computerised database. Many different catalogues will be available, ranging from composite lists of currently available Canadian AV, to archival catalogues for historians and film researchers, to very selective subject catalogues or lists of specific AV materials (filmstrips, for example) distributed by a particular agency.

An important aspect of FORMAT is the on-line inquiry system. This system, developed by the Film Board's own Data Processing staff, operates on the basis of input in the form of magnetic tapes from UTLAS which are updated monthly. The data on the tapes is reformatted to permit easy "user friendly" inquiries. Searches are possible on a total of 15 access modes or "selection criteria", which can be used singly or in many different combinations. These selection criteria include title, series title (a browsable search is possible on these two criteria, which means any word in the title can be accessed), type of AV material, running time, colour/black & white, date or date range, producer, director, distributor, etc. Subject access is provided by two different selection criteria, key words from abstracts and/or the controlled vocabulary terms of the PRECIS indexing system.

PRECIS is a significant component of FORMAT. This system, developed at the British Library in the last decade, is a breakthrough in the application of computer technology to the problem of subject access to information. PRECIS was originally designed for the computer production of printed indexes, and PRECIS indexes are a part of NFB's printed catalogues. These indexes are produced by means of the computer manipulation of coded "strings" of terms which are themselves prepared by trained indexers. The computer follows the coded instructions to produce the required index entries so that, for example, a film on the effects of pollution on fish in the lakes of Ontario will have the following entries alphabetically interfiled in the printed index:

> FISH. Lakes. Ontario
> Effects of pollution

> LAKES. Ontario
> Fish. Effects of pollution

> ONTARIO
> Lakes. Fish. Effects of pollution

> POLLUTION. Lakes. Ontario
> Effects on fish

But recent experimentation with PRECIS in an on-line environment is also proving to be very successful. In on-line FORMAT it is possible to search under individual subject terms in various Boolean combinations, such as fish AND pollution AND Ontario AND rivers or lakes.

An example of an inquiry using several different selection criteria in combination including PRECIS would be: "I would like a film (type of AV material) on exploration for oil (PRECIS subject index) recent (date) and in colour (colour/b&w), and not more than 30 minutes in length (running time). FORMAT will be available on-line in NFB's Offices across Canada by early 1983.

Already scheduled phases in FORMAT's development include integration with the National Film Board's film booking system now in operation in the NFB Offices across Canada, and the availability of FORMAT through Telidon. Telidon is also being explored as a way to make FORMAT available for on-line use in the NFB's international Offices in London and Paris.

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TREASURER'S REPORT/RAPPORT DU TRESORIER

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES/ETAT DES REVENUS ET DEBOURSES
JUNE-SEPTEMBER   1983/JUIN-SEPTEMBRE   1983

INCOME/REVENU

Fees/Frais d'adhésion	2095.00	
London Trust Fund	500.00	
Miscellaneous/Divers	5.50	
Thunder Bay Travel (Reimbursed to Treasury)/		
Frais de Voyage de Thunder Bay (Remboursement au trésor)	119.87	
		$ 2720.37

EXPENSES/DEBOURSES

Miscellaneous/Divers	$1293.54	
Postage/Affranchissement	95.52	
Printing/Frais d'impression	1.80	
Travel/Frais de voyage	945.77	
Office supplies/Articles de bureau	34.66	
Telephone	13.79	
		$ 2385.08
Expenses in excess of income for the period		
Revenu en plus des déboursés pour la période		$335.29
BANK BALANCE JUNE 1983/SOLDE EN BANQUE JUIN 1983		$ 3964.36
BANK BALANCE SEPT. 1983/SOLDE EN BANQUE SEPT.1983		$ 4299.65

Submitted by /soumis par: Ron Cheney

ESSAY CONTEST COMMITTEE REPORT

The Essay Contest Committee met on September 30 to decide on the winner. There were originally three papers tied for first place, so the committee read these papers and decided on a winner by a unanimous vote.

Winners for this years contest are:
1st: M. Joan Pengelley (Seneca College) User Charges in the Public Library.
2nd: Lynn Fawcett (Seneca College):Understanding Censorship in the School Library System.
3rd: Avie Stein (Seneca College): The Modern Public Library— Past, Present, and Future(?).

Runners up are:
1st: A. Nadine Stoddart (Seneca): "Books for Babies" and "Baby time Programs" : How They Are Presented and Can This be Done by the Library Technician Outside the Library?
(2nd: Alice Hofsetter Beaconsfield, Que):"The Role of the Library Technician"
3rd: Loretta Fay Metcalfe (Georgian College): Technologist or Librarian— a New Role or a Lost Cause?

It is recommended by the committee that the following rule be added:
"An essay will not be accepted if it has previously appeared in a circulating publication."

The Committee also recommends that the judging panel be the members of the Committee, and that we dispense with outside judges.

Submitted by Andrew Porteus

RAPPORT DU COMITE DE DISSERTATIONS

Le comité de dissertations s'est réuni le 30 septembre pour choisir un gagnant. Trois dissertations se sont classées premières. Le comité a relu les dissertations et a choisi un gagnant.

Les gagnants du concours pour l'année 1983/84 sont:
1er: M. Joan Pengelley (Seneca College): User Charges in the Public Library.
2e: Lynn Fawcett (Seneca College): Understanding Censorship in the School Library System.
3e: Avie Stein (Seneca College): The Modern Public Library – Past, Present, and Future (?).

Les prix de consolation sont décernés à:
1er: A Nadine Stoddart (Seneca):"Books for Babies" and "Baby Time Programs": How They Are Presented And Can This Be Done By The Library Technician?.
2e: Alice Hofstetter (Beaconfield, Que):"The Role of the Library Technician".
3e: Loretta Fay Metcalfe (Georgian College): "Technologist or Librarian – a New Role or a Lost Cause".

Le comité recommande l'addition du règlement suivant:
"Une dissertation ne sera pas acceptée si elle a déjà été publiée dans une autre publication.

Le comité recommande aussi que le panel de juges extérieur soit dissout et que les membres du comite des dissertations soient les juges attitrés du concours.

Soumis par Andrew Porteus.

USER CHARGES IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

During the past few years much controversy has resulted within both the library community and municipal meeting rooms from the subject of charging for public library services. The pressure for increased fees basically comes from the search for additional revenue sources by local government officials and politicians. With increased inflation taking its toll on the expenditures of local government and the taxpayers of the municipalities, politicians have suggested that various public library services might be self-supporting. Never before has this funding alternative stirred so much controversy within the library community. To some, fees appear to be the only viable means for a library to satisfy certain demands of its public. To others, their use represents the defeat of the library's ultimate purpose of providing information to all those who require it.

There are logical and economical factors which provide support to each side of the argument. One has to consider both sides before making a final decision.

The concept of the "free" and "public" library arose during the 15th century in Britain, France, Germany, the United States and Canada. These "public" libraries appeared as social libraries, artisans' libraries, circulating libraries and mercantile libraries.

In Britain, the United States and Canada, legislation during the 19th century enabled tax-supported public libraries to be formed. The Free Libraries Act was the name of this legislation passed in Ontario in 1882. Although intermittent at times, government support has continued to this day. Legislators have recognized that the government has an obligation to provide access to reading matter for those who cannot afford private libraries of their own.

The early reason for the establishment of public libraries was to help the less fortunate. This became a commitment to what is often called the people's university. Our freedoms and our system of government depend on the public library as the people's university to provide citizens free access to the recorded history, information and commentary stored up on the shelves of our public library.

The UNESCO Public Library Manifesto recommends the guidelines that are needed to maintain efficient public library services. It states:
The Public Library should be maintained wholly from public funds, and no direct charge should be made to anyone for its service. To fulfill its purposes, the Public Library must be readily accessible and its doors open for free and equal use by all members of the community regardless of race, colour, nationality, age, sex, religion, language, status or educational attainment.

Are we to say now that UNESCO's largesse of wisdom was suited only to a freer, smaller world and that the free ride is over?

Librarians have defined their cause in very heroic terms:
"It is of paramount importance that the means of general information should be so diffused that the largest number of persons should be induced to read and understand questions going to the very foundation of social order."

Most librarians are of the opinion that if we are to have an educated and informed population we need a strong and open library system. Once charges are imposed barriers will be erected and the system will become subject to pressures which will difficult to withstand. The appeal of our libraries to pressure groups as a means of promoting their particular interest is considerable and librarians experience these pressures regularly. The strength in rebuffing these attempts on impartiality lies in the fact that our libraries are financed by the community to serve the needs of the community and not those of individual subscribers who may expect the right to priority treatment, to restrict the choice of material to that which they themselves may wish to see and to exclude items to which they may take exception.

It has been argued that charges might be confined to the loan of popular material borrowed for entertainment rather than serious study, or that charges should be imposed on all loanable material with

students and old age pensioners exempted. The problem is that in each case it is difficult to know where to draw the line.

In The Library Association Record the deputy county librarian from West Sussex, England states that:

"The borrowers most likely to be discouraged from using the service are those probably having the greatest need — young children, teenagers and those of little means. The degree to which borrowers are discouraged is likely to relate to the size of the charges imposed. The imposition of charges would inevitably lead to a substantial drop in the use of our services which could only serve to accelerate the cuts already imposed upon us."

Roger Stoakley also believes that if a charge is imposed on library users, firemen should also collect a fee when a disaster occurs at home. The problem of lack of funds arises because there is not the same sense of urgency or necessity in library service that characterizes other public services. The example of a homeowner deterred from calling the fire department to save his burning property because he could not afford the fee seems ludicrous but in a society totally reliant on the ability of each individual to read and draw upon its store of recorded knowledge, is it any less ridiculous to deter the potential library user because of the imposition of a fee he felt he could not afford?

In the view of Ingerlise Koefoed, a Library Consultant in Denmark, "the no—charge principle is an absolute requisite for growing breadth of library use and of library service itself".

Similar to Roger Stoakley, she feels that a loan charge will mean that some of the most frequent library users, children and young people, will have to pay most to borrow books. It is obvious that they cannot do this without their parents' help and the parent will soon start rationing the money spent on visits to the library.

In Koefoed's words:
"The result of a loan charge may very easily be a colossal distortion of library usage with only the comfortably off, well informed section of the community continuing to make use of the libraries' services. Information and cultural opportunities will thereby be reserved for those who are already amply informed and highly stimulated".

Within all communities the contribution of our libraries to commerce, education, industry and cultural activities is extensive. Libraries are one of the few local government services applicable to every sector of the community. The cost of library service compared with expenditures on education, roads and transportation, social services and the police and fire departments is minimal. On this premise one can argue that public libraries represent the best value of any local government service.

If libraries were to have the principle of charges imposed on them it might not be long before they would be required to be self—supporting. Roger Stoakley states:
"This would lead rapidly to the demise of amenity sevices and encourage concentration on popular reading, bringing in a good return at the expense of the more worthwhile material and services that characterize the public library service of today".

Lastly in the argument against fees for service one has to consider the transaction cost accompanying the mechanisms that would need to be established if user fees were collected. If these were very high efficiency gains from having a fee charge could be reduced or even lost altogether.

In the December 1979 issue of New Leader Lawrence J. White supports the need for a "fee—for—service policy". White suggests that there is a considerable gap between the myth of the free public library and the reality, and as funds become scarcer the gap will continue to widen. White stresses the fact that rising costs, inflation and budget slashes have forced a reduction in the hours libraries are open, as well as cutbacks in the number of books and periodicals being purchased. He suggests that some of the realities that have until now been successfully ignored must be faced. According to White one such reality is that "the value of a service does not alone justify making it available at the expense of the taxpayer".

The market mechanism is his solution for meeting consumer demands. He feels that government may only provide a service free when it benefits society as a whole. Police and fire protection, for example satisfy the necessary criteria but the public library does not. To White, charging adults and businesses a fee basic library services would seem to be a possible answer to the libraries' financial problems.

Some libraries have long been charging for special services: borrowing current best sellers, film rentals, interlibrary loans, reservations, equipment rentals or photocopying. A few libraries in the United States offer business reference information research for a fee. But no public library has ever required payment for basic services: lending books and providing reference assistance to non-business patrons.

White does not regard the public library's role as "a people's university" an important one. He says that our society values certification and that education with nothing to show for it requires more self-motivation than most people can muster.

There is a discrepency between the social justification which has been the library creed and the actual use made of libraries which consists largely of the delivery of recreational reading to the middle class. White states that: "the available evidence has consistently shown that the public library's clientele is predominately middle and upper-middle income and white collar".

These results are confirmed in Project Progress's Report of Canadian Libraries and in The Library Journal, January 1979 issue.

The following economic argument appears to have some merit:
"Surely there is something unfair about taxing an entire populace to support a service used by only 20% - 40% especially when most of those who do use libraries are economically capable of paying a fee. The benefit received principle suggests that it would be both more equitable and more efficient to install marginal cost pricing and let the services support themselves".

White agrees that one function which justifies the public library's claim on the taxpayer's money he education of children.

White recommends charging an annual membership fee of five dollars for individuals and ten dollars for families and lending books at five or six cents a day. His solution includes the continuation of government subsidies to supplement lower fees for students and children and free service for the poor and aged. He believes that users who do not consider library books a good rental at forty-two cents a week may be assumed to be either wealthy enough to purchase their own books or lacking in motivation to read.

Another example of library fee charge is that recently put into effect in Baltimore County Library:
"This library imposed new and heavier fees in order to balance its budget and maintain basic library services. A $10.00 fee is charged for public use of branch meeting rooms. The video cassette program urges $2.00 donations per loan. This donation is tax deductable. A 25¢ charge is made for inter-library loan and a 50¢ service charge for processing lost books. Fines have gone up from 10¢ to 11¢ and the fee for book reservations has been doubled to 50¢. Children and senior citizen will remain exempt from the reserve fee".

According to White the benefits derived from such a charge could be many:
"Borrowers would acquire an incentive to return books promptly. Book availability would improve, encouraging greater use. ...A relatively small number of people might stop borrowing but a relatively large number of poor people would cease to finance, through sales and property taxes, services from which they had never derived much benefit.

Confusion and hypocrisy about the library's educational function would diminish, too. Service to students and children would receive direct government support; service for business, personal or recreational purposes would by and large pay for itself. Librarians might become more responsive to students and children and not give their requests short shrift, if they were the specific justification for public subsidy.

In addition, White believes that charging fees would enhance the public libraries ability to develop new innovative services. It would be worth attempting in the library setting any innovations that promised to generate enough revenues to cover the costs. Mr White thinks it is possible that fees would attract more users. The notion that free goods are not worth very much has discouraged some people from using the library services. People value services they have to pay for directly more than they value free service. In summary Mr White believes that a fee system may be a way of salvaging the public library and even of improving it.

White is not alone in his conviction. According to Marilyn Killebrew Gell in The Library Journal 1979:

> "Use of user fees to finance elective services will lead neither to the salvation nor to its demise. Public pricing is economically viable, socially sound way to expand some services and improve others. It should be used, however, only to supplement support from general tax revenue, not to supplant it."

On-line data base service is one area where many see a charge for individual service being necessary. The public library community is only now begin to face the for free question for on-line data base services. These on-line services are having a profound impact on the philosophy of library information reference service.

Several questions remained to be debated and resolved. Should there be a cost for on-line service? What cost element should be included in the fees? Should there be a disparity between the charges for on-line search and those for other reference services and should fee schedules be the same for all classes of users?

Fay M. Blake in Library Journal states:
> "Once library administrators begin to sell services to those who can afford them, it's only a short step to seeking out paying customers. There will be inevitably be more paying customers in the business community than among other sectors of the population so business users are encouraged. Acquisitions of materials begins to get tailored to their needs....and staff training begins to be shaped to suit the business users patterns."

In other words, users fees will lure the private data base companies to produce what those customers who can afford the cost want. But the social benefit of education will have been totally disregarded.

Another argument against charging for data base reference service in a library is that the first individual could not be expected to pay for all the others who could use the same information.

It would make more sense for the libraries to provide collectively for its costs. Libraries paying for such services together could exert their much more effective collective consumer power to require accountability from the private information services.

The problem of rising costs of library services is not a simple one and there are no simple immediate solutions. All proposals need extensive discussion and study by the library profession. It is certain that libraries will need to engage in the not so genteel political process and to insist that their library organization become effective political agents in order to prevent the demise of the important concept of free public libraries. The library community and the public must convince public policy makers that library services are worthy of public support and that their benefits accrue to society as a whole.

In the short run fees would allow libraries to offer new technologies but in the long run imposing fees may force public libraries to contradict the very purpose for which they exist – to provide service which is in the public interest on an equal basis to all.

By Joan Pengelley