

Ontario Association of Library Technicians
Association des Bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario

Proceedings
of the
2nd Annual Conference
of the
OALT

University of Ottawa
August 21 - 23, 1975

Compte rendu
de la
2ⁱème conférence annuelle
de l'ABO

Université d'Ottawa
21 - 23 août 1975

Association des Bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario
Ontario Association of Library Technicians

INTRODUCTION

The 2nd Annual Conference of the OALT/ABO was held from Thursday, August 21 to Saturday, August 23, 1975, at the Morissette Library and the University Centre of the University of Ottawa. The Ottawa Regional Branch hosted the conference.

One hundred and fifty delegates participated in the various activities.

Although most workshops were held in both english and french, the audio-visual workshop and "Libraries in the communités" were held in english only. The different activities are reported in the language used.

AGENDA

Thursday

7:00 pm Registration

8:00 pm Opening remarks

Guest speaker: Paul Kitchen, Executive Director, CLA

9:00 pm Biergarten

Friday and Saturday

9:00 - 11:00 am Workshops: Friday workshops will be repeated on Saturday to allow more people to attend.

Audio-Visual Workshop: A brief introduction to the video-tape recorder and its operation, with some ideas on successful programming. Friday and Saturday.

CAN/SDI: A look at automated selective dissemination of information systems. Presented by the CAN/SDI Division, National Library of Canada. Saturday.

Canadiana: Working together to solve our reference and acquisition problems with Canadian materials. Mr. Gilles Bergevin, Head, Law Library, University of Ottawa, formerly Collection Co-Ordinator, University of Ottawa. Saturday.

ISBD Cataloguing: International Standard Bibliographic Description cataloging. The new Chapter Six to your "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules". Mr. Pierre Daoust, Cataloguer, University of Ottawa. Friday.

Libraries in the Community: A discussion of various programs whereby Public Libraries interact with their community. Ms. Cheryl Horton and other Library Technicians from the London Public Library System. Friday and Saturday.

INTRODUCTION

Le 2ième congrès annuel de l'ABO/OALT fut tenu du jeudi, le 21 août au samedi, le 23 août 1975, à la bibliothèque Morissette et au Centre Universitaire de l'Université d'Ottawa. La Section régionale d'Ottawa était responsable de l'organisation du Congrès. Environ cent cinquante délégués ont participé au Congrès.

La plupart des ateliers se déroulèrent en français et en anglais sauf l'atelier en audio-visuel et "Libraries in the Communities" qui furent tenu en anglais seulement.

Le compte-rendu de chaque activité est rapporté dans la langue employée.

PROGRAMME

Jeudi

9 heures Inscription

10 heures Ouverture

Invité: Paul Kitchen, Directeur exécutif, CLA

11 heures Biergarten

Vendredi et Samedi

- 11 heures Ateliers: Les ateliers du vendredi matin seront répétés le samedi afin de donner l'occasion à plus de gens d'y participer.

CAN/SDI: Un aperçu du système national de dissémination sélective d'information au Canada, présenté par la section CAN/SDI de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Vendredi.

Canadiana: Travaillons ensemble afin de résoudre nos problèmes de référence et d'acquisitions concernant les publications canadiennes. M. Gilles Bergevin, Bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque de Droit, Université d'Ottawa, précédemment, Coordonnateur des collections, Université d'Ottawa. Vendredi.

Catalogue ISBD: Catalogage selon "International Standard Bibliographic Description". Le nouveau chapitre six du "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules". M. Pierre Daoust, Catalogueur, Université d'Ottawa, Samedi.

Atelier du PCC: Ce comité "Provincial Consultative Committee" établi les directives et accrédite les programmes en bibliotechnique de l'Ontario. Le but de leur visite est de nous expliquer leurs fonctions et d'écouter nos commentaires sur les programmes. Vendredi et Samedi.

AVANT LES ATELIERS DU VENDREDI

1 - 12 heures Pause café en compagnie du comité exécutif provincial.

2 - 14 heures Temps libre.

3:30 heures Ouverture des expositions

4 - 16 heures Visite de la Bibliothèque générale de l'Université d'Ottawa ou,

PCC Workshop: The Provincial Consultative Committee sets guidelines and gives accreditation to Library Technician Programs in Ontario. They are coming to explain their functions and ask for our opinions concerning our programs. Friday and Sat.

AFTER WORKSHOPS ON FRIDAY

11:00 - 12:00 pm Coffee with your provincial executive
12:00 - 2:00 pm Free time
1:30 pm Opening of exhibits
2:00 - 4:00 pm Guided tour, General Library, University of Ottawa or,
Workshop on Women
presented by the National Film Board of Canada in keeping with International Women's Year. WHY NOT?

AFTER WORKSHOPS ON SATURDAY

11:00 - 1:00 pm Free time
1:00 - 4:00 pm Business meeting
4:00 - 5:00 pm Election of provincial executive
6:30 pm Cash bar
7:30 pm Dinner and closing remarks

OPENING REMARKS

The 2nd annual conference of OALT/ABO was opened with the presentation of a gavel to Eleanor Miller, President, 1976-1975, by Campbell Leckie, Secretary-Treasurer. Although taken off guard by this event, Ms. Miller both graciously and proudly accepted the honararium.

Those present were welcomed by Mrs. Pat Graham, President, Ottawa Regional Branch and Conference Co-ordinator. Mrs. Graham said one could sense the increased vitality and interest in the technicians present; all seemed eager to continue the momentum which had been generated at the founding conference in Toronto, October 1974.

The program was then turned back to the provincial president who expressed the hope that the 2nd annual conference would be a working conference. Ms. Miller stated firmly that now is the time to surge forward while we have the energy and the desire to do so.

During her year as President, Ms. Miller has come in contact with many technicians and others in the library field and has come to feel increasingly proud of her status as a library technician.

Atelier sur la femme

présenté par l'Office national du film du Canada dans les cadres de l'Année internationale de la femme. POURQUOI PAS?

PRES LES ATELIERS DU SAMEDI

- 1 - 13 heures Temps libre
- 3 - 16 heures Réunion générale des membres
- 6 - 17 heures Election du comité exécutif provincial
- 8:30 heures Bar ouvert
- 9:30 heures Dîner et fermeture

OUVERTURE

Le 2ième congrès annuel de l'ABO/OALT fut officiellement inauguré par la remise du gilet à la présidente Eleanor Miller, par le secrétaire-trésorier, Campbell Leckie. Eleanor Miller fut très touché par cette marque de reconnaissance.

Mme Pat Graham, présidente de la Section régionale d'Ottawa, souhaite la bienvenue aux délégués. Dans son discours, Mme Graham fit remarquer la vitalité des délégués à poursuivre les objectifs de l'Association.

Elle exprima le désir que le 2ième congrès annuel soit un congrès productif. Elle affirma que le temps était venu d'aller d'avant et de concentrer nos énergies pour promouvoir et faire connaître d'avantage le "Bibliotechnicien". Durant sa présidence, Me Miller rencontra plusieurs bibliotechniciens et autre membres du domaine de bibliothèques. Ses rencontres raffermirent sa position vis-à-vis les bibliotechniciens.

M. Paul Kitchen, l'invité d'honneur de la soirée d'ouverture fut présenté par Mme Pat Bowker, une bibliotechnicienne d'Ottawa. M. Paul Kitchen est le directeur exécutif de la Canadian Library Association. Il a travaillé activement avec le bibliotechnicien sur le projet d'analyse professionnel duquel à découlé l'usage du terme "bibliotechnicien" au gouvernement fédéral.

Durant les années 1969 à 1971, M. Kitchen présida le comité consultatif du programme de bibliotechnique du Collège Algonquin. Le thème du discours de M. Kitchen était "les associations". Ce thème était approprié, pour une association telle que l'ABO/OALT, qui est encore dans ses années de formation, et ainsi que pour lui-même, qui en est à ses débuts comme directeur exécutif de la CLA.

Mrs. Pat Bowker, a library technician working in Ottawa, introduced the evening's guest speaker, Mr. Paul Kitchen, Executive Director of the Canadian Library Association. Mr. Kitchen has been quite actively involved with library technicians, having worked with occupational analysis project, which led to the official use of the term library technician in the federal government system; and also having served as chairman of the Advisory Committee for Algonquin College's Library Technician program from 1969-1971.

The theme of Mr. Kitchen's speech was "Associations", which he felt an appropriate topic for an association, such as OALT/ABO, which is still in its formative years and for himself, being new at his job as an association executive.

OPENING REMARKS, by Mr. Paul Kitchen:

Madame President, Members of the Board, Ladies and Gentlemen

When Mrs. Graham, the president of your Ottawa chapter called the CLA offices at the end of June to ask if I would participate in the opening ceremonies of your 2nd Annual Conference, I was quick to accept the invitation because I have had an active interest in library technician affairs for several years. As an employee of the National Library of Canada, I was assigned, in the late 1960s, to an occupational analysis project which attempted to sort out the duties of different kinds of library employees, and to classify them according to occupational group and level. It was the work of this project that lead to the official use of the term "Library Technician" in the personnel administration system of the vast federal government. I can well remember arguing with vigour the merits of the idea of the library technician before the all-powerful federal bureau of classification revision.

It was because of this experience that I came to be associated with the library technician program at Algonquin College during its formative years. I was fortunate enough to be the chairman of the program's advisory committee from 1969 to 1971 when the college was putting the program on a sound footing after a rocky first attempt in 1967, so I have had some firsthand experience with library technicians.

I know that your newsletter is entitled O.A.L.T. / A.B.O. newsletter, but I have been reassured by Mrs. Graham that you have not attempted to turn those initials into some contorted acronym. I have noticed, however, that the British Columbia technicians belong to BOLT, the Saskatchewan technicians to SALT, and the Manitoba technicians to MALT. Several years ago I was a member of a computer systems development project at the National Library in the days before computer technology had made any substantial advances in canadian librarianship. The computer was still a mystery, and computer consultants enjoyed the power and prestige of having a monopoly of knowledge about automated storage and retrieval. They delighted in telling the uninformed that the printed page was doomed and they used all sorts of fancy acronyms to refer to the automated information systems of the day: project INTREX, ONULP and others. The computer consultant on our own project was as guilty as any others of the new breed in his acronym-dropping and in his predictions of the demise of the conventional library. Frankly, I was fed up with his attitude, and one day I suddenly remembered an acronym I had heard a few years earlier. "Bob", I said, "I've just heard about a great new information system that has marvellous possibilities for the future." "What is it?" he eagerly asked. "It's called BOUND ORDERLY ORGANIZED KNOWLEDGE" I replied. "That sounds fantastic" he said, "Does it have an acronym?" "It sure does....B.O.O.K....It's called 'Book'". The consultant wasn't very happy to be put on in this way; but I think he read my message.

DISCOURS de M. Paul Kitchen:

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It was suggested that I speak to you tonight about the role of the library technician. You don't need me to tell you what a library technician is. Some employees may be unclear but you know, I know, the government of Ontario knows, the federal government knows, and the Canadian Library Association knows. CLA has sponsored workshops on the role of the library technician from time to time, it has a committee devoted to library technicians, and it has conducted many surveys of Library Technician programs. In Canada there are about 24 programs for the training of technicians; you have about 300 members in your provincial association, organized into eight regions all across the province. In short, Library Technicians are established.

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If I decline the invitation to speak on that subject, what should I speak about? I thought it might be mutually useful if I were to tie in the fact that I am new at my job as an association executive with the fact that you are new at having your own association of library technicians. I came to my position as executive director of the Canadian Library Association only in June of this year having had no previous experience as an employee of an association. As for yourselves, it was only last October that the constitution of the Ontario Association of Library Technicians was ratified at your founding conference at Seneca College in Toronto. Therefore, for the next few minutes I would like to talk about ASSOCIATIONS, that is, organizations of persons having common interests, purposes etc. I would like to look at a few examples drawn from history, get a feeling for the scope of associations in Canada, and then narrow down to your own association and ask a few questions about its future and its goals.

The encyclopedia says that among primitive peoples, societies (or associations), are largely secret. They are known by various names: Clubs, Bachelor Lodges, Guilds, Initiation Groups, Bush Schools, Age Groups, and Totemic Organizations. The principle of secrecy establishes group solidarity and prestige in the eyes of nonmembers. We are told that in some American Indian tribes the secret society is a means of, are you ready, terrorizing and intimidating women, thereby assuring the men of tribal control. However, there are also women's secret societies, as in west Africa, where women protect their rights, detect thieves, and in general, the article goes on, act as a checkrein on the vaunted claims of men.

In Athens, in early civilization, hundreds of clubs existed: religious, kinship, business, charity, literary, philosophical, thespian and political. One of the main features of these clubs was that they were of the "Dutch Treat" type where members ate and drank together. Does that sound familiar? Charitable clubs, in pre-Christian times, provided mutual benefits such as unemployment insurance, life insurance and health insurance. They were able to do this through club dues and through refunds made by beneficiaries when they recovered prosperity. Stonemasons, woodcutters, fishermen and other occupational groups formed workers' clubs which were also mutual benefit societies. These clubs met in places called synods or synagogues where banquets and games were provided. And here is a point your association may want to take up: these workers' clubs practiced the worship of a common patron deity.

In the middle ages, there were many associations and clubs. The most significant of these, for our purposes, were the medieval guilds. They were voluntary associations formed for the mutual aid and protection of their members, mainly artisans and tradesmen. But these guilds also fostered drama, music and education, and they were characterized by a strong spirit of fraternal cooperation or Christian brotherhood.

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The rise of modern science in the seventeenth century encouraged the development of many societies of natural philosophy most of which took the form of discussion clubs. The Royal Society, formally established in 1660, is the oldest scientific society in Great Britain. From its earliest times the society maintained correspondence with European philosophers, and published selections from this correspondence as its philosophical transactions. And in 1604 Samuel De Champlain founded the Ordre de bon temps or the Order of Good Cheer. Originally established on St. Croix Island and then continued at the Port Royal settlement, the Order was a community organization for the promotion of recreation and relaxation in the first French settlement in North America. In the 18th century in France there were various local academies, drinking and feasting clubs, and agricultural societies. There also existed clubs for witty conversation, cards, and politics call chambres litteraires.

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By the end of the 19th century there were hundreds of different kinds of clubs, societies, associations and the like devoted to a myriad of problems and causes including parliamentary representation, the civil service, municipal political reforms, temperance, and women suffrage.

When one reviews the history of associations one sees certain common themes emerging: protection, security, status, identity, and amusement or recreation. To-day most people feel the need, for these reasons and others, to join associations be they social clubs, service clubs, the PTA, professional associations, trade associations, alumni associations or bridge clubs. I, for example, belong to a community ratepayers' association the purpose of which is to protect the interests of my own neighbourhood.

Let me just note the magnitude of association activity in Canada. The President of the Canadian Library Association, professor Brian Land of the University of Toronto, is the editor of a Directory of associations in Canada which lists about 6,900 non-profit, membership organizations including national, provincial and regional bodies. And some 200 national associations have gone to the expense of establishing full-time offices in Ottawa for the purpose of making representation on behalf of their membership to Parliament and to the Bureaucracy. Interest group activity and lobbying have become big business. One study classifies canadian pressure groups into two main categories, economic and non-economic. In the economic category are to be found such large and influential associations as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Canadian Bankers' Association. The non-economic category represents the interests of the professions, public administration, education, communications and other interests, and includes such well-known associations as the Canadian Association of University Teachers, the Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.

Carrying the idea of associations to the extreme, the associations themselves have gotten together to form an association! Located in Toronto, it is called the Institute of Association Executives, and its chief purpose is to consider ways of improving the administration of association affairs.

But what about library associations, and in particular the Ontario Association of Library Technicians? There are at least 107 library associations in Canada, this being the number of entries in the National Library's Directory of Library Associations in Canada. Incidentally, this directory includes OALT, MALT, and SALT.

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As I hinted earlier, I can think of at least three basic needs of group members that an association might attempt to satisfy: the need to feel secure, the need to have an identity, and the need to be entertained. Since your association is in its early stages of development, perhaps you ought to take a hard look at your objectives, grouped along the lines I have suggested, and determine whether you can arrive at a balance of these three basic objectives of security, identity, and amusement -- A balance that will satisfy the membership as a whole. To do this your elected executive will have to work at the grass roots level to find out what the members need to have in order to feel satisfied. Your executive will have to measure the resources of the association: financial, intellectual, and energy resources, and also, on your behalf and with your assistance, establish specific priorities for action -- short term and long term.

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Let us look at security first. I am thinking of the security of belonging to an occupational group that is needed by society; the security of staying relevant; and the security of representation. An active association can demonstrate to library and to government authorities the value of the technician's role. Through continuing education technicians can stay relevant and make themselves more marketable. Your association can itself produce workshops and seminars for its members, and as the value and success of these updating sessions become known your association can press employers to give technicians paid leave with expenses to attend them and to benefit from them. Are you doing enough in the provision of workshops? Do you have regional workshops? Are they of high quality? Do you feel confident in asking your employer to give you time off with pay to attend association workshops, or non-association educational programs? As for representation, does your association aspire to be a bargaining agent? For the short term, this is probably too ambitious an undertaking given your resources, and in the long run it may not be necessary if you are satisfied with the kind of union representation you have or is now available to you. Nevertheless, if you have not already done so, you would do well to establish your point of view on this key aspect of security.

Identity is the second need. Members belong to associations in order to distinguish themselves and their special interests from others, to have a separate identity. Your desire is to be identified as Library Technicians, as members of a group that by virtue of the formal training or experience of its members deserves to be set apart from others and to be accorded a special status. The membership bylaw of your constitution contains the notion of exclusiveness: full membership is open only to graduates and students of recognized library technician programs. Associate membership is open to all other interested individuals and institutions. Are you satisfied with the means by which library technician programs are recognized? Do you feel your association is progressing towards establishing a separate identity? Is it a satisfactory identity? Is your association able to communicate effectively as a homogeneous body with other groups?

The last need I want to mention is entertainment. In my historical sampling it was evident that entertainment, or amusement, was the organizing principle for many clubs and associations, or at least an important secondary function for other groups that had an economic or practical primary function. Many association members regard active participation in a voluntary organization as a worthwhile hobby. There is an intellectual stimulation in working on a committee, or being a member of the board of directors; and there is the ceremonial and ritualistic fun of constitutions, motions, amendments to motions, proposing resolutions, nominating, being nominated, voting, and being elected, banquets, and head tables. Is your association organized so as to allow maximum participation by the membership? Do you have enough committees? Do you have an annual general meeting with delegate participation encouraged? Are you satisfied with the social events associated with your meetings? Are there other ways in which you can actively involve your membership?

Let us look at security first. I am thinking of the security of belonging to an occupational group that is needed by society; the security of staying relevant; and the security of representation. An active association can demonstrate to library and to government authorities the value of the technician's role. Through continuing education technicians can stay relevant and make themselves more marketable. Your association can itself produce workshops and seminars for its members, and as the value and success of these updating sessions become known your association can press employers to give technicians paid leave with expenses to attend them and to benefit from them. Are you doing enough in the provision of workshops? Do you have regional workshops? Are they of high quality? Do you feel confident in asking your employer to give you time off with pay to attend association workshops, or non-association educational programs? As for representation, does your association aspire to be a bargaining agent? For the short term, this is probably too ambitious an undertaking given your resources, and in the long run it may not be necessary if you are satisfied with the kind of union representation you have or is now available to you. Nevertheless, if you have not already done so, you would do well to establish your point of view on this key aspect of security.

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The last need I want to mention is entertainment. In my historical sampling it was evident that entertainment, or amusement, was the organizing principle for many clubs and associations, or at least an important secondary function for other groups that had an economic or practical primary function. Many association members regard active participation in a voluntary organization as a worthwhile hobby. There is an intellectual stimulation working on a committee, or being a member of the board of directors; and there is the ceremonial and ritualistic fun of constitutions, motions, amendments to motions, proposing solutions, nominating, being nominated, voting, and being elected, banquets, and head tables. Is your association organized so as to allow maximum participation by the membership? Do you have enough committees? Do you have an annual general meeting with delegate participation encouraged? Are you satisfied with the social events associated with your meetings? Are there other ways in which you can actively involve your membership?

Security, identity, entertainment. There are the reference points I use in looking at associations. To-night I have asked you several questions about these reference points and after looking at your conference program I think many will be answered in the affirmative. Asking the questions is one thing, answering them, however, is quite another. I think your association has a lot of hard work ahead of it, but I think you will be successful. Thank you.

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WORKSHOPS

AUDIO-VISUAL WORKSHOP

This workshop presented by Bonnie Moore McKay, Library Technician, Lakehead Psychiatric Hospital, Thunder Bay, was an introduction to the video-tape recorder (VTR) and the porto-pak.

The VTR is a very large piece of equipment recommended for indoor use. You may record from a television or live, the results being played back on a television monitor. The video tape recorder tape may be stored and reused any number of times.

The porto-pak gets its name from being a very lightweight portable piece of equipment. It is more often used for filming outdoors. A long life battery permits the user to film for extensive periods of time. The tape may also be played back on a television monitor.

Everyone attending this workshop was given an opportunity to use both pieces of equipment. There were many ideas given for the use of this equipment in the library field and elsewhere.

CAN/SDI

Monique Perrier and Sheila Bradley from the National Library of Canada presented a workshop on the Canadian Selective Dissemination of Information Systems, better known as CAN/SDI.

CAN/SDI is basically a computerized reference and bibliographic service keeping the public up to date with what has been published in any field of knowledge.

SDI began in 1959 and has since then extended to other countries. In Canada the CAN/SDI began at the National Research Council in 1967 being only limited to the chemical abstract field.

There are two types of searches made by CAN/SDI. They are "Current Awareness", which is up to date information put out weekly; and "Retrospective Search" which is one time compilation of information going back several years.

ATELIERS

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CAN/SDI

CAN/SDI est un système de documentation automatisée. Le service dépouille plus de 5,000 revues professionnelles ou commerciales de même que plusieurs livres, comptes-rendus, rapports et brevets. CAN/SDI fournit aux abonnés les références bibliographiques répondant aux intérêts de l'utilisateur.

Ce service est offert aux hommes de science, chercheurs, psychologues, sociologues, économistes, géologues, etc.

Ce système est exploité à Ottawa par la Bibliothèque nationale, Bibliothèque scientifique nationale, Bibliothèque de la Commission géologique du Canada et la Bibliothèque du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

Comment utiliser le système SDI? On indique les besoins documentaires au moyen d'un profil d'intérêt. Le profil est vérifié par un spécialiste en SDI.

CE QUE LE SERVICE CAN/SDI COUVRE

1. BA PREVIEWS (Biological Abstracts Previews)

-fournit trois fois par mois, des références aux articles de recherche traitant des sciences de la vie dans toutes leurs manifestations.

Within CAN/SDI are "Data Bases" each of which specialize in a field of knowledge: eg. the ERIC Data Base for information on education. Some other data bases include Psychological Abstracts (PA), Social Science Citation Index (SSCI), which deal with journal articles and book reviews; and the Cane Data Base, with information from Agriculture Canada.

Ms. Perrier explained how information is retrieved and fed into the computer. The client gives as much information as possible on the topic he wants. A profile is then compiled by a list of terms that are very common in that subject field. The list of terms are then fed into the computer. The information can be made broader or narrower in scope, by adding or subtracting terms. The profile is then sent to the National Research Council and new printout of up to date information is sent periodically.

A profile cost is \$20. Subscription rates vary for printouts from various data bases. The cost is roughly \$5 a month for monthly printouts.

The workshop ended with a sample demonstration of the use of the CAN/SDI equipment for the topic Library Technicians as a profile.

The National Library offers monthly courses on how to make CAN/SDI profiles. The course begins on a Thursday and ends Friday afternoon.

CANADIANA

M. Gilles Bergevin, Head, Law Library, University of Ottawa, formerly Collection Co-ordinator gave a bilingual presentation on acquiring Canadian materials.

Tracing out of print Canadian materials is a problem involving both time and money in libraries today.

The speaker stressed the fact that the library should deal with one source at a time. When desiderata lists on various subjects are sent out, each source should be given a certain length of time to search for the requested items before another source is consulted. This avoids duplication of costly literature and is common courtesy to the participating dealers who do not wish to spend their time searching for an item, and then be told by the requesting library that they had obtained the materials elsewhere. Good business procedures should be practiced to ensure future cooperation from participating suppliers.

M. Bergevin also discussed certain reference tools for verifying out of print Canadian books, eg. checklist of Canadian Imprints, and brought us to the Reference room of the University of Ottawa Library to show us catalogs and bibliographies which are used for the verification of Canadian published materials.

CAIN (Cataloguing and Indexing data-base)

-est un service de bandes mensuels contenant les données bibliographiques de documents acquis par la National Agricultural Library des Etats-Unis dans le vaste domaine de l'agriculture, y compris la sociologie agricole et rurale, les produits agricoles, l'élevage, le génie, les aliments et la nutrition chez l'homme, la sylviculture, les pesticides, etc.

Chemical Titles:

-est un service bimensuel qui cherche à tenir les chimistes et ingénieurs chimistes au courant des derniers progrès théoriques et techniques rapportés dans quelque 700 revues traitant de chimie.

Chemical Abstracts Condensates:

-est un service hebdomadaire de références, dans le domaine de la chimie et du génie chimique.

Compendex (Computerized Engineering Index)

-est un service mensuel qui signale les dernières connaissances disponibles au sujet de la recherche et des applications importantes d'idées techniques se rapportant au génie.

Eric (Educational Resources Information Centre)

-est un service trimestriel de résumés des rapports de recherche en éducation.

Georef (Geological Reference File)

-est un service mensuel de références à la littérature courante mondiale traitant des sciences de la terre.

GRA (Government Reports Announcements)

-fournit des données économiques et commerciales ainsi que des rapports scientifiques et techniques et couvre les nouveaux programmes de recherche et de développement lancés par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

Inspec

-constitue une source d'information technique complète dans les domaines de la physique, du génie électrique et électronique, des ordinateurs et de la commande.

Marc II

-Marc II est un service hebdomadaire qui fournit des références aux monographies en langue anglaise dans des domaines aussi divers que la religion, l'histoire et la science nucléaire.

Medlars

-service mensuel couvrant quelque 2,300 revues dans plus de quarante domaines biomédicaux.

PIP

-réunit dans un fichier lisible par ordinateur, des références aux documents traitant de pollution.

ISBD CATALOGUING

Mr. Pierre Daoust, cataloguer at the University of Ottawa Library, presented the workshop on International Standard Bibliographic Descriptors for monographic publications (ISBD) (M).

Mr. Daoust explained the history, purpose, objectives and major changes developed in descriptive cataloguing.

ISBD was designed primarily as an instrument for the international communication of bibliographic information. It specifies the elements which should be presented and the punctuation by which they should be demarcated.

The system has three objectives:

- a) records produced in one country or by users of one language can be easily understood in other countries and by the users of other languages.
- b) records produced in each country can be integrated into files or lists of various kinds containing also records from other countries.
- c) records in written or printed form can be converted into machine-readable form with the minimum of editing.

LIBRARIES AND THE COMMUNITY

Three technicians from the London Public Library and Art Gallery gave a detailed and well prepared workshop entitled "Libraries and the Community". Under the supervision of Cheryl Horton, many facets of the public library, using specific examples from the London Public Library were discussed in relation to the community it serves i.e. how to encourage people into the library; how to interest them once they are there; and how to ensure that they will return.

Cheryl began with a cross-cultural sketch of various library programs. She mentioned the "mailbox library" in Wisconsin. A catalogue listing the library's holdings was sent to members of the surrounding rural community. Two-thirds of the recipients had never had a library borrower's card before. This allowed them to check off books they would like to borrow and also to ask any reference questions they might have. They returned the form by mail to the library and would in return receive the requested material. This introduced many persons to library resources who otherwise might never have had the chance.

In Finland, there is the Youth Theatre. The young people learn to appreciate literature through their productions of classical and modern works.

Programs offered are also affected seasonally and geographically. An activity offered in Florida might not interest the inhabitants of Frobisher Bay; also a mini-course on cross-country skiing would be of little value in July.

Nancy Stephenson discussed the publicity end of the plan how to actually get people to attend; how to inform potential patrons. She talked of various methods:

3. SCI

-constitue un service hebdomadaire de citations et de sources couvrant 2400 revues les plus importantes traitant de mathématiques, de biologie, de physique, de chimie et de génie.

4. SSCI

-est un répertoire sur bande magnétique de sources et de citations traitant des sciences sociales.

CANADIANA

M. Gilles Bergevin, directeur de la bibliothèque de droit de l'Université d'Ottawa, précédemment co-ordonateur des collections, de la Bibliothèque générale de la même Université, traita de l'acquisition de publications canadiennes.

Retracer les publications canadiennes épuisées occasionne aujourd'hui pour les bibliothèques des problèmes de temps et d'argent.

M. Bergevin, appuya le fait que les bibliothèques devraient traiter avec un seul antiquaire à la fois.

Lorsque des listes de desiderata sont dressé sur différents sujets, chaque antiquaire doit être alloué un certain temps pour chercher les items demandés avant qu'un autre antiquaire ne soit consulté. Ceci évite les duplicata et est une marque de courtoisie envers les antiquaires qui ne désirent certainement pas chercher pour un item pour ensuite apprendre que la publication a été trouvé ailleurs. De bonnes relations avec les fournisseurs doivent être maintenues afin d'assurer leur participation et leur co-opération

M. Bergevin amena le groupe à la salle de référence de la bibliothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa pour montrer les ouvrages de références utilisés pour la vérification des publications canadiennes épuisées.

Cataloguage ISBD

M. Pierre Daoust, catalogueur à la Bibliothèque de l'Université d'Ottawa, présenta l'atelier sur la Description Bibliographique Internationale Normalisée (Monographies) (ISBD) (M).

Dans son exposé, M. Daoust expliqua l'ISBD, son historique, ses buts et ses objectifs, les principaux changements apportés au cataloguage descriptif.

L'ISBD fut conçu tout d'abord pour l'échange internationale de données bibliographiques.

-) write a brochure
 - good simple illustrations
 - clear lettering
 - copy should be short and to the point
 - wide range of distribution of the brochure
-) posters
 - cheap method of advertisement
-) newspaper advertisement
 - must be concise and accurate
 - expensive
-) radio releases
 - public service announcement - free of charge
 - description of program
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 - release it on radio stations which are geared to the type of audience which are most likely to attend
-) press releases
 - more detailed than a radio release
 - form the bases for a newspaper story or a TV news report
 - shouldn't use too often or it will lose its effectiveness

Accuracy is the most important factor to keep in mind, no matter what type of advertising is used. One should begin to think about publicizing the proposed activity four to six weeks in advance. This allows ample time for the printers and distributors of the ad. Some important points to remember are:

1. accurate description of program
2. time, place, date, admission
3. telephone number for more information
4. pre-registration
5. wide distribution of advertisement
6. keep records - i.e. carbon copy of what you sent to the printers so that finished product may be checked against it.

A description of the CROUCH program was given. This is the special branch library which was set up to deal mainly with the foreign immigrants in the city of London. It is an extremely busy branch and also facets of the building are in constant use. Everything from language lessons in English to check-ups by the public health nurse is held here.

PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (PCC) WORKSHOP

The Provincial Consultative Committee on Library Technician Training presented workshops to explain its functions and to ask opinions concerning Library Technician programs. This committee is made up of representatives of the Canadian and Ontario Library Associations, the local chapter of the Librarians of Ontario, the University of Toronto School of Library Science, the Provincial Library Service Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, the Applied Arts and Technology Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, the Ministry of Education, the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, and the Ontario Association of Library Technicians/Associations des bibliotechniciens de l'Ontario. All members of the Committee have equal rights and responsibilities.

Le but est de fournir un cadre international pour la présentation du catalogage descriptif. Il précise les éléments qui doivent être compris dans la description bibliographique; il prescrit aussi l'ordre dans lequel les éléments doivent être présentés et la ponctuation qui délimite ces éléments.

Le système vise trois objectifs:

- a) que les dossiers ou records produits par un pays ou par les usagers d'une langue soient facilement interprétés dans un autre pays ou par les usagers d'une autre langue.
- b) que les dossiers et records produits dans chaque pays puissent être intégrés dans les filières ou listes de toutes sortes.
- c) que les dossiers écrits ou imprimés soient convertibles dans une forme lisible par la machine avec le moins de complications possibles.

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Mr. Elsworth presented the groups with some thoughts on librarianship in general.

The core of the philosophy of librarianship is to bring people and ideas together. The library staff provides the atmosphere for this process. It takes well trained, sensitive, and intellectually curious persons to make a library successful. Many library employees get bogged down in the minute details involved in their work, and forget about the whole purpose of libraries i.e. introducing people and ideas.

Libraries are no longer made up of just books, but include A/V aids, microforms, computer tapes, paintings and pottery, educational and leisure programs for adults and children.

The storage of ideas for future use encompasses complicated procedures for purchasing, cataloguing, storing and using. But maintenance is not enough. Library staff must know the contents of the library, the interests of the people it serves, and how to attract these people to the library. In passing on ideas in the library, our culture is passed on.

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WORKSHOP ON WOMEN

The Workshop on Women was presented on Friday afternoon, in both French and English, by the National Film Board of Canada. The animator of the English group was Sue Flannagan.

The presentation was based on a series of short films entitled "Working Mothers". They were produced by Kathleen Shannon for the Challenge for Change Program of the National Film Board. At that time, twelve films had been completed and more were expected to be produced soon.

The first thing the group was asked to do was the nine-dot exercise, that is, 3 rows of 3 dots had to be joined together by 4 lines. Few people there were able to do it. The explanation for our failure to complete the exercise was that we didn't let our imaginations run completely free. We restricted ourselves even though no restrictions were placed on us.

And this is what we do in most real situations. We follow traditions, we limit ourselves when no real limitations are necessary. In order to live fuller, freer lives, we must fight the restrictions that we place on ourselves.

More specifically, to appreciate the films we were about to see, we would have to erase the stereotype image of a mother and see the individual situations in a new and objective light.

Before the first film was shown, we were asked several questions which would be answered in this film. "What was the average Canadian female salary at the time this film was made (1970)? How many Day Care Centres were there in Canada then? How many communities had Day Care Centre?"

The first film was entitled "It's not enough." It is the introductory film of the series, Working Mothers. It presented an overview of the working mother and introduced many of the women who appeared in the later films. The questions asked before the film were answered. "The average Canadian female salary in 1970 was \$4,800.00. There were 1200 Day Care Centres in Canada, and they were located in 100 communities." The audience was shocked at the lack of consideration society has for women.

The second film was called "They appreciate you more". It was a look at Aliette, her husband and 3 children. They discussed the adjustments that they had to make when Aliette began working outside the home. They believed that they changed as individuals and as a family.

The third film "The Spring and Fall of Nina Polanski" was an estimated statement about motherhood. It showed what becomes of women who give their lives for their children, when they no longer need her.

After the third film, we formed smaller groups to discuss among ourselves how these films could be used to better the position of working mothers in society.

Each group then presented its suggestions to the rest of the participants. Some of these suggestions were; show the films at school classes in health or sex education and also at pre-marriage courses; show them to municipal councils and provincial governments in an appeal for better Day Care or working situations; show them to business administrators for the same reasons as showing them to government.

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The fourth and last film to be shown was the most recent one entitled "Our dear sisters". It was about the Canadian Indian performer and filmmaker, Alanis Obomsawin and her concern for the welfare of children. She introduced us to the attitudes toward women and children that are found in the native cultures.

Most of the participants greatly enjoyed the films. One woman suggested that the films were a bit old-fashioned by 1975 standards, that they simply stated the same old problems with no possible solutions, that women now are ahead of the films, that they are already conscious of the problems of the female stereotype.

Another member of the group replied that perhaps this first woman was being too subjective. She felt that relatively few people were so aware that they would not benefit from the series of films. She agreed that the films were introductory, but so they should be. In a large group it is unrealistic to pressure that all women are consciously familiar with the problems presented in the films.

It is unfortunate that the topic of the workshop was Working Mothers and not Working Women. This perhaps would have been more meaningful to the larger part of the audience. Nevertheless, it was a very professional and enjoyable presentation.

Atelier sur la femme

Dans le cadre de l'année internationale de la femme, deux ateliers sur la femme ont été présentés par l'Office nationale du film. Nous rapportons ici nos impressions de l'atelier tenu en français. Monique Noël, animait l'atelier.

On nous présenta d'abord un film intitulé, "Les filles du roi", suivi d'une discussion de nos impressions sur le film et sur la situation de la femme aujourd'hui.

Le film donna une perspective sur l'évolution de la femme canadienne-française depuis son arrivée au Canada, en passant par la femme colonisatrice, la religieuse, la mère de famille, la femme objet.

La situation de la femme au début de la colonie, durant les deux guerres, la période de prise de conscience d'après-guerre et la femme d'aujourd'hui qui revendique ses droits, nous fut présentée dans des scènes souvent symboliques mais très représentatives. Ce film visait à rendre la femme consciente de sa situation passée et présente. En conclusion, le film signale que c'est la femme elle-même qui doit prendre les mesures nécessaires afin d'améliorer le respect que la société lui témoigne.

Ce qui a ressorti d'avantage de la discussion est qu'il est presque impossible pour la femme canadienne-française d'âge mûre de changer sa philosophie de la vie.

Il semble qu'encore aujourd'hui, il est difficile pour la jeune femme canadienne-française de prendre conscience de son potentiel et de sa valeur humaine. Elle accepte et se soumet encore à la domination masculine.

MINUTES OF THE 2nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Saturday, August 23, 1975

TIME: 1:00 pm

PLACE: University of Ottawa
Morissette Pavillon
Room 224

ATTENDANCE: Delegations from the Ottawa Regional Branch; the Toronto Area Library Technicians Association; the South Central Regional Branch; the Northern Regional Branch and the Thunder Bay Regional Branch.

Campbell Leckie, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, acted as Recording-Secretary and Harry Huskins acted as Ways and Rules Chairperson.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. Pat Graham (Ottawa Regional Branch) moves on behalf of the Board of Directors that the Convention recognize two new Branches: London Regional Branch and Niagara Regional Branch.
Passed unanimously.
2. The President moves that the delegation from Sudbury be given provisional recognition as the Sudbury regional Branch.
Passed unanimously.
3. The President moves that the proposed agenda submitted beforehand be accepted.
The floor is open for debate
Passed unanimously.
4. Convention agenda
 - 1) constitutional motions
 - 2) general motions
 - tabled motions
 - new motions
 - 3) resolutions from the floor
 - 4) officer's reports
 - president
 - secretary-treasurer
 - chairperson/planning and publicity
 - 5) committee reports
 - certification and standards
 - 6) resolutions on committees
 - 7) elections
 - 8) adjournment

PROCES-VERBAL DE LA 21ème ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ANNUELLE

DATE: Samedi, le 23 août 1975

HEURE: 13 Heures

ENDROIT: Université d'Ottawa
Pavillon Morissette
Pièce 224

PARTICIPANTS: Représentants de la Section régionale d'Ottawa; la Toronto Area Library Technician Association; la South Central Regional Branch; la Northern Regional Branch; la Thunder Bay Regional Branch.

Campbell Leckie, secrétaire-trésorier est le secrétaire-archiviste. Harry Huskins agit comme médiateur.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1. Pat Graham, représentant le comité de directeurs, propose que l'assemblée accepte deux nouvelles sections régionales: London Regional Branch et Niagara Regional Branch.
Accepté à l'unanimité
2. Le président propose que la délégation de la Section régional de Sudbury soit acceptée comme représentant provisoire de cette dite section.
Discussion
Accepté à l'unanimité
3. Le président propose que l'ordre du jour, soumis antérieurement, soit accepté intégralement.
4. Ordre du jour
 - 1) propositions constitutionnelles
 - 2) propositions diverses
 - propositions déposées antérieurement
 - propositions nouvelles
 - 3) résolutions de l'assemblée
 - 4) rapports des membres de l'exécutif provincial
 - président
 - secrétaire-trésorier
 - président du comité de planification et publicité
 - 5) rapports des comités
 - comité d'accréditation
 - 6) projet de résolutions sur les comités
 - 7) élections
 - 8) dissolution de l'assemblée générale

5. Douglas Willford submits his resignation as OALT/ABO representation to the Provincial Consultative Committee on the Training of Library Technicians. Having the floor Mr. Willford also moves that a By-Law 8 be created:

By-Law 8: That there shall be an honorarium payable to the outgoing Executive, the amount of such honorarium to be decided by the Board of Directors and the Convention.

Seconded

The floor is open for debate

Passed unanimously

6. The President moves, on behalf of the Board of Directors, a series of motions affecting the Constitution. These are dealt with and voted on as separate questions.

7. The President moves to strike By-Law 2 - Voting, Section (b) (iii):

By-Law 2 (b) (iii): If a vote is a tie, the issue will be looked into more closely, and another vote will be taken, either at the Convention or by a mail vote within three weeks.

The floor is open for debate

Nancy Stevenson, on behalf of the London Regional Branch moves to amend the motion to read:

If a vote is a tie, the issue will be looked into more closely, and another vote will be taken at the Convention.

Seconded

Amendment defeated

The floor is closed to debate and the question is put to the Regional Branches
Motion passed

8. The President moves to amend the Constitution to add Section (e) to Article 4 - Organization.

Article 4, Section (e): Member of the Past Executive: the provincial executive shall also consist of a past president (ex officio) for another member of the past executive.

The floor is open for debate

Motion passed

9. The President moves to add to By-Law 5:

By-Law 5 - Duties of the Executive: ex officio member of the Past Executive shall advise the current executive.

The floor is open for debate

Passed unanimously

10. The President moves to insert the following as Article 7:

Article 7 - Formation of Regional Branches: A regional branch may be formed on application and on acceptance by the Convention. Provisional recognition may be accorded by the Board of Directors.

Article 7 and subsequent articles of the present Constitution shall be re-designated as Articles 8, 9, and 10 respectively

5. Douglas Willford soumet sa démission comme représentant de l'ABO/OALT au "Provincial Consultative Committee on the Training of Library Technicians". M. Willford propose à la même occasion que le statut 8 soit ajouté:

Statut 8: Que l'exécutif sortant de charge soit rémunéré. Le montant est à décider par le comité de directeurs et l'assemblée générale.

Secondé

Discussion

Accepté à l'unanimité

6. Le président soumet de la part du comité de directeurs, des propositions concernant la constitution. Chaque proposition est discutée et votée séparément.

7. Le président propose que le statut 2 - Vote, Section (b) (iii) soit supprimé:

Statut 2 (b) (iii): Si le vote est égal, la question sera rediscutée et un autre vote aura lieu soit à la prochaine assemblée générale ou par un vote postal tenu durant les trois semaines après l'assemblée générale.

Discussion

Nancy Stevenson (London Regional Branch) propose de modifier le statut 2 (b)(iii) comme suit:

Si le vote est égal, l'item sera étudié d'avantage et un autre vote aura lieu à l'assemblée générale.

Secondé

Amendement rejeté

La discussion est fermée et la question est laissée aux sections régionales pour résolution.

Proposition acceptée

8. Le président propose de modifier la constitution pour ajouter la section (e) à l'article 4 - Organisation:

Article 4, Section (e): Membre de l'exécutif provincial sortant de charge:
L'exécutif provincial sera composé en plus des autres membres, d'un président sortant de charge ou d'un autre membre exécutif sortant de charge.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

9. Le président propose d'ajouter le statut 5 - Fonction des membres de l'exécutif provincial:

Statut 5 - Fonction des membres de l'exécutif provincial: membre de la direction antérieur conseillera l'exécutif actuel.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

11. The President moves to strike By-Law 6 - Definition, section (a)(iii):
 By-Law 6 - Definition, section (a) (iii): Annual Convention: Fifty per cent plus one of the registered full members shall constitute a quorum.
 The floor is open for debate
 Motion passed
12. The President moves to amend the Constitution to add section (c) to By-Law 1 - Membership:
 By-Law 1 - Membership, section (c): Deposition, suspension or demission:
 i) delivering to the Association a written resignation and lodging a copy of same with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and with the member's Regional Branch President;
 ii) ceasing to pay dues;
 iii) having membership withdrawn by the Association;
 iv) by dying.
 The floor is open for debate
 Motion passed
13. The President moves to strike By-Law 6 - Definition, section (c) Fiscal year:
 By-Law 6 - Definition, section (c) Fiscal year: the fiscal year shall be from September 1st to August 31st.
 And to create By-Law 7, sections (a) and (b):
 By-Law 7, section (a): The Secretary-Treasurer shall, at the end of each fiscal year, appoint an auditor to audit the accounts of the Association; to hold office until the next annual meeting; provided that the Directors may fill any casual vacancy of the office of auditor. Remuneration of the auditor shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.
 section (b): The fiscal year shall be from April 1st to March 31st.
 The floor is open for debate
 Motion passed
14. Motion tabled at the 1st annual general meeting was taken up:
 Motion tabled: Be it resolved that it be noted in the minutes that 80% of those voting to change the wording of the last motion to eliminate it's masculine bias were women. (motion by R. Hickman)
 By unanimous consent the motion is withdrawn
15. Douglas Willford moves to amend Article 4 (d) and insert the term "Vice-President" between the terms President and Secretary-Treasurer.
 He further moves to create Article (f):
 Article (f): The Vice-President shall be deemed to be President elect.
 The floor is open for debate
 By consent of the Assembly, the motion is amended by striking Article 4 (f): The Vice-President shall be deemed to be President elect.
 The floor is closed to debate and the regional Branches vote.
 Amended motion passed

10. Le président propose d'ajouter un article 7 comme suit:

Article 7 - Formation des sections régionales: Une section régionale sera formée après avoir soumis une demande et après acceptation par l'assemblée générale. Le comité de directeurs pourra donner une acceptation provisoire.

Les articles 7, 8, 9 de la constitution deviendront les articles 8, 9, 10 respectivement.

11. Le président propose de supprimer le statut 6 - Définition, section (a):

Statut 6, section (a) (iii) - Assemblée générale: Cinquante pour cent plus un des membres actifs présents à l'assemblée générale formeront un quorum.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

12. Le président propose de modifier la constitution en ajoutant section (c) au statut 1 - Membres:

Statut 1 (c) - Déchéance, suspension et destitution:

- i) cesse d'être membre de l'association, tout membre qui remet sa démission par écrit, à la direction soit une copie au secrétaire-trésorier de l'association, soit une copie au président de sa section régionale;
- ii) cesse d'être membre de l'association, tout membre dont les droits ne sont pas acquittés en entier avant la date limite, tel que stipulé dans les statuts;
- iii) à la suite d'une décision du comité de directeur, l'adhésion peut être annulée si ledit membre agit de façon préjudiciaire à l'association;
- iv) cesse d'être membre par décès.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

13. Le président propose de supprimer le statut 6 - Définition, section (c) - L'année fiscale:

Statut 6, section (c): La durée de l'exercice financier s'étendra du 1er septembre au 31 août.

et d'ajouter le statut 7, section (a) et (b):

Statut 7, section (a): Le secrétaire-trésorier devra, à la fin de chaque exercice financier, choisir un vérificateur afin de vérifier les comptes de l'association; ce vérificateur occupera le poste jusqu'à la prochaine assemblée générale, à la condition que les directeurs puissent remplir le poste de vérificateur si celui-ci devient vacant. Rémunération accordée au vérificateur sera déterminée par le comité de directeurs.

section (b): L'exercice financier sera du 1er avril au 31 mars.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

16. Douglas Willford moves to change By-Law 4 (b) to read:
By-Law 4 (b): The annual convention shall be held in the month of May.
The floor is open for debate
Motion defeated
17. Debra Lenington, on behalf of the South Central Regional Branch, moves to increase the present fees of \$5.00 for full and associate membership to \$10.00.
The floor is open for debate
Motion passed
18. Samm Brockhurst mentions that the delegates present at this Convention wish to instruct the new OALT/ABO Executive that as it's first order of business it should appoint a provincial newsletter editor.
The floor is open for debate
Resolution passed
19. The President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the Chairperson for Planning and Publicity present their report.
20. The Chairperson of the Committee on Certification and Standards, Harry Huskins, presents a report on behalf of the Committee. The Committee also presents two resolutions to the Convention and asks for the adoption of one or the other Resolution as Association Policy.
- Recommendation 1: Membership and Standards
- a) A library technician and full voting member of the OALT/ABO shall be a graduate of a recognized Library Technology programme and;
 - b) With all questions of interpretation left up to the Committee on Certification and Standards and the appeals procedure provided for in the Constitution.
- Recommendation 2: Section 1: Membership and Standards
- a) Membership in the OALT/ABO shall be open to graduates of a recognized Library Technology programme;
 - b) Membership in the OALT/ABO shall be open to those individuals working in the library field prior to January 1970; who possess the relevant background; and who apply for membership prior to January 1, 1977, and;
 - c) With all questions of interpretation left up to the Committee on Certification and Standards and the appeals procedure provided for in the Constitution.
- Section 2: Certification and Standards
- a) A library technician shall be a graduate of a recognized Library Technology programme, or;
 - b) An individual working in the library field prior to January 1970, who possesses the relevant background; and who applies for certification to the Committee on Certification and Standards prior to January 1, 1977 and;
 - c) With all questions of interpretation left up to the Committee on Certification and Standards and the appeals procedure provided for in the Constitution.

14. La proposition déposée de la lère assemblée générale est rediscutée.

Proposition déposée: Il est à noter dans les rapports de l'assemblée générale que 80% du vote en vu de changer la terminologie pour éliminer les termes discriminatoires des deux sexes était composé de femmes. (proposition de R. Hickman)

Par le consentement unanime, la proposition est rejetée.

15. Douglas Willford propose de modifier l'article 4 (a) et d'ajouter le terme vice-président entre les termes président et secrétaire-trésorier et, d'ajouter l'article 4 (f): Le vice-président deviendra président.

Discussion

L'assemblée consent à modifier l'amendement en supprimant article 4 (f): Le vice-président deviendra président.

La discussion est close. Les sections régionales votent. La proposition modifiée est acceptée.

16. Douglas Willford propose de changer le statut 4 (b) comme suit:

Statut 4 (b): L'assemblée générale sera tenue dans le mois de mai.

Discussion

Proposition rejetée

17. Debra Lenington (South Central Regional Branch) propose d'augmenter la cotisation provinciale de \$5.00 à \$10.00 pour les membres actifs et les membres associés.

Discussion

Proposition acceptée

18. Sann Brockhurst mentionne que les délégués de l'assemblée générale désirent que le nouvel exécutif de l'ABO/OALT choisisse un éditeur pour le bulletin de nouvelles provinciales.

Discussion

Résolution acceptée

19. Le président, le secrétaire-trésorier et le président du comité de planification et publicité présentent leur rapport.

20. Le président du comité d'accréditation présente le rapport de ce comité, ainsi que deux résolutions et demande l'adoption de l'une ou l'autre de ces résolutions.

lère recommandation: Membres et normes

- a) le titre de bibliotechnicien et de membre actif sera accordé à une personne diplômée d'un programme d'études reconnu en bibliotechnique et;
- b) les questions d'interprétation seront remises au comité d'accréditation ainsi que les procédures d'appels tel que stipulé dans la constitution.

The floor is open for debate
Recommendation 2 is adopted

21. Eleanor Miller, the President, presents Douglas Willford, the Past President, with a life-membership.

ELECTIONS:

22. Positions to be filled are: President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Chairperson for Planning and Publicity.

Northern Regional Branch nominates Harry Huskins for President.
Seconded by Eleanor Miller,

Harry Huskins elected by acclamation.

London Regional Branch nominates Meg Sinclair as Vice-President.
Seconded.

Meg Sinclair elected by acclamation.

Pat Graham nominates Danielle Amat as Secretary-Treasurer.
Seconded by Harry Huskins.

Danielle Amat elected by acclamation.

Bette Wilson and Jean Martin are nominated as Chairperson for Planning and Publicity Committee.

Jean Martin elected .

The new Executive:	President:	Harry Huskins
	Vice-President:	Meg Sinclair
	Secretary-Treasurer:	Danielle Amat
	Chairperson for Planning and Publicity:	Jean Martin

23. Barbara Sibley of the Toronto Area Library Technician Association thanks the Ottawa Regional Branch for hosting the Conference and for the great deal of work and effort involved, making a success of the 2nd Annual Conference of the OALT/ABO.
24. Pat Graham thanks all the members of her committees. Eleanor Miller congratulates the new executive and wishes them well in the coming year.
25. On a motion from the floor, the 2nd Annual General Meeting is adjourned.

2ième recommandation: Section 1: Membres et normes

- a) le titre de bibliothécaire sera accordé à une personne diplômée d'un programme d'études reconnu en bibliothécaire;
- b) les personnes travaillant dans les bibliothèques avant janvier 1970 et possédant une expérience pertinente auront la possibilité de devenir membre s'il en font la demande avant le 1er janvier 1977 et;
- c) les questions d'interprétation seront remises au comité d'accréditation ainsi que les procédures d'appels tel que stipulé dans la constitution.

Section 2: Accréditation et normes

- a) le titre de bibliothécaire sera accordé à une personne diplômée d'un programme d'études reconnu en bibliothécaire;
- b) une personne travaillant dans le domaine des bibliothèques avant janvier 1970 et possédant une expérience pertinente et qui fait la demande d'être accréditée par le comité d'accréditation avant le 1er janvier 1977 et;
- c) les questions d'interprétation seront remises au comité d'accréditation ainsi que les procédures d'appels tel que stipulé dans la constitution.

Discussion

La 2ième recommandation est acceptée

- 21. Eleanor Miller, présidente, présente à Douglas Willford, président sortant de charge, une affiliation-à-vie.

ELECTIONS:

- 22. Les postes à remplir sont ceux de président, vice-président, secrétaire-trésorier et président du comité de planification et publicité.

Northern Regional Branch propose Harry Huskins comme Président.
Secondé par Eleanor Miller.

Harry Huskins élu par acclamation.

London Regional Branch propose Meg Sinclair comme vice-présidente.
Secondé.

Meg Sinclair élue par acclamation.

Pat Graham propose Danielle Amat comme secrétaire-trésorière.
Secondé par Harry Huskins.

Danielle Amat élue par acclamation.

Bette Wilson et Jean Martin sont proposées comme présidente du comité de planification et publicité.

Jean Martin est élue.

Le nouvel exécutif comprend:	Président:	Harry Huskins
	Vice-présidente:	Meg Sinclair
	Secrétaire-trésorière:	Danielle Amat
	Présidente du comité de planification et publicité:	Jean Martin

23. Barbara Sibley de la Toronto Area Library Technician Association, remercie la Section régionale d'Ottawa pour avoir organisé le Congrès et pour les efforts fournis, assurant ainsi le succès du 2ième Congrès annuel de l'ABO/OALT.
24. Pat Graham remercie tous les membres des différents comités qui ont travaillé à l'organisation du congrès. Eleanor Miller félicite les membres du nouveau comité exécutif et leur offre ses meilleurs voeux de succès.
25. La 2ième assemblée générale annuelle est dissoute vers 17 heures 30.

DELEGATES / DELEGUES

Anat, Danielle	Guibord, Claudette	Otter, Terry
Andarawewa, Nancy	Hacker, Joyce	Overall, Micheline
Anderson, Jill	Hayman, Sherry Jane	Paterson, Dora
Bailey, Hilda	Haynes, Margaret	Pellatt, Colleen
Beattie, Linda	Hennig, Florence	Pereira, Ruth
Belbin, Anita	Hickman, Ray	Piironen, Maire
Bell, June	Hildebrand, Angela	Pollock, Irene
Bigelow, Nadine	Holmes, Brenda	Pope, Susan
Black, Kathryn	Horner, Bev	Prebble, Mary
Boudreau, Claudette	Houde, André	Quesnel, Ginette
Boulianne, Maureen	Hughes, Geraldine	Raby, Yolande
Boutin, Jocelyne	Humphreys, Jean	Rafuse, Sally
Bouvier, Annette	Huskings, Harry,	Rakovsyky, Ingeborg
Bowker, Pat	Irwin, Eleanor	Rankin, Heather
Brackenbury, Linda	Ishmael, Cicely	Reed, Brian
Brind'Amour, Jane	Janulaitis, Ramona	Reinsch, Richard
Brockhurst, Samm	Jessup, Jacquie	Robertson, Jen
Brousseau, Claire	Jung, Arlene	Roots, Susan
Brulé, Estelle	Katz, Lynda	Sanders, Elizabeth
Bushell, Margare	Krystalovich, Denyse	Schasmin, Irma
Caldwell, Sylvia	Kuryk, Liz	Shoultz, Doris
Card, Gwyn	Labelle, Desneiges	Sibley, Barbara
Charette, Marcel	Laflèche, Ginette	Sinclair, Meg
Church, Lorraine	Lamoureux, Christiane	Smale, Carol
Clark, Sandra	Landreville, Linda	Smith, Carol
Cloutier, Yvon	Leblanc, Alain	Smith, Joy
Cole, Laura-Marie	Leckie, Campbell	Souter, Jim
Darby, Gail	Leclair, Francine	Swytink, Femmy
Davis, Ruth	Lepage, Carmen	Tanner, Winnifred
DeBow, Iona	Lenington, Debra	Tatarnic, Elizabeth
Desislets, Jean	Lovelock, Megan	Tessier, Liliane
Desormeaux, Ginette	Luh, Amy	Thuns, Susanne
Dicaire, Monique	McCall, Grace	Tieman, Janet
Dillon, Lenore	McCall, Keltie	Tkach, Chris
Dobson, Lyndsay	McCrone, Frances	Towaij, Maureen
Doig, Anne	McHugh, Sheila	Tremblay, Virve
Dubyk, Pat	MacKenzie, Marion	Truman, Jocelyn
Dussiaume, Robert	McKeown, Jackie	Turner, Mary
Eastman, Penny	Martin, Jean	van der Kroft, Patricia
Elioff, Jean	Micks, Pat	Watson, Darlene
Fear, Janet	Miller, Eleanor	Westhaver, Spurgeon
Feher, Susan	Morin, Irène	White, Peggy
Foley, Phyllis	Munro, Jacqueline	Willford, Douglas
Forrest, Marlene	Myers, Diana	Williamson, Susan
Fossum, Donna	Nadeau, Mona	Wilson, Bette
Fredette, Pauline	Nentwich, Clairellen	Wing, Janice
Gervais, Danielle	Odell, Catharine	Woodcock, Gail
Graham, Pat	O'Driscoll, Anne	Zadow, Mary
Grenier, Eliette		

CONTRIBUTORS / CONTRIBUANTS

Danielle Amat
Cécile Beaulac
Claude Boudreau
Laureen Boulianne
Cécelyne Boutin
Pat Bowker
Linda Brackenbury
Ann Braden
Estelle Brulé
Sylvia Caldwell
Wynn Card
Cathy Chouinard
Roslyn Cleary
Laura Cole
Lona Debow
Jean Desislets
Monique Dicaire
Susan Feher

Phyllis Foley
Pauline Fredette
Pat Graham
Brenda Holmes
Ramona Janulitis
Desneiges Labelle
Linda Landreville
Alain Leblanc
Susan MacDonald
Ann O'Driscoll
Micheline Overall
Micheline Picard
Dawn Pratt
Ginette Quesnel
Jean-Marie Quenneville
Joy Smith
James Souter
Susan Thuns

TRANSLATION / TRADUCTION

Danielle Amat
Cécelyne Boutin
Monique Dicaire
Christiane Lamoureux
Jean-Paul Lorrain
Micheline Overall
Micheline Picard