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BULLÉTIN

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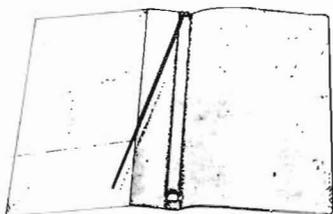


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APLAD

BULLETIN

The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association representing every type of library serving the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.

APLA EXECUTIVE 1970/71:

Past President —

Miss Eleanor Magee, Ralph Pickard Bell Memorial Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N. B.

President —

Mr. Don Ryan, Memorial University Library, St. John's Nfld.

Vice-President (Nfld.) —

Mrs. Sally Davis, Consultant to School Libraries, Dept. of Education, Confederation Bldg., St. John's, Nfld.

Vice-President (Nova Scotia) —

Miss Beverly True, Cumberland Regional Library, Confederation Bldg., Amherst, N. S.

Vice-President (New Brunswick) —

Mr. Ian Wilson, Saint John Regional Library, 20 Hazen Ave., Saint John, N. B.

Vice-President (P.E.I.) & President Elect

Mr. Don Scott, Dept. of Development Library, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Secretary —

Miss Harriet Pearce, Newfoundland Public Library Services Arts and Culture Centre.

Treasurer —

Mr. Bill Partridge, Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, N. S.

Membership in the Association includes subscription to the Bulletin. Subscription to non-members: \$1.50 per issue, \$6.00 per year. Refer inquiries to the Treasurer.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT 1970 - 71

As I look back over the activities of the past year, I realize that the character of these activities has varied greatly from those which occurred during Mrs. Carin Somers' presidency. During her term of office, as she pointed out to the membership in her annual report last year, it was a year of self-examination and self-criticism for the Association, and a year of political lobbying. The first produced a new constitution, adopted by this group on May 24, 1970, and the second produced lobbying on library development in bilingual districts, on the imposition of rental fees on National Film Board films, and on the discontinuance by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of the *CBC Times*.

This year, however, it has been a year of consolidation and implementation. Our energies have gone toward the carrying out of resolutions passed at the last annual conference, and toward the setting up of the new committees, with well-defined terms of reference, as required by the constitution, and toward making the new editorial appointments required for the *APLA Bulletin*.

RESOLUTIONS

From the floor: The resolution presented by Miss Letts and Councillor Tonks, which was accepted in principal by the delegates, was put into final form by Mrs. Somers, Miss Letts and Councillor Tonks, and presented by Councillor Tonks to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at their annual conference in Halifax in June 1970.

Resolution 1: Mrs. Somers, on behalf of the Association, thanked all those people who contributed so much to the very successful conference in Sydney last year.

Resolutions 2 & 3: Infrastructure development in special areas — The Secretary of the Association Mr. Agnez Hall, wrote on our behalf to the appropriate authorities, as specified in the resolutions. Two answers were received, one from the Acting Premier of Newfoundland and one from the Minister of Education as follows:

February 4, 1971

Dear Mr. Hall,

Many thanks for your letter of January 29 regarding the Resolution adopted at your 31st Annual Conference with reference to the development of library services.

As you are no doubt aware, this Government have been as active as the budgetary position has permitted in the matter of developing such services throughout the Province and it is our intention to expand our programme in the near future utilizing DREE funds, where available, and our own resources for the purpose. Details of our plans in this regard were announced at a Development Conference extending over a period of three days which recently concluded in St. John's.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
F. W. Rowe
Premier (Acting)

Halifax, Nova Scotia
March 11, 1971

Dear Mr. Hall:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th containing the resolution passed by the

Atlantic Provinces Library Association at their 1970 conference in Sydney.

Your letter arrived just at the time that programmes for the coming year had been approved. However, we hope that this cooperation on the provincial-federal level will continue for some time, and certainly the proper development of library services within the education programme of the province is not only necessary but important. I assure you that this will be taken into proper consideration in our future plans, and as you suggest, in consultation with the appropriate provincial library authorities.

Yours sincerely,

Peter M. Nicholson

Resolutions 4 & 5: National Film Board fees — Mrs. Somers, Past-President, wrote to the Secretary of State, to express our thanks for the reversal of the decision to charge rental fees for NFB films, and sent copies of the resolution to the federal members of Parliament for the four Atlantic provinces. These members were also thanked for their support of APLA'S efforts to have the NFB decision reversed and asked to continue their efforts to make the Government aware of the importance of NFB services. She received a reply from the Secretary of State's Special Assistant, and seven replies from members, four from Nova Scotia, one from New Brunswick, and two from Prince Edward Island.

Resolution 6: Brief to Ernst & Ernst on book publishing in Canada. No action could be taken on this resolution. The survey portion of the study undertaken by Ernst & Ernst was completed by March 31, 1970, and the report was being submitted to the Federal Government by August 30, 1970, before your President, who had been involved in moving a library and organizing new services over the summer months, could take action on this resolution.

Resolution 7: Courses in school librarianship — Your President wrote to the Ministers of Education of the four Atlantic Provinces, to the relevant library authorities of each province, and to the heads of all teacher-training institutions. Replies were received from the Ministers of Education for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, with Mr. McGuigan of New Brunswick, in particular, stating that the New Brunswick authorities agreed with the resolution.

Acknowledgements were received from five institutions, with the Nova Scotia's Teachers College specifically expressing agreement with the resolution.

Resolution 8: Training of School Librarians at the Atlantic Institute of Education. A letter went to the Institute as required by this resolution, and a reply was received from the Director, affirming the Institute's interest in such training, but stating that budget cuts had affected the Institute's ability to implement programmes.

COMMITTEES

The President-Elect acted as Chairman of the Committee on Committee Structure. These committees, with their terms of reference, will be reported on by Mr. Ryan. I must express my personal thanks to all those who have agreed to serve on these committees. Only if the membership will agree to undertake, when asked, such responsibilities, can the work of the Association go forward.

APLA BULLETIN

Miss Susan Whiteside, of Dalhousie University Library, has accepted the post of Editor of the *Bulletin* for two years and we are most grateful to her for so doing and for the excellent work she is doing in this capacity. I also want to thank those members who have responded to her request for articles and information for the *Bulletin*. As was made abundantly clear, at our meeting last year, a journal of regional interest can be developed only if members respond

to the Editor's requests for articles.

Mr. H. Mitra, of Mount Allison University Library, has agreed to serve as Advertising Editor, and I wish also to thank him for undertaking this. I understand he is having some success in his efforts to attract new advertisers and regain former ones, but he will make a report to the meeting later this evening.

The subscription price of the 1971 volume of the *Bulletin* was set at \$8.50 by your Executive.

Also, I would like to express again the Association's thanks to the former editors, Mr. Vagianos and Mr. MacDonald, for their fine work on our behalf.

At this point I would like to report on our other publication, the *APLA Checklist*. Action on publication of new issues of *APLA Checklist* has been deferred until the Publications Committee, which is charged the responsibility of suggesting means of financing and publishing, can make recommendations to the Executive. Otherwise, a housekeeping operation for the *Checklist* continued, with the transfer of the handling of all enquiries to the President's office, and the filling of all requests for back issues to the Treasurer.

I wish to thank Miss Alberta Letts and the staff of the Provincial Library for carrying on these operations for us for the past few years.

By action of the Executive it was agreed that the price of the back issues of the *Checklist* selling for \$1.00 should be increased to \$2.00, effective - February 20, 1971.

ACTION ON THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was prepared for distribution, and the registration requirements were checked by the Secretary, Mr. Hall. We have been informed by the Attorney General of Nova Scotia that APLA was incorporated under the Companies Act, Article of Association No. 5, and that the

Constitution did not have to be deposited with the Department. Copies of the Constitution are being distributed to the members present at this Conference.

As required by the Constitution, we have had the annual financial report audited, and we have established the President and Treasurer as the signing authorities for all cheques issued by the Association.

A requirement of the Constitution, which your President could not meet, was the requirement that the conference agenda go out to members a month before the Conference. I must take full responsibility for the fact that the first mailing went to the membership only two weeks before the Conference date. I hope that this delay did not make planning attendance at this Conference difficult for any of the delegates.

Canadian Library Association Council Advisory Group Representative: Mr. Donald Ryan has agreed to act as the Association's representative on CAG, and I hope he will feel able to continue until 1972, the term for which a representative is at present required, unless extended by CLA action. Mr. Ryan, as our representative, must have a point of view on APLA's role in CLA to present to CLA, and to this end we have included a session of this in our conference. I hope that the delegates here assembled will be able to reach a decision on APLA's position that Mr. Ryan may present to the CLA Council in Vancouver in June.

Request from *World Book Encyclopedias*. The editors of *World Book* asked the Executive to update information for the Encyclopedia entries for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Through the kind offices of Mr. MacEacheron, Miss Letts and Mr. Ledwell, we were able to supply this information.

APLA EXECUTIVE

It was with great regret that the Executive accepted the resignation of Mrs. Gail D'Arcy as Vice-President for Nova Scotia.

However, we were extremely fortunate that Mrs. Phyllis Muggah of New Waterford, N. S. agreed to serve for the remainder of the year. Mrs. Muggah joined us for our executive meeting in February.

The Executive met three times during the year in Sackville.

That, I think, completes the report of our activities for the past year. But what of the future?

I continue to believe with Mrs. Somers that APLA has a definite role to play in relation to government, and because I believe this, I have asked a representative of Information Canada to speak to us tomorrow, since I believe that our libraries, especially our public libraries, will be

directly affected by the development of this information network and we should begin to think of the role libraries in the Atlantic Provinces should play.

Other areas of concern to us will be government action on book-publishing and importing in Canada, and on copyright. I believe this Association must gear itself now to be ready to deal with these and other problems, and I wish the new Executive, as it takes over, on Sunday, success in presenting this Association's point of view to all levels of government, on all problems, large and small, affecting libraries and librarianship in the Atlantic Provinces.

Respectfully submitted,

Eleanor E. Magee

ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MINUTES, 32nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SACKVILLE, N. B. MAY 14 – 16, 1971

FIRST GENERAL SESSION. Main floor, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Friday, May 14, 8:30 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Eleanor Magee, President of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association.

Dr. L. H. Cragg, President of Mount Allison University, officially welcomed the delegates to the Conference.

The President opened the meeting by showing the delegates the gavel which was presented to the Association by Mr. Eugene Gattinger, 1965 APLA President, on behalf of Memorial University of Newfoundland, at the St. John's, Newfoundland, Conference in 1965. A scroll with the gavel shows the names of the Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of APLA. Miss Magee welcomed first-timers to the APLA Conference and introduced them by Province.

The President made several announcements about the services available to Conference delegates and rooms that meetings would be held in. The President also reported the death of Miss Dorothy Cullen which occurred on May 5 in Charlottetown. Miss Cullen was a former President of APLA, active on the *BULLETIN*, and the only life member of the Association.

MINUTES OF THE 31st CONFERENCE

Mrs. Somers pointed out two omissions in the minutes of the 31st Annual Conference, as published in V.34, No. 3, 1970, page 68 to 85 in the *Bulletin*:

a) Page 78, Article IV, Section I – Expenses of Officers.

Omission: It was moved by Miss E. Magee and seconded by Miss A. Forrester that Conference expenses as requir-

ed shall be paid for the President and the Secretary of the Association. Expenses may be paid for the Association's official delegates to other library associations where representation is desirable. Motion Carried.

b) Page 81

Omission: Resolution concerning the reversal of the Secretary of State's decision to impose rental fees on National Film Board films. Presently reads: "rental fee for (insert) National Film Board films, and urge the Minister responsible that (continue on) adequate and sustained financial support is given to the National Film Board to continue and amplify its programs.

Both omissions were sent to the *Bulletin* on November 24, 1970, but were not printed.

It was moved by Carin Somers, seconded by Miss Kelley, that the minutes of the 31st Annual Conference be adopted as corrected. Motion Carried.

President's Report: Miss Magee read her Annual Report to the delegates. Vice-Presidents' Reports: written reports were prepared by the Vice-Presidents in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and these reports were available at the Registration Desk. As Nova Scotia and Newfoundland had been well reported in the *Bulletin* during the year, no reports had been made by the Vice-Presidents for these provinces.

REPORTS

Bulletin Advisory Board

Miss Barbara Hann, Chairman of BAB, reported the following membership on the Committee: Miss Diane MacQuarrie,

Claude Potvin, Miss Susan Whiteside, Mr. H. Mitra.

Committee on Committee Structure

Mr. Ryan reported as Chairman of the Committee on Committee Structure on committees set during the year as follows:

Committee on Relations with other Organizations

The members are: Claude Potvin, Chairman, Helen Radcliffe, Margaret Wheeler. Mr. Ryan noted that four standing committees were set up during the year: Committee on Relations with other Organizations, Membership Committee, Publications Committee and Bulletin Advisory Board.

Nominating Committee

Mrs. Somers presented the report of the Nominating Committee, as published in V.35, No. 1, of the *APLA Bulletin*. The following slate of officers for the year 1971 was presented.

President — Mr. Donald Ryan, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Vice-president (Prince Edward Island) and President-Elect: Mr. Don Scott.

Vice-president (New Brunswick): Mr. Ian Wilson.

Vice-president (Nova Scotia): Miss Beverly True.

Vice-president (Newfoundland): Mrs. Sally Davis.

Secretary: Miss Harriet Pearce.
Treasurer: Mr. W. G. Partridge.

At this point the President called for other nominations from the floor. As no further nominations were forthcoming, Mrs. Somers moved the adoption of the Nominating Committee's report, seconded by Miss Nan Gregg. Motion Carried.

Resolution Committee

Miss Kelley reported the following membership of the Resolution Committee: Miss Helen Hendry, Mr. Alban Arseneault, and

Sister Berthe Boudreau, with Miss Kelley as Chairman.

Publications Committee

There was no report to present at this time as a meeting of the Committee had not yet been held.

Acceptance of Reports: It was moved by Miss Kelley, seconded by Mr. Wilson, that the reports of the Bulletin Advisory Board, Committee on Committee Structure, Resolutions Committee and Publications Committee be adopted as presented. Motion Carried.

Secretary's Report

Mr. Agnez Hall, Secretary, read his annual report, noting that the Executive met four times during the past year to discuss Association business, resolutions and various other topics. Mr. Hall moved the adoption of his report. This was seconded by Mr. Doucet. Motion Carried.

Treasurer's Report

Mr. Lloyd Melanson Treasurer, presented his annual report which showed a balance of \$438.64 in the General Fund and a balance of \$1,297.13 in the Bulletin Fund as of April 30, 1971. As required by the Constitution, the report presented to the membership had been submitted for formal audit. It was moved by Mr. Melanson, seconded by Mr. Andre Guay, that the Treasurer's report be adopted as presented. Motion Carried.

Regarding the profits from the 1970 Conference, Mr. Melanson said the profit was because of the donation by the Cape Breton Regional Library Board and not because of the cost of registration.

It was moved by Mrs. Somers, seconded by Mrs. Muggah, that a vote of thanks be sent to Mr. J. P. O'Neil Chartered Accountant, St. Mary's University, for undertaking to audit the report free of charge. Motion Carried.

BUDGET

The Treasurer submitted a balanced budget based on a projected income based on that shown in the annual report for 1970/71:

General Fund:

Projected revenue	\$ 990.00
Expenses	
Transfer to Bulletin	\$ 490.00
Payment of APLA Rep. on CLA Council	400.00
Memberships: CLA & APEC	85.00
	\$ 975.00

Bulletin Fund:

Revenues	
Advertising	1,700.00
Transfer from General Fund	490.00
Subscriptions	1,100.00
	\$3,290.00
Expenses	
Printing	3,060.00
Computer	60.00
Mailing	170.00
	\$3,290.00

Mr. Melanson moved the adoption of the Budget report seconded by Miss Anne Crocker. After considerable discussion of of Bulletin financing the question was put. Motion Carried.

It was moved by Miss Margaret Williams seconded by Miss D. MacQuarrie, that the Executive investigate possible sources of revenue to increase the Bulletin budget and to report to the next annual conference. Motion Carried.

Advertising Report

Mr. Mitra presented his report to the delegates. It was moved by Mr. Mitra and seconded by Miss Williams, that the advertising Editor's report be adopted. Motion Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE

Miss Magee brought to the attention of the delegates three letters received.

- 1) From the American Library Association — asking for press releases, photographs, and news coverage of the Conference.
- 2) From Mr. J. MacEacheron — expressing concern over the effect on New Brunswick Libraries purchasing from Quebec book sources of the proposed Quebec legislation. Miss Magee suggested that the delegates might wish to read the newspaper reports of this legislation and bring it up during the programme on Canadian book publishing on Sunday morning.
- 3) From Councillor Tonks — in relation to the resolution presented by Miss Letts and Councillor Tonks at the Third Annual General Meeting of the 1970 Conference. Miss Magee reported that she had written Councillor Tonks asking if he knew of any action taken on the resolution by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and Councillor Tonks had replied stating that he did not know what action had been taken, but suggested as a follow-up that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Premiers of the Atlantic Provinces by the Executive or on a motion from the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Conference. It was agreed that a resolution as requested by Councillor Tonks should be presented formally at the Second General Business meeting on Sunday morning.

Meeting adjourned at 10:35 P.M.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION — Mr. Ralph Pickard Bell Library Sunday, May 16, 1971 10:45 a.m.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Miss E. Magee.

REPORTS

The following Committees submitted interim reports: Membership Committee, reported by Sister Eileen Collins; Publica-

tions Committee, reported by Miss E. Cameron.

Report of Resolutions Committee:

Miss Kelley presented the following resolutions from the Committee for discussion and vote. The resolutions were presented in French by Mr. Alban Arsenault.

The text of the resolution is the final form in each case.

1. BE IT RESOLVED that the gratitude of the Association be extended:
 - (a) to Mount Allison University for its hospitality during this Conference
 - (b) to Miss Eleanor Magee and the staff of Mount Allison University Library for efficiently organizing this Conference and for their warm hospitality.
 - (c) to all those who contributed to the success of this Conference by their participation in the program, and especially to Mr. J. Clement Harrison for his delightful and informative speech at the banquet.

Moved: Helen Hendry
Seconded: Alban Arsenault

Resolution Passed

1. IL EST PROPOSE que l'Association offre ses remerciements:
 - (a) à Mount Allison Université pour son hospitalité durant ce congrès
 - (b) à Mlle Magee et au personnel de la bibliothèque de Mount Allison Université pour avoir organisé efficacement ce congrès et pour leur accueil chaleureux
 - (c) à tous ceux qui contribué au succès de ce congrès par leur participation ou programme, et spéciale-

ment à M. J. Clement Harrison pour sa conférence agréable et instructive.

Proposé: Helen Hendry
Appuyé: Alban Arsenault

Résolution Adaptée

2. WHEREAS the Director of the Dalhousie School of Library Service has expressed a willingness to work with a committee of librarians to advise the school.

BE IT RESOLVED that APLA would be pleased to cooperate with the Director of the Dalhousie School of Library Service in establishing such a committee.

Moved: Alban Arsenault
Seconded: Marjorie Kelley

Resolution Passed

2. ATTENDU QUE le directeur de Dalhousie School of Library Service a exprimé le désir de travailler avec un comité de bibliothécaires pour aviser cette école.

IL EST PROPOSE que l'Association des bibliothèques des Provinces de l'Atlantique serait prête à coopérer avec le directeur de la Dalhousie School of Library Service en établissant un tel comité.

Proposé: Alban Arsenault
Appuyé: Marjorie Kelley

Résolution Adaptée

3. WHEREAS the APLA initiated the establishment of a library school for the Atlantic Provinces,

WHEREAS this library school has been established at Dalhousie University, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that APLA support the establishment in principle of

bursaries, prizes and scholarships to be awarded to the students of library science at the Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Moved: Marjorie Kelley
Seconded: Helen Hendry

Resolution Passed

3. ATTENDU QUE l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique était à l'origine d'une école bibliothéconomie pour les provinces de l'Atlantique qui fut établie à Dalhousie University.

IL EST PROPOSE que l'Association appuie en principe la distribution des bourses d'études et des prix aux étudiants de cette école.

Proposé: Marjorie Kelley
Appuyé: Helen Hendry

Résolution Adaptée

4. WHEREAS the Atlantic Provinces Library Association is concerned with the distribution of publications in Canada in both the English and French languages, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that this Association express its concern of any library association in Canada in matters concerning the distribution of French and English publications.

Moved: Sister Berthe Boudreau
Seconded: Marjorie Kelley

Motion Defeated

4. ATTENDU QUE l'Association des bibliothèques des Provinces de l'Atlantique voit un problème dans la distribution des publications canadiennes françaises et anglaises

IL EST PROPOSE que cette association de bibliothèques au Canada qui se penche sur ce problème de distribution

des publications françaises et anglaises au Canada.

Proposé: Soeur Berthe Boudreau
Appuyé: Marjorie Kelley

Défaite

5. WHEREAS a school librarian must hold a minimum of a Bachelor's degree plus a Bachelor of Library Science and/or a Master of Library Science degree, such studies having been officially recognized by academic bodies of institutions of higher education and by professional associations. therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Atlantic Provinces Library Association recommend to the appropriate bodies that equal remuneration be given to school librarians having equivalent degrees and experience in their own field as to teachers holding equivalent degrees and experience relative to their own field.

Moved: Sister Berthe Boudreau
Seconded: Marjorie Kelley

Resolution Passed

5. -ATTENDU QU'un bibliothécaire scolaire doit détenir un baccalauréat et un baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie et/ou une maîtrise en bibliothéconomie ATTENDU QUE ces études sont reconnues officiellement par les institutions d'enseignement supérieur et les associations professionnelles,

IL EST PROPOSE que les membres de l'Association des bibliothécaires des Provinces de l'Atlantique recommandent aux autorités concernées que la même que celle des professeurs, quand les bibliothécaires scolaires possèdent une même expérience dans leur domaine respectif et qu'ils possèdent des degrés équivalents à ceux des professeurs.

Proposé: Soeur Berthe Boudreau
Appuyé: Marjorie Kelley

Résolution Adaptée

6. WHEREAS there is expressed concern from the members at this Conference regarding lack of communication among the libraries in the individual Atlantic Provinces, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive of APLA request the directors of libraries in each Atlantic province to organize meetings of professional librarians and supporting staff from all types of libraries in their provinces within their individual institutions, among their own provincial institutions, and among the provinces of the Atlantic area.

Moved: Alban Arsenault
Seconded: Helen Hendry

Motion Defeated

6. ATTENDU QUE les participants de cette conférence ont décelé un malaise dans les bibliothèques de chaque province de l'Atlantique dû à un manque de communication,

IL EST PROPOSE que l'exécutif de l'Atlantique demande aux directeurs de bibliothèques de chaque province de l'Atlantique d'organiser des réunions de bibliothécaires professionnels et du personnel auxiliaire de tout genre de bibliothèques de leur province respective, afin de faciliter la communication à l'intérieur de chaque institution, de chaque province et entre les provinces.

Proposé: Alban Arsenault
Appuyé: Helen Hendry

Défaite

7. WHEREAS the potential and ramifications of knowledge explosion and the need for information as a result of need for individuals of society to have access to information in order to either train or retool themselves for new or different employment potential or to adjust to a changing social and cultural milieu resulting from leisure time, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by the Atlantic

Provinces Library Association that this Association solicit from all pertinent levels of government including the provincial federation of mayors and municipalities adequate funding based on accepted Canadian Libraries standards for the various types of libraries so that these types of libraries may have physical facilities and personnel to support the needs of the Canadian society in a changing cultural and social milieu.

Moved: Marjorie Kelley
Seconded: Alban Arsenault

Resolution Passed

7. ATTENDU QU'il y a aujourd'hui une explosion et nue remification du savoir et un besoin d'information résultant d'une technologie avancée, ceci créant un besoin pour tout individu qui dispose de plus de loisir d'avoir accès à la documentation afin de se perfectionner pour répondre aux exigences de sa profession ou d'une autre profession possible et afin de s'adapter à un milieu social et cultural sans cesse mouvant

IL EST PROPOSE que l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique sollicite tous les niveaux de gouvernement y compris la fédération provinciale des maires et des municipalités de fournir un appui financier adéquat basé sur les normes de l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques pour les divers genres de bibliothèque afin que les bibliothèques disposent des facilités physiques et du personnel suffisant pour répondre aux besoins de la société canadienne actuelle.

Proposé: Marjorie Kelley
Appuyé: Alban Arsenault

Résolution Adaptée

8. WHEREAS libraries are an integral part of the municipal structure in that they contribute not only to the upgrading and re-training of our work force, but also to the enrichment of

every citizen, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Union of N. S. Municipalities and N. B. Union of Municipalities be urged to support a programme for the improvement of libraries as multi-media and resources centres, so that these institutions can realize their full potential in contributing to the development of every Canadian community: and furthermore, that these two bodies through the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities urge their members to insure that libraries are included in their plans for infrastructure development where applicable in the special areas and growth potential areas as designated by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

Moved: Carin Somers
Seconded: Margaret Williams

Resolution Passed

8. ATTENDU QUE les bibliothèques forment une partie intégrante de la structure municipale en contribuant non seulement à la récupération scolaire et au recyclage de notre main-d'oeuvre, mais encore à l'enrichissement de tout citoyen.

IL EST RESOLU QUE L'appui de l'Union des municipalités de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Union des municipalité du Nouveau-Brunswick soit sollicité pour appuyer un programme d'amélioration des bibliothèques comme centres de ressources et de media multiples, afin que ces institutions puissent réaliser leur plein potentiel en contribuant au développement de chaque communauté canadienne: et de plus que ces deux organismes par l'intermédiaire de la fédération canadienne des maires et des municipalités demandent à leurs membres de s'assurer que les bibliothèques soient incluses dans les plans pour le développement des infrastructures, là où la chose est possible, dans les régions spéciales et dans les régions de développement

potentiel designées par le Ministère de
l'expansion économique régionale.

Seconded: Margaret Williams

Resolution Passed

Proposé: Carin Somers
Appuyé: Margaret Williams

Résolution Adaptée

A resolution was brought forward from the floor asking that the resolution which went forward to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities in June 1970 be suitably redrafted by the Executive and sent to the Union of N. S. Municipalities and the N. B. Union of of Municipalities. During the discussion it was pointed out that it was essential that this resolution also be sent to these bodies, because of its emphasis on infrastructure.

Moved: Carin Somers

NEW EXECUTIVE

Miss Magee called on Mr Ryan, the incoming President, to take over the meeting. 1972 Conference: Mr. Ryan read a letter from Lord Taylor inviting the Association to hold its 1972 Conference at Memorial University of Newfoundland from May 26 – 28. It was moved by Sister Eileen Collins and seconded by Mr. J. Mercer that this invitation be accepted. Motion Carried.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Agnez Hall,
Secretary

CONTRIBUTORS' DEADLINES

Prospective contributors are reminded of the following deadlines for submission of completed material. If you wish an item to appear in a particular Bulletin issue please adhere to these deadlines and thus assist the Bulletin to maintain a consistent publication schedule.

March issue – February 1st

September issue – August 1st

June issue – May 1st

December issue – November 1st

CANADIANA IN THE HARRIET IRVING LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

JEAN BOONE

I have read recently that book collecting, like ballet, is a phenomenon of a "ripe" civilization. If this is so, the increase in the number of collectors of Canadiana, both private and institutional, in the last few years, as well as the increasing number of booksellers dealing exclusively in Canadiana, would lead one to believe that our civilization is "ripe" indeed. The rocketing price of Canadian incunabula, as well as the scarcity of rare items, leads one to wonder how new university and other libraries can hope to overcome this handicap. One solution is, of course, the facsimile edition which is useful in the modern library but cannot hope to adequately reproduce the paper, the binding, and the feel of a book that has come down through the years to reanimate the century that produced it. In this era of reproduction of many kinds, special collections may not be considered one of the necessities but rather the flower in the buttonhole of the utilitarian suit.

The University of New Brunswick Library has been fortunate in that members of the faculty have, over the years, been interested in gathering together books and pamphlets relating to Canada, and many friends and benefactors have deposited valuable books and items in the library. The collections all have their particular treasures and (to use an inappropriate analogy) it is as difficult to select those deserving citation as it would be to select the top ten in a Miss Canada Contest.

The Rufus Hathaway Collection of Canadian Literature was given to the library in 1933 following the death of Rufus Hawtin Hathaway, noted Toronto bibliophile. His life-long interest in the work of Bliss Carman resulted in over 175 Carman items

being added to the Collection. These include such rare items as *Coronation Ode*, the unauthorized edition of *Low Tide on Grand Pre, the Girl on the Poster*, and many others. The Collection is strong in first editions of Charles G. D. Roberts, Richard Hovey, Duncan Campbell Scott and Archibald Lampman, to name a few. Rare imprints include *St. Ursula's Convent* or *The Nun of Canada* by Julia Catherine Beckwith Hart, (Kingston, Upper Canada, 1824), the first novel by a Canadian published in Canada; Oliver Goldsmith's *The Rising Village*, (Saint John, N. B., 1834) and James Hogg's *Poems*, (Henry Chubb, Saint John, 1828).

Books by authors already represented in the collection are being added, as well as appropriate manuscripts and letters.

A grant made to the University by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1933 for the purpose of starting a collection of books relating to New Brunswick in particular and the Maritimes in general formed the nucleus of the present *New Brunswick Historical Collection*. Containing approximately 1500 volumes plus many pamphlets and runs of early New Brunswick periodicals and almanacs, it is used extensively by students doing research in the field of Maritime history. Retrospective and current purchasing policy aims at completeness in the area for which the collection was formed.

Books from the library of King's College formed the basis of the *Rare or Restricted Book Collection*. Over the years other items have been added, some because of their scarcity and age, others because of format or fragility. The present policy limits additions to books published prior to 1867. While the Canadian content of this collec-

tion is not large, it does contain many scarce and rare imprints. A few of the books by early explorers include, *A Voyage to Hudson's Bay by the Dobbs Galley and California, in the years 1746 and 1747* by Henry Ellis, (London, 1748); a voyage that proved the non-existence of a North-west passage from Hudson's Bay; the voyages of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, first man to reach the Pacific by an overland route in 1793, and Samuel Hearne's journey to the Northern Ocean, 1796. Three of the nine books written by exiles to Van Dieman's Land after the Rebellion of 1837-38, which are extremely scarce, are found in this collection. Indian captivity narratives have always been eagerly collected, one that is unique on several counts is here. Written by two women, it is brief and authentic; it arose out of the North West Rebellion of 1885 and bears the title *Two Months in the Camp of Big Bear, the Life and Adventures of Theresa Gowanlock and Theresa Delaney*, (Parkdale, Ontario, 1885).

The Beaverbrook Rare Book Collection, a gift to the library by the late Lord Beaverbrook, contains approximately 300 volumes in the Canadiana section. Because of their wider scope, and in many cases their rarity, these books have added immeasurably to the Canadiana in the Library. Among the notable items are Marc Les-carbot's *L'Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, (Paris, 1611); Marie De L'Incarnation's *Lettres*, (Paris, 1677) and a first edition of Francois DuCreux's *Historiae Canadensis*, (Paris, 1677). This collection is rich in tales of 18th and 19th century explorers and travellers.

The H. R. Stewart Collection of Wolfiana, a gift to the library in 1967 by Mr. H. R. Stewart, Ottawa, is part of the Stewart

Collection of books and pictures relating to Major General James Wolfe. It contains 255 books and a number of fine pictures.

Historical Manuscript section contains several outstanding groups of papers. Among these are the papers of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett; the Winslow papers; Saunders family papers; the letter-books of Sir Howard Douglas; the Louis Riel papers; Lord Durham and Arthur Hamilton Gordon correspondence; letters written between 1791 and 1803 by H. R. H. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent to Lt. General William Edmeston, to name a few. Detailed indexes are being prepared as time permits. A Register of Manuscripts, containing information on each accession is available to students and researchers.

Literary Manuscripts of Canadian authors and poets are being acquired by gift and purchase when available. Recent accessions are the manuscripts and papers of Louis Arthur Cunningham, Saint John novelist and short story writer and the manuscripts of two Canadian poets, Raymond Souster and Alden Nowlan.

Other Canadiana Collections include, New Brunswick school books, maps, microfilms, phonodiscs, and a quite extensive picture collection.

The Special Collections and the University of New Brunswick Archives are housed in temperature controlled, locked stacks in the Archives and Special Collections Department, which occupies the third floor of the Harriet Irving Library. Books, manuscripts and other material from these collections are made available for use in reading rooms and carrels but do not circulate outside the Department.

INTRODUCING . . . NEW BRUNSWICK NEW START LIBRARY

ALAIN ROBERGE

The Canada New Start Program, of which New Brunswick New Start Inc. is part, developed out of concern for the large proportion of Canadian people existing at a sub-standard living level. Such conditions have been attributed, in part, to the inability of these people, due to their lack of formal education or job skills, to be assimilated into the labor force.

The originators of the Canada New Start Program perceived the need to develop, through research and experimentation, new techniques by which these disadvantaged persons could be effectively prepared for stable and rewarding employment. With emphasis put on research and experimentation, an information center therefore became a necessity. On May 11th, 1970 this joint Federal-Provincial Corporation hired a librarian and a secretary to organize and manage this information center in Richibucto.

From May till September, we were occupied in taking inventory of the material purchased by the research personnel, in establishing a temporary system of cataloguing and classification, in purchasing the material we would need for the library, and at the same time in doing reference work for the research staff.

Little by little, the library took form: required services such as purchasing, inter-library loans, references, circulation began to function. We were dispensing the information to twelve clients and now to seventeen full-time research personnel scattered in Moncton and communities in Kent County, Richibucto, Buctouche and Saint-Louise de Kent.

The library is not considered as an independent administrative unit; all purchases

and expenses have to be referred to the administration department. Each department, library project and research department, has its own budget for the purchasing of books, periodicals and all other types of information; after they have selected the material they need, the library forwards a purchase requisition to the administration for approval, after which, a purchase order is sent by the treasurer.

The delay between the ordering and the receipt of the orders varies considerably because of our geographical position, far from all book publishers.

The library, therefore, plays the part of an intermediary whose role is to give assistance in the selection of material, pre-ordering search, ordering, receiving and checking the material. The library channels the demands for documentation to the administrative unit in a proper manner for decision and action.

All New Start are on a 51-year basis under a Federal-Provincial control, after which all corporation assets will be taken over by the federal government. No decision concerning the library's future has yet been made; perhaps the collection will be transferred to the provincial government or a university? For a non-permanent library it was time and money consuming to process the material for many years ahead. Therefore, it was decided to reduce the work on books to a minimum in order to devote more time to reference and to interlibrary loan. The periodicals are entered in the Kardex, and put in boxes on the shelves in alphabetical order; the cataloguing is reduced to the more important information: author, title, editor, place of edition, year, pages, bibliography and subject; the catalog cards are done by a Chiang dupli-

cator which is faster and more accurate than typing all the cards; the quality of printing is uneven but still readable.

In the context of a special library, great importance is put on communication; it is important to know where to get the information, to do this quickly, and then to make it available to the staff.

In the interlibrary loan process we send telex to the National Library of Canada to locate or borrow the material. Between December 1st to March 30th, we forwarded a total of 240 loans to different libraries in Canada and United States. The use of the telex compensates for our distance from other libraries.

The library is also in communication with the members of the staff through a weekly memo. The memo is a list of all the books, periodicals, pamphlets received by the library in the week; a monthly bulletin is also sent to other NewStart libraries and the heads of departments. We also put in circulation all the periodicals or pamphlets received during the day. At first, all this material was circulated among the staff;

before long we noticed that some people were receiving the material a week late due to the accumulation of material in individual offices, so we decided to distribute the material to only those who asked for it. To do so, a list of all the periodicals (121) was forwarded to everyone with a request that they choose the ones they would like to receive; we recorded the replies, and now circulate each periodical to its own list of interested personnel. Each periodical is accompanied by a slip bearing the names of those who applied for it and the date of circulation. Each person must date and initial this slip when he receives it. During the period December – March we have had a total of 220 periodicals, indices and catalogues in circulation. This method is faster, enabling research personnel to keep in touch with periodicals in their fields, and permitting the library to keep track of periodicals more accurately. The inconvenience is that it limits the information, but this may be overcome by the weekly memo.

In a few words, this is the function and organization of the New Brunswick New Start library.

CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. H. L. Boone is Manager of the Archives & Special Collections, Harriet Irving Library University of New Brunswick. *Professor David Braybrooke* is a member of the faculty of Dalhousie University, Dept. of Philosophy. *Mr. Alain Roberge* is Librarian of the New Brunswick New Start Library.

THE IMPACT OF UTOPIAN THINKING ON PLANNED SOCIAL CHANGE

Part Two

DAVID BRAYBROOK

I shall define a Utopia as a statement describing and recommending a pervasive and important change in the rules either of a whole society or of a specified social institution. Received usage, I think, tends to confine the designation Utopia to statements that picture an opportunity for improvement, generally improvement close to the limits of what is conceivable, let alone what is practical. But I think confining the term in this way prejudices in its disfavor the important and interesting question of how Utopian conceptions can be useful. Moreover, I wish to consider simultaneously with pervasive recommendations of change motivated by a vision of opportunity, pervasive recommendations motivated by a vision of *necessity*. If we assume an institution which is already operating efficiently enough to survive, escaping serious damage from internal revolts or external reprisals, there is a clear difference between the two motivations. The opportunity motivation is appropriate to such an institution while the necessity motivation is not. Of course, the two motivations frequently operate together: it is, for example, questionable whether an institution is going to survive without serious damage; hence, it is necessary to change it, perhaps in very important and far-reaching ways; but simultaneously one has the opportunity to make changes that will not only restore the viability of the institution but gain benefits beyond any hitherto attained. The possibility — indeed frequency — with which opportunity and necessity considerations operate jointly is another reason for extending the term “Utopia” so as to be able to treat simultaneously recommendations motivated either way.

Utopias clearly are liable to vary in

many other ways besides motivation by opportunity or necessity. Some call, not for changing present rules for other rules but for dropping rules altogether: at the extreme (an implausible extreme), envisaging a future of people acting without reference to any social rules, hence with perfect spontaneity. Rabelais' *Abbey of Theleme* is such a Utopia: you will remember its one rule, a rule intended to do away with rules: “Do what you will.” Short of this extreme but invoking some of its appeal, a Utopia may call for changing to a less precise or comprehensive set of rules, or to a set in which the proportion of obligations falls relatively to permissions.

It might be thought that Utopias would inevitably call for a change in function. But, at least as I have defined them, simply as calling for pervasive and important change, they need not. Their proponents may accept U, the consolidated output variable, as it is now understood — for instance, as the happiness of everybody involved — and argue that U would be more likely to be produced in the desired quantity if the rules were changed (dropped or exchanged for others) according to a certain plan. For example, all the rules protecting private property in the means of production might be dropped. However, since Utopias do (by definition) involve pervasive and important changes in rules, and such changes in practice almost always involve some change in function, even if at first only in latent function, one may reasonably think that Utopias do involve changes in function — changes in the conception of U, the output variable. I think most proponents of Utopias recognize the point; and their recognition of it perhaps shows up in their frequent reluctance to specify exactly what the condition of the people

affected will be after the Utopia is instituted. The happiness of mankind under communism will be different — better and deeper — somehow than in any previous society, or so it is claimed; but just how cannot be specified, because just what the transformed society will provide in the way of desired outputs entering into U cannot be specified in advance.

Of course, some Utopias frankly call for a change in function, in the conception of U, arguing both from the opportunities and the necessities confronting the society or social institution involved. The library Utopia that I shall examine in a moment is such a Utopia.

Whether a Utopia is a useful guide to planning social changes does not, it seems to me, depend on whether it is motivated by opportunity or necessity; on whether it calls for dropping rules rather than exchanging them; on whether it acknowledges implications for a change in function. Utopias may vary in all of these ways and still be useful guides. What then does determine whether they are useful? Let us approach this question from the other side, and consider the ways in which Utopias may *fail* to be useful.

One way is by failing to be attractive: the transformed society or institution pictured by a given Utopia with U the output variable redefined may be repulsive to many people: or, short of being repulsive, so mixed between good and bad that people are as much repelled as attracted. It is very common for Utopias to fail this way in the eyes of the people to whom it is proposed, even when the proposers are imbued with all the sincerity and good will in the world. The proposers may have made the mistake of thinking that their tastes and enthusiasm are generally shared, when they are not. Remember George Bernard Shaw's injunction: "Do *not* do unto others as you would have them do unto you; their tastes may be different."

Utopias may also fail by being self-contradictory; or by projecting certain rules or combinations of rules that are inconsistent

with accepted laws (empirical generalizations) about human behavior. In the latter case — inconsistency with empirical laws — it is usual to say that the Utopia is "naive" or "too idealistic". But it is often a mistake to say this. I should suppose, given the variability of human nature, that most Utopias which have been laughed out of countenance by the charge of being "too idealistic" have in fact been possible forms of human activity. No doubt it has often been difficult to prove this fact; but it has equally often been impossible to prove the contrary, though the contrary has been taken for granted as the final deliverance of wisdom or of science. In spite of the abuse of the charge, however, it is still one that has to be allowed for: a Utopia may fail to be practical in the sense of failing to represent a viable society of social institutions.

Utopias may fail to be practical in other ways. They may not be specific enough in relevant ways to indicate which of the alternative changes in rules now within the reach of a given society or institution will move in the direction of the Utopia and which will not. They may fail to indicate any intermediate steps at all: which rules to change, in what order. They may fail to indicate — even if they give the intermediate steps in some detail — where the political power is to be found to make any movement at all. Again, too much is easily made of these failings, which are sometimes more apparent than real; even when they are real, they do not entirely destroy the usefulness of the Utopias concerned. Those Utopias may still indicate reasonably definite goals; and the people inspired to seek the goals may be able on their own to identify the intermediate steps — the rules to change — and themselves find ways of mobilizing the necessary political power. But clearly a Utopia is more complete and useful if it does not have these failings.

Provided, perhaps we should say, it does not err too far in the other direction. If the Utopia reaches back to the present in great detail and spells out the intermediate steps with great precision, then it invites being treated by some at least of its adherents as an orthodox dogma from which no deviation

can be permitted, or at least admitted. Rigidity of this kind cuts off people from other routes, which may be the only ones practical; or if not the only ones practical, much less troublesome. On the other hand, the rigidity may have some practical advantages in concentrating the efforts of a political organization, which would be split up into a dozen ineffectual factions by unrestrained debate about which rules to change first and how. The trick — the essential point — in planning for changes that are to establish a Utopia is to mobilize the power to bring it about, without doing too much damage on the way without arriving at the vestibule of the final transformation with an organization that has foreclosed the chance of Utopia by its very provisions for making itself powerful. If you are going to pursue a Utopia at all, you must expect to have to deal with the intractable problem of balancing the need to keep in motion against the need to vary the route from step to step as the results of the steps appear.

However, it should really not be counted as a disadvantage of a Utopia that movement toward it may entail short-run hardships. So may moving elsewhere, or standing still. It is an important failing, however, if the Utopia is one that can be approached only by abandoning any institutional insurance against unanticipated consequence. It is at this point that incrementalism — the notion that any movement is best divided up into small steps — may be invoked, not in opposition to the idea of radical social transformations or to the usefulness of Utopias as guides to bringing such transformations about, but as a set of conditions tending to increase the safety of such guidance. For on an incrementalist approach one could effectively insist before each step or series of steps that provision be made for timely rescue of the people whom it was anticipated the steps would affect adversely, and timely compensation after rescue; one could insist also on there being resources kept in reserve which could be quickly brought into use to remedy unanticipated disasters; and one would certainly insist that there be periodic reviews of the route taken as compared with alternative ones. If changing certain rules

has had adverse consequences, maybe they should be changed back; in any case a new approach via other rules may be indicated. A Utopia that could be approached only by disregarding these precautions might still be appealing, if circumstances were desperate and there was no chance of taking the precautions anyway. But a Utopia that flouts such precautions when they are perfectly practical invites the utmost suspicion.

My thoughts have become too general and too political. Are there any applications for these general thoughts in the library world? I shall now look for some, in what I hope you will understand is a tentative, questioning way, by looking at what appears to be a generally accepted Utopia for the library world. This Utopia, in which a coherent centralized store and supply of information supersedes the "bibliographical chaos" against which Dean Shera has campaigned so vigorously, comes closest to full formulation in the centralized "procognitive system" pictured by Licklider in the climatic passages of his book *Libraries of the future*.⁶ Licklider himself disavows any intention of recommending the procognitive system: he offers it rather as a check-list or score-card for following the game of library development. But I think this disavowal, though admirably polite and delicate in feeling, is not consistent in itself — in such circumstances, a score-card becomes a plan for the game; nor consistent with the implicit posture of recommendation adopted throughout the book. His centralized "procognitive system", as you will recall, organizes (for the benefit of North America at least) ideally the whole corpus of present scientific knowledge and stores it in computer memory-banks under carefully meditated indices or "descriptors" and in simplified standard forms. A person — an individual scientific worker — enters the system through his own individually assigned console, which reaches as need be into several progressively more richly stocked echelons of organization and memory. Through his console the individual worker elicits in compendious form an account of the state of knowledge regarding his pro-

⁶J. C. R. Licklider, *Libraries of the Future* (Cambridge, Mass.: The M.I.T. Press, 1965).

posed subject of investigation as he begins: by referring to it continually during the investigation he keeps abreast of the contributions of other workers; when he has finished, he reports his results into the system, which tests the results for duplication and for consistency with received knowledge and the results of others, and stores the results for future use provided they pass the tests. The system not only puts new inputs through these tests: it is constantly reviewing its stores of past inputs, weeding out duplications, reorganizing subsystems in simpler forms, looking for parallels between different fields, locating suggestive gaps and bringing the gaps to the attention of possible investigators. I say "the system" does this, and some of the work is done automatically by the computers in the system; but here as everywhere in the system, men and machines work together, and as Licklider would have it, they work together on terms of congeniality and flexibility.

Who would deny that the Utopia pictured in the procognitive system has powerful attractions? Not only does it sound like fun to be able to sit at a console and elicit such complex services at the touch of a finger (maybe simply at the sound of one's voice); it tends to eliminate all those abortive efforts down frustrating blind alleys which every library-user now wastes time upon. Moreover, from the point of view of what (to borrow a phrase from Dean Shera^o) may be called "social epistemology", the procognitive system represents a rational ideal for the organization of social knowledge. It does quickly *and efficiently* what the scientific community now does too slowly, too haphazardly, and with great costs in wasted time and needless duplication; it continually increases and perfects the body of knowledge available to society and continually marshals it in a way that maximizes the ease and speed with which that body of knowledge can be applied.

Taken as a Utopia, the centralized procognitive system applies to the whole library world (merging it with certain other

dimensions of present information services). The implication for any participating library with a large research collection is that its holdings would be translated into the standard forms of the system and (after duplication is eliminated) stored in the memory-banks of the system. Its local functions would be transformed into those of a third-echelon substation of the central system, with its own store of items temporarily in continual use by local investigators and a staff largely concerned with teaching workers how to use the system. One may suppose that research collections in history and literature would be accorded the same treatment, though no doubt here the library would have more incentive to retain the books even after their contents have been extracted; it might keep them as a museum of ancient curiosities.

To mention these things will, I'm afraid, inevitably stir up some sentimental resistance to the procognitive system; I would hasten to point out that the sentimental resistance is probably misplaced. As a Utopia, the centralized procognitive system passes the tests for useful guidance pretty well. It is so attractive that one thinks — and I shall not deny — some room must be made for it. It is consistent in description; and so far as I can see its operation would be consistent with general laws about human behavior. It is especially meritorious as Licklider presents it, in its provisions for intermediate steps. Organizing the whole corpus of knowledge on one model is the aim, but the beginning will be made with parts of the corpus and partial models not fully coordinated with one another. The beginnings will also be made not all along the front of possibilities but in concentrated fields (like medicine) where the economic advantages of approaches to the system are most attractive. The rules and languages to be used, like the hardware, will be worked out stage by stage by mutual adaptation between the users and the provider of the system. The system itself will be designed to be increasingly adaptive Licklider suggests both to the demands of the increasing body of knowledge, as that body changes in content and structure, and to the needs of the people using the system.

^oJesse H. Shera, *Libraries and The Organization of Knowledge* (Melbourne: F. W. Cheshire, 1966) pp. 7, 29.

As I have indicated, the procognitive Utopia enjoys the overall advantage of generalizing the function of libraries — from books to information — in a readily intelligible way. It is a way, moreover, that even in its simplest statement has relatively clear implications as to the changes in rules and the changes in roles that will be called for. The rules will subordinate keeping track of books to keeping track of information. The content of books — the received store of information — will be extracted under rules calling for translation into standard forms and classified by rules under appropriate descriptors; current and future information will be received into the store only when it has been cast into standard form. The people managing and providing the procognitive system will work by these rules, in roles varying mainly with echelon, *i.e.*, distance from the individual consoles: teachers for beginners in the third echelon; in the second echelon, supervising collection and distribution field or region by region from stores of information; in the first echelon, organizing and reorganizing the whole body of information by comparing parts. Some of the roles amplify roles already familiar to librarians; others incorporate important aspects of roles now played by scientists and philosophers.

As Utopias go, therefore, Licklider's centralized procognitive system ranks high in the useful guidance it offers to planned social change. But now I wish to express some misgivings about it, in particular about its attractions, and some further misgivings about responses which I think I can observe in the library world to the general ideas that the procognitive Utopia embodies, taken as a picture of the future.

Powerful as its attractions are, I do not think that the centralized procognitive system is unequivocally attractive; and in this connection, I think that it is lucky that, as I shall argue in a moment, it is an opportunity-Utopia rather than a necessity-Utopia. What are its drawbacks? One, on which I will not insist because I cannot estimate its net impact, is that it will, I suspect, make the relation between library-user and library even more rule-bound than it is now. The system will be more flexible

and easy of access than present computerized systems; but the user will have to conform more closely to rules in approaching it as a condition of making any use of it at all. The workers providing the system, furthermore, will be at least as much bound by rules as at present if not more so. The intensive application of the rules at present reflects well-founded apprehensions about losing an item from sight; the precautions dictated by these apprehensions, and hence the precision of the rules, will have to be even more rigorous when dealing with a centralized system with all the items in a computer memory retrievable only with the proper descriptors. You gain efficiency, but lose the safeguards of redundancy. On the other hand, one must recognize that the application of rules in the procognitive system will be largely automatic, and carried out by machines. The machines will not feel confined by the rules.

More important disadvantages are associated with the centralization envisaged in the system. Licklider, I think, accepts too lightly the fact that the system would have monopoly control not only over the language(s) used in the system, but also over the body of knowledge itself. Consider first the impact of the monopoly — centralized, instantaneous coverage — on the personal careers of scientists and their projects of inquiry. Individual workers will be made aware immediately when their efforts duplicate those of others; they will be notified immediately when they make false steps. Are there not going to be a lot of abortive projects? Are not many, perhaps most, projects going to be aborted before they are completed? As a result of centralization and instantaneous communication, something like the star system in musical performance is likely to emerge, but with even *more* merciless discouragement to any but the front-runners in any subject. (Alternatively, perhaps a much more minute specialization even than that called for today will emerge.) I suggest that serious damage to the motivations of the people participating — not only the motivations of scientists, but also the motivations of librarians and others who figure as providers of the system — is likely to be

an effect of the centralization and speed of communication that would be brought in with the procognitive system.

Perhaps it would help check such developments (without forfeiting the major advantages of the procognitive system) to recognize as a function of the system, to be carried over from the libraries of today, and included in the consolidated output variable U for the procognitive system, that it should assist in providing personally significant and intellectually rewarding jobs for the participants. But it is hard to argue for this point; to do so seems to be taking the side of inefficiency and obscurantism against the side of light and progress. How can it be rational to keep a number of projects going, when one project has a head start and is making progress while the rest stumble behind? Part of the answer, of course, lies in the fact that the projects are not generally exact duplicates in their aims and assumptions or in their results; and in the fact that investigations often turn out to be fruitful even if for long periods they wallow in error.

But part of the answer is to be found only by shifting the grounds of argument. If we look at any one institution, whether it is a library or a centralized procognitive system, it seems inefficient and irrational from the point of view of society as a whole for that institution to put the provision of congenial jobs ahead of performing other functions. But from the point of view of society as a whole — though in our society, with its received arrangements it is hard to make this point of view effective — it is perfectly reasonable that all institutions should be asked to provide congenial jobs. If this means isolation and duplication rather than centralization and non-duplication, so be it: what is the good of efficiency if no one gets any fun out of life any more? Consider our attitude toward sports: we don't give up foot-races because we can cover the distance faster in a car.

An additional argument for resisting the centralized, monopolizing feature of the procognitive Utopia can be drawn from its dangers to political freedom. I suppose that the information relevant to the social

sciences and hence to social policy is going to be incorporated into the system; but then this information will be controlled — liable to suppression and distortion — by whoever controls the system. As a precaution against this danger, which recent years of experience with government agencies in the United States has revived, very vividly, we need multiple stores of information under independent control.

In view of these drawbacks, I say that it is lucky that the procognitive system is an opportunity-Utopia rather than a necessity-Utopia. On this point (at least) there may be a conflict between my beliefs and Dean Shera's: for I think that in his campaigns for rational attention to social epistemology, he has been inclined to argue that society is in a desperate condition respecting the organization of knowledge and access to it and that the condition will get worse, preventing us from solving ever more alarming problems of social policy unless we bring order — the sort of order represented by Licklider's procognitive system — out of the present chaos.* I am convinced respecting the opportunity, given some precautions: but I am not convinced about the necessity. It does not seem to me to be a want of knowledge, or failures in the organization of knowledge, that makes the emergencies of the arms race, of "neo-imperialism", of population growth, of population so alarming. We know perfectly well what needs to be aimed at in such connections and we know of numbers of ways of acting on the aims. What we don't seem to have is sufficient intensity of motivation distributed in the right quarters. Increase in knowledge might help — for instance, by suggesting that we change the arrangement of agencies to which motivation is distributed by reforming Congress and other bodies in certain ways so that the existing motivation counts for more — but I think the help to be expected does not require anything like a centralized procognitive system.

Let me — hoping to be provocative even if I don't succeed in being very sensible — express some further misgivings, not about

*Shera. *op. cit.*, p. 64 and elsewhere.

the procognitive Utopia so much as about some of the responses which library people seem to be making to visions of the future which the procognitive Utopia bodies forth. Changing in the direction of the procognitive system is a particularly intelligible sort of change, among other reasons because though a change of function is involved it is one of those changes of function easily comprehended by a generalization of present function. Nevertheless, the eventual dimensions of the change will require many new complicated skills on the part of those providing the system. These aspects of the change are impressive enough; they seem to have engendered some undue excitement.

The whole of the library world is not going to be swallowed up in a central procognitive system. As Licklider takes care to point out, his projection is entirely concerned with libraries as institutions for supplying scientific information to scientific workers. The recreational, and one supposes a good deal of the educational, functions of present libraries are not going to be embraced in the procognitive system. We may expect to find a good number of books about in every library for a long while to come; and for a long while to come many, perhaps most libraries, will continue to be preoccupied with storing and circulating books.

Even where the procognitive system is brought in, it is not going to be brought in overnight, or even in a few years' time: Licklider was thinking on a scale of 25 years, which will allow a good deal of time to phase out librarians whose skills cannot be readily adapted for work in the system. But will there be any need to phase out such librarians at all? Since the recreational and educational functions concerned with books will survive, and indeed expand, there will continue to be plenty of work for librarians prepared to work with books rather than with a procognitive system.

No doubt it is desirable to acquaint present librarians with the advantages of a procognitive system, so that they will cooperate with procognitive developments

when and as far as they are called upon to do so. No doubt it is even more necessary to acquaint library-school students with the developments and prepare at least some of them to take active parts in them. But it is (I think) preposterous to suggest that every role in the library is going to change substantially, that everyone entering upon professional library work should be prepared to play an executive or managerial role in a procognitive system, and that these changes should be brought about for everyone with all possible speed.

On the contrary: the division of labor within the library is going to continue; it is simply going to be extended. There is not so much urgency about change as to excuse changing roles so quickly as to threaten people's present skills and present terms of self-respect. I realize I spoke earlier of the advantages of changing between roles and I am not retracting what I said then. Those advantages can be had without frightening people with talk of obsolescence.

There are not, I think, grounds even for insisting on more protracted library training, in which courses in symbolic logic and the use of computers are superimposed upon the curriculum built up with book-concerned librarians in view. Instead, one of the chief benefits to be drawn from the conception of the procognitive system is, it seems to me, a new perspective that suggests a decisive economy in library-school programs and at the same time raises their intellectual content to a truly scientific level. The problem that Licklider's Utopia is designed to solve is the problem of organizing a body of information in the most useful way possible and producing it as expeditiously as possible on demand. His treatment of the problem indicated what the formal features of the problem are when it is posed in a very general way. It seems to me that these formal features — for instance, the concept of a relevance network studied with due attention to the logic of relations — deserve to be brought forward to be studied early and late in library school education as central themes. The present systems of book classification

would be given subordinate place — studied to acquire overall information about their character and assessed for their shortcomings — but left in detail for practice on the job. Properly drawn, the lessons of the procognitive Utopia may even enable library schools to return to their former demands on time — a one year program, which is a result I strongly commend to you.

But the main point I wish to stress in closing is the change in perspective on present tasks and present studies which contemplating the procognitive Utopia brings about. It is an accident of the way I organized the argument of this paper that this intellectual benefit of Utopia was left for mention until the last moment; the intellectual benefit may well be as important as the practical guidance.

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Nova Scotia Regional Libraries

It would appear that this regional system has been busy of late, and imaginative in its business. But what are other systems doing?

Communications—A publicity kit containing sample booklists, press releases, general promotional material will be distributed among the regional libraries once every two months. Kits will be compiled from the Provincial Library's central file which includes samples received from two subscription services — ALA's Library Public Relations Council and library Publicity Clippings, California. Materials produced by the latter service are designed for adaptation by individual libraries. It is hoped that sharing the wealth might suggest a few stimulating ideas for use in the region.

The second Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library bookmobile went into operation April 1971. The new service includes experimental household stops in Antigonish Co.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library has purchased a new van which will be used to carry school deposits as well as make the usual branch visits etc. This use of the van, as of Sept. 1st, should enable the bookmobile to reduce time between stops and operate on a four week schedule.

Appointments — Beginning librarians were employed in eight Nova Scotia Regional Libraries in 1971 at starting salaries ranging \$7,200 — \$7,600 per annum.

In June Miss Gwynneth Hughes and Miss Ann Ripley were appointed Chief Librarian and Ass't. Librarian respectively of the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library.

Mrs. Phyllis MacDougal, recent M.L.S. from Dalhousie, has been appointed to the Halifax County Regional Library staff in

charge of planning film shows and other programmes.

Three new Bookmobile Assistants have recently joined the staff of the Halifax County Regional Library: Miss Gail Murray who has worked as a Library Assistant in the Acadia Library during the past two summers; Mrs. Nancy Ardenne; and Mrs. Sandra Scott who previously worked in the library at Holy Heart Theological Institute in Halifax.

The Halifax City Regional Library has added three new librarians: Mr. Terrance Brooks, graduate of McGill Library School, to join Technical and Reference Services; Miss Janet Clarke, graduate of Dalhousie Library School, as Assistant Librarian at the North Branch developing children's programmes; Mrs. Janet Doyle, graduate of the Library Science School of the University of North Carolina, in the adult circulation department.

The Eastern Counties Regional Library has appointed Miss Catherine Macaulay, graduate of the University of Alberta Library School, Assistant Librarian.

Miss Irene Reimers assumed her duties as Librarian, Amherst Branch and Reference and Readers' Services Co-ordinator at Cumberland Regional Library, in June, after receiving her library science degree from the University of British Columbia.

Cape Breton Regional Library has appointed: Miss Yvonne Earle, 1971 graduate of the University of British Columbia Library School, as general librarian at the James McConnell Memorial Library in Sydney; Mr. David Witherly, also a 1971 graduate of the University of British Columbia Library School, as Librarian of the Glace Bay Library; Miss Clare Webber, graduate of the University of Western Ontario, as Librarian of the Victoria County Service in Baddeck.

Services — The Colchester-East Hants Library features displays on a regular basis, particularly art displays in its auditorium. The Cumberland Regional Library in Amherst also provides monthly art exhibits.

School Libraries — At the annual May conference of the Association of Teachers of English in Nova Scotia a 'coffee break' meeting of school library personnel and interested teachers resulted in the formation of an organizational committee to plan for the inaugural conference in 1972 of a school of library section of N. S. T. U. Chairman is David Rundle-Woolcock, Librarian, Liverpool Regional High; members are Nan Geizer, Director, Library Services, Dartmouth Public Schools; Beth Fowler, Librarian, Central King's District High; Rosina McKeigan, Librarian, Morrison Glace Bay High School.

K & W Enterprise Scholarship

Miss Linda Bevans of Halifax has been awarded the K & W Enterprises Ltd. Scholarship for 1971-72 to attend the Dalhousie University School of Library Service. Miss Bevans graduated in 1970 from the University of Kings College and prior to entering Library School she worked as a Library Clerk at Oxford School.

Library School Lectures

The Dalhousie University School of Library Services has scheduled the following series of lectures for the Fall term. Although presented as part of the course programme these lectures are open to the public. All will be held in the auditorium of the Killam Library, 9 - 12 a.m.

November 1

Miss Alberta Letts, Provincial Librarian of Nova Scotia.

Topic: *Provincial Libraries and the Current Scene.*

November 8

Mr Keith Doms, Director, Free Library of Philadelphia, and President, American

Library Association.

Topic: *The Issues Facing City Public Libraries To-Day.*

November 15

Dr. Rodney White, Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology, Trent University, and Special Consultant on Library Education and Manpower Needs, University of Maryland

Topic: *Library Manpower Needs in North America.*

November 22

Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, Consultant on Special Libraries, and former Librarian, Institute of Life Insurance, New York.

Topic: *Special Librarianship.*

November 29

Dr John Gillespie, Dean, Palmer Graduate Library School, Long Island University.

Topic: *Service to Children and Young People — The role of the School and Public Libraries.*

December 6

Miss Martha Shepard, Director, Reference Branch, National Library, Ottawa, and Immediate Past-President, Canadian Library Association.

Topic: *The National Library From the Inside.*

News Notes from New Brunswick

At our last annual conference it was decided that a more effective way of "spreading the news" from libraries in the Atlantic Provinces would be for the provincial vice-president to report to the Bulletin from time to time rather than submit an annual report at the general meeting. Consequently there follows a survey of what has been happening on the New Brunswick library scene. The news may not be "hot off the press" but it is less stale than it will be by next May.

Madame H. de Liniers, Librarian, New Brunswick Library Service, will be taking a two-year leave of absence to become Regional Librarian for the new Bibliothèque Regional du Hofut Saint-Jean. Her duties commenced on September 1, 1971. The address of the headquarters of the new Region is Canada Street, Edmundston, N. B.

Sometime in October, a new branch of the *Saint John Regional Library* will be opened in St. Stephen. Actual dates are yet to be finalized but the assistance and cooperation from N.B.L.S. and the St. Croix Library Association in St Stephen has been invaluable in the advance preparations.

Two new librarians have joined the University of Moncton staff: *M. Claude Guilbout* in Government publications and *Mlle. Jeannine Paulin* as Cataloguer.

The University library has also acquired the complete ERIC (Research in Education Collection).

Miss Eleanor Magee, Chief Librarian of the Ralph Pickard Bell Library will be on 6 months leave of absence from January 1, 1972 while teaching at the University of Alberta School of Public Library Science. During her absence Mr. H. Mitra will be Acting Librarian.

Miss Roseline Wilson, formerly librarian at the Louis J. Robichaud School in Shediac, N. B. and *Mr. Terence Amis*, formerly librarian at the Harriet Irving Library, Fredericton, N. B., have been appointed School and Extension Librarians at the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton, N. B. Some of their duties include: Bookmobile services; book deposits to schools; giving specialized advice and assistance to schools; guidance in the organization and administration of school libraries; assistance to public libraries in the region; and, liaison with the local public library boards.

Another Camping Conference

Junior Librarians of the Regional Lib-

raries of Nova Scotia held their second meeting on the weekend of August 20 - 22. As with the first meeting, in June, it took place at a campground - Nelsons campsite, near Tatamagouche, Colchester County.

At the previous meeting, held at Brooklyn, Hants County, the Provincial Library in Halifax, and five regional libraries had been represented. We all hoped that librarians from the other regions would be able to attend the Tatamagouche weekend. After much organization the result was that junior librarians from all over Nova Scotia attended. Putting both meetings together, nine regions plus the Provincial Library were represented. Most of those who could not attend the Friday evening to Sunday meeting were prevented from doing so because of the necessity of working all day Saturday.

One very positive factor that has emerged from both weekend meetings is the marvellous opportunity they have provided for junior librarians to meet staff from the other regions. Junior staff who have recently come to Nova Scotia particularly appreciated the chance to meet other librarians, and to learn more about the other regional libraries.

This particular weekend was highlighted by wet weather; at one point heavy rain forced 13 of us to squeeze into a four-man tent. As in Brooklyn, the atmosphere was casual - there was no formal agenda; as we were all on more or less the same professional level in the various regional libraries, we found plenty of topics for comparison and discussion.

Miss Alberta Letts, Miss Diane MacQuarrie and Miss Bertha Higgins, all of the Provincial Library, attended the Sunday discussion as invited guests. We appreciated the fact that they had given up their Sunday in order to meet us - we certainly enjoyed meeting them. Among the topics discussed was the possibility of junior librarians in the province co-operating with the Provincial Library on joint projects, such as bookmobile surveys, selection policies, and future workshops. We also talked

about the possibility of doing a survey concerning those members of the public who are presently using regional libraries, and those who are not — with particular emphasis on the reasons why the latter are not library users. At our request, Miss Letts explained the Libraries Act, and the function of the Provincial Library, and the individual Library boards.

Once again, a main topic discussed at this conference was the various ways and means of improving communications between regional libraries, between the individual regional libraries and the Provincial Library in Halifax, and between Chief Librarians and their staffs.

For want of a better name (and there was no end of suggestions — none of them appropriate) we are known as the Junior Librarians of Nova Scotia. We hope to meet on a regular basis in the future. No officers have been elected — a committee of three has been set up to plan and to organize future meetings. We hope to meet again in Halifax in October, to tie in with Mr. Eric Moon's lecture to the Dalhousie School of Library Service. At this time, we also hope to have a look at some of the libraries in the Halifax area

Retirement

At the end of June, 1971, Evelyn Matilda Campbell retired as librarian of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, a position she had held since that Institution came into being in 1948. For twelve years prior to that, she was librarian of the Provincial Science Library.

This bald statement gives no impression of Miss Campbell's professional career. Since she started work as a librarian she played an active role in the life of the Maritime Library Association, and its successor, the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. She served on its Executive Board for some thirty years, particularly as Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the Bulletin, and helped tide it over many difficult times. She was also a very active member of the Halifax, Canadian, American and Special Library Associations. Her early training as a teacher was never completely forsaken, as she did private tutoring until recently. More than any other member of APLA, she has recruited people to librarianship, mainly because of her obvious enjoyment of her work.

Her talent as a librarian is only excelled by her extra-curricular abilities. Born in Arichat, she was endowed with the peculiarly Cape Breton combination of a sense of humour and the recognition of the ridiculous. Her love of travel she linked with her love of the theatre, and to an unusual degree she kept in touch with the dramatic life of both New York and London. She is a gourmet, a connoisseur of wine and the conservation resulting from it, and this, combined with a capacity for friendship makes her as good a guest as she is a host. Best of all, she is both a reader and a teller of tales.

Certainly, there must have been many bearers of gifts at her christening, when the names Evelyn — a diminutive Eve — and Matilda — mighty warrior maid — were most felicitously bestowed upon her. May her retirement be as active and enjoyable as her career.



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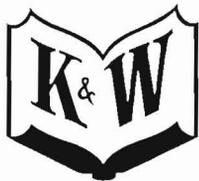
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