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ATLANTIC
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ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

VOLUME 25 NUMBER 1

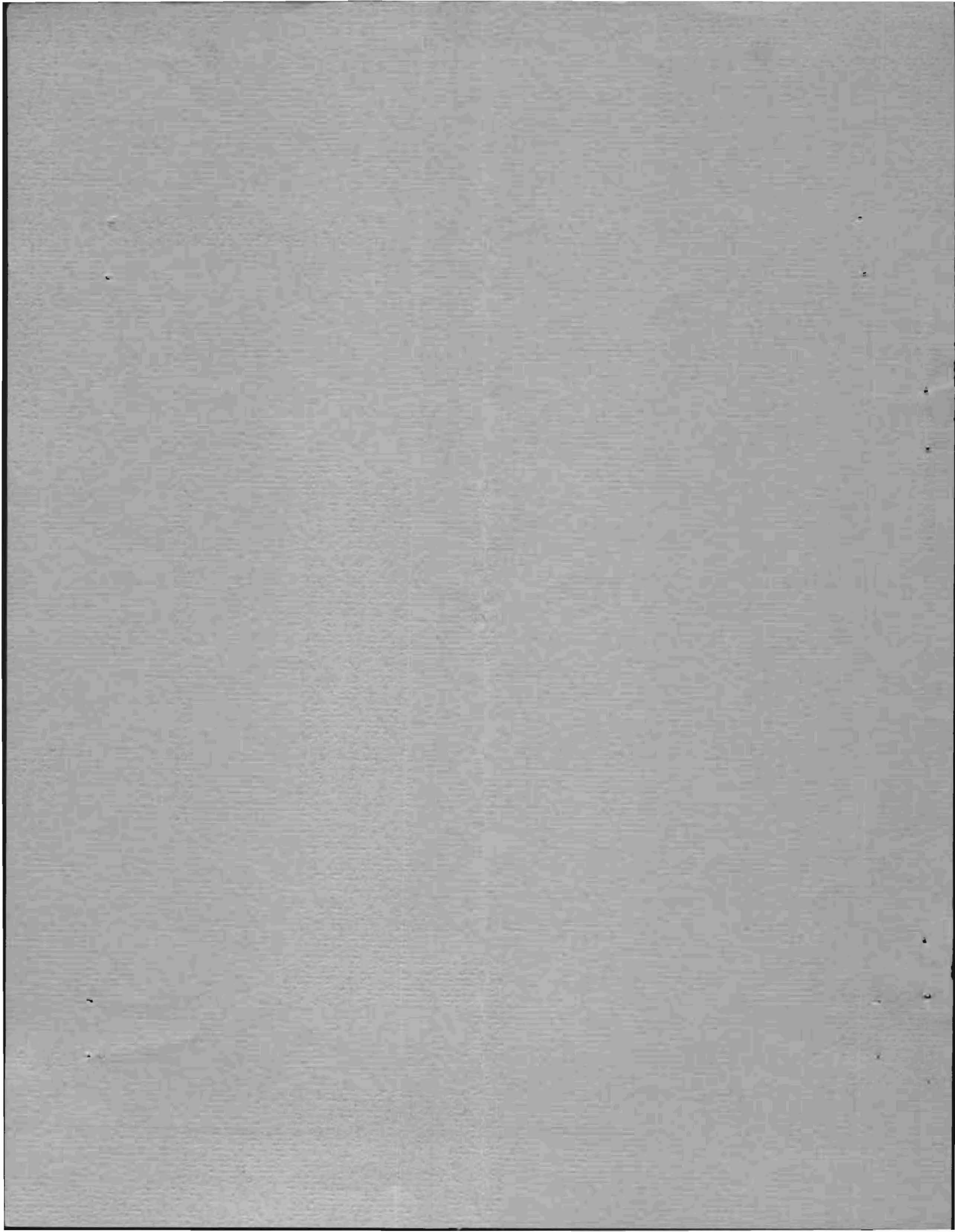
FALL 1960



ALBERT - WESTMORLAND - KENT, NEW BRUNSWICK

Bookmobile at one of its city stops

Public Archives of Nova Scotia
HALIFAX, N.S.



ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

AUTUMN 1960

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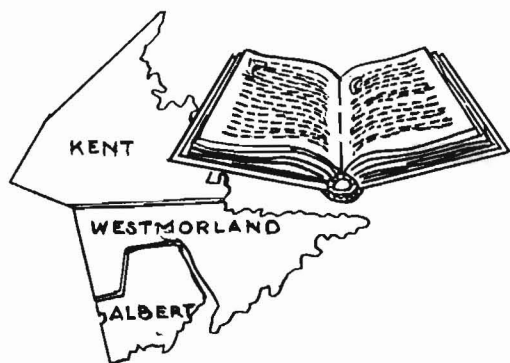
Editor: Miss Shirley Coulter, Supervisor of School Libraries,
Provincial Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Assistant Editor: Miss Evelyn Campbell, Nova Scotia Research
Foundation, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Isabel Abernethy, Glace Bay
Public Library, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia

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ALBERT-WESTMORLAND-KENT
REGIONAL LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE REGIONALE
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library was the first regional library organized in New Brunswick, when in April, 1957, the municipality of the City of Moncton became the nucleus, the Moncton Public Library turning over its complete bookstock to the Regional Library. The head-quarters was established in the Moncton Public Library, a Regional Library Board of 7 members was appointed, and the Regional Library was underway.

One of the first considerations of this new Library Board was the purchase of a bookmobile for use in the outlying areas in the City. A Welles bookmobile was purchased in June 1958, and has proven overwhelmingly popular with both children and adults, the first six months of operation seeing over 1000 new registrations.

This vehicle was also an important factor in influencing Albert County to enter the Regional Library, because it is one thing to talk about a bookmobile and quite a different matter to actually see the type of service one could have. So, in January 1959, the County Council of Albert went on record as favouring the Regional Library and asked for service, such to begin in April of that year.

And that was how we celebrated Canadian Library Week 1959 in this Regional Library, and Albert County has never stopped celebrating. A county famous for its rugged beauty, it is equally famous for its love of books and reading. In 9 months with a population of 10,000, the book circulation was 37,842. A branch library has been opened at Hopewell Cape, and there are prospects of another in the County.

1959 also ended on a bright note as the towns of Dieppe and Shediac indicated their desire to become part of us, and two thriving bi-lingual branches are now in operation. And not to be outdone by any lesser municipality, the County of Westmorland signed a contract with the Minister of Education in the spring of 1960 for regional library service, closely followed by the Village of Port Elgin.

The Library Board decided to experiment with the new book-mobile for Westmorland County, and purchased a Public Delivery body on a Mercury chassis, to be shelved and fitted out locally. The vehicle arrived after an unaccountable - and unforgettable - delay, and is just now going into operation. It will have cost us approximately \$6500 and, once the initial rush is over and the supply can catch up with the demand, we estimate it will carry more than 1500 books. A far cry from the Welles bookmobile which cost us almost twice as much and can carry only 500 more books.

And so, after what seems a slow beginning, we have in the last year "just growed", and are hard pressed to keep up with the demand for library service. From the beginning we have suffered from two major problems: the lack of space as the Moncton Public Library building is far from adequate even for its own needs, and the lack of a qualified French librarian, as we are a completely bi-lingual regional library. There is some hope that the City Fathers are budgeting for a new library building in the near future, and the Regional Library Board offered its own scholarship this year to one of our staff members to attend Library School, so we may yet find ourselves a bit more organized than we feel at this stage.

The Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library now serves close to 90,000 people in two languages with 2 bookmobiles and 6 branch libraries. There are but two more municipalities to enter, the Town of Sackville and the County of Kent, before we reach our full strength. To attain the level we have under our present working conditions has meant a lot of slugging on the part of the staff and the members of the Library Board, but the response of the people has made it worthwhile. All our problems are not yet solved, but we feel that after three years the first bi-lingual regional library in Canada is well on its way.

Miss Marian Gardiner
Chief Librarian

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WINNERS OF THE BOOK OF THE YEAR FOR CHILDREN MEDAL -

ENGLISH WINNER

The St. Lawrence by William Toye
published by the Oxford University Press

FRENCH WINNER

Plantes vagabondes by Marcelle Gauvreau
published by Le Centre de Psychologie et
de pedagogie, Montreal

LIBRARIES AT THE N. S. F. A. —

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

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by Mrs. Mildred MacLaren

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia was invited to present a display at the N. S. Festival of the Arts this summer at Tatamagouche. It was shown in a tent with an exhibit of Nova Scotia books sponsored by the N. S. Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association.

The Public Archives has a library of government documents, books and newspapers as well as an historical museum filled with paintings, pictures, ship models, Indian relics, old manuscripts and other items connected with Nova Scotia. None of this material can be taken from the building and one of the problems facing the staff was to build a display that would have general appeal. It is much more interesting to examine an original patent of Charles I renewing the grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander of Menstrie than a photostat; or to admire a genuine lock of Napoleon's hair rather than a photograph of it. How the hair finally reached the Archives is an interesting story! (Perhaps Mrs. MacLaren will send this in some time. Ed.)

Two display boards served as an introduction to the Archives, with exterior and interior photographs of the building and some of its contents. Another board showed copies of documents relating to the 200th anniversary of the coming of the New England Planters to Nova Scotia, which was celebrated throughout the Annapolis Valley and at Truro this summer. Publications of the Archives and of the Nova Scotia Historical Society were also on view and for sale.

The display provided an opportunity, particularly for people living outside of Halifax and for tourists, to learn something about the Archives. Many had not known that such an institution existed and showed considerable interest in the items, especially the maps. Personal contacts do bring results and a number of these people later visited the Archives building. One American student spent a week at the Archives gathering material for a thesis with the impressive title "The Influence of Boston Merchants on the History of Halifax Before the American Revolution". Another historically-minded lady from Sydney presented Miss Phyllis Blakeley, the Assistant Archivist, with a wooden nickel commemorating the 175th anniversary of the founding of Sydney, celebrated with great gusto in July. She added that each nickel was really worth five cents and could be used in the Sydney stores! Then, of course, there were our friends, the genealogists, some of whom purchased Marion Gilroy's "Loyalist and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia" when they discovered their family names printed inside. A happy discovery for them and a happy sale for the Archives.

Miss Blakeley was also asked to contribute personally to the Festival, and in her carefully prepared and well delivered talk on the "Development of the Arts in Nova Scotia" she gave the Archives further publicity.

The time was 4 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 5. The place was Tatamagouche, N. S. and the occasion was the fifth annual Festival of the Arts. Spread before us in front of the Tatamagouche Regional High School were tents of all sizes, shapes and colours; a bandstand with bleachers and a large flag pole. Hurrying to and fro were men and women carrying tables and chairs, hammers and staple guns. There was an air of excitement, enjoyment and anticipation. This feeling continued to mount as time passed and the festival rolled on its way from opening to closing.

The Regional Libraries' function at this festival was two-fold. First, to provide a display of books which the children could read and from which their parents could get ideas for home libraries. Second, to provide two story hours each afternoon to entertain the youngsters, leaving their parents free to visit other exhibits and attend concerts.

By nine-thirty on Friday morning, our tent was ready for action with a display, selected and packed at the Provincial Library, arranged on tables at one side. The remaining sides were lined with benches, while in the centre was the story-telling area - a folded bell tent on which the children could sit while listening to the stories or, as frequently happened, stretch out for a few minutes with a book.

Soon our first visitors arrived. Once again we felt the rising enthusiasm that a group of interested and interesting children can bring. But children were not our only visitors. Several teachers stopped to visit with us during the festival to discuss their problems and to talk of their interest in children's books. They were given copies of the Canadian Library Association's list Books for Young People, and they left behind an increased awareness of their chief difficulty - lack of time and books for a planned reading programme.

The story hours, taken by Miss Marilyn Hilton of Colchester-East Hants Regional Library and myself - with Miss Shirley Coulter from the Halifax Memorial Library on Monday afternoon - were attended by upwards of 250 children. Some came once; others came several times and many stayed to look at picture books or have stories read to them.

But apart from the story hours, the children regarded the Library tent as a place to rest and visit with their favourite book characters or offer their complaints about children's books. These complaints were often quite justified. One grade 5 boy, a literary critic of the future perhaps, was very indignant because the copy of Tom Sawyer (an abridged edition) which he had been given for standing first in his class was not as good as the book he got from the library. His comment "I wish they hadn't cut it up - it was much better when it was all there." We heard discussions and opinions, agreement and disagreement, but over or under it all was an enthusiasm for books and reading and proof once again that children have very definite ideas about what they like and what they wish to read.

There were difficulties during the festival - trying to tell a story while a pipe band and Micmac dancers were performing outside the tent; or the wind storm on Monday when Shirley told her stories while children held tent poles and librarians tried to keep guy lines tight. (But even falling tent poles did not disturb the concentration of 25 eager listeners.) However, these were minor incidents with, definitely, a humorous side.

The festival left me with the feeling that books and children are always interesting and bringing the two together an intriguing and challenging experience. I am very glad that my first duty in extension work with the Halifax County Regional Library gave me the opportunity to meet adults and children from all areas of the province, at this fifth edition of the Festival of the Arts.

Miss Barbara Kincaid
Assistant Librarian
Halifax County Regional Library

Miss Marilyn Hilton, Bookmobile Librarian for the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library, adds her comments:

"I found my weekend at the Festival to be very interesting and rewarding. I worked both in the Library tent and on our Bookmobile and in the books displayed.

However, it was my work with the children that I enjoyed the most, both during the story hours and when they came to look at the books and to read by themselves. They seemed to love every minute of the story hours, and many were there for them all. I was reading "The Story of Horace" to one group and, apparently, they had heard it before. Before I was finished, they were repeating it along with me! I also remember one small boy who came back repeatedly, asking me to read Pinocchio. We had nearly finished the book by the end of the weekend, and he enjoyed it immensely."

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A BULLETIN BRIEF

The Halifax Library Association held its November meeting in the Municipal Chambers of the new Halifax County Municipal Building, Armdale. In these elegant surroundings, members were given some good suggestions for Christmas book buying by Mrs. Hope Bridgewater, Halifax Memorial Library, Miss Eunice Beeson, Dalhousie Law Library, and Mr. Don Redmond, Nova Scotia Technical College Library. Members then had a sneak preview of the new Branch Library and one of the bookmobiles, which had just arrived.

LIBRARIANS

Printed from CBC Regional Commentary, May 23, 1960, through the courtesy of Mr. Jack Golding.

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association has just finished its annual conference in Halifax. About 70 people attended and the deliberations of this erudite group passed along the channels of normal publicity without much particular fanfare. The main point is that the discussions held by this knowledgeable group of mostly women will have a vital impact on our cultural future. They are seldom paid what they are worth, in Canada anyway, but one day when Canadians reach the point of understanding of the British in relation to libraries and librarians - then perhaps some of their successors will benefit.

The value of a university education is not so much what one retains from text books read and explained but rather where and how to find the answers to multiple problems that beset our daily existence at home and in business. When one leaves university, or any formal schooling for that matter, he or she is absolutely dependent on other sources of knowledge. And where are the main sources of knowledge available to the average person? Why in books! So it is a simple solution to most problems to look in books and at least find direction.

These books do not just choose themselves, herd themselves into a building, and catalogue themselves. Library science is one of the finest in the world today but, unfortunately, not too many of our men and women have aspired to this skill and art. The good librarian, in my humble view, is one who is not only a statistician, a mathematician, a person with a colossal memory, an individual with no end of patience but one who has a heart and soul as great as the universe - one who can understand what all people want and, more importantly, what they should have in the realm of available knowledge. Many librarians are made or fashioned if you like - but in general they are born librarians.

Man's best friend is truly a book - not a dog. The printed word is still the most important medium of information in the world despite radio, television, the theatre and the burly-burly newspapers we have today. Books remain quietly on shelves inviting one to benefit from their knowledge. And in this era we have libraries such as the world has never known before. There is much progress to be made to match the acumen of the librarians of Europe and the Orient, but a relatively small corps of men and women have given North America libraries that are beginning to stand up to the best in the world. The late steel king, Carnegie, was so wise when he left millions to build libraries. He knew what he was doing, for his gift will last forever and only improve with the years.

In the Atlantic region in recent years there have been several library fires which have, momentarily, destroyed the work of years. The librarians saved their catalogues first, though some were criticized at the time for not trying to save the books. However, the catalogues are the key to libraries for without them how would one begin except by memory and months of painful sorting to establish a master file or index once again. At Mount St. Vincent there was a disastrous fire some years ago, but today the Sisters of Charity have 50,000 books - which they consider a half-way mark to a good library.

As a person intimately connected with the writing trade I have found, especially in later years, that one is entirely lost without the help of a librarian with a world-wide selection of books. A competent librarian knows if she has the information in her treasure house. More often than not she can walk to a shelf and select the right volume. If she doesn't have the book, she will know where it can be obtained. She understands clearly a maze of cross-references and that magic language which is printed so simply on the thousands of books that constitute her domain. This, indeed, is a rare skill--a rare knowledge.

The Librarians who met in Halifax last week have established a scholarship. The Department of Education in Nova Scotia has offered three \$1000 scholarships in library science and the Halifax Regional Library Board has set aside a sum to assist a staff member to attend library school.

These quiet people, who contribute so vitally to our daily lives, are more or less taken for granted. They are part of a higher echelon of public servants not only in a practical but a spiritual sense, who give body and know-how to our daily lives. Everyone depends on them for information or pleasure, because those who do not find a variety of worlds in books haven't lived. It is a sad fact in this modern age that too many of us have lost the art of reading.

Libraries and archives are the very foundation of our universities and schools - and they always have been. We should have the utmost respect for those people who know how to build them and keep them alive with fascinating facts and literature. Librarians are, in fact, brain specialists.

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A BULLETIN BRIEF

Miss Edith Clare, head of the Cataloguing Department, Halifax Memorial Library, and Chairman of the Cataloguing Section of C.L.A. for 1960-61, was in Ottawa early in November to attend C.L.A. Council meetings. She gave a report on these meetings at the November meeting of the Halifax Library Association.

NEW BRUNSWICK ARCHIVES AND MUSEUM LIBRARIES

by Eileen C. Cushing

The New Brunswick Museum has five libraries which may be consulted. They were started primarily to be the backbone of the gallery or galleries to which they belong; their purpose to explain and increase the information about the objects on display. So we find a Natural History Library attached to the Natural History Department; the Art Library (the only one from which books may be borrowed) which is part of the Art Department; and the Webster, Ganong and General Libraries and the Archives, all of which form a part of the Department of Canadian History. It is of these History Department Libraries that I wish to speak.

The Webster Library consists of Canadiana and only includes other books when, as in the case of the Loyalists, material is required about the region from which they came - New York, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Virginia and the New England states. Or again, to have full information on the Boundary question, you need to have books about Maine. There are also many books about the War of 1812 and on General Wolfe. The latter are important for they support the Wolfe Collection in the Canadiana Gallery.

The Ganong Library is devoted to New Brunswickiana. It contains Dr. Ganong's maps, notes, and his private library. As his interest centered around certain subjects, these same subjects are the most featured: The Boundary Question, Place nomenclature, the Early Voyagers, the County Histories and Geology.

The General Library is stocked by the books which do not fit into the scope of the Webster or Ganong Libraries but have their own function to fulfill. Thus there are European, American, military and church histories, some fiction and poetry and a set of the Journals of the House of Commons of England which go back to Queen Anne's reign. It is important to have these copies that cover the reign of George III. We are building up a collection of the early school books of New Brunswick and already have quite a number of them.

Out in this section is a very comprehensive run of newspapers bound and unbound, the latter going back to 1779. Here too are the many early New Brunswick Magazines.

There is a large room at the top of the Museum at the back, over-looking the river, called the Ganong Room. In it are the Ganong Library and the reference books for the Webster Library which is housed in a room below. Among these is a complete set of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, an unusual item to find in a Canadian Library and much appreciated by genealogists. This room is fitted up for research and reference work. A small room to one side contains a microfilm viewer.

A much larger room contains the Archival Material. For these deeds, documents, grants, collections of papers, church records, genealogies, county histories, scrapbooks, etc. there is a file of thousands of cards to aid in finding material required.

These are the things to see and use, but you will want to know who uses them. In the last year we have been visited by men and women of every age and occupation. Some come because genealogy has become a hobby, others are writing a novel and want information about the setting they have chosen, or perhaps they are writing a biography and must learn all they can about a certain person. Such a person was "Sarah Edmunds of Salisbury" who wrote an autobiography Nurse and Spy. In 1959, Girl Soldier and Spy by Mary Hoehling was published, and this year the New Brunswick girl was included in Women of the North by Mrs. Sylvia Dannett. Straw in the Wind, a recent book by Grace Bennett, is a story of the La Tours. Our shipping material has been used by Joseph Schull in CBC broadcasts and in his book Saltwater Men. The Museum has received credit lines from these people and from Sholto Cook, author of The Maiden City and the Western Ocean, and from Robin Reilly for pictures supplied to him for use in his book James Wolfe.

Our resources are used extensively by our university students when they are preparing an essay or thesis. They may consult Odell, Chipman or Winslow material that reveals much about the machinery by which our province was run in the early days. We can enlarge the resources of our books, maps and pictures through the objects on display in our galleries. Children from Elementary and High Schools take advantage of our material as for many of them we are easier to reach than the Public Library.

Much of our work is done by correspondence; school children, college students and adults write to us, the latter from all over Canada, the United States and parts of Europe. Last year, a girl was sent from England to see our shipping material, and the year before one came from British Columbia to work on the Odell papers.

These libraries are open six days a week from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and we are always happy for anyone to come in to study or browse.

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"CRIBBED" FROM GAYLORD'S TRIANGLE NOVEMBER, 1960 -

The Let's Have Better Mottoes Association today announced the winning motto for the month of October:

"Keep Frowning -- You'll Get Credit For Thinking."

BULLETIN BRIEFS

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-DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY- Dr. George Brown, general editor of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, was entertained recently at a reception arranged by J.P. Wilkinson, chief Librarian.

-CAPE BRETON REGIONAL LIBRARY- Dominion Library has moved into new quarters on the first floor of a recently renovated building. After sharing quarters with the Credit Union, the Library now has a separate, attractive room. An aquarium placed by the owner of the building has attracted the attention of both children & adults.

-NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE- Mr. Don Redmond, librarian, was at McGill University in October to participate in a seminar on the acquisition of periodicals, in connection with the Masters degree course. Mr. Redmond reports that Tech library is being used extensively and that 190 new students are taking his course in technical literature.

-HALIFAX LIBRARY ASSOCIATION- The first meeting of the season was held on October 3 in the library of King's College. Thirty-five members assembled to hear a talk by Dr. John Hibbits, of the Faculty of Divinity of the College. Dr. Hibbits gave a picture of mediaeval libraries and their place in the life of that time, illustrating his remarks with excerpts from mediaeval manuscripts and drawing attention to the fine collection of early books in the King's College library.

-NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE- Miss Ann Bruce, of the Library staff, has been studying by correspondence for the Library Association Examinations.

-NEWFOUNDLAND- Congratulations to the Newfoundland Regional Libraries Newsletter on its new cover design - a map of the province with dots to mark library locations - produced by Mr. Michael Donovan, Director of Libraries, and Mrs. William House, Director of Health Education.

-ANNAPOLIS VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY- A float with the subject "Blue-Nose Ghosts" from the book by Dr. Helen Creighton, was entered by the library in the August 1, Annapolis Royal Natal Day parade.

-NEWFOUNDLAND- Librarians who attended the CLA-ALA Conference this spring were Rev. Sister Mary Chrysostom, librarian of the Holy Heart of Mary Regional High School, Miss Jessie Miffen, Chief Regional Librarian, Miss Elizabeth Jeffers, Legislative Librarian, and Mr. Michael Donovan, Director of Libraries.

-ANNAPOLIS VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY- Miss Ruth Coyne reports, "This fall the bookmobile service has been expanded to include two additional large schools, at Cornwallis in Annapolis County and at Mount Uniacke, in West Hants. Bookstock on the whole seems adequate for present service, save for children's books from Primary to Grade 4, which are in poor condition and short supply." She looks forward to the day when some enterprising publisher issues children's books made entirely of plastic which can be "washed new" when necessary.

-NOVA SCOTIA- During the last few months, Mr. Douglas Adams, driver of North America's only publisher's bookmobile, has been visiting schools, libraries and book stores throughout the province. Let us hope his impression of Nova Scotia isn't spoiled by the Halloween prankster in one N. S. town who put salt in his gas tank!

-HALIFAX COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY- Although this library is not due to open until December, Miss Barbara Kincaid, assistant librarian, has been travelling about the county speaking to Home & School groups, community and service clubs about the new library and its services.

-DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY- The inauguration of a new pattern of library service and administration has been announced by President A. E. Kerr. The system - the divisional plan - has been initiated by J. P. Wilkinson, recently appointed Chief Librarian of the University. To carry it out, the Board of Governors has authorized the appointment of two new librarians to the university staff, as soon as qualified personnel can be secured. Dalhousie, by introducing this new concept on its campus, hopes to develop its library staff to even higher levels of subject proficiency and expects to become one of the leaders of a new trend in university librarianship in Canada. The plan calls for complete reorganization of the library into three main fields - sciences, social sciences and humanities, and will require a librarian in each of these fields to work with the faculty and the chief librarian.

-LIVING LIBRARY- In the past few months, demonstration meetings have been held throughout Nova Scotia under the leadership of Mr. Robert Kennedy, Convenor, N. S. Living Library Committee. Indications are that several discussion groups will be organized as a result of this. The New Brunswick Living Library Committee is also busy with plans for demonstrations there.

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LIBRARY VISITORS IN NOVA SCOTIA THIS PAST SUMMER -

Miss Gladys Black, Provincial Library, reports, "Among summer visitors to the N. S. Provincial Library were three librarians from the Philippines, who had been attending Library School at McGill University. Mrs. Rosal was especially interested in Public and Regional Libraries, Miss Quiros in University Libraries, and Mr. Sangalang in Special (Fisheries) Libraries. They spent a day at the Halifax Memorial Library and two days in visiting various libraries in the Halifax area, observing special features in each, and learning how they co-operate with the Provincial Library in service to the people of Nova Scotia. From Halifax, they went on for a two-day visit to the Cape Breton Regional Library. Miss Ruth McDormand, C. B. Regional Library, continues, "They (the visiting librarians) visited our Headquarters, where they were briefed on the N. S. Regional Library organization, the new James McConnell Memorial Library (where they were highly amused to have a news photographer pose them gazing at the dictionary) and the libraries at Reserve Mines and Glace Bay. The fortress and museum at Louisbourg provided an opportunity to learn more about this country. In the evenings, there were picnics and informal gatherings when we learned that the weather is never a topic of conversation in the Philippines, though we forgot to ask what is used in its place! One evening brought a spine-chilling exchange of ghost stories. There were warm invitations to visit these friendly people, and we are sure that when we land, it will be to delighted cried of: "Are you from the Bay, bye?" "No, I'm from the Pier, dear."

Miss Marjorie Morley, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba, was in Sydney on her trip to study regional libraries in the Maritime provinces. In August, Mrs. Violet Coughlin, Assistant Professor at McGill Library School, spent a few days in Sydney as she continued work for her doctoral thesis on "Factors in the development of Regional Libraries in Canada." Miss C. Dawson of Buffalo called at the James McConnell Memorial Library in July. Miss Dawson had offered suggestions when this library building was planned, and her visit this summer was in connection with a proposed new Branch Library in Buffalo.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS-

Miss Jean Harris of Kitchener, Ontario, has been appointed Bookmobile Librarian for Cape Breton Regional Library. Miss Harris has returned to Canada after two years of library work in Sydney, Australia, and London, England.

On October 1, Miss Shirley Coulter, formerly with the Children's Department of the Halifax Memorial Library, was appointed Supervisor of School Libraries for the province of Nova Scotia.

Miss Shan Hould, New Glasgow, has joined the staff of the Pictou County Regional Library as Bookmobile Assistant.

Mr. Ted Rountree, formerly on the staff of the Halifax Memorial Library, has been appointed Assistant Librarian at St. Mary's University. Mr. Rountree is also teaching French II at evening classes at the University.

Mrs. Ann Veldhoven, formerly with the Halifax Memorial Library, has joined the staff of the Halifax County Regional Library as second Bookmobile librarian.

Miss Barbara Smith, Halifax, formerly on the staff of the University of Toronto Library, has been appointed librarian of the Nova Scotia Museum of Science.

The Catalogue Department of the Provincial Library, Halifax, welcomes two new members - Miss Sylvia Fullerton, formerly at the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and Miss Florence Whitby, who has been working and travelling in Europe for the past few years.

* * * * *

FROM THE MOUTHS OF BABES -

One small boy (showing off for a younger boy and the librarian)-

"Bet you didn't know there were Indians in Cape Breton."

Younger boy - "Sure I did."

"Bet you don't know what kind of Indians."

"Sure I do."

"Well - what kind?"

"Friendly Indians!"

* * * * *

A recent request - "Have you got Snow White and the Seven Warts?"

— CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK —

Canadian Library Week is to be celebrated April 16 to 22, 1961. The Patron is The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada.

A National headquarters has been set up in Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa. The Secretary of Canadian Library Week is Mrs. Paula Shanks and mail to her should be addressed to her at Room 511, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa 4.

The Canada Council has made a grant-in-aid of \$7000, and other financial support is being sought.

The slogan "Reading is the Key" has been chosen by the Canadian Library Week Council. The poster design has been requested for early in October. It is expected that once again there will be bookmarks.

Instead of the type of handbook used for the past two years, a compilation of successful ideas used by bookstores, community groups, libraries and business firms is being prepared and letters have been sent out requesting contributions. If there are any suggestions, reports, photographs, drawings, proclamations, letters, etc. which you would like to see included, please send this material to Mrs. Shanks as soon as possible. It is hoped that the booklet will be ready for press by October 15. With the help of you all, it should be a valuable and truly Canadian publication.

The Library Press of Canada is asked to send in to Mrs. Shanks a list of all deadlines so that material will be sent to you in good time for inclusion in your publications.

Canadian Library Week public relations is being handled by a public relations expert on a part time basis.

The Canadian Library Week Council expects to appoint an experienced Library Week administrator as Director. It is hoped that if this individual is named from an organization which takes part in Canadian Library Week that this project will be considered of such importance that he or she will be allowed the necessary leave.

Additional news will be sent to you regularly. The Canadian Library Week Council expects to meet in Toronto early in October. In the absence of the Chairman in England, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Claude Aubry, will convene the meeting.

* * * * *

WATCH ! ! ! ! !

JUNIOR ROUND-UP (including INDIAN LEGENDS
adapted by Kay Hill, Halifax)

WHERE ? ? ? ? ? C B C TELEVISION

WHEN ? ? ? ? ? WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS 5:00 - 5:30 p.m.

STARRING MISS KATHLEEN CURRIE, Children's Librarian
Halifax Memorial Library

TELLING STORIES OF THE MICMACS

BOOK SELECTION OR CENSORSHIP?

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(Summary of a panel discussion which took place at the APLA Conference, May 20, 1960)

In her opening remarks, Miss Ruby Wallace, Chairman of the panel, stated that the discussion would follow the theme of the Conference - understanding. She asked the question which the panel would discuss - Do librarians censor books or do they engage in book selection? Libraries are based on the democratic tenet of freedom to read. How far do we carry freedom? Is there a place for censorship in it? Some groups accuse librarians of censorship; others accuse them of putting harmful books in libraries. In the last year, the question of censorship has come to the fore again because of the Government's new definition of obscenity.

The first speaker was Miss Alberta Letts, Director, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, who gave the point of view of the public librarian. She said that in her opinion too much had been said and written about censorship in the past year. She asked those present to consider first of all whether book selection should be among the duties and responsibilities of the librarian. She felt it was his duty to build the best all-round collection of books to suit his community within the limits of his budget. He has the training and the tools to do this - has he the courage? This is sometimes an important question.

There are three limits or types of censorship affecting libraries, Miss Letts continued. First, there is the budget. No library can buy everything that is published, so they must buy the best they can afford on a subject. Should a library buy ten copies of a best seller or one copy of three more expensive titles which might appeal to ten or five or only one reader? Miss Letts advised that the better type of material be made available - - people will find they do like it once they have an opportunity to try it.

Second, there is the need to build an all-round collection - all fields of knowledge must be represented.

Third, the needs of the individual community must be considered. Each librarian must study his own community, not only those residents who now use the library but potential readers as well. He must protect the rights of minority groups, but he must also protect the rights of the majority against organized and vocal minorities. Everybody feels qualified to say what his neighbours and their children are going to have the right to read, but the same person would be the first to object if someone told him or his children what to read. The librarian must be on the alert for pressure groups within the library and the community. He should not hide behind safe material and try to avoid trouble by buying nothing controversial. He should also be on guard against being influenced by his own personal bias.

The second speaker was Sister Francis Dolores, Mount St. Vincent College, presenting the point of view of the College and University libraries. She spoke as follows:

"I agree with Leon Carnovsky and Lester Asheim that there is a difference between the terms Book Selection and Censorship, though their results may be the same - the non-provision of a book. In Asheim's distinction, the major characteristic which makes for the all-important difference is that the Book Selector's view is always positive while that of the Censor is always negative. The Censor anticipates reasons for rejecting the book; the Selector is seeking to recognize any values that will overshadow its objections.

In this term of reference, I submit that the question of book selection or censorship in a university or college library is largely irrelevant. Any undue subjective influence on the building of the book collection in an institution of higher learning is balanced if not cancelled out by the very procedure which book selection follows. The University librarian is held responsible for seeing that a well-coordinated, systematic plan of selection is established and maintained, but responsibility for the actual selection of materials is generally divided between him and his staff on the one hand, and the faculty on the other. The library committee, if there is one, may also share in the responsibility though this is concerned primarily with the participation of the committee in determining general policies of acquisition and in allocating funds. The members of the faculty are usually charged with the responsibility of selecting materials in support of courses and programmes of research, whereas the librarian and library staff are held responsible for selecting general reference and bibliographical tools, extracurricular books and recreational reading--all this of course, within the framework and objectives of the university itself.

Since no library can afford to acquire or house everything that is printed or even reviewed favourably, we have to count on two factors (1) judicious book selection in accordance with the ~~objectives~~ objectives of the educational institution involved and (2) the integrity of the persons who are free to select the materials that will help round out the library collections. A propos of this is the paper entitled "The Library's responsibility in Free Communication" by E. W. McDiarmid who was formerly University Librarian and is presently Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Minnesota. He says that there is no freedom without responsibility. "Libraries must have freedom because they have responsibilities that they must discharge to society. As long as they are to the best of their ability carrying out these responsibilities carefully, honestly and sincerely, they must have intellectual freedom." I think this sums up the whole attitude toward book selection in the university library. As Mr. McDiarmid points out: "Freedom is not license without limitation. Academic freedom does not give the professor the right to spread falsehood or misinformation in his classroom. The guarantees of freedom are not designed to aid the irresponsible. They are designed to protect the responsible person, even if he be misguided or misinformed."

The University library should stand as a bastion of reliable information within the subject fields relevant to a particular institution and should try to collect the most significant works regardless of the point of view expressed. This is not to equate truth with error, but as Dr. Jarrett remarked in his recent article on "The Morality of Books" (Library Journal, Feb. 1, 1960) "part of what it is to know truth is to know the important, relevant errors." For example, a book may express views which are admittedly wrong and even vicious but if by reason of its historical significance or its influence on society, it has made a difference in our contemporary world, the expression of these ideas becomes an important document for the university library. So it is that in meeting the requirements of certain courses, the university library will make available materials which because they are socially, economically, religiously or politically unorthodox, would be considered vicious or subversive by other standards.

In the selection of modern novels for collateral reading in university literature courses or for extracurricular and recreational reading, there is not the same basis of conflict as is often experienced in public library set-ups. Usually it is the practice of faculty members to include in their lists only authors whose literary importance justifies inclusion; and for librarians to select only those which are sufficiently worthwhile and well-written to justify spending the University's funds. One standard of selection is the aesthetic approach which rejects as quickly the religious novel which derives its appeal not from its universal meaning but from the feelings it invokes in a particular group of readers, as it rejects also the current novel which injects so-called "realism" for the same reason. It is sometimes difficult for discerning book selectors to justify their choice of another group of contemporary books which though not actually well written, do have literary standing (e.g. Dreiser, Farrell, and others). On the other hand, there are the genuine works of art which nevertheless take as their central theme a sinful world with its sinful people and their sinful acts. This "total vision of reality" is valid material for the artist in his relentless search into what happens to a human soul as it courses through event after event. This idea is treated in the works of Dostoevsky, Proust, Joyce, Lawrence, Eliot, Undset, Greene and others of our own decade. This reading is not "milk for babes" and there is always the danger of possible abuse by immature undergraduates or others whose actual maturity derives from an interest in the sensational or the currently-talked-about theme. However, the fact of the matter is as Cardinal Newman implied in his "Idea of the University", the contemplation of truly powerful literary and artistic expressions of the "vision of reality" is a necessary component of liberal education.

As a case in point, The Catholic Church, which in its recognized role as solicitous Mother to her children and competent legislator for its members seeks to protect them from books which attack faith and morals, is slow to pass judgment on works of the imagination. As Father Harold C. Gardiner, Literary Editor of AMERICA, has pointed out in his recent work

on the subject - "The notion of 'condemned Art' is not one congenial to the Catholic tradition because this tradition has always known that art is not something that can be approached through the easy categories of 'condemnation' and 'approval'. The Church prohibits distinctly only books which are explicitly obscene or subversive of the Faith. It leaves judgment on other books to be determined by circumstances of person, place and environment, always of course under the internal law of conscience which is binding on everyone."

Books on the Index are in a category by themselves but contrary to popular opinion, the Church's Index of Prohibited Books is not a heterogeneous catalogue of all the banned books which have ever made the headlines. It is merely a list of a little over 4,000 titles covering a period of almost four centuries which have been condemned after due examination because they pose a threat to faith and morals. The largest number was prohibited in the 17th century and the majority of titles appearing on the Index are theological works of no particular interest to the average reader today. Only eleven novelists, and these mostly continental, have been listed for all their works. So far, only four American authors, very minor ones who are unread and unknown today, have been listed on the Index. In fact, many Catholics and indeed some canonists feel that the Index will soon be in for a real revision because so many of its titles have become obsolete. In the meantime, Catholics accept without embarrassment the jurisdiction of the Church to legislate in such matters, and the Church on her side readily grants permission to the student or scholar to read for legitimate purposes any of the books prohibited for general readership. I need hardly add that these proscriptions are binding only on Catholic librarians working in a Catholic institution. A Catholic librarian employed in a public library or other secular institution can neither exploit his position for religious propaganda nor impose Catholic restrictions upon non-Catholic readers.

The final speaker was Professor A. W. MacKay, who spoke on the law as it relates to censorship. He said that freedom is not absolute. In common law, a man is free to do anything except that which is prohibited by law - free to write and print and read whatever he wishes except that which is prohibited by law. Only the federal jurisdiction can impose censorship.

There are two prime reasons for censorship (1) national security and (2) to suppress evil and to promote and protect public standards of decency and morals. This is solely a matter for the federal government. There is very little law concerning censorship. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have made it fairly clear that the provinces do not have the right to legislate so as to prevent freedom of speech or the press. Nobody in our society has the right to impose censorship for censorship's sake.

The following are the official channels for imposing censorship: (1) The Criminal Code relating to the use of the mails to distribute immoral or obscene material. What is immoral or obscene is to be determined by the Court. (2) The Custom Tariff Act prohibits the importation into Canada of books, pictures etc. of an immoral character. The nature of what constitutes "of an immoral character" is again for the Court to decide.

Section 150 of the Criminal Code makes it an infraction of law to "print, make, publish, circulate or distribute ... any matter of an obscene character". This provision has led to considerable difficulty in the courts, so last year a definition of obscenity was enacted. This definition has been widely quoted and is known to those present. It is extremely difficult to interpret in relation to a particular work. Prior to 1959, almost any classic could be made the subject of conviction on the basis of any section lifted from context. The significant phrase in the new definition is "the dominant character of which ...". Another important change is that (in addition to sex) crime, horror, cruelty and violence are included.

There are still two main defects in the law: (1) No conviction shall be made if it can be established that the work was intended for the public good and that the matter referred to as obscene does not go beyond what serves the public good. According to this the intention of the work is to be determined by the judge. There are no standards and there is no room for the testimony of experts. (2) The old definition of obscenity has not been done away with - whether the tendency of the work in question is to deprave or corrupt those whose morals are open to such immoral influences and into whose hands such a publication may fall. No attempt is made to define who may be corrupted, or how abnormal such a person may be. This makes an unfair test. What is depravity? The law does not say.

In summing up, Professor MacKay said he felt there should be less concern with censorship and more with book selection in the sense of a positive approach, encouraging the reader to read good literature. Librarians should select those books which have most to contribute to those who read them.

The Chairman then called for discussion.

Father Cotter made the following points: (1) Librarians are endowed with tremendous integrity in their personal and professional lives; censorship will then be treated in an intelligent way. (2) We have a definite responsibility as librarians on every level; we cannot dodge this; we cannot dodge our responsibility to young people.

Mr. Harlow asked what should be the attitude of librarians toward Boards and Committees set up in various provinces to exert pressure. Should librarians agree to sit on such Boards? Professor MacKay felt that legislation setting up such boards is not constitutional as censorship is a purely federal matter. He felt, however, that by sitting on such boards, librarians might exercise a cautionary influence.

With reference to the librarian's responsibility to youth, Professor MacKay said that it is necessary to determine when a youth becomes an adult. If one shelters youth until a given age will not the effect of the works he has been sheltered from just be postponed. Sister Francis Dolores felt that in a University certain books should be kept only for seniors. Mrs. Cooke suggested that parents be left some of the responsibility for deciding what their children should read.

Miss Letts read from the Ontario Library Review the proceedings of the 1952 Conference of the Ontario Library Association referring to the Attorney General's Committee on Obscene and Indecent Literature, to which the Ontario Library Association had asked to have a librarian appointed.

Miss Martin suggested that libraries are not the only sources of books. In the matter of shielding immature minds from certain works, what libraries do not supply can often be obtained from book stores. Miss MacDormand asked whether the largest outcry did not come from those who wanted books suppressed but from those who are critical of the library's refusal to supply such books as Lolita and Peyton Place.

The discussion concluded with Miss Letts summing up as follows: If the librarian rejects a book because he is afraid people will object, he is wrong; if he buys it only because people want it, he is also wrong.

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-----POSITIONS

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Minimum salary: \$5000.00. Full family travel expenses and half total moving expenses will be provided for the successful applicant.

Applications should be addressed to:

Chief Librarian
Macdonald Memorial Library
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

(Printed from a panel discussion, APLA Conference, May 20, 1960)

Dr. H. P. Moffatt, Deputy Minister of Education for Nova Scotia, was Chairman of this panel discussion. Taking part were Miss Marian Gardiner, Chief Librarian, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, and Mrs. Abbie Lane, Halifax alderman and member of the Halifax Regional Library Board.

In opening the discussion, Dr. Moffatt spoke of the responsibilities of trustees as seen from a Provincial point of view. The type of library operated by the Provincial Government is quite different from regional libraries which are operated by local boards. He stressed the value of local government of libraries. The provincial concern, he felt, is chiefly that members of local boards be just, responsible, intelligent persons. He then called upon Mrs. Lane to speak.

Mrs. Lane said that a library exists because there is a need for it in a community. People want to read a variety of things. All must be served from children to the learned. She said that in 1945 the Civic Community Planning Committee in Halifax considered the need for improved library service to the city. At that time, the Halifax City Library was housed in the City Hall; an output of 9¢ per capita was spent on it annually.

Mrs. Lane felt that the responsibility of the trustee extends to finding suitable accommodation for the library, one in keeping with the needs of the community; also, to see that it is staffed by qualified staff. The trustee also has the responsibility of filling the library with materials necessary to fill the needs of the community. All these things must be done while keeping in mind the economic needs of the community.

The Chairman then called on Miss Gardiner to answer the question: "What do librarians expect of their trustees?"

Miss Gardiner began by quoting from the ALA Bulletin, an article which told of two schools of librarians - one type tells the trustees what to do - the other type asks them what to do.

Miss Gardiner felt that the librarian should adopt a sympathetic attitude toward trustees, while the trustee should communicate frequently with the librarian. The library board should set policies and appoint a librarian to carry them out.

Miss Gardiner then quoted from Public Library Administration by J. A. Lowe, who recommends that only by the greatest co-operation between librarian and trustee can the best library service be secured.

The Librarian must be a member of the board ex officio, and a member of all library committees. He should be present when the library budget is being discussed. Library policies must be set by the Board, but only in communication with the librarian.

Miss Gardiner then outlined the duties of trustees as set forth in the Guidebook for Trustees for North Carolina. Trustees should form a liason between the community and the library; they should ask themselves what the library is doing and what more it can do; what the community is trying to do and how well the library service can fit in with this; they should ask who uses the library and who are not using it who could do so.

Miss Gardiner then mentioned the value of such things as National Library Week, the participation of libraries in school work, adult education, service to business, etc.

Mrs. Lane felt that the librarian should attend all meetings of the library board, in an advisory capacity, but that for his own sake should not be a voting member. Miss Gardiner agreed.

Dr. Moffatt then asked whether the Board should appoint all staff, or should appoint only the chief librarian and let him choose the rest of the staff. Mrs. Lane felt that the Board should put its seal of approval on all appointments, but that these should be made by the librarian. Dr. Moffatt asked whether members of the library Board should be members of the Municipal Finance Committee. Mrs. Lane felt that the Board as a whole should not be members but that the Municipal Finance Committee should be represented on the Board, by someone who has a real knowledge of the over-all expenditure of the municipality. Miss Gardiner felt that Board members should be appointed because they are interested in libraries, not just because they hold the purse strings. Mrs. Lane felt that there was much value in county councillors being members of library Boards.

Dr. Moffatt asked what the library Board should do to get the feeling of whether the library is meeting the needs of the community. Miss Cameron said that a statistical sampling by the Halifax Memorial Library had shown that the library was most used by those who lived nearest it.

Miss Gardiner spoke of staff and salaries and of the competition for librarians. It was felt, by the group, that these were problems for a nation-wide body such as the Canadian Library Association. Mrs. Lane felt that an over-all salary scale is a very desirable thing.

The question was asked whether library Boards should set down policy in written form, as a type of bluebook for new trustees. Miss Wallace felt this would be very valuable and that libraries aim at this but may not get it done. Mrs. Lane felt that matters of internal administration should not become a fixed law.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. - Mrs. T.M. Lothian, Queen Charlotte High School, reports: "Charlottetown has certainly taken a step forward in appointing recently, for the first time, two full-time librarians in its two High Schools, with salary and status of teachers. Both schools have enrolments of about six hundred and include grades 7 to 10. The librarian at the Birchwood High School is a well-qualified teacher-librarian who has had a good deal of experience in public Library work in Charlottetown. Until last year I had been out of professional library work for a number of years, but have now taken the position of librarian at the Queen Charlotte High School.

In addition to providing full-time library service instead of part-time in the high schools, on our urgent recommendation, the Charlottetown School Board in January 1960, through the superintendent of city schools, provided \$500 each for books and magazines in the high schools, and lesser amounts to the five elementary schools.

In one elementary school there is in operation a fine new small central library for which books have been purchased almost entirely by the school through monies raised by various projects. In a second school a similar library project is underway. The other three, spurred on by this move of the School Board, are becoming school library conscious and all will have central libraries before long. When libraries are established, the School Board, which provides space and equipment, will provide custodians on a part-time basis at least in the initial stages. Since I am now library consultant to these schools, I hope to be instrumental in getting these elementary libraries off to a good start.

You may be wondering from what source the books have come for our high school libraries, one of which is seven years old and the other three years. In the beginning the Prince Edward Island Libraries provided a nucleus from their stock, many of which books were by no means new. Each year the librarians receive a few books from this same source. These books are on more or less permanent loan, on call if requested at Headquarters. And of course much guidance has been given by Miss Cullen of Prince Edward Island Libraries. Individual contributions, some from local associations, and monies from school and student council funds have provided the rest of the books, by no means enough to give effective library service.

In the three schools with libraries the interest and use of the libraries by pupils is most satisfactory, and the teachers are becoming aware of the services and are motivating pupils in their use of reference and other materials available.

As a Book Week project at the Queen Charlotte High School we are holding, for the second year, a Book Fair for parents, teachers, pupils, librarians and all interested persons. Some four or five hundred books suitable for teen-agers to pre-school children will be on display for three days in the library. Publicity for this is being given through the high school pupils who visit the library in classes, as well as individually, and through all the Home and School Associations. Pupils in 3 of the 6 Grade seven classes are making posters for the Book Fair in connection with their art classes. During Book Week, too, I shall be interviewed on local TV concerning the School Libraries in Charlottetown."

DARTMOUTH, N.S. - The Dartmouth High School Library, with Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald in charge, is being reorganized and recatalogued with the assistance of Miss Shirley Coulter, Supervisor of School Libraries. Mrs. Macdonald has been adding to the existing collection, particularly in the fields of history and fiction, and feels that the library will be well-used. The children have been borrowing books regularly to read at home and the teachers are cooperating by giving their classes specific assignments which they must work on by using the books in the library. The library is classroom size, adequate for the present, but there are hopes for a larger library room in the future.

WINDSOR, N.S. - The Supervisor of School Libraries has also been working with schools in the Windsor area. In the new Windsor Regional School, which includes grades 7 to 12, the library room is small and shelf space obviously inadequate already. However, Mr. Williams, the principal, hopes to add shelving later on. The present collection has been classified and additions to it will be made in the future. The visit of the Brett-Macmillan bookmobile early in November gave the principal and teachers an opportunity to see books available from this company which would be useful additions to the school library.

Mrs. Grace Wallace, Supervisor of the Windsor Public Schools, and an active Home and School Committee under Mrs. Michael King have been working to reorganize the school library located in the former Windsor Academy building. The room is a large one with plenty of shelf space for an expanding collection. At the moment, the collection includes a number of history, science and reference books but the fiction and other subject fields need considerable building up. Through a book buying committee of the Home and School Association, books for the Primary to Grade 3 levels will be added to the collection first of all.

ST. PETER'S, N.S. - Report from Miss Margaret Madden, teacher at the St. Peter's School, about their Young Canada's Book Week project: "Each year we borrow a selection of books from the Teachers' Library, as well as a number from various publishing companies. These are put on display at an afternoon and evening tea during which the parents and teachers have a chance to look at the books. The proceeds of the tea are used to buy books for the school library. Many of the parents order books for Christmas from the ones displayed. This year we also put on a little play entitled "Justice for Books"."

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SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

A. P. L. A. SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The 1960 annual report of the Canada Council states; "Although the Council recognizes the great needs of Canadian Libraries, both university and public, it has so far felt that the funds available are not sufficient to enable it to be of general assistance." But during the fiscal year 1959-60 alone the Canada Council gave \$42,800 in grants: to assist the C.L.A. in microfilming New Brunswick newspapers; to assist in holding Canadian Library Week; to set up a library system in the Yukon; and to continue the pilot project of the York County Regional Library, N. B. More recently, the Council gave \$4,000 for the current monthly Canadian index to periodicals and documentary films.

Apart from assistance given by the Council, Canadian sources for financial support of library projects are scarce indeed. The Canadian Library Research Foundation is designed to provide an additional source of funds. It has been incorporated under the federal Companies Act to provide scholarships and fellowships in the field of library education, and to provide grants to improve library services. These terms can be extended to include support for innumerable worthy projects. A few may be specified: a twelve-year cumulative volume of the Canadian index to periodicals, an endowment fund for Young Canada's Book Week, a survey of Canadian library resources. Worthy projects would be characterized by the objective of improving library services, and not the improving of librarians' status, either as individuals or as a profession.

The first annual meeting of the Foundation was held in June at the Joint Conference in Montreal. Attending, as members of the Foundation, were members of the 1959-60 C.L.A. Council; also present by invitation were members of the 1960-61 council. Membership is restricted to the current Council, plus 18 individuals, firms or associations to be selected by the Foundation, and three of the original five applicants for the Charter. Five directors were elected as follows: Robert M. Hamilton, President; John H. Archer, Vice-President; Neal Harlow, Edna Hunt, and Elizabeth H. Morton.

The Directors were charged by the membership to investigate the hiring of a professional fund-raising firm to conduct a campaign on behalf of the Foundation. The Directors also have the responsibility of selecting 18 persons, firms or corporations to complete the membership. From this roster will be chosen the future Board of Directors and officers. The Foundation will therefore be a joint enterprise of librarians and representatives of business, commerce, public service and the professions.

The Directors will welcome suggestions or applications for the 18 other memberships. Acceptance of membership will not imply any expectation of personal or company donations as a condition of membership. In fact, there isn't even a membership fee. We need a strong roster for other and obvious reasons. The most pressing one is to strengthen a money-raising campaign. Association with the C.L.R.F., we believe, should confer a measure of mutual distinction through co-operative support of a worthwhile endeavour.

Robert M. Hamilton, Chairman.

— OPPORTUNITIES —

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THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION offers three \$1000 scholarships for the academic year 1961-62 to be used for graduate study in special librarianship leading to a degree at an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

Those eligible include college graduates working in a special library, or with experience in a special library, or recent college graduates or college seniors wishing to enter the special library profession.

Applicants must have a definite interest in, and aptitude for, special library work and a sincere intent to contribute to the profession; high scholastic standing throughout college, financial need, and provisional admittance to an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

Applications may be obtained from the Executive Secretary, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, New York.

These must be in the hands of the Chairman, Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, New York by February 15, 1961.

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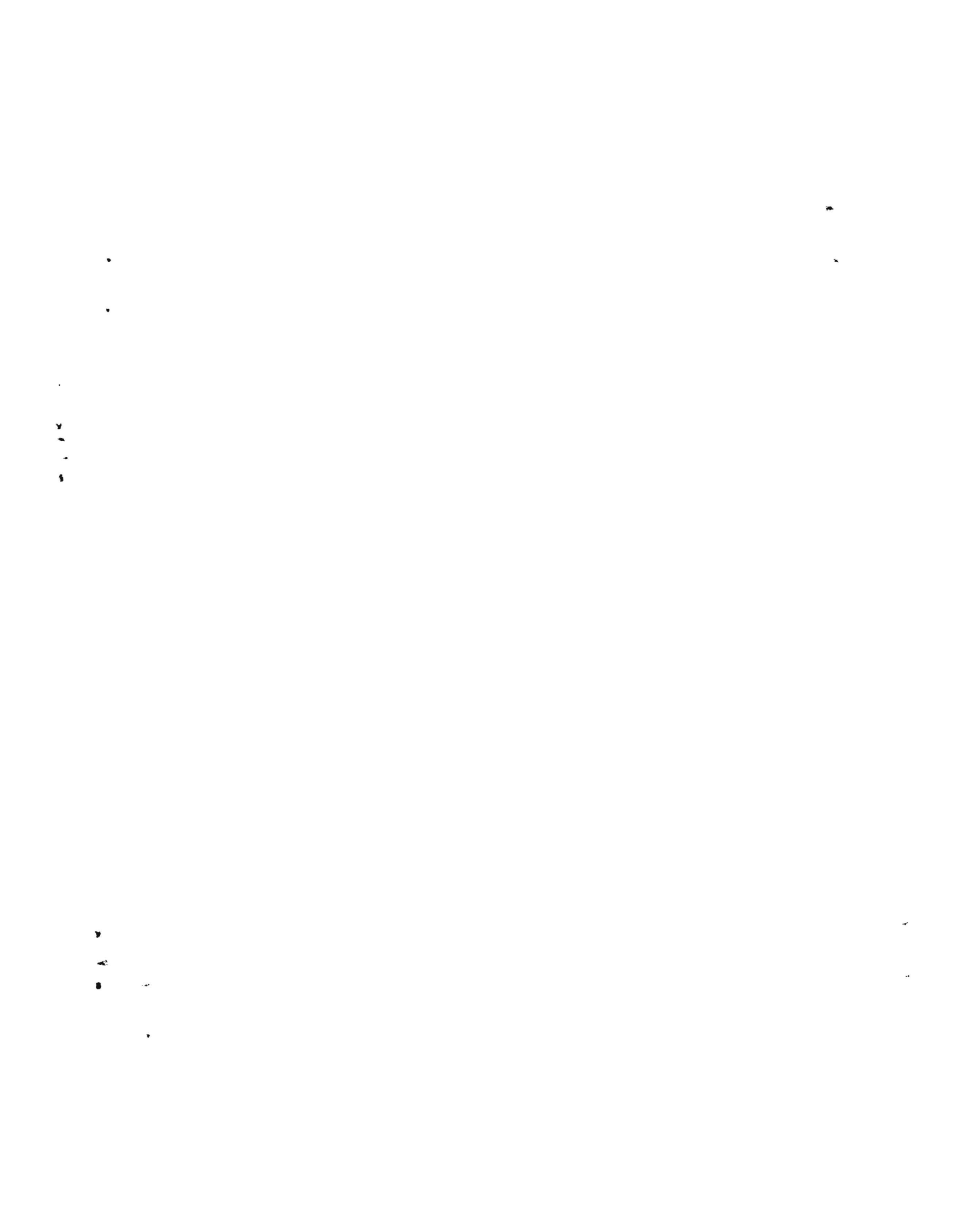
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND has a position open for experienced Periodicals Librarian. Fifth year degree and experience with periodicals essential. Faculty status, liberal contributory plan, one month's annual leave.

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