

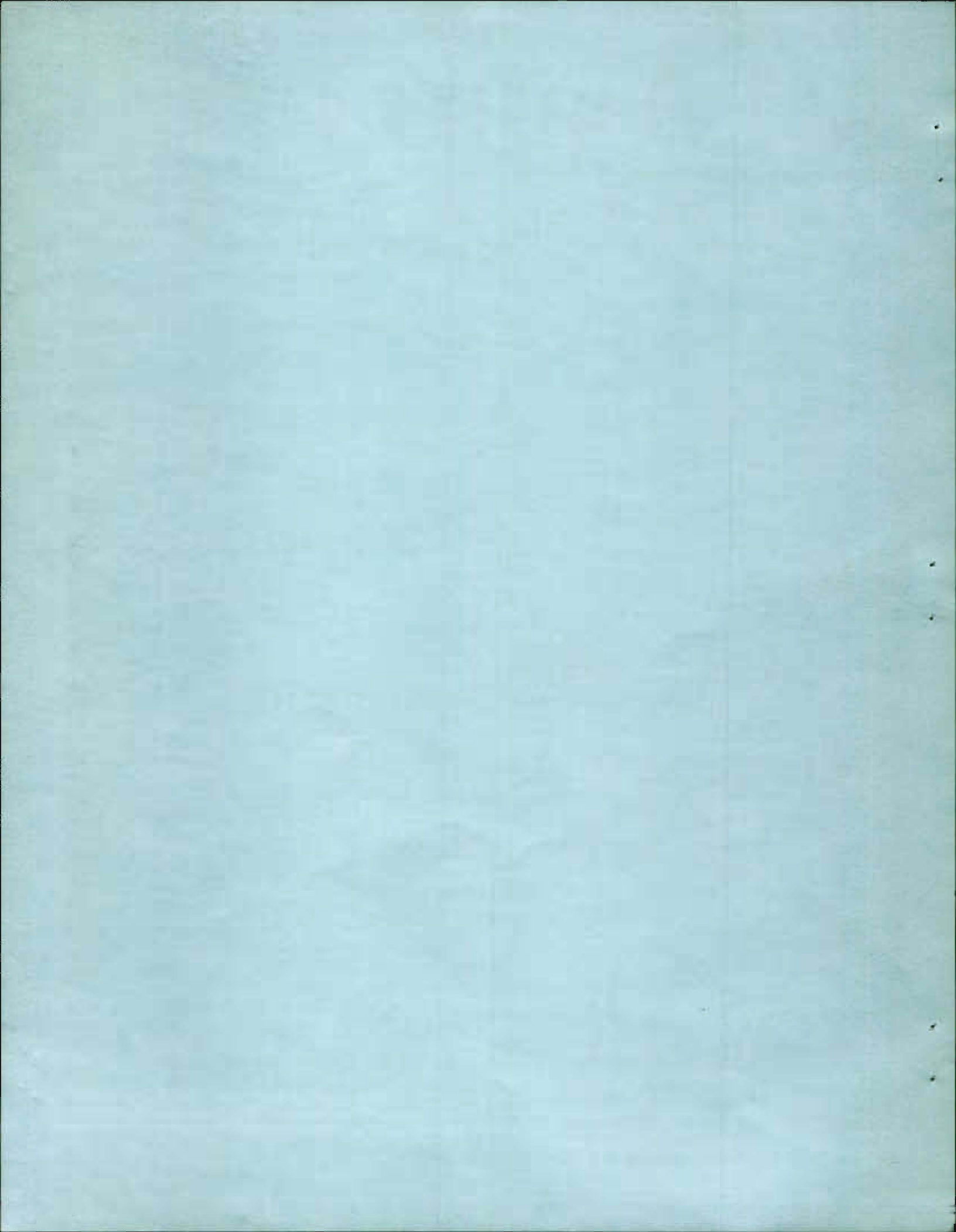
MLA BULLETIN

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 21 NUMBER 4 SUMMER 1957



PROVINCIAL BUILDING - CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Construction begun 1837. Cornerstone laid 1843. Built of Nova Scotia grey free-stone cut by hand - Old Colonial in design. Has the proud distinction of having the Fathers of Confederation hold their first meeting in its Council Chamber. Contains the Legislative Assembly, the Court House, Judges' Chamber, offices of the Lieutenant Governor, and the former Legislative Council Chamber.



MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN

Volume 21, Number 4

Summer, 1957

Editor: Miss Evelyn Campbell, Nova Scotia Research Foundation
P.O. Box 1027, Halifax, N.S.

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Editorial (By the President)	MLA Conference - Articles
Notes of Interest, Personals, Book Review	CLA Conference - Reports
Provincial Building - P.E.I.	Dr. Burns Martin
MLA Conference - Minutes	Library Literature Notes

This is the season for lotus-eating, and many of us have been happy to dwell for a while in a land where indexes are not, and where catalogues and checklists are no more. Inevitably, however, after a period, there comes a day when, instead of passing by on the other side when we see a library, we pause, perhaps hesitate for a while, but finally walk briskly in, and smiling like a recruiting poster picture of a librarian, announce to anyone who will lend an ear that we too have read a book and belong to "that happy band, that band of brothers" (or more usually sisters) whose mission in life is to entice as many other people as possible into doing the same!

That is the outward and visible sign that we are once again ready for whatever faces us in our work in the year ahead. There will, of course, be discouragements; there will sometimes be demands greater than we feel we are capable of measuring up to, but because we have an abiding belief in the worthwhileness of our work, because we are committed to the task of doing our share, no matter how seemingly insignificant it may be, in promoting and enlarging its sphere, they will but spur us on to greater effort.

In our Association, too, there is the challenge to make it count for something more than just another organization with high sounding aims. Greater than its achievements could possibly be in the short span of its existence so far, are its potentialities, but achievements there most certainly are, and greater achievements there will be, if, individually and collectively, we devote time and energy to it. Since the best measure of any association is the kind of people who take part in and support it, we must see to it that our Association is strengthened this year by our contribution to it. The kind of association it will be then at the end of the year will depend on how much of ourselves we have put into it, for we must build it as we build everything else of value in life, not by passive well-wishing, but by dreams and by ideals and by daily work.

Jessie B. Mifflin

.... Of Interest

The Union Carbide Canada Limited for the past three years has sponsored a series of scholarships for Canadian students in science and engineering.

"These scholarships are now held by 49 young men and women studying in 19 universities across Canada. Of these students, 17 are working toward their degrees in engineering, 17 are in science and the others are enrolled in such varied subjects as architecture, economics, history, home economics, nuclear energy, and political science. The 17 high-school graduates who are this year's winners will each receive \$500. a year for the duration of their course. When the fourth group of winners is chosen next year, the Union Carbide Scholarship Plan will be in full operation with 60 undergraduate scholars attending universities each year". Union Carbide Newsletter, Nov. 29, 1956.

Of interest to the Atlantic provinces is the fact that the following universities are participating in the program: University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S., St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., and Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland.

We should like to think that this wise and generous scholarship plan will be extended some day to the field of librarianship, a profession of whose increasing importance, large companies and corporations are now becoming aware.

The "Recent Grads" group of the Halifax University Women's Club, has compiled a mimeographed booklet on the scholarships available to students in the Atlantic area. This publication has been distributed to high schools and private schools in the four provinces and to the Departments of Education.

The Canadian Federation of University Women has awarded a grant of \$350. to Miss Eileen Connolly, Children's Librarian of the Pictou County Regional Library. This grant will be spent on children's books to replace those lost in the fire of last March.

The second "Festival of the Arts" was held at Tatamagouche August 9-12, 1957. It is gratifying to the library profession that one of our members, Miss Shirley Coulter, wrote a play for children, "The Minstrel who Married a Princess", which was presented on two programs at the Festival.

Miss Alberta Letts, President of the Canadian Library Assoc., and Director of Provincial Libraries for Nova Scotia, appeared on the CBC TV program "Careers" on August 16, 1957. The CLA film, "The Librarian" was shown, and Miss Letts answered a number of questions on library work asked by the interviewer, Mr. Graham Allan.

..... Personals

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James MacEacheron, Fredericton, on the birth of a son, August 1, 1957 - Ian Bailie.

Miss Diana Arnison, former librarian of the Naval Research Establishment, Dartmouth, was married to Flight Lieutenant Just Letellier de St. Just, on August 17, 1957. The Bulletin extends the warmest wishes for every happiness.

Miss Annabel Ross, B.L.S., McGill, 1957, has become the librarian of the Naval Research Establishment.

Miss Shelagh Keene, B.L.S., McGill, 1957, has joined the staff of the Reference Division of Dalhousie University.

Miss Mary Brown, Children's Librarian for three years with the Cape Breton Regional Libraries, has joined the staff of the Provincial Library in Halifax.

CANADIAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT - (Review) By H. W. Ganong

Hamilton, Robert M. comp.

Canadian book prices current, 1950-1951. [1st ed.] Toronto, McClelland and Stewart [1957].

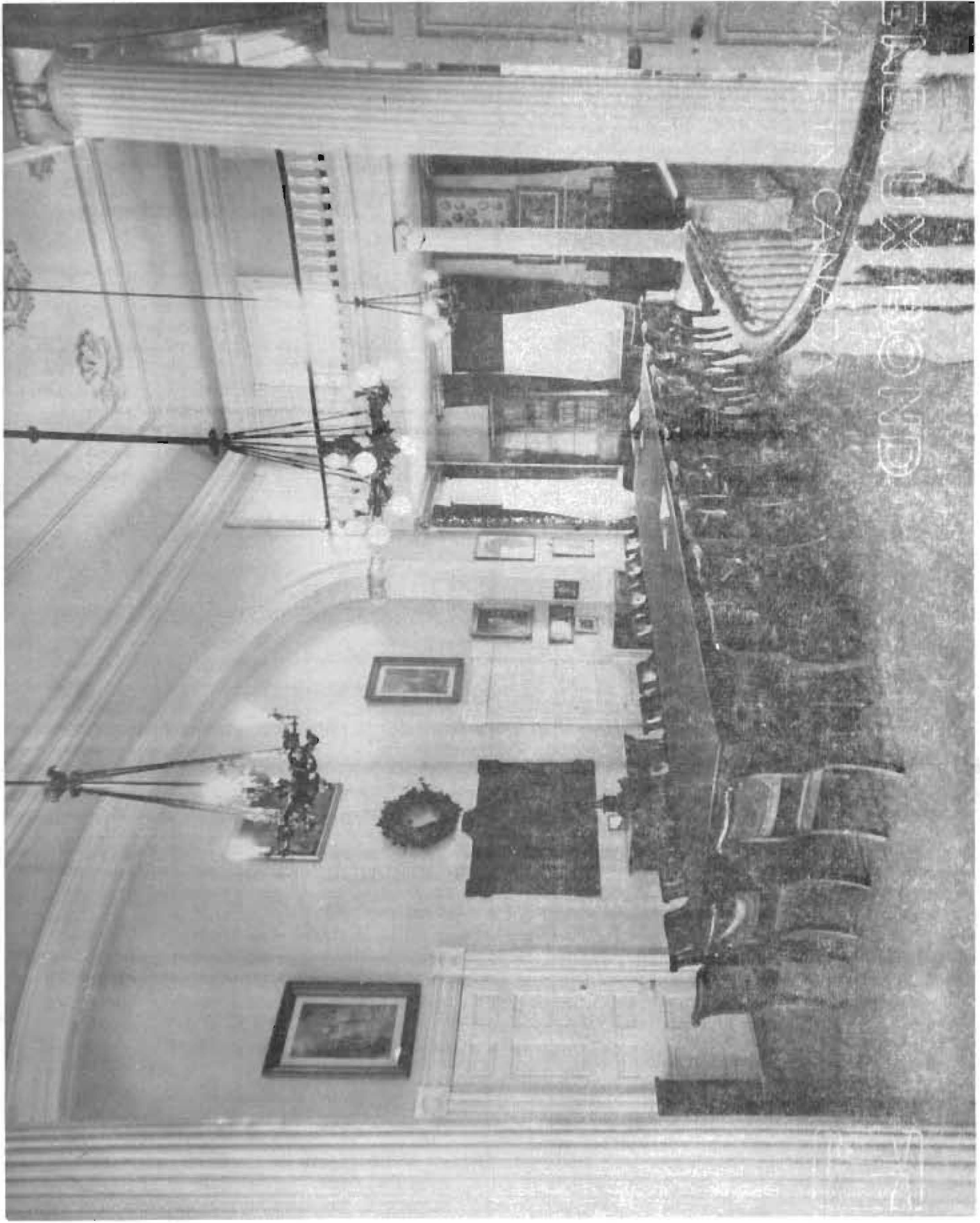
x, 158 p. 22 cm. \$10.00

In Canadian Book Prices Current, Robert Hamilton, who is librarian of the Library of Parliament in Ottawa, and Editor of Canadian Quotations, again makes a valuable contribution to the retrospective field of our Canadian literary heritage.

This is the first book of its kind in Canada and the Canadian counterpart of Book Prices Current (London) and American Book Prices Current (New York). It contains approximately 5000 entries and 8000 prices. The list includes items valued at \$2.50 or over - a variety of works such as books, periodicals, and government documents. Single maps and unpublished manuscripts are omitted. As the author states in his preface "the listings include author, title, place and year of publication, edition, number of pages wherever useful, name of dealer or source, price ... condition, and other relevant facts". The book is of attractive format, being printed in two-column style with clear easy-to-read type. The publications of this book may be considered a milestone in Canadian bibliographical development and the author is to be congratulated upon the completion of a work invaluable to bookseller and librarian alike.

To the librarian it will be of great help as a guide to the median prices of rare and out-of-print Canadiana which he may wish to purchase. It will also be a most useful tool for the librarian who must for one reason or another, attempt to evaluate items in

(Continued on page 86)



Confederation Chamber - Provincial Building - Charlottetown, P.E.I.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. (By Miss Jean Gill)

The Provincial Building at Charlottetown, claiming as it does the proud distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation, is unique among the government buildings in Canada. In the year 1837, the necessity for a suitable building to provide proper accommodation for the House of Assembly was pointed out by the Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, and steps were immediately taken to procure such a building. Of the plans and estimates submitted, those of Isaac Smith, Esq., Architect of Charlottetown, were chosen.

Sir Hedeley Vere Huntley, the Lieutenant Governor, laid the corner stone of the building, in an impressive ceremony on May 16, 1843. On the stone, which contained coins of the realm in a glass vial, was the inscription, "The first stone of this Building was laid by His Excellency, Sir Hedeley Vere Huntley, Knight, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and the sixth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria." A salute was then fired, after which His Excellency addressed the large crowd in attendance.

The Provincial Building which took four years to build, is constructed of Nova Scotia gray freestone, cut by hand and set in place by skilled workmen. Both the exterior, with its massive pillars and porticos, and the interior, with its large plaster cornices, centre pieces, large fluted columns, arches, and other ornamental work are "Old Colonial" in design. The cost was 15,000 pounds, and the building was completed in June, 1847.

In addition to the wide entrance hall and broad stairway, with its several landings, the east end of the first floor contains the Court House and the Judges' Chambers. The other rooms on that floor were occupied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Judge of Probate, the Colonial Treasurer, the Surveyor General, and the Prothonotary. The east end of the second floor was set apart for the House of Assembly. This large chamber, with a gallery level with the floor of the third story, and a "sunlight" in the centre of the dome ceiling is an architectural gem. On the wall above, and on either side of the canopy of the Speaker's Throne, are portraits of fourteen Speakers of the House, from an early period of the history of the Colony down to the date of Confederation. These canvasses are the work of a distinguished Canadian artist, Robert Harris, C.M.G., R.C.A. Mr. Harris also painted the well known portrait "Fathers of Confederation". The chamber continues to serve its original purpose.

At the west end is a similar chamber, used by the Legislative Council until 1893, when that body was abolished. It was here in 1864, that the Fathers of Confederation held their first meeting, and in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of that meeting, the Government of Canada placed a beautiful bronze tablet, on which in raised letters are the names of the Fathers of Confederation and

MINUTES OF THE MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, 1957

The Maritime Library Association held its 18th annual conference in the Isle Royale Hotel, Sydney, Nova Scotia on May 24 and 25, 1957. Thirty-six members attended.

The first session opened at 9.15 a.m. on Friday, May 24 with James MacEacheron, President, in the chair.

Miss Ruby Wallace, on behalf of the staff of the Cape Breton Regional Library, hosts for the Conference, welcomed the delegates to Sydney and mentioned places of interest in the area which delegates might wish to visit after the conference.

Miss M.E. Cameron, Vice-president for Nova Scotia, welcomed the following new members from Nova Scotia: Miss Elizabeth Mennie, Bookmobile Librarian in the C.B. Regional Library; Miss Mary Fraser, Sydney Librarian and Assistant Director, C.B. Regional Library, (Miss Fraser has returned to Nova Scotia from the United States, where she had been doing library work.); and Sister Mary of Good Counsel, Circulation Librarian at Mt. St. Vincent College.

Mr. MacEacheron, representing the Province of New Brunswick, introduced Hubert Button, a member of the Moncton Public Library Board, who was attending an MLA conference for the first time.

There were no new members present from Prince Edward Island or Newfoundland.

Miss Dorothy Cullen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, then brought in the following slate of officers for 1957/58:

President: Miss Jessie B. Miffen, Assistant Director, Public Library Services, Newfoundland.
 Past President: Mr. James F. MacEacheron, Director, Central Library Services for New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
 Vice-president for Nova Scotia and President Elect:
 Mr. Douglas G. Lochhead, Chief Librarian, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
 Vice-president for Prince Edward Island:
 Miss Ena Murphy, P.E.I. Libraries, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Vice-president for Newfoundland:
 Miss Marjorie Mews, Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 Secretary-treasurer: Miss C. Isabel Abernethy, Librarian, Glace Bay Public Library, Glace Bay, N.S.
 Editor of the MLA Bulletin, and member ex officio: Miss Evelyn Campbell, Librarian, N.S. Research Foundation, Halifax, N.S.

Committee: Miss Dorothy Cullen, Chairman
 Miss Gladys Black
 Miss Ruth Miller

Miss Cullen moved the acceptance of this report and seconded by Miss Cameron, the report was passed.

Miss Abernethy moved that the minutes of the 1956 conference which had been published, with a few minor exceptions, in the Summer 1956 Bulletin, be adopted as read. Seconded by Miss Wallace this motion was carried.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing a balance in the bank of \$144.60, with one outstanding cheque for \$25.15, leaving an actual balance of \$119.45. Miss Abernethy moved the adoption of this report. Seconded by Father Stewart, the motion was carried.

Mr. Lochhead reported briefly on the work that had been carried on during the past year in connection with the problem of book-binding. He reported that, while no further action had been taken towards establishing a bindery in the Maritimes, there had been a continuing, if slight, interest in the subject during the past year.

One Halifax firm had been approached by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council with the question of the possibility of establishing a bindery as part of the firm's plant in the Maritimes. Nothing definite resulted from this. Recently material concerning the problem of book-binding in the Maritimes, with a letter from APEC, had been sent to eight binders in the Maritimes inviting interest. There had not yet been time for any replies to be received.

In response to questions from the floor, Mr. Lochhead emphasized the point that, if a bindery were established in the Atlantic Provinces, no library would be under any obligation to patronize it.

The President then appointed Miss Shirley Elliott as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee with power to add her own members.

The conference then divided into four interest groups - University, Special, Public, and Children's Libraries, for a brief informal discussion of problems of particular importance.

A coffee break followed.

At 11.00 a.m. the conference reconvened and the President asked Mr. Lochhead to introduce Mr. Stephen Branch, of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council Headquarters in Halifax, who spoke on the topic: "APEC and the MLA".

Mr. Branch thanked the Association for inviting him to speak, and went on to say that he felt that the role of APEC in the Maritime Provinces was becoming increasingly important. He spoke of the common interests of APEC and the MLA, in that the Maritime Library Association consists of people who are dedicated to serving the Atlantic region, as are the members of the Atlantic Provinces

Economic Council.

He proposed, he said, to speak of the aims and objectives of APEC, and of its relationship to existing organizations in the Maritimes. The Council came into being on a formal basis in 1954, although the concept of such a union had existed since the early 1900's. The parents of APEC were the business organizations and the governments of the four provinces.

Mr. Branch then outlined the four purposes of APEC: 1) To survey the factors and forces affecting the economic development of the Atlantic Provinces. This is a research phase which will utilize the resources and facilities of existing organizations including the member libraries of MLA. The findings of such research would be available to all members of the Council and to governments at all levels - Provincial, Municipal, etc.

2) To stimulate united action on matters of common concern and interest to the people of the region; an example of this was the Atlantic Apparel and Footwear Exhibit held in Halifax in the Spring of 1957 under the joint auspices of APEC and the Maritime members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. In this connection, i.e. co-operation and united action on common problems, there are four committees to deal respectively with Agriculture, Trade, Tourism, and Power.

3) To co-ordinate the efforts of existing organizations and agents within the region; to serve as a clearing house for information and ideas.

4) To act as an informational spokesman for the four Atlantic Provinces outside the region. To illustrate this point, Mr. Branch mentioned the work of APEC in preparing the Maritime Section of the book "Marketing in Canada".

The first need of APEC is to mobilize people with ideas and with faith in the Atlantic Provinces, people who will be willing to work for this cause, Mr. Branch continued. He emphasized that the Council needs the assistance of the MLA just as MLA can benefit from its identification with the Council. Professional people such as librarians can assist APEC by telling its story - its aims and objectives - and by assuming positions of leadership in the community to convey to others information about the work of APEC and its place in the life of the community.

The specific benefits to MLA of membership in APEC are that members of the Association may attend the meetings of the Council and send a voting delegate. The Association may also use the public relations services of APEC to publicize its work. Through co-operation between them, there is a mutual strengthening of the two organizations.

Mr. Branch mentioned the following specific areas of

co-operation: the proposed checklist of publications relating to the Atlantic Provinces to be prepared by the MLA. There is a need for libraries to reach out to the public. The checklist would be a means of doing this. There is a need for information about the Atlantic Provinces of which many people are not aware. By publishing and circulating a checklist the MLA would be making this need felt and also be filling that need.

At the close of his talk, Mr. Branch was asked whether there was any information published about APEC which could be distributed to university students. He replied that a brochure stating the aims of the Council had been published and was now being brought up-to-date.

There followed a discussion of the proposed checklist or current reading list of material relating to the Atlantic Provinces.

Father Stewart asked about the expense of printing and circulating such a list. Mr. Branch replied that, if the MLA prepared the list, the cost of printing, publication, and distribution could be arranged for through APEC. He also suggested that people be encouraged to go to libraries for the list, thus reducing the mailing costs.

Mr. MacEacheron suggested that special libraries be on the lookout for special material; otherwise Canadiana and the Canadian Index could be used as sources. Father Stewart proposed that a Committee be formed to list the demands to be made on any individual library as it is difficult for libraries to commit themselves until they know what is involved. Other members felt that such checking of publications would follow their normal library work.

It was then moved by Miss Cameron and seconded by Father Stewart that a committee be appointed to include Mr. Lochhead, Miss Elliott, Miss Campbell, Mr. MacEacheron, Mr. Boone, Miss Cullen, and Miss Miffen, to report back to the group while still in conference, the results of a discussion on the compilation of a current reading list of material to include books, pamphlets, certain government publications, and magazine articles relating to the Atlantic Provinces. Carried.

The conference then adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION, Friday, May 24, 2.00 p.m.

The business meeting was resumed at the afternoon session. Miss Campbell, Editor of the MLA Bulletin since the beginning of 1957, made her report.

She spoke of the excellent co-operation she had received from the members of the Association and expressed her appreciation. The costs of the Winter issue of the Bulletin were borne by the Nova Scotia Research Foundation and the Halifax Memorial Library;

the costs of the Spring issue were undertaken by the Foundation and the Provincial Libraries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The total cost to the Association for these two numbers was \$8.00.

The question of financing the Bulletin was then discussed with reference to the proportion of the expenses to be borne by the Association. Miss Wallace felt that the Association should not be dependent on individual libraries for something that is an Association venture. Miss Cameron felt that if the Bulletin were supported by various libraries, most of which are located in Halifax, it would always have to be published in Halifax. This is one reason for its need to be self-sustaining. Miss Campbell suggested that, as the MLA Bulletin is an undertaking closely associated with education, it might be possible to secure some moderate assistance from provincial education departments, but proposed that the present method of financing be continued until the Association feels more financially able to assume more responsibility.

The Editor asked that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. W.D. Cossaboom of the Fisheries Research Board, Technological Station, Halifax, for printing the Spring 1957 Bulletin and to Mrs. Marjorie McPhail for this arrangement, and for other assistance in editing the Bulletin.

It was suggested that terms of reference and an overall policy for the Bulletin should be planned ahead. A member asked whether reference books of interest might be included in the Bulletin. Miss Campbell said this could be done. The question of editorship for succeeding years was left for discussion by the Executive at the Fall meeting.

Miss Elliott moved a vote of thanks to Miss Campbell for her excellent work on the Bulletin since assuming the Editorship on the departure of Mr. Redmond. All members heartily concurred in this.

The matter of an increase in the annual membership fee was then brought up. Some members felt that, since the MLA was not yet prepared to assume responsibility for the publication of the Bulletin, no increase in fees was necessary at the present time. Miss Abernethy pointed out that there were other items, such as paying the expense of a speaker, which the Association was at present unable to afford. She felt that an annual fee of \$2.00 instead of the present \$1.00 would not be exorbitant. Miss Campbell mentioned other reasons in favour of an increase in the fees and made a motion that the membership fee for the Association be increased from the present \$1.00 annual fee to a \$2.00 annual fee. This was seconded by Miss Mifflen.

It was then pointed out that an increase in fees would require an amendment to the by-laws of the Association. Miss Campbell withdrew her original motion and moved that a special

committee be set up to amend the by-laws of the MLA to allow an increase in the annual membership fee. This was seconded by Miss Miffen. Carried. Miss Campbell named Miss Miffen to head a committee to look after the necessary amendment to the by-laws and report back to the conference, Miss Miffen to appoint her own committee.

The Secretary read a letter from APEC expressing appreciation of the support it had received from the MLA. She also displayed a copy of the framed Charter sent to the Association as a charter member of the Council.

It was moved by Father Stewart and seconded by Mr. Arsenault that the Association renew its membership in APEC. Carried.

The question of membership of the MLA as a chapter of the American Library Association, discussed at the 1956 conference, was resumed. Two changes in the MLA Constitution are required by the ALA. Miss Cullen read the necessary changes as published in the Spring 1957 Bulletin. They are:

Article III, Section 1, to be changed to read: "Any individual, institution, or other group may become a member on payment of the fees provided for in the by-laws", instead of

"Any individual, institution, or other group approved by the Executive Board may become a member on payment of the fees provided for in the by-laws".

Article IX, Section 1, to be added to read: "This Association may affiliate itself with any other library association and with any organization upon the consent of a majority of the membership, and may elect representatives and pay a membership fee required by the Constitution or by-laws of that association or organization".

The amendment to Article III, Section 1, was discussed first. There was a feeling among the members that such an amendment would not leave the Association any power to exclude undesirable persons from membership. It was then moved by Mr. Arsenault and seconded by Miss Cullen that the amendment to Article III, Section 1 of the by-laws be left open for further study and that a committee be appointed to study the matter further and report back to this conference. Carried. Mr. Arsenault was named chairman of the committee to study the amendment with power to appoint his own committee.

The adoption of the second amendment, the addition of a new Article IX, dealing with affiliation with other associations, was moved by Miss McDormand and seconded by Miss Black. Carried.

The main item of the afternoon's session was a panel discussion entitled "Books: Boquets and Beefs", chaired by Miss M.E.

Cameron. The members of the panel were D.G. Lochhead, Miss Mary Fraser, and John Gray of Toronto, President of the Macmillan Company of Canada.

This panel was taped and may be reproduced* in full in the Bulletin, but the highlights are recorded here as follows:

Miss Cameron in her introductory remarks observed that library conferences are often accused of ignoring the subject of books, but this is one conference against which this charge cannot be laid since we have a panel devoted to the subject of books.

She spoke of the flood of books at present being published - 30,000 titles in the United States and Britain in 1955, - 25,000 of them new titles. Some contend that too many books are being published, that publishers will put anything into print so long as it will sell. They refer to poor binding, inefficient distribution methods, and other deficiencies. On the other hand, there is praise for fine examples of the publisher's craft as shown in some of the new art books.

Miss Cameron then introduced the members of her panel who presented both praise and criticism of present-day publishing.

Mr. Lochhead began the discussion with the "Boquets". His defence was very interestingly presented and enlivened with quotations from eminent persons in the field of writing and publishing. The main points follow:

Our century is no different from other centuries. In the 18th and 19th centuries also, books in fashion were published to make money. We can ignore trashy books which cater to a certain public. Genuine publishers, however, are on the side of good books and good authors. Publishing is not a business for those who want to make easy money. More and better books are being published now than ever before. During 1956, the turnover of the publishing trade rose to almost \$2,000,000 over 1955. Twice as many books are published now as were published before the war. Publishers lose money on many of the books they publish. A few successes must pay for many failures. Therefore we should not scorn the best seller which pays for books of more lasting value which might not otherwise be published. Good publishers deserve our congratulations.

Books were more important to scholars in former days. They would deny themselves other things in order to purchase them. Now other things come higher on the list. People make use of public libraries, but libraries don't take the place of books in the home.

* Due to some mechanical difficulty, it has been impossible to procure the tape recording of this discussion. We regret this very much.

The Editor.

There is a value in promoting books, in making them fashionable. Mr. Lochhead quoted from J.B. Priestley concerning the lack of respect for books in England, a country which is usually considered far ahead of Canada in respect for books and reading. He felt that Priestley's charges against the English public would be even more applicable to Canadians.

Mr. Lochhead paid tribute to the publishers of worthwhile paper-backs, such as Penguin, Pelican, Evergreen, Grove, and others. Such publishers deserve the gratitude of libraries for bringing first-rate material to many and promoting the fine old habit of reading, by making books inexpensively available. He also paid tribute to the university presses which publish costly editions of the classics at reasonable prices. They also publish scholarly treatises which might not find a publisher elsewhere. In conclusion he paid tribute to publishers who nourish young authors, to those who publish translations of the classics. He mentioned the improvement in layout and design of books, the fine art and nature books published, and the high quality of the photographic reproductions.

Miss Fraser presented the "Beefs". Her presentation was in the form of a question and answer period with Mr. Gray, a summary of which follows:

Miss Fraser: Despite the great flood of material at present issuing from the presses, there are very few outstanding works, especially in fiction. Can publishers be blamed for this, or is fiction a dying art? Has the publisher learned that the public will read anything and is he therefore encouraging hack writers to turn out annually 900 pages of tripe?

Mr. Gray: Publishing is a business and has to operate within that framework. The balance sheet has to be on the credit side. There is a competition factor involved, but usually a publisher likes the books he publishes and thinks the author has potential. The worst type of paper-backs, though, have a corroding and debasing effect on publishing judgment.

Miss Fraser: Why not print older standard works which are in demand and hard to get?

Mr. Gray: There is the problem of getting a clear definition of what are standard works. This varies from area to area. For example, "The Highland Heart in Nova Scotia" for which there is a demand in Nova Scotia but not much demand elsewhere is one title in question. Also publishing costs have gone up so that reprinting sometimes costs two or three times the original price while the cream of the market has gone.

Miss Fraser: Why is there such a limited commissioning of titles such as biographies of Canadians like Des Barres, Haliburton, Joseph Howe, for school children?

Mr. Gray: There is a difficulty of finding an author to write such books. An experienced professional writer would be needed and he would have to do considerable research. It would be difficult for him to make a living from such work.

Miss Fraser: Hasn't the publisher a moral obligation to publish what is economically unprofitable, e.g. poetry? Is not that part of his role as a transmitter of our literary heritage and culture?

Mr. Gray: Most poets are failing to communicate. Their work appears to be a special private matter and they turn their backs on the public. Under such circumstances it is hard for a publisher to feel obliged to publish their work. Are librarians to treat publishers as purely business associates or as partners in the bringing of books to the public? If the latter is to be the attitude, then certain obligations devolve upon libraries to give certain support to publishers which at present they do not give.

Miss Fraser: Why is not more attention given to format, quality of paper, kind of type? There is the problem of overstuffed books which come out of the binding.

Mr. Gray: Experiments are going on concerning these problems, but costs are so high that there is a temptation to cut corners.

Miss Fraser: Why are worn plates used in reprint editions?

Mr. Gray: Again, it is a question of increasing costs. It is often a matter of issuing a reprint less good than the original or not reprinting at all.

Miss Fraser: Why are the plates in art books set so far in, that part of the plate must be covered in rebinding the book?

Mr. Gray: There is the question of attractiveness which has to be balanced against value for rebinding. These books have to appeal to the general public for a large part of their sales. In the case of books designed primarily for library use, the rebinding problem should be considered.

Miss Fraser: What about design of jackets? If the name of the artist appeared on the jacket, would it not make for higher artistry in the design?

Mr. Gray: The aim of the jacket is to sell the book. They are not intended to be works of art though they are not crass bad taste. It is doubtful whether putting the artist's name on the jacket would help.

Miss Fraser: What about the delay in getting popular books? Publishers seem loath to import in large quantities titles that libraries feel will be in great demand.

Mr. Gray: Publishers over-order as often as they under-order. Many factors in supply and demand are beyond the publisher's control. In the case of English books, the airmail reviews are received before the books arrive in Canada. The British do not follow a rigid schedule so that often the review copies go out many days before the books for Canada are even packed.

Miss Fraser: Why is there such fulsome praise of shoddy titles, and why are they so often advertised to the exclusion of better titles?

Mr. Gray: A book that seems shoddy to the librarian or the public may not seem so to the publisher in comparison with the number of bad manuscripts he has read.

This concluded this part of the panel.

Mr. Lochhead asked for permission to comment on Mr. Gray's remark about publishing poetry. He felt that the publisher had an obligation to seek out and publish all good writing. Poetry needs to be given a fair chance. Often it is meant to be read aloud, not to be understood at first glance. Poetry has to be worked over, and the more poetry there is published, the more will be wanted.

Questions from the floor were then called for. The following questions were asked. Why do titles on the spines of books run in different directions so that anyone reading them on the shelves must keep turning his head from side to side? Why is the author's name not always given in full on the title page? Why does the lettering on the spine cover the whole area so that there is no room to put on a call number? Why are there not more understandable maps in travel books? Maps on the endpapers should be duplicated in the text of the book.

There was some discussion of these questions. In the case of maps in travel books it was felt that there was a question of cost. With regard to the other questions, books are designed to appeal to the general public and not solely to libraries, authors may not wish to give their full names for the title page, etc.

This concluded the panel.

At 6.00 p.m., the C.B. Regional Library Board entertained the delegates to a pre-dinner party. At 7.00 p.m. the conference banquet was held in the ballroom. At the conclusion, Dr. G.G. Campbell, Principal of the Sydney Academy, gave a most interesting talk on Nova Scotia place names, their origins and commonly held errors regarding origins of familiar place names. Dr. Campbell was introduced by Miss Katharine McLennan of the C.B. Regional Library Board, and thanked by Miss Jessie Mifflin.

The formal proceedings of the first day were then concluded.

MORNING SESSION, Saturday, May 25, 9.00 a.m.

The first topic for discussion was "Formation of a Professional Librarians' Group within CLA". This topic was introduced by Miss Diana Arnison. Miss Arnison discussed definitions of "professionalism". She named eight points generally associated with professionalism and suggested that we ask ourselves if we are professional in these respects. She also listed the points set out by the CLA committee set up in 1956 and known as the "Librarians' Committee". The points listed were those which this committee felt pointed to the need for a professional organization. She then read the draft constitution which was used as a basis for discussion by the Committee at the Ontario Library Association meeting held May 23. (Miss Arnison's paper is reproduced in full at the end of these Minutes).

A questionnaire was then passed out to members. The purpose of the questionnaire was "to seek current opinion concerning the formation of a professional group". Members were then divided into four groups to discuss the questions and report their results to the meeting. A representative was appointed from each group to report on the answers of that group to the conference.

Miss Cameron summarized the results of the replies and found that majority opinion was definitely opposed to formation of a professional group, or at least uncertain about it. There is uncertainty as to whether we are already entirely professional in our qualifications. Also, we still need the assistance of clerical and sub-professional groups. There was also some uncertainty as to whether the question of formation of a professional group was national or provincial in its applications.

General opinion was that the matter requires further study and that no action should be taken at this time.

The report of the committee appointed by the conference to study the preparation of a checklist of publications relating to the Atlantic Provinces was then given. The committee to work on the checklist will be: Miss Elliott, Mr. Lochhead, and Miss Campbell, representing Nova Scotia; Mr. MacEacheron and Mr. Boone for New Brunswick; Miss Cullen for Prince Edward Island; and Miss Miffen for Newfoundland. The joint editors appointed are Mr. Lochhead and Miss Elliott. The details to be worked out by the committee but the co-operation of all libraries is hoped for. All references should be sent to Miss Elliott at the Legislative Library. Mr. Lochhead mentioned that there is also a need for special bibliographies on problems of particular interest to the Atlantic Provinces on such matters as agriculture, conservation, power, etc. These would be compiled along with the checklist and published when read. No date would be set for these special lists. The committee could find out from APEC and its member organizations what the special

needs are.

It was then moved by Miss Campbell and seconded by Miss Cullen that the Maritime Library Association go on record as being in favour of the publication of a general checklist dealing with the Atlantic Provinces and special bibliographies as needed, and that the MLA will prepare and issue such lists. Carried.

The conference adjourned for a coffee break, during which a National Film Board film was shown on a bookmobile trip of the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library Bookmobile with Miss Marion Gardiner, bookmobile librarian. Mrs. Benson, Librarian of the Regional Library for that district, introduced the film.

On the resumption of the meeting, the topic "A Recruitment Program for the MLA" was introduced by Sister Frances Dolores. Her paper will be published in this Bulletin. Sister Frances Dolores also displayed some samples of staff manuals used in various libraries and a wide variety of recruiting literature. She then introduced the CLA film, "The Librarian". The film was followed by discussion. Members enquired about the possibility of borrowing it. Miss Elliott said that it could be borrowed from the Nova Scotia or New Brunswick Department of Education.

It was felt that the lack of a script with the film was a disadvantage. Miss Wallace explained that a script had been prepared but had had to be omitted because of the cost.

The film is not meant to be used alone, but as an accompaniment to discussion on recruitment. It is geared to high-school and college students. Most of the members felt that it was important to have a librarian to speak when this film is shown. Miss Elliott felt that it would be profitable to bring the film to the attention of high schools with vocational guidance programs. Mother St. Elizabeth of Holy Redemmer Library suggested that, even when interest is aroused, there is the problem of the cost of training. She asked if there were any provision for grants to assist with training. Sister Frances Dolores mentioned a few sources of assistance, but none specifically for the Atlantic Provinces.

This gave rise to a discussion of scholarships and ways of aiding students who wish to train for library work. Mr. MacEacheron moved that the MLA, as an association, establish a scholarship of \$100. to be renewed annually. Mr. Arsenault seconded the motion. The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that at present the association did not have the funds to do this unless additional means of raising money were to be found. Mr. Arsenault then suggested that a scholarship fund be set up. Mr. MacEacheron then withdrew his motion.

It was then moved by Miss Cameron and seconded by Mr. MacEacheron that the MLA set up a scholarship fund. The committee to be appointed later and details worked out at the Fall Executive Meeting. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch, at which the members were guests of the C.B. Library Board.

AFTERNOON SESSION, May 25, 2.30 p.m.

Miss Miffen brought in the report of the by-laws committee concerning fees. Her committee, consisting of Miss Cullen, Miss Murray, and Mr. Ganong, proposed the following change:

That Article I, Section II of the by-laws, now reading:

"The annual fees shall be

Individual members	\$1.00
Institutional members	2.00
Affiliated members	2.00
Life members	15.00"

shall be amended to read as follows:

"The annual fees shall be

Individual members	\$2.00
Institutional members	4.00
Affiliated members	4.00
Life members	25.00"

Miss Miffen moved the adoption of this amendment. It was seconded by Mr. Ganong and carried.

The chief item on the afternoon program was a panel discussion by Mr. Ganong and Mr. Boone on second-hand books.

Mr. Ganong opened the discussion. He began by listing the sources for second-hand books: 1) second-hand dealers, 2) gifts from "friends of the library", 3) exchange between libraries, 4) the United States Book Exchange, 5) advertising in library and other periodicals.

The interest in second-hand books depends on the type of library, public, university, or special. Mr. Boone then continued. He said that second-hand books fall into two general classes: 1) out-of-print miscellaneous titles, and 2) books in a given subject field such as local history which is of particular interest to a certain library.

Subject books may be obtained from dealers - British,

Canadian or American. At this time a list of out-of-print book dealers compiled by Mr. Boone and Mr. Ganong was circulated to the members. It was suggested that the list be kept up-to-date by members sending any changes or additions to Mr. Ganong who would incorporate them in the original list. Mr. Boone then resumed the discussion, suggesting points to look for in an out-of-print book dealer: 1) Is he a reputable dealer? 2) Does he list material fairly, giving condition of book, and its price? 3) Does he give reasonably quick service and submit invoices in good order? 4) Does he issue regular checklists? Purchase of second-hand books is also influenced by the policy of the library concerned. The librarian should be free to order quickly without having to submit his order to a purchasing committee for approval. There should be a rare book fund available to facilitate speed in ordering.

Central clearing houses should be available to provide for exchanges between libraries and to make the best use of gifts. Tact and discrimination are necessary in accepting gifts from donors. Valuable items are sometimes obtained in this way, but it is necessary to avoid being burdened with useless items or with unreasonable regulations governing use of donated material. Valuable material may also be obtained by purchasing private libraries outright. Mr. Boone mentioned the value of advertising both of items wanted and items available and enquired if the MLA Bulletin could carry such advertising. Miss Campbell said that it could. Other aids are bibliographies and catalogues for checking. Some catalogues were given which could be obtained from the publishers.

Mr. Ganong then took over the discussion again. Each type of library, he said, has its own peculiar problems. He spoke particularly of university libraries with special reference to his own university - Acadia. The interest of universities in second-hand books are many and varied. They may be wanted to fill gaps in runs of periodicals or notable works of reference like the Annual Register; or the need may be the result of the addition of new courses to the curriculum which shows up deficiencies in the holdings of the university, many of which are now out-of-print.

The public library's chief interest in second-hand books is in local history. Universities have some interest in this field also, for example, Acadia University is interested in the history of the Annapolis Valley, and being a Baptist University, is also interested in books dealing with that church.

Mr. Ganong mentioned the purchase of private libraries as a source of such material, either through the purchase of the entire library, or through picking out special items wanted. He also mentioned other libraries as a source of duplicate periodicals as well as other items. This should be arranged so that a minimum of work would fall on the donating library.

He also spoke of policy in the purchase of second-hand books. For example, in the matter of books for new courses being established, the department concerned may wish to pursue the search for out-of-print books, or it may order substitutes for them. He spoke of searching services and particularly of the value of the U.S. Book Exchange as a source for out-of-print material. He described the activities of this organization.

This was followed by a number of questions and comments from members. Miss Fraser asked if there was any way of arriving at a fair price for items of local history. No definite suggestions were received. Miss Fraser also suggested the possibility of a library using advertisements in the local press to announce its interest in local history.

Mr. Lochhead spoke of the difficulty arising from the fact that second-hand catalogues are not received in the Maritimes quickly enough, so that often an item in central Canada has already been purchased by the time the catalogue reaches the Maritime libraries. It was suggested that this fact might be brought to the attention of dealers in central Canada, so that catalogues might be sent out a little earlier in order to reach the Maritime libraries at the same time as they were received by other libraries in Canada.

Members then named certain Canadian dealers whom they had found particularly satisfactory. This concluded the panel.

Mr. Arsenault then brought in the report of the committee appointed to review the Association's by-laws, Article III, Section 1. His committee consisted of Father Stewart, Miss Shirley MacNeil, Miss Diana Arnison, and himself as Chairman. The following amendment to Article III, Section 1, was proposed by the committee:

That this section be amended to read: "Any individual, institution, or other group may become a member on payment of the fees provided for in the by-laws. However, the executive reserves the right to suspend members with cause."

Mr. Arsenault moved the adoption of this amendment. It was seconded by Father Stewart. Carried.

Miss Wallace suggested for consideration at next year's conference that Board members be given more opportunity to participate in library activities. She felt that Board members do not have sufficient opportunity to know what libraries are doing and what the Association can do. Should we try to have more Board members as members of the Association? Could we plan to work Board members into next year's program?

Miss Elliott then brought in the report of the Resolutions Committee. Her committee consisted of Miss Black, Miss MacKay, and herself as Chairman. The following resolutions were submitted:

BE IT RESOLVED that the thanks of the conference be extended to:

1) The Chairman and members of the Cape Breton Regional Library Board, for their gracious hospitality to the delegates, with particular reference to the Symposium on Friday evening, and the luncheon on Saturday.

2) The staff of the Cape Breton Regional Library for the competent organization of plans, which has resulted in a thoroughly successful conference.

3) Mr. Freestone and the staff of the Isle Royale Hotel for their courtesy and thoughtfulness in providing facilities for the conference.

4) Mr. John Gray of the Macmillan Company (Canada) for making the journey from Toronto at his own expense in order to make such a valuable contribution to the panel discussion on Friday afternoon.

5) Dr. George G. Campbell, for his entertaining and informative talk on some of the place names of Nova Scotia.

6) Mr. W.D. Cossaboom and Mrs. Marjorie McPhail of the Fisheries Research Board, Halifax, for their contribution to the production of the MLA Bulletin.

7) The Cape Breton Post, radio stations CBI and CJCB, and television station CJCB (TV) for the generous publicity afforded the conference.

8) BE IT RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Maritime Library Association forward to the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council a copy of the Minutes embodying the motion regarding our willingness to co-operate in the publishing of an Atlantic Provinces checklist.

9) BE IT RESOLVED that the sympathy of the Association be extended to Mrs. Burns Martin and Miss Margaret Martin, of the Halifax Memorial Library, on the recent death of Dr. Martin, late of King's College. Because of his interest and support over a quarter of a century, Maritime libraries will always owe him a great debt of gratitude.

10) BE IT RESOLVED that the Maritime Library Association go on record as being opposed to the formation of a separate professional librarians' group, believing that the existing organizations are professional in their outlook and activities.

11) BE IT RESOLVED that a chairman be appointed by the conference for the purpose of setting up a library scholarship committee, the members of the committee to be chosen by the chairman.

Respectfully submitted. Gladys Black, Dorothy MacKay, and
Shirley Elliott (Chairman).

Miss Elliott moved the adoption of the resolutions. The courtesy resolutions, numbers 1 to 7, were proposed as one group, seconded by Miss Coulter and carried.

Resolution No. 8, concerning the forwarding to APEC of a copy of the Minutes containing the motion about the checklist was seconded by Mr. Arsenault and carried.

Resolution No. 9, concerning the extending of sympathy to Mrs. Burns Martin and Miss Margaret Martin, was seconded by Miss MacDormand and carried.

Resolution No. 11, concerning the formation of a scholarship committee and the appointment of a chairman to same, was seconded by Sister Frances Dolores and carried.

Mr. MacEacheron, the retiring president, thanked all those who had worked in arranging the conference and then turned the Chair over to the incoming president, Miss Jessie Mifflen, who made a brief address of acceptance. She then invited the association to meet in St. John's in 1958.

It was felt that, much as members would like to accept this invitation, the distance involved and consequent expense, might prevent a number from attending. It was therefore moved by Miss Cameron and seconded by Sister Frances Dolores that the Executive be given the authority to choose the site for the 1958 conference. Carried.

Miss Mifflen was asked to convey the thanks of the Association to the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board for inviting the Association to meet in St. John's in 1958.

It was moved by Miss Wallace and seconded by Miss Black that Miss Campbell be appointed to report on the activities of the MLA during the year, to the Inter-library Association Liaison Committee of the CLA. Carried. Miss Campbell agreed to do this provided that she could name an alternate delegate to replace her should another meeting which she had to attend fall at the same time. Father Stewart was named as an alternate delegate.

Miss Fraser moved a vote of thanks to the outgoing executive.

At 4.30 p.m. the meeting adjourned.

Charlotte I. Abernethy, Sec't'y.-Treas.

FOLLOWING is a continuation from page 67 (CAN.BOOK PRICES CURRENT) his collection of Canadiana. It is to be hoped that this work will be followed at regular intervals by other volumes of a similar nature; and it would be helpful if the scope could be broadened to include such Canadiana as autographs and manuscript material.

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION

(Presented by Miss Diana Arnison at the MLA Conference, Sydney, May 25, 1957).

In preparing the introduction for our discussion today, I was constantly made aware of one dominant factor confronting the question of librarianship as a profession; that is, the extreme complexity of the problem.

At present, the status of librarians appears to be in an adolescent state of development - half-way between childhood and maturity. Our discussion today will be mainly concerned with considering if we are ready to undertake the responsibilities of maturity; that is, professionalism, or if we are still in the developing stages of our growth.

In order to consider this question we must ask still others. What, exactly, does professionalism mean? What are the duties of a profession? What are its privileges, and what are the problems of professionalism?

Before we can begin to consider organizing as a profession, we must come to a sound understanding of the word professionalism, for different interpretations may result in different courses of action. Let us begin by approaching the problem of professionalism by defining the word "profession" and applying it to librarianship.

This apparently simple approach becomes involved right from the first; for the very word profession has no cut and dried definition; in fact, books have been written on the subject which do little but add further ramifications to the word and lead us further astray from a precise definition.

We currently hear profession used in connection with the following: professional photographer, professional hockey player, even professional hobo! It is easy to see that such wide use of a word tends to obscure its original meaning; thus, if we are to become truly professional, we must base our connotation of the word on accepted professions such as law, medicine, and divinity, and strive for the features that separate the established professions from those that are organized as professional as a means for justifying large fees for their services.

You ask then, how far have we developed toward our professional goal? A review of what has so far been written on the subject in Canada seems to indicate that we are past the childhood state of our development, and although we have many characteristics of maturity, we have not yet attained full status to take our place among the other recognized professions as law, medicine, and divinity.

Now let us reflect on why we are concerned with establishing

librarianship on a professional level. What is the reason behind our discussion today?

There is currently a movement among Canadian librarians, particularly the young librarians, who are asking if our present organizational set-up is in need of review. They are asking, at this stage in our development, if our present associations are giving the leadership they should in matters of professional standards, education, certification, salaries, and code of ethics. As a recognized profession such matters would be governed through the professional organization.

We shall have to consider, then, as librarianship exists today, whether our set-up is worthy of the established meaning of the word "professional". The points to be considered are:

- Education
- Ethics
- Standards
- Public Service
- Research
- Professional publications
- Existing group organizations
- Recruitment of professional types

Are we professional in all these aspects? Are we willing to undertake the responsibilities of being professional in all these categories? What will be the public attitude toward establishing librarianship as a profession? Will establishing ourselves as professional increase or decrease the numbers seeing a career as librarians? What will our fees be, should we become organized as a profession? Are we willing to meet these obligations?

We have been described by Robert Devore Leigh, in his "Public Library in the United States", as a "shabby gentility". Will professionalism overcome this stigma by raising our economic status to a recognized level of the established professions?

All these questions must be considered if we are truly to evaluate ourselves in terms acceptable to our times and in light of the established professions.

Let us now look at the movement toward professionalism as it so far exists in Canada. Ontario began to take the step toward professionalism at the OLA conference in 1954, when a special meeting was called to discuss the possibility of forming an organization for professional librarians, and a committee was named.

The next year, 1955, the committee listed the following conditions that existed which, in their opinion, pointed to the need for organization on the part of professional librarians, some of which are:

1. Need for job classification to ensure best use of professional personnel.
2. Temptation for labour unions to include professional employees.
3. Closer co-operation between library boards and professional librarians is required to recruit librarians. A serious shortage is developing.
4. Promotion of post-graduate training and establishment of refresher courses should be undertaken for professional librarians.
5. Dearth of serious professional literature in Canada.
6. Salaries below standards of CLA.
7. Lack of professional negotiating machinery on salaries, terms of appointment, fringe benefits, etc.

At the 1956 OLA conference, the professional committee posed the following questions for discussion from the floor. These same questions we might consider today. I will substitute MLA for OLA.

1. Do we want a distinct professional body? If so, do we want:
2. (a) an independent association outside the MLA?
 (b) a section within the MLA?
 (c) a committee within the MLA?
 (d) a learned society or scholarly academy of librarians?
 (e) unionization?
3. What is a professional?
4. What would be the objectives of such an organization?
 - (a) to further the advancement of librarians financially and professionally?
 - (b) to support and further research work among librarians?
 - (c) to enable professional librarians to negotiate with the professional bodies?
 - (d) to aid in establishing librarianship as a profession?

Thus, to date, the committee has not come forth with any formal resolutions, but is unanimously agreed in favour of some form of separate organization for librarians. A draft constitution is being drawn up which will be used as the basis for discussion at the meeting of the professional committee, May 23, 1957. Copies are available which may be studied more closely for further consideration.

British Columbia has also been concerned with the problem. In 1954, a resolution was passed at the Annual Conference... "That persons holding professional positions in B.C. after one year's

experience must become members of BCLA". A committee was set up to look into the implications of compulsory membership.

At the 1955 convention a report was submitted and further study of the problem was to continue. The name was changed to "Committee on Automatic Membership", and after a strenuous year's work, a final report did not approve the resolution as originally set forth; that is, compulsory membership of professional librarians in BCLA. The committee did, however, favour a distinct professional organization in which automatic membership would have relevance.

The CLA approached the problem in 1956, when it established a new committee called "The Librarians' Committee" on a one-year basis. The committee was formed to examine the specific needs and responsibilities of the professionally-trained librarian and to relate these to CLA, keeping in mind the desirability of raising the status of the profession of librarianship.

Thus, we have in a nutshell a general picture of the existing movement toward professionalism in librarianship in Canada today.

RECRUITMENT: AN MLA PROGRAM FOR 1957

(Presented by Sister Frances Dolores at the MLA Conference, Sydney, May 25).

You will remember the statement made by Miss Vernon Ross and quoted in the press last year to the effect that McGill's 42 graduates of 1956 received 700 offers for positions from business, government and public libraries (500 from the U.S.A. and 200 from Canada). Of the 60 or so graduates from Toronto and McGill this spring, some are already on leave of absence from their libraries so that there will not be that many for placement. Moreover, Ontario is opening up new services and will doubtless absorb more than the usual quota of graduates.

According to Mrs. Kathleen Stebbins, Director of Personnel of the Detroit Public Library, there are now 10,000 vacancies in the library field in the U.S.A., and the passage of the Federal Aid to Libraries Bill will create many more. Mrs. Stebbins points out that "although the hiring situation has indeed reached an impasse when library school students can nonchalantly play one library against another, we should not "oversell" an institution nor neglect to mention the work entailed or the training that must be obtained. "I trust", she says, "that libraries will never get to the point where they advertise "coffee breaks" or "air-conditioned buildings" or "membership in the local country club", as an inducement to employment as so many industrial firms are now doing for other professional vacancies. One library school head, commenting on the shortage of beginning librarians, said that the need can only be met "by more dynamic help from the professionals

in the field to inspire young people to enter this career".

That is indeed the big question! How to attract the bright and capable young people into the profession - not just those in the lower scholastic bracket, or those who have no spirit of adventure or initiative?

Dr. Jesse Shera, well-known Dean of Western Reserve University School of Library Science, in an address last year pointed up the necessity of revising our public relations techniques in planning recruiting programs. He stressed the fact that to the average boy or girl the concept of librarianship is still that of a nice old lady with a pompadour and a high-collared dress tip-toeing around the library, or - as Alberta Letts put it in her recent recruitment article in the CLA Bulletin: "A lady of undetermined age, in uninspired garb, hair pulled back, glasses on nose, rubber stamp in hand..".

Dr. Shera said that he was positive that there were hundreds of competent young women with science majors who had no idea of the opportunities awaiting them in scientific and technical libraries - and that we must reach them as well as the other young men and women who could have satisfying careers in other fields of librarianship if they only knew about it. He suggested that ALA undertake such a public relations effort for the benefit of all libraries.

We know that a program strongly resembling Dr. Shera's suggestion is now underway at ALA headquarters. As it was reported in the March 1957 issue of the Bulletin, it seeks to do three things:

- 1) bring practising librarians close to prospective recruits
- 2) find more prospects
- 3) stimulate more young people to become prospects.

The program to be implemented by the ALA Public Relations office has five co-ordinated activities:

- 1) To provide for free distribution an attractive pamphlet showing the opportunities in library work and what it takes to be a librarian. The aim is to make available as a starting point 100,000 copies of a well-designed, brightly written, informative 20-page booklet.

- 2) and 3) To provide a continuing, circular flow of activity between headquarters and field librarians so that requests which come to the ALA headquarters for information on librarianship - no matter from what source - may be actually followed up by groups and persons in that particular area to determine the suitability of the enquirer for the library profession, and if suitable to keep him or her on the route to becoming a librarian.

- 4) To assist nation-wide recruiting endeavours by developing

publicity in national media of all kinds, and by stimulating assistance from educational, civic, and social groups outside the library fields as well as from trustees and friends of the library - in a word, to present librarianship through the channels of communication and national group interest.

Since the appearance of the April issue of the CLA Bulletin, everyone is familiar with the "Five-year Recruitment for Librarianship" campaign which the Canadian Library Association in cooperation with its affiliates is launching this year. Its stated purpose is threefold: to interest university students in entering the profession; to stimulate the thinking of collegiate and high-school students interested in future careers; and to inform faculty, vocational counsellors and parents of the opportunities offered by this growing profession. CLA's immediate undertakings are recruitment kits containing promotional material and the film: "The Librarian".

However, as Miss Morton points out in her introductory article on "The Librarian": "In using this film, remember that it is a discussion film and only opens up the question of the selection of library work as a profession. It must be introduced and followed up by a speaker enthusiastic to explain the profession of librarianship truthfully and in detail...", and she says in her concluding paragraph: "...as we recruit, let us remember that what we are ourselves may be the most recruiting factor".

This insistence upon the personal contact factor is evident in both ALA and CLA programs - (the ALA program was introduced in the March Bulletin under the title: "Recruiting Person to Person; an ALA Program"). Throughout the various articles in the Recruitment Issue of the CLA Bulletin, the personal element is stressed over and over. James Pilton, Librarian of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, goes so far as to say that "today the profession is being kept alive by a few recruiting librarians of superhuman patience. They talk and teach librarianship wherever they go, and neither bore their friends nor antagonize people. They reserve semi-professional positions, not of the dust and drudgery variety, for promising graduates whom they take the trouble to search for and to train. Then they send them on their way to Library School and begin anew".

All of us know librarians who fit this picture and they are not all to be found outside of the Atlantic Provinces. However, one of our Canadian librarians who has been credited with guiding not a few of our really successful librarians into the profession is Miss Anne Smith, Assistant Librarian and Head of Reference at the University of British Columbia. When I asked her what was her method of persuading non-professional workers and university students to take library school training, she replied that she did not think she had any special method. She said that a great many of those who have worked as student assistants either in British Columbia's public libraries or in the university have gone on to take professional

training, but on the whole the recruiting was casual, informal, and entirely personal. "I think" she said "they have seen people who enjoy their work and have found it absorbing, and they decided to go into it too".

Of course, the BCLA has bursary and loan funds raised annually to help junior staff members take professional training. The association also sponsors annually a one-day Institute held alternately at the university, or in the Vancouver Public Library or one of its branches. The purpose - the Institute is planned to interest four different groups in librarianship as a career, viz. 1) University students, 2) high-school students, 3) high-school guidance counsellors, 4) non-professional staff members. Miss Smith stresses the importance of NOT mixing the groups on various interest levels. They reach guidance counsellors by providing the program for one of their sessions at the B.C. Teachers' Annual Convention. However, since teachers and students are critical, it is essential to provide good speakers - and if there is to be a series of speakers, an enthusiast from each special field of library work should be chosen. She says she still remembers the impression made by a non-professional speaker, representing the Order Department. She was a most enthusiastic pleader for the professional training which she lacked herself, and when she told why, her enthusiasm was sincere and convincing. Miss Smith contends, as we all do, that it is the kind and quality of the library service given in the institution, the esteem with which the library is held by the faculty, or the public, or the business concern, and its prestige among the students, or young people, or community, which does more than anything else to create the favorable climate for recruiting.

All this adds up to the apt remark made by Mrs. Stebbins to the effect that it will do no good for us librarians to tell our story to one another. We have a story to tell and a good one - but we need an expert's assistance in telling it and the proper audience to hear it. We need a definite and consistent, even if not over-ambitious, public relations program in our specific region, a program geared to MLA needs and possibilities. Certainly the current CLA program for recruitment seems easy enough for immediate implementation. However, I have been struck too by the possibilities of points 4 and 5 in the ALA program - the development of effective programs through career days, publicity, speakers' bureaus, radio and TV programs and announcements .. and developing publicity in national (or in our case, regional and local) media of all kinds by stimulating assistance from educational, civic, and social groups outside of the library fields as well as from library trustees and friends of the library - in other words, to present librarianship through the channels of communication and group interest.

Yet I venture to remark that even in the matter of ordinary newspaper publicity, we as a group are not tapping our present resources. How much publicity do we get for our provincial library activities? How much do our young people, or the community at large for that matter, read or hear about what goes on in our local

libraries or our library associations? Perhaps we have to start at the lowest rung of the publicity ladder by appointing a publicity officer to the executive of our provincial and regional library associations and then follow up the contacts for good publicity which are doubtless already available but for the fact that so far we have not been alerted to exploit them - and actually it has been nobody's business to do so.

Recruiting within the Library

Jack Dalton, Librarian of the University of Virginia Library, maintains that very few people come into library work because of recruiting literature - usually they come because they have had an opportunity of learning from a librarian or a library job about libraries and the possibilities they offer. This cannot be done, he says, if student assistants are kept busy shelving books and paging books and charging them out - and at insignificant wages. What is needed, he thinks, is a position created as a recruiting position. It should be so designed that the student can get a real sample of the proper work of a librarian - it should be open year after year without expecting the student engaged to commit himself to anything, and with the expectation that only three or four holders of the position will finally go to library school. Mr. Dalton says that if we approach the selection and training and the planning of the work of the assistant with the idea of educating him rather than exploiting him, we need have no fear of the outcome.

That brings us to the subject of in-service training which as I see it can be looked at from three different levels - 1) the in-service training required of a prospective library school student before entrance on professional training; 2) a formally planned program of in-service training for members of the non-professional full-time library staff as an aid to greater efficiency; or as a conscious contribution to the recruiting of prospective library school students; 3) the indispensable in-service training for young employees just out of library school and facing their first professional assignment in a new library set-up where there is bound to be a certain measure of necessary adjustment. For that matter, there is a definite form of in-service training necessary for supervisors and department heads as the keystone to good staff relations. Amy Winslow, the Director of the Enoch Pratt Free Public Library remarks "The term in-service training has been used so often to connote a formal, labelled program that we tend to forget that training goes on all the time in an active, alert library".

Admittedly a lot depends upon the staff supply situation in the training library and the large library has an advantage over the smaller set-up, though in the smaller library, the new employee has a greater chance of working with "the boss", or a department head.

Library literature has recently offered any number of examples of in-service training programs with a view to recruiting, though

of course, time does not permit our discussing them here. However, to cite just a few - Mrs. Dorothy Chatwin in her "Planned Recruitment" article (CLA Bulletin, April, 1957) describes a work plan to recruit university students over a period of four years. The March 1956 issue of Gaylord Triangle tells of a unique plan adopted by the Public Library of Youngstown, Ohio, employing what they called "cadet librarians", that is Youngstown University students of high scholastic attainment, who are paid \$70. per month plus their university tuition to work 24 hr. a week in the public library. The plan is spread over the students' four years with a \$10. increase in salary and sufficient in-service training each year to prepare them to accept increasing responsibility. Of course, the hope is that a fair percentage of these "cadet librarians" will go on for the fifth year of library school training.

The Director of Personnel describes another plan being tried at present at the Detroit Public Library and previously adopted at the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn and Newark Public - the "pre-professional plan". Under this, qualified students and qualified members of the non-professional staff of the library are permitted to take four credit hours a semester in library science while working a 36 1/2 hr. week at the public library. Increments are given for satisfactory work every 6 months upon completion of 4 credit hours. The "plan" of course, pre-supposes an accredited library school in the vicinity and one that offers extension courses.

Incidentally, the same Director (Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins) also suggests in her pertinent article on recruitment published in the Stechert-Hafner Book News, April, 1957, that it may be that the library profession will have to reconsider the place of the four-year degree program in current library education. She wonders why library school educators should not consider the four-year degree course for those qualifying for certain types of library work (presumably school libraries) with the usual five-year course for those who hope to move on to administrative positions? Why not in fact designate throughout the United States a number of four-year schools? She thinks such an option would ease the shortage of librarians and at the same time utilize the potential of those American schools which have not yet received re-accreditation under the five-year plan of the ALA. Schools which have the five-year accreditation could offer both four and five-year degrees if they so wished.

Of course, we do not know how such a plan would be received here in Canada since we have never offered the four-year degree in Library Science. Also many may not go along with the Director of Personnel at the Detroit Public Library in her proposal that such would be sufficient for holders of any types of library positions short of those aspiring to administrative positions. There may nevertheless be something in the suggestion for the training of school librarians, particularly if the program of expansion in the Atlantic Provinces extends to school libraries as

it has done in other provinces of Canada and in the United States.

Finally, however, we may look at in-service training, one important element in the picture is the written staff manual or manual of procedures. Miss Amy Winslow remarks that it is always amazing to discover how comparatively few libraries have developed manuals of this sort, and difficult to understand how a staff can operate intelligently, consistently, and efficiently without one. Written codes are as necessary for the small library as for the large and should include not only regulations connected with personnel administrations. The two publications prepared for the American Library Association in 1952: "Personal Organization and Procedure in Public Libraries" and "Personnel Organization and Procedure in College and University Libraries", though by no means intended for adoption by any library without modification to suit its specific needs, are, nevertheless suggestive of the type of personnel manual which every library should have as an aid to personnel administration and staff orientation. We know that even the best staff manual will not take the place of frequent conferences with the librarian and daily supervision during the "breaking-in" period, nevertheless a good staff manual is going to assist appreciably in the assignment of duties, the definition of areas of responsibility especially when the duties of two staff members involve close co-operation, and they will give the new employee a glimpse into the whole picture of the library set-up instead of his or her seeing only a piece of a jig-saw puzzle.

I have made enquiries of a number of libraries whose staff manuals have received notice in library literature. Few had samples available for distribution, the notable exception is that of the Enoch Pratt Free Public Library, a copy of which is here for examination. "Representative Positions in the Library of Congress" is something more than a staff manual but it is nevertheless suggestive and pertinent considering the size of the LC staff. Perhaps the most detailed and well-known manual comes from Miss Rose Boots, Librarian of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, who was good enough to lend us the only duplicate copy of the Staff Manual which she says it took her 6 months to compile and which she never did get a chance to proofread or revise since then. Incidentally, it was Miss Boots who compiled the "Suggested Outline of Content for a Staff Manual" which has been reprinted through the courtesy of the Special Libraries Association, and of which I have brought along 50 copies for distribution.

I am afraid I have been unpardonably talkative in getting to the obvious conclusion that there is no single answer to the problem of library recruiting. However, we can all work together to see that librarianship is widely and well publicized, co-operate in our recruitment techniques, using them all - films, folders, posters, speeches, career days, and the various media of communication - give those employees we have selected the best possible start in their careers, and follow up enthusiastically any interest in library work revealed by alert and promising young people. We

can woo and win the interest of our adult communities and the respect and tangible support of our trustees and boards of governors. Right now we can get this Recruitment Program off to a brand new start by opening up a practical ways-and-means discussion with a clearly defined goal - the needs of the Atlantic Provinces in the years immediately ahead.

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CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 1957

A TRUSTEE EVALUATES THE 1957 CLA CONFERENCE (Miss M. Eileen Burns)

The Editor of Feliciter promises that the September issue will carry full reports of the interesting panel and "buzz" sessions held by the Trustee Section at the recent conference, so it is unnecessary to digest those reports in advance. But it might be of interest to evaluate the discussions in anticipation and thus whet the curiosity of our local librarians regarding the thinking of the trustees who are after all the employers in rather big business. The fact that such outstanding librarians and dynamic personalities as Miss Margaret Clay and Dr. Freda Waldon attended many trustee events and that the whole program was developed by that enthusiastic book lover, Dr. Robert T. Wallace, may account in part for the successful trustee participation. At any rate, all board members left Victoria with a renewed sense of dedication to library service plus the determination of the devoted missionary to spread the gospel of library service to a somewhat unwilling public who must be convinced that there is no greater tax bargain in the land than that provided through the education given by good libraries. Libraries have not seriously been called luxuries by too many, but doubts about their being essential have caused budget restrictions and reductions. It is up to librarians, working through their boards, to prove that the library stands shoulder to shoulder with church and school as part of the educational and cultural life of the land. A more pugnacious spirit must be instilled into librarians so that they may sell their services to those who are appallingly ignorant of them.

The keynote of all meetings was the idea of public relations - the winning of the understanding and co-operation of people in making the libraries increasingly useful to their service areas. A public relation program must be a continuing program conducted every day of the year and every minute of the day by every member of the staff from the chief right down to the youngest page boy. Only a satisfied staff can carry out a good program and it is the trustees who are directly and indirectly responsible for good internal relations - salary, hours, working conditions, atmosphere - so many little and big things that worry staff and ruin morale.

But the trustees are for the most part civic-minded people who do not know too much about library needs and hence must be taught by the library staff. Generally, they are, strangely enough, humans who respond to treatment which indicates that they are being kept

in touch with things, being informed of what is going on and what is needed. Trustees want to serve but they must know how and in what directions. They have accepted the obligation to provide the best possible service to communities no matter what the cost may be, but the professionals must point out those services to them. A modern library requires efficient trustees, not to manage it, but to get it managed. Trustees must be taught and be made enthusiastic by their librarians:

- a) To interpret library service to the appropriating body and to the community at large,- there is profound ignorance of business at municipal level. The board and the librarian together must work on this.
- b) To decide the policies that will give the needed services. Enthusiastic librarians alone can pass on enthusiasm for this cause.
- c) To read the latest news regarding library development elsewhere.
- d) To attend meetings which are interesting and provocative.
- e) To get the funds to pay for the services.

Trustees are convinced that librarians are professionals and are glad to follow the lead, but librarians must assume the lead else how can anyone follow? A trustee knows what was spent last year by the library - he must be taught now to think in terms of what may be necessary this year to carry out a program. As a lay critic of professional administration, the trustee must know his limitations. He helps the librarian to think aloud, to sponsor the library before the public, to serve as the sounding board for the librarian, but he must not set himself up as a professional and decide what books are to be selected or even to act as censor. The thinking of many trustees regarding these latter items must undergo a radical change for the good of libraries. To fire a poor librarian may take courage, but it is better for the board to replace the librarian than to attempt to make professional decisions itself.

Public relations is a task for all who love the library. In the last century people went to the library, in the 20th century, democracy demands that the library go to the people. Hence librarians must be given time off to make speeches at meetings, to be seen at meetings, to act as consultants, to sell their services in season and out. Trustees are essentially ambassadors of good will who very frequently have contacts for making the library known and for getting what the library needs. Librarians must never lose an opportunity of recommending books to trustees, of sending them catalogues, reports, of suggesting they visit libraries on their various travels, of receiving their suggestions regarding changes in the library. The trustees should see that

the patrons of the library have their suggestions received with courtesy and acted upon if that be feasible.

To sum up, the 1957 Conference had much to offer the trustee, and much to stimulate him to further efforts for library service. Possibly only the converted heard the 1957 message, but there certainly will be a goodly number of librarians who will read the reports and who may have the wisdom to examine their own consciences to see if their trustees are alive because of their professional zeal, or half-dead because of their indifference and apathy. Your board reflects your own way of life no matter what your type of library.

REPORT ON CLA CONFERENCE, Victoria, B.C., June 11-15, 1957
(By Miss Kathleen Currie)

Although very few solutions to the many problems raised were found at this conference, and although the chairmen of certain committees who were sent back to work another year, probably returned from the conference feeling rather frustrated, I found the conference to be a stimulating and interesting one.

The conference took an overall look at the library world, the librarian, the materials he handles, and the buildings in which he houses them. The latter topic was considered at the Architectural Workshop held in Vancouver the day before the conference proper opened. During this day-long session, delegates had the opportunity to visit two very attractive branches of the Vancouver Public Library, to admire their modern décor, their opportunities for display, and be impressed with the rate of circulation in comparison with the size of the book stock - books must wear out quite rapidly.

The highlight of this day was the visit to the as yet incomplete main library. This ultramodern building is situated in the heart of the main business section of the city, and in design is perfectly in keeping with the fine modern buildings now being constructed in Vancouver. Many years of planning have gone into this building, and it should be satisfactory for public and staff alike. The main floor is most attractive and should invite many passers-by - certainly an important consideration for any library. The fine mosaic behind the main desk, the tall columns covered with mosaic tile, are clearly visible through the wide windows bordering on the street. Two sides of the building are mainly glass, and although attractive and bright, I could not help wondering how it would be on a warm, sunny day - despite assurances that the building is designed to deflect direct sunlight.

The meeting, held in the completed auditorium, offered films of the building of the library, an address by the Chief Librarian, a panel on library building, with the library's architect taking part, and hammering, sawing, and drilling.

The other two important matters considered at the conference, the librarian and materials, were discussed at length at two of the general sessions. These general sessions were rather unique, for, with the exception of the Annual General Meeting, with its presentations of reports, these meetings, in some form or other gave all members attending an opportunity to take part if they wished. Panel discussions, chaired by Dr. Leon Carnovsky, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, were lively and stimulating, resulting in numerous questions from the floor and even a few arguments.

On the first day, materials, books, films, music, were considered. It would take far too long to go into the various points most interestingly brought up by the panelists, and readers will find it well worth their while to read the accounts in Feliciter. Mrs. W.H. Clarke of Clarke Irwin, Limited, made many members sit up in their seats, when after listening to panelists discuss how best to handle non-book materials, she asked us to remember that there are art galleries, museums, conservatories, but only the library has the ancient function of keeping the book. While not denying the importance of other media, she warned us against letting "the donkey swallow the carrot". We must never forget the carrot in pursuit of the donkey. Considering that the book is "life-giving energy", she also discussed the librarian as well as the tools he handles, and perhaps presented the matter as well as anyone during the various discussions on the philosophy of librarianship and recruitment, when she said that it is important for the librarian to create a demand for books, a love, understanding, and appreciation of them, and that this is an art. I am sure that no librarian attempting to recruit newcomers to the field, could have sounded more enthusiastic than Mrs. Clarke when she said that zest, wide reading interest, love of life, will come to the librarian who introduces great minds to young and old, and assured us that dignity and dimension will be brought to the profession of librarianship as librarians keep in mind the importance of the introduction of books. I could not help but feel as I attended subsequent meetings and paid careful attention to various important discussions regarding techniques of circulation, binding methods, microfilming, and so forth, that it might be a good idea for all of us once in a while to hark back to Mrs. Clarke's words.

Dr. Carnovsky, who made a very fine chairman, summed up the panelists by saying that he noted a common core in the talks - the speakers were all concerned with value, although no one mentioned the word.

After the question period, members retired to various rooms to take part in a small discussion group of their own choosing out of ten such groups to consider various problems arising out of the meeting. In this way, all members had a chance to question and discuss - an opportunity not always forthcoming at such a large conference. The group I attended, "Problems of Space" was unfortunately, not able to decide how to make two inches out of

everyone but did discuss the importance of provincial and national libraries as depositories, with libraries able to discard more freely when they know there is a copy of a book somewhere. Use of microfilms and micro-cards was discussed, and the general feeling of the group seemed to be that more co-operation between libraries is needed if libraries are to discard as much as necessary.

The trip to Royal Roads was a most delightful one, including the drive out, the tour through the castle, a walk through the lovely gardens, and a wonderful buffet supper given by the Grolier Society. Afternoon meetings were held in various class rooms, and at the meeting I attended, -- County and Regional Libraries, little women and big men fitted themselves rather awkwardly into school-room desks. This meeting was well attended and brought up the very important matter of the organization of a Public Libraries Section, to include urban, regional, and county librarians, joined together by purpose of the library rather than similarity of jobs. The latter could be taken care of by sub-divisions.

It seemed obvious that many librarians have been giving this matter considerable thought. Many opinions were expressed and nearly all were in favour of the suggestion of a Public Libraries Section. Unfortunately, this meeting was not well-knit, people kept going off on tangents, and some of the panelists were not too well prepared.

The second general session was also most interesting. Here the accent was on the librarian, with a brief history of librarianship being given, a discussion of the importance of inter-staff relations and the need for a true concept of in-service training. Mr. Turner, of the University of British Columbia Library, gave members the most to argue and think about. He felt that there is now no real philosophy of librarianship, that some overall method of certification is needed, that there is as yet no method of ensuring that members of the profession, once in it, continue to be worthy of it, that CLA is not a truly professional organization, and that we now leave curriculum, etc., up to the library schools, certification up to provincial government.

In the light of all this, Mr. Turner feels we have a long way to go to be truly professional. Dr. Carnovsky, as chairman, stressed our need of future growth.

Discussion groups followed, with so many wanting to consider "What is a professional librarian?" that three sub-groups were required. Mr. Turner was in my group, and bore the brunt of many of the questions. Other members questioned our true professionalism, and some seemed dissatisfied with our progress in working out a basic philosophy of librarianship and in recruiting first-class people who truly consider the profession to be vitally important and of value to the public and to themselves. Of course, no solutions were found to the many problems raised, but I think members felt they had gained something from the opportunity to

listen to the opinions of librarians from so many different regions.

After the fireworks of last year, it is indeed pleasant, though perhaps surprising, to report that the most memorable impressions of the Children's Section meeting are of a beautiful trip along the Malahat Drive, a picnic at an interesting old home beside a lake, and friendly chats with western librarians not met at other conferences. Committees were busy throughout the year, and all librarians interested in children's work should read of the reorganization of the Young Canada's Book Week project in their CACL reports. This well planned reorganization, which resulted mainly from the aforementioned fireworks, together with the good work of this year's committee, so impressed the publishers, that they have offered to take care of the remaining YCBW deficit - a very fine gesture indeed.

I do hope that a fairly lengthy summary of the Circulation Services meeting will appear in Feliciter, as that was a most interesting and helpful meeting. However, I am afraid that no matter how I attempt to summarize my more than two pages of notes the information would be much too long for this already overdrawn report. Points brought out were, that a Significant Books Committee is to be set up to prepare an annual list, that the reading public should be encouraged to use library tools (it was suggested that adult and teen-age librarians look into what is being done for children), that it would be very helpful to circulate reports regarding the use of various library supplies to other librarians.

The panel discussed the importance of in-service training, the development of potentials found in good clericals, and the possibility of certification of clericals. The latter point brought forth sharp discussion, as it obviously had earlier in OLA, with some members feeling a short course would be most useful, Mr. Campbell of Toronto having in mind a lengthier course (such as a one-year course at Ryerson Institute), and members divided on the help in the time-consuming task of clerical training such courses would give. There was fear expressed that some library boards might think that those who have taken the course are now professional librarians. The problems arising from the fact that each library is so different were also noted.

My chief impressions of the Victoria Conference: - the large attendance, the active part taken by so many members, the most entertaining and informative address at the CLA banquet given by Professor S.E. Read of the University of British Columbia, entitled "Grub Street and Paternoster Row", the stately hotel with its beautiful gardens, the World Book tea in the main lounge (with the elderly ladies who usually have their tea there looking much put out), the interesting Book Fair, and the late Angus L. MacDonald's picture prominently displayed at Royal Roads - a little bit of home so far away.

DR. BURNS MARTIN - AN APPRECIATION

The library profession lost a staunch friend in the death of Dr. Burns Martin on May 17, 1957.

Dr. Martin was a member of the Halifax Library Club and took an active interest in its affairs. He addressed the Halifax Library Association on several occasions, and was the guest speaker at a meeting at King's College Library during the past year.

Dr. Martin welcomed visitors to King's College Library and encouraged them to borrow books - a privilege much appreciated in the days when city library services were not so extensive as they are today. He spent many hours displaying the treasures of the library to the students and he thought of the library as a social as well as an intellectual centre, and held many informal discussions on books and reading during the library tea break.

Dr. Martin was always ready to discuss technical problems with his staff, and gave much practical advice in the problems of cataloguing, especially in the vexatious question of subject headings. He devoted much time and thought to book selection and to the preparation of reading lists for out-of-town borrowers.

His associates in the library will long remember his enthusiasm, his kindness and friendliness, his great knowledge of books and his love of teaching.

For many years, Dr. Martin's interests centered around King's College, the students, and the library, but he found time for bibliographical undertakings for the Scottish Text Society. His interest in Scottish literature was very real, and with the collaboration of J.W. Oliver, these two volumes were published; Works of Allan Ramsay, Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1945-1953.

Immediately after Dr. Martin's death, friends decided that the best tribute to the memory of this fine scholar would be a fund that would benefit the students and the library of King's College. Accordingly a Burns Martin Memorial Fund is being set up which will form the basis either of an annual scholarship awarded in the name of the late Dr. Martin, or an annual library endowment for the purchase of books in English Literature. Contributions may be sent to the Burns Martin Memorial Fund, King's College, Halifax, N.S.

Charlotte Allen

The following is continued from page 69:

PROVINCIAL BUILDING - Charlottetown P.E.I.

the following inscription:

"In the hearts and minds of the delegates who assembled in this room on September first, 1864, was born the Dominion of Canada. Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew".

This fine old building has been the centre of the political life of Prince Edward Island for the past century, and the chamber wherein was held the Charlottetown Conference in 1864 is carefully preserved and contains many very interesting and valuable records of that historic gathering.

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LIBRARY LITERATURE NOTES

Barbara Murray

The publication of library literature has increased in geometric progression since the appearance of the Library Journal, but there is still room for a good periodical and that one has appeared. It is Library Resources and Technical Services, first issued for the winter of 1957 in April. The second number has just been published and it maintains the same indication of scholarly discussion.

David C. Weber, in writing on Binding Simplifications, tells of revolutionary steps in binding to save time and money, which are being introduced at Harvard University. Thera P. Cavender, writing on Time and Motion Techniques Related to Cost of Expanding the Card Catalog, discusses her subject in an analytical way that will be appreciated by anyone who has had to shift even a small catalogue.

Library Resources and Technical Services which is introduced as LRTS, is published by the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association. It merges the substance of two discontinued ALA publications, Serial Slants and the Journal of Cataloguing and Classification.

Library literature has a way of appearing in strange dress, and it is a surprise to find Mechanical Storage, Handling, Retrieval and Supply of Information by Ralph R. Shaw, being published by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the Palace de Chaillot, Paris 16, France. This AGARD Report No. 50, reviews the present equipment used in the storage, handling, and retrieval of library information. It urges fuller investigation of the requirements of the scholar and regrets the piecemeal and

"gadget" emphasis that has omitted consideration to detailed analysis of the usefulness and economic justification of each separate piece of machinery. The author of the report concludes with the suggestion that the resources of Harvard's Lamont Library be made available to all colleges through photographic processes.

Not to be ignored is the March 1957 issue of the Canadian Architect, which gives four pages to an article on Building for Books. Anthony Adamson writes interesting text that accompanies pictures of the Vancouver Public Library, North York, Ontario, Main Branch, the Collingwood Branch of the Vancouver Public Library, and the Library of Parliament at Ottawa.

Of a large number of library association bulletins, one is outstanding for its format and content. It is the British Columbia Library Association Bulletin published quarterly at Victoria, B.C. This publication is not solely for home consumption, and every article makes worthwhile reading either because of news of vital activity in the library field for for its literary content. With text that appeals it is a pleasure to find all presented in excellent fashion. This is explained after reading Neal Harlow's sketch of Robert R. Reid, the printer and seeing the woodcut, wood-engraving, and sand print of outstanding artists.

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Don Redmond writes from Ceylon that he is giving a two-week short course for 24 local librarians. All success to this project!

MLA members will be looking forward to seeing the views of Ceylon that Don has been filming.

It is gratifying to hear that the arrival of the MLA Bulletin is eagerly awaited in Ceylon.

We send greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Redmond and the children.

The Editor.

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