

MLA BULLETIN

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 20 NUMBER 4 SUMMER 1956



GATEWAY TO KIPLING

Entrance to the O. E. Smith Wing, Macdonald Memorial Library, Dalhousie University, which will house the J. McGregor Stewart Kipling Collection. Article on Page 81.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

- Wolfville Conference Proceedings
- What Library Schools Expect of Employers
- Library Literature Notes

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Volume 20 Number 4 Summer 1956

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DRAMA IN THE LIBRARY

A title like this doesn't necessarily refer to murder in the stacks. Rather, the activity of community dramatics can be related to the public library. Lots of drama projects have been described in the library journals, but the point bears repeating.

Nova Scotia is being swept by a wave of cultural activities, strong among them amateur drama and related productions. College drama has always been strong, and perhaps the graduates of these groups are carrying the infection to home-and-school, church, and other community organizations. The Nova Scotia Drama League and the provincial Adult Education Division are eager backers of the movement, and assistance of all kinds can be had from the latter (the Adult Education Division, Chronicle Building, Halifax, attention Mr. Wetmore).

Librarians are active in some of these groups, not surprisingly. But oddly, in few cases does the dramatic activity seem to be connected in any way with the library itself. Why not? The library is full of plays to be read and talked about. Eager readers can meet there, recite there, even act there. A lot of nonsense has been talked about disadvantages of a community hall in the library building, but such activities always lure more people to the library. When the activity has a natural connection with the library, as does drama, librarians may well do everything in their power to foster it. Have play-reading and discussion groups in the library's one tiny office, if necessary.

Plays are for reading, alone and in groups, for public reading and for acting. Once fascinated by the stage, always eager. Librarians will enjoy themselves, make friends for their libraries, and spread library service in their communities by encouraging community drama.

D. A. R.

What Library Schools EXPECT

- If a student is kept at one clerical job in which he has no interest
HE MAY ACTUALLY ABANDON LIBRARY WORK AS A CAREER
 - More IN-SERVICE TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL to all libraries employing recent graduates
 - Any good assistant CAN AND WILL DO ANYTHING REQUIRED when the need arises
-

The part in this discussion assigned to me by our chairman immediately imposed a feeling of inadequacy. Miss Wallace has asked me to discuss 'What the library schools expect from the employer of library school graduates.' Because I have been elevated, so to speak, to the rôle of spokesman for the library schools, I have not ventured to make these proposed remarks in any way subjective. I may say that the observations I propose to make have been motivated by correspondence with a few library school authorities and from discussions on the subject gleaned from library literature.

When we hear Miss Cameron's able summing up of the Chatwin Report, we shall be aware of the changing aspect of education for librarianship--one which is imposing new responsibilities upon library schools. However, as our concept of education for librarianship takes on new dimensions, many of the responsibilities must necessarily devolve upon the profession or field as well. It is precisely this interrelationship of the schools with the practising profession that makes the starting point of what the schools expect from the employer of graduates. As Eleanor McCann, the librarian of Duquesne University, remarked in a recent article, 'we [the field] must prepare to carry our share of the burden of professional education, and to offer assistance to the schools, where, when, and in whatever form it is needed, and to offer it in such a way that our intentions cannot possibly be misunderstood.' (Catholic Library World April 1956, p. 305) Miss McCann points out that the most fundamental assistance to be rendered is that with which education for librarianship begins--namely recruiting. Librarians can make it more consistent and realistic by not overemphasizing the benefits to be obtained such as multitudinous opportunities for placement, growing salaries, social security and the like---but rather by an appeal to the idea of service which has a compelling attraction for young people in their choice of career, even today.

In addition to the practical support of recruiting, librarians in the field must also be prepared to accept the responsibility for supervising some form of preliminary practice work. For example, a college librarian might undertake to report on the six months of part-time service of a prospective college grad-

of the EMPLOYER

Paper presented in a panel discussion on Library Education
at the Wolfville Conference of the Maritime Library Association

BY SISTER FRANCES DOLORES
Mount St. Vincent College Library

uate who is planning to enter library school. Public librarians might do likewise for vacation sessions or entrance requirement practice work. By the same token temporary employers should send honest recommendations concerning their part-time employees and discourage those who show character or personality traits which would later be a hindrance or embarrassment to the profession. (I am thinking, for instance, of those who complain about the work and its demands and who show no signs of incipient loyalty to the library, its ideals and personnel.) On the other hand, if a prospective library school student comes to work in a library, every effort should be made for the prospect to work in different departments so that he may get a general picture of library work. It may happen that if a student is kept at one clerical job in which he has no special interest, he may actually abandon library work as a career, whereas if timetables were made more interesting, work more varied, giving the student at least a glimpse of professional work in different departments such as circulation or cataloging, the seed of professional interest and awareness would be awakened then and there. This is only one instance in which the schools depend upon practical and realistic cooperation from the field.

This is already being done in our own area, I know, and certainly in other parts of Canada too. However, recruiting and practice work supervision are only two phases of this partnership. Another even more rewarding service is the willingness to make available some of your wealth of professional experience by accepting the invitation of a school to the librarian, or one or more of the professional assistants, to participate in the school's program of instruction through part-time regular or special lectures, seminars, etc. As yet to be fully explored is the invaluable aid practising librarians can give as consultants to the schools in the matter of curriculum and curriculum revision, based on their experience as employers of library school graduates. A contribution of this sort is open right now to those who accept voluntary membership in the recently formed CLA Library Education Committee which is seeking constructive opinion and advice from all quarters of the profession.

And now a few words about librarian employer-employee relationships from the viewpoint of the library schools. More in-service training is needed and is essential to all libraries employing recent graduates. In fact, time might

profitably be devoted at some library association meetings to a discussion of methods of in-service training and orientation of staff. The smaller and medium-sized libraries could benefit from the experience of larger libraries which have well-planned in-service training schemes. In-service training is particularly necessary, as we all know, for new librarians in children's and youth departments as a supplement to whatever training in these fields the student librarian received in library school where the core curriculum does not provide as much specialization as may be required for the job. The same might be said for work in adult education, or the use of mass media, and so many other side-issues (if one may dare to call them such) of the library profession in the world today.

As for orientation, everyone who has dealt with personnel will agree that there is a need for a thorough grounding of the individual worker in the basic knowledge of his position. At the Detroit Public Library, the orientation of the new employee usually consists of a conference of at least one hour on the first day of employment. Regulations regarding employment, vacations, leaves of absence, paydays, benefits provided, are discussed in detail as well as the educational, recreational and cultural opportunities which the city offers. Two additional days are set aside for the orientation of new professional staff members, one in the fall and the second in the winter. At this time, the members of the administration are introduced and brief talks are given on Home Reading, Reference, and Processing services, Book Selection methods, adult education activities and other topics of pertinent interest.

In the small or medium-sized library, such an elaborate orientation program may admittedly be unnecessary, but the new employee should have all the information necessary about the library and his place in it given to him by a person in charge and not piecemeal or incorrectly by fellow employees. One person should be responsible for the orientation and should make himself or herself available for as long a time as proves practical. According to Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, personnel director of the Detroit Public Library, 'The more you can give the new staff member in writing (so that he may refer to this material at his leisure) about the library, his duties, the code which your library follows, etc., the better employee you should have. Nearly everyone starts a new job trying to please. Just make sure that he is familiar with your regulations.' This presupposes, of course, proper job analysis and classification of positions in the library itself--and whilst on the subject, employers should offer library school graduates professional work with the understanding that any good assistant can and will do anything required when the need arises.

It is so easy for a young professional employee to get away to a wrong start--a sort of complaining reaction to the job rather than that positive professional attitude which will ensure loyalty to the library and its administration. Employers can do so much to foster right attitudes and to establish that 'esprit de corps' (which so many remark in our Halifax Memorial Library) by themselves and their senior assistants taking an active interest in every department and every worker--and by being alert to new professional ideas for service and technique.

The director of personnel at the Detroit Public Library tells of a workshop for librarians held some ten years ago at the University of Michigan by the two wellknown psychologists, Dr. Harry and Mrs. Bonaro W. Overstreet, who operated on the theory that periodic personality checkups are as important as periodic bodily checkups. They suggested regular exploration of basic habit systems such as courtesy, empathy, ingenuity, appreciation and self-orientation. They felt that each specific exploration would bring with it new insights concerning the librarian in his threefold relationship: to his own personality, to other people, and to the materials and processes of his profession. For that matter, in-service training need not necessarily or exclusively revolve around skills--it might be just as necessary and effective in developing a change in the individual or in changing his attitude toward his job. Alice Bryan in The Public Library says that lack of qualified personnel was most frequently mentioned as the worst feature in the librarian's relationship to the public. 'Qualified' means being well-ttrained and guided on the job, in addition to being library school trained.

Finally, there is the continuous process of nurturing professional interests and attitudes which must depend largely upon the ingenuity and zeal of the librarian-employer. It may be the formation of the habit of professional reading--opportunity afforded for the exchange of current reading ideas at staff meetings arranged for that purpose--membership in, and participation in the work of, professional organizations and associations. Mention could be made too of that genuine interest in the profession, not at all a rare quality in librarian-employers, which will encourage young employees to go on for further professional study even though such opportunities had not been afforded to themselves. This interest may reach magnanimous proportions when the employer arranges working hours to make it possible for the young assistant to follow advanced courses while on the job.

Let me then sum up these suggestions of 'What the library schools expect from the employer of library school graduates.' 1. Realistic recruitment. 2. Sympathetic and disinterested supervision of practice work assignments. 3. A program of in-service training based on the needs of the particular library. 4. Enlightened orientation with proper job analysis and classification of professional positions. 5. A 'share-the-professional-wealth' mentality--by contributing to the actual instruction program of the library schools, and more generally by encouragement of professional attitudes and aspirations in the junior members of the professional library staff.

And may I say as a final word: These observations are not made from an ivory tower, as I myself am also a 'field' librarian.

MAGAZINES CHILDREN LIKE: Myrtle Templeton in Illinois Libraries for April 1956 described a survey in Pinckneyville, Ill., with results agreeing with other work on the subject. Life, Saturday Evening Post, Popular Mechanics, Boys' Life, Reader's Digest, Children's Playmate, and American Girl were most popular titles. Comic magazines total a quarter of the children's reading surveyed; Life 12 percent and Saturday Evening Post 8 percent. Thorough investigations covering many titles; worth consideration by children's departments purchasing magazines, or adult departments available to children.

WOLFVILLE - 1956

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE 1956

The following proceedings are condensed from the official minutes-- by the Editor.

FORTY-SEVEN members attended the seventeenth conference of the Association at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., on May 24-25, 1956. In welcoming delegates on behalf of the University, Harry Ganong, President of MLA and librarian of the University, recalled that it was seven years since the Association had last held a conference at Acadia. Ten of the delegates present had also been at that conference in 1949.

NEW MEMBERS introduced included Misses Eileen Cushing and Margaret Ward (New Brunswick Museum), Ruth Miller (new librarian of the Saint John Free Library), Mrs. Theodore Weiner (Central Library Services, Fredericton) and John MacDonnell (recently arrived from England to the Saint John Free Library). From Nova Scotia, Miss Diana Arnison (Naval Research Establishment) and Corinne Dares (Provincial Library), Sister James Bernard (Mount St. Vincent) and Mr. Parker, custodian of the Wolfville station, Annapolis Valley Regional Library.

YEAR'S HIGHLIGHTS were outlined by the President. He observed that there has been an upward trend in the demand for library services throughout the Maritimes. Increased university enrolment has called for increased library service. Many public and regional libraries have attained new highs in circulation. In some areas the coming of television has adversely affected library patronage, but this will be only a temporary setback and reading will come into its own again. Television may even serve the library through programs about books. Expansion of space or facilities was reported from public libraries in Fredericton, Saint John, Moncton, St. John's and Halifax. Regional libraries in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia have established new branches, while Colchester-East Hants and Cape Breton regional libraries have purchased new bookmobiles.

A BRIEF to the Royal Commission on Radio and Television (Fowler Commission) was prepared by a committee headed by Miss Alberta Letts. While no brief was presented to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects (Gordon Commission) the President sent a letter outlining the position of libraries in the community.

Mr. Ganong then indicated some of the ways in which Maritime libraries had participated in the life of the community during the past year, in such community activities as the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the siege of Port Royal and the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Charlottetown. Acadia University Library was called on in preparation for the opera 'The Mod at Grand Pre' which was also connected with the cataloging of the library's 100,000th book.

The University of New Brunswick Library reported that its book budget has been raised and that a tutorial system for training library assistants is to be adopted.

TREASURER'S REPORT showed receipts for 1955-56 of \$304.81, disbursements of \$142.61, and a bank balance at May 23 of \$162.20.

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION was proposed, as stated in notice of motion given in the Spring BULLETIN, that Article II, now reading:

'The Object of the Maritime Library Association shall be to promote library service throughout the Maritime Provinces, to cooperate with other associations on matters of mutual interest.'

should be amended to read: 'to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, and to cooperate with other associations on matters of mutual interest.' Also, that Article IV, Section 1, now reading:

'The Officers of the association shall be a president, a president elect who shall be one of the three vice-presidents, one from each province, and a secretary-treasurer. All of whom shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association.'

should be amended to read: 'The officers of the association shall be

- (a) a president
- (b) a vice-president from each of the four provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, one of whom shall be designated as president-elect
- (c) a secretary-treasurer

All of the above shall be elected at each annual meeting of the association. The editor of the association's periodical shall be ex-officio a member of the executive.'

There was considerable discussion, and it was moved by Miss Wallace, seconded by Miss Cameron, that the last sentence of the proposed amendment to Art. IV, Sec. 1, be further amended to read: 'The past president and the editor of the association's periodical shall be ex-officio members of the executive.' This amendment was carried and with it the amendments to the constitution,

The APEC annual meeting in Halifax was reported on by Rev. W.A. Stewart. Though Father Stewart was himself unable to be at the meeting, through an oversight in not being notified, he presented a summary of the proceedings of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. After discussion it was suggested that the Maritime Library Association contact the executive secretary of APEC to ascertain what contribution MLA can make and what benefits can be derived from its membership, as some members doubted the value of so large a fee unless MLA can contribute and receive more from association with APEC than in the past year. Miss Letts believed this to be an opportunity we had as an association to help in the Atlantic Provinces. Mr. Lochhead felt we might look

upon the fee as a contribution to helping in progressive development in the Maritimes. Moved by Miss Cameron, seconded by Miss Letts, that the Association pay the \$25 membership fee in APEC for the coming year, the motion was carried.

BULLETIN affairs were discussed. Mr. Lochhead brought up the subject of financing, and of canvassing institutions for subscriptions to make it more nearly self-supporting. Father Stewart suggested that a business manager be appointed to assist the editor and to circularize libraries for subscriptions. Miss Wallace suggested that someone from the Halifax Library Association might be appointed to assist Mr. Redmond, and the meeting passed a motion that a circulation assistant be appointed from the conference, and a further motion to leave the matter to the incoming executive. Mr. Redmond mentioned the matter of mechanical equipment needed for work on the **BULLETIN**, a problem discussed at the Fall (1955) executive meeting. A stapler and typewriter are particularly needed. Further investigation was decided before action is taken.

REDESIGNATION as an A. L. A. CHAPTER was discussed, and on motion it was resolved that MLA seek such redesignation by A. L. A.

NOMINATING committee's report was brought in by Mr. Boone: and on motion to cease nominations the following executive was elected:

President: James F. MacEacheron, Central Library Services, Fredericton
 Past-President: Harry W. Ganong, Acadia University Library, Wolfville
 Vice President for Newfoundland, and President-Elect: Jessie B. Miffen,
 Supervisor of Regional Libraries, St. John's, Newfoundland
 Vice-President for Prince Edward Island: Agnes W. McQuaid, Charlottetown
 Vice-President for Nova Scotia: Mary Cameron, Halifax Memorial Library
 Vice-President for New Brunswick: A. Robert Rogers, Univ. of N. B.
 Secretary-Treasurer: Isabel Abernethy, Glace Bay Library
 Bulletin Editor and member ex officio: D. A. Redmond, N.S. Technical College

CONTRIBUTION TO C. L. A. was brought up as new business. Some members felt that, since MLA now had more money in its treasury, an additional contribution beyond the \$25 contributing membership should be made. On motion by Mr. Redmond, seconded by Miss Cameron, it was resolved that MLA make a further contribution of \$25 to CLA in addition to the membership fee for the current year.

LIBRARY BINDING was the subject of the afternoon session, chaired by D. G. Lochhead. Mr. Lochhead reviewed the results of a 1955 questionnaire on binding (**BULLETIN**, v. 20) and pointed out the amount paid by Maritime libraries to firms outside the region annually. He mentioned present possibilities for library binding operations in the Maritimes. A letter from Mr. Robert Rogers of the University of New Brunswick set forth a suggestion made by Mr. J. M. Sarluis, of Fredericton, for a cooperatively owned and operated library bindery. Mr. Sarluis suggested that this could reduce the cost of binding from \$2.96 to \$1.70 a volume.

Miss Letts pointed out that many libraries could not promise in advance to support such a venture--e. g. government libraries which can only recommend that work be done by a certain firm, but cannot make final decision to place the contract and cannot give advance guarantees to any organization. Miss Cameron said that if MLA were to consider entering any such agreement, it would have to have definite assurance of satisfactory work and prompt return. It was eventually decided that MLA could not take over such a binding operation.

Several members emphasized the need for maintaining library binding standards which in some cases in the Maritimes are not being maintained at present. It was suggested that information in Mr. Lochhead's survey be made available to APEC, showing how money is going out of the region, and asking them to consider the problem. The meeting reconvened under the President's chairmanship and this motion was approved. Miss Cameron then asked if Mr. Lochhead would be willing to act as liaison between MLA and the binders and to report to the 1957 conference on any further developments. Mr. Lochhead agreed to do this.

SPEAKER at dinner, given by Acadia University to delegates, was Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of the University, who told of 'Some libraries I have known.' Chairman at the dinner was Dr. V. B. Rhodenizer who had had connection with MLA in its early development. Films were shown through the courtesy of Miss Shirley Elliott: two films of children's books, one on paintings of Cornelius Krieghoff, and one on Cape Breton's Cabot Trail.

RECRUITMENT and PUBLICITY were discussed in the second morning session by Father Stewart. An extensive display of recruitment and training material was examined by the delegates. Father Stewart displayed two sample recruitment pamphlets prepared for CLA, one of which they hope to reproduce for distribution in the near future. He mentioned some causes of the present shortage of librarians, including salaries not comparing favorably with other professions, inadequate standing of the librarian in the community, and the apologetic attitude of some librarians toward their profession.

Father Stewart felt there is a need for more male librarians who will remain in the profession, decreasing the turnover of workers.

Turning to the question of what MLA can do to recruit librarians, he stressed that recruiting for all vocations begins in high school. Unfortunately, many high school students never see a professionally operated library working and so have no conception of what the profession involves. Suggested means of arousing interest are: to have librarians visit high schools--to distribute pamphlets to high school students--to use as many high school students as possible as part-time workers. It is important to present librarianship as a challenge, the way other professions such as medicine are presented, appealing to ideals and enthusiasm of students.

Some members doubted whether MLA contact with guidance workers in the schools would be effective. There was much discussion on the proposed CLA recruiting pamphlet.

ACCREDITATION and CERTIFICATION were discussed in the second session on Friday morning. Miss Ruby Wallace, as chairman, introduced the problem, mentioning the Chatwin report and the standards accepted at the 1955 CLA conference. She raised some of the questions the panel would discuss: what requirements do we need to have from library school graduates? Are CLA standards suitable? What do we actually want from library education?

Mr. Laurie Allison, representing the viewpoint of university and special librarians, mentioned a number of qualities desirable in students. The first of these was a generally good and thorough reading background. One of the tasks of the library school should be to direct the student's reading. Other desirable characteristics are interest in a special field, a genuine interest that goes deep--a command of both French and English--curiosity and enthusiasm. He did not mean that he would underplay the basic teaching in the technical aspects of librarianship, which must be present.

Miss Dorothy Cullen presented the viewpoint of public and regional libraries. She agreed with Mr. Allison's requirements and also felt that the person entering library work should have some philosophy of librarianship, some feeling for what libraries mean, for what they can do, and the ways in which they can serve the public. Such an attitude would contribute to raising the status of the profession as discussed during the session on recruitment.

Miss Cullen also felt there should be a building up of the individual's knowledge of books. In cataloging, accuracy, consistency and good judgment are necessary. Children's librarians are born, not made, but in library schools they can acquire the background in children's literature and the techniques for presenting it to the children. In reference work there is a need for ingenuity and persistence in following up clues plus a good memory.

It is not always easy to draw the line in separation of professional and clerical duties, she felt. Also valuable to the public librarian is a special interest such as handicrafts, drama, current affairs, or skill in techniques for group or panel discussion. Personal qualities desirable are sense of responsibility, willingness to work, the feeling that 'This is my library, and I don't want to let it down by giving poor service.'

Sister Frances Dolores spoke on what the library schools expect from employers of librarians. Her talk is given in full in this BULLETIN. Miss Mary Cameron presented a resumé of the report on library education prepared by Mrs. Dorothy Chatwin of C. L. A. headquarters staff and submitted to the 1955 C. L. A. conference. (The report will not be summarized here except to mention that the 1955 decisions included retention of the B. L. S. degree and of accreditation of Canadian schools by the A. L. A.) The subject was then thrown open for discussion.

Mr. MacEacheron suggested that certification of graduates might be undertaken instead of accreditation of schools. Mr. MacDonnell outlined the British system which relies more on in-service training than does the North American system. After further discussion a resolution was passed,

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moved by Mr. MacEacheron and seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that MLA should submit to CLA emphasizing the importance of the problem of accreditation and certification and looking to CLA for leadership. Mr. Lochhead suggested that the resolution should specify the problem of French-Canadian librarians in that no French-speaking library school is accredited at present. He felt that it helps to mention definite problems.

SPECIALIZATION and COOPERATION was the subject of a panel discussion in the afternoon, with D. A. Redmond, Miss Gladys Black, Prof. Rex Lucas of the Department of Sociology, Acadia University, and Dr. Bruce Fergusson of the Nova Scotia Archives.

Introducing the topic, Mr. Redmond spoke of the increasing size of book collections and the growing demand for all sorts of information. He reviewed certain steps being taken particularly in the United States to meet the problem. He outlined the reasons for and against specialization, mentioning the value of the Library of Congress printed catalog, and the cooperative storage projects being undertaken by a number of large research libraries. There may also be cooperative buying and bibliographic cooperation between libraries.

Mr. Redmond then asked the question, raised in the 1954 A. L. A. conference on the subject, should libraries in less well developed regions be encouraged to specialize even though their collections may not play a major role in library development?

He then introduced the panel members: Miss Black, who would represent the point of view of the bibliographer, Professor Lucas who would represent the scholar using the library's resources, and Dr. Fergusson who represented the worker with highly specialized material.

Professor Lucas spoke of the value of obtaining material quickly. He felt interlibrary loan was not much used as many do not realize the service is available. He felt definite limits were imposed on research by a small book collection and commended the Nova Scotia regional organization. Dr. Fergusson spoke as a custodian of rare material which must be used in the library because it is obviously irreplaceable.

How shall we start to specialize in this area? Mr. Redmond asked. We already have the union catalog at the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, through which cooperation among Maritime libraries is facilitated.

Professor Lucas and Miss Campbell raised the question whether a university should confine itself to research in fields in which its own library has adequate resources, and provoked discussion. One instance of cooperation was mentioned, between Dalhousie University and Mount Allison University in the field of English literature when a student was able to use the collections in both libraries, one supplementing the other. Dr. Fergusson emphasized that for original research one would have to go to source material such as is available in the Archives and not merely to books about the subject.

Mr. Redmond asked if there were any new ideas for cooperation in the Maritimes. Miss Campbell suggested that we must rely on our present quite effective cooperation until we have money available to develop other means of utilizing our resources cooperatively.

Mr. Lochhead said that at present there are no large good libraries in the Maritimes. We need to build our individual libraries until we have one or two of good size before we begin to pool our resources or buy cooperatively. This opinion was supported by Sister Frances Dolores.

There was some discussion with Professor Lucas on the value of cooperation between the faculty and the library, that is for faculty members to determine what are the resources of the library before assigning topics for research or study.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the final session of the Conference, in addition to the courtesy resolutions, were presented by Jessie B. Mifflen, chairman of the Resolutions Committee:

- (7) WHEREAS the Secretary Treasurer of the Maritime Library Association generally continues to serve in office for more than one year, and whereas the traveling expenses may become a burden upon the institution or individual concerned,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Association pay the expenses of the Secretary Treasurer at regular or special meetings of the Executive.

- (8) WHEREAS the Maritime Library Association appreciates the magnitude of the problems involved in the accreditation of Canadian library schools and the certification of librarians as outlined in the Chatwin report, it nonetheless wishes to emphasize the urgency of some final solution of the problems, and wishes to bring to the attention of the Council of the Canadian Library Association the consideration of special problems in connection with the circumstances in Canada.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, in view of the following circumstances:

- (1) the existence of two dominant cultures,
- (2) the comparatively small population of the nation,
- (3) the relatively few library schools

the Maritime Library Association urges that the Canadian Library Association continue to explore the features of the systems in other countries, and expresses its confidence in the national association to give leadership and to reach a solution that will meet Canadian needs.

- (9) RESOLVED that the Maritime Library Association urge the Canadian Library Association to publish a pamphlet on Librarianship as a Career, such a pamphlet to be illustrated attractively and presented in a manner to appeal to young people of high school as well as university level. The Maritime Library Association suggests that this pamphlet be so set up as to permit insertion of information pertinent to the local situation. The Maritime Library Association further suggests that the cost of the pamphlet could be partially covered by selling quantities to libraries and library associations in Canada willing to distribute copies as part of the local recruiting program.

These resolutions were upon motion adopted by the Conference.

LIBRARY LIT. NOTES

Items of interest from publications received on exchange by the BULLETIN. Publications mentioned can be borrowed from the Library, Mount St. Vincent College, Rockingham, Nova Scotia.

DEWEY RIDES AGAIN: "Progress towards the 16th edition of Dewey" is described in the June 1956 Library Association Record by Verner Clapp, of the Library of Congress and chairman of the D.C. Editorial Policy Committee. Changing winds of policy are clearly shown in an account which makes it clear how few of the people can be pleased all the time. If the problem were not so serious it would indeed be funny. Good bibliography.

CERTIFICATION: The December 1955 Colorado Library Association Bulletin has 12 pages on the problem which M L A has frequently discussed. "Colorado is one of the few states which does not have some form of certification... a distasteful expression to many..." Bills have failed to pass the state legislature; librarians have not presented a united front; but the Colorado Library Association in 1954 resolved in favor of it. Upgrading standards of school librarianship is a prime reason favoring certification. Though the Department of Education may now issue certificates for school librarians, standards have not been set up, and the public library problem remains.

ACCREDITATION: A "pressing problem" for Canadian library schools, Samuel Rothstein calls it in the January 1956 B.C.L.A. Bulletin, and ends by saying that "the one certain conclusion... is that considerably more study will be necessary."

HALIFAX MEMORIAL LIBRARY: Has 73,000 books but a four-year-old building which shelves only 56,400, its 1955 Annual Report revealed. Some 18,000 volumes may be in circulation at once, and 4000 are in two children's branches, but the need for an adult branch is very great. Television made no inroads on library use, with a 17 percent gain in circulation over 1954.

CALGARY TECHNICAL REFERENCE BRANCH: "The second front" by Kathleen Taylor in the Alberta Library Association Bulletin for February 1956 tells how a special section within the public library system was set up to meet the needs of technical men in Alberta's industrial boom. Assistance from the professional technical societies has been generous through a Technical Advisory Committee. Donations of technical material have been fruitful, and auctions of duplicates collected as donations were good publicity.

REHABILITATING DELINQUENTS: "Patrins" by Burton Confrey, in Illinois Libraries for January 1956, tells of correcting truancy and preventing delinquency by teaching non-readers, in order to encourage further learning. Absorbing and librarian-provoking cases are related.

PLACE NAMES: "With a population of 300 and over" says Lois Crook Bewley in the January 1956 B.C.L.A. Bulletin, telling of compiling etymology of British Columbia place names for the Encyclopedia Canadiana.

GERONTOBIBLIOGRAPHY? Library services to older citizens are discussed in three articles in Illinois Libraries for October 1955. They "want to be useful and needed" and active participation in community affairs, especially those designed for elderly people, can be successful. In Wisconsin Library Bulletin for March-April 1956, Orrilla T. Blackshear has an article on the same topic. She gives detailed outlines of possible library undertakings, including a list of films. Four parts of the library program are recognized: 1) information on all aspects of the aging process; 2) making people of all ages aware such information is available; 3) considering the needs of the aged individual; 4) service to groups.

CONTINUATION ORDERS: "C.O.'s are fun" says Viewpoints (Vancouver Public Library Staff Association) for March 1956, describing the material received in continuation orders, a type of material often neglected in discussions on book selection, but on which V.P.L. will spend \$12,000 in 1956. The material available for the asking, and some only to be found for chasing, are described.

ALBERTA LIBRARIES ACT: Grants of 35c per capita, provided local support is at least 50c per capita, are provided in the new act described in the May 1956 Alberta Library Association Bulletin. If this standard cannot be met, provincial grants on the older system may still be obtained. Although regional libraries are encouraged, a few small community libraries may still be formed and receive provincial support under certain circumstances, as it is recognized that many areas will be without the larger area service for some time to come.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP: Criticisms of propaganda for library association membership are set forth in the April 1956 B.C.L.A. Bulletin, which solicits answers to the problems. "Why should I join your association?" In the Maritimes, with several small associations covering overlapping territory, the questions are also pertinent. Too many associations, too many fees, expensive conferences, no personal advantages, no real communication with membership, "the old guard", lack of professional qualification for membership, are all hard criticisms to answer.

On the same theme, "The library profession is over-organized and under-equipped" says Marianne Yates in Illinois Libraries for May 1956, adding, "Let us now begin to think seriously about ONE all-inclusive association for LIBRARIANS!" (rather than for public, regional, college, special, music, etc., varieties of librarians).

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS: A selection of the 8900 publications added to the government documents collection at Dalhousie University in 1955 are listed in its "Selected List of Documents, No. 10, March 1956." The fact that the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration published a document on farming in Canada, and the National Film Board one on logging in Canada, make one wonder where or how the departmental responsibilities are divided!

ART IN THE LIBRARY: Peru, Illinois, PL has twice sponsored an exhibition by local artists, with competition, both popular voting and professional judging, with valuable incidental publicity for the library. "That extra in your library" by Dorothy Bieneman is in Illinois Libraries for March 1956.

CAREERS AND PROFESSIONS: A booklist of fiction and nonfiction for 8th Grade is given by Marjorie Behymer in Illinois Libraries for March 1956, with both general books and thirty specific categories.

KIPLING *at Dalhousie*

A NEW LIBRARY WING AT DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
WILL HOUSE ONE OF THE RANKING COLLECTIONS
ON KIPLING, PLUS NEW STACK SPACE...

Dalhousie University has supplied newsitems.

Dalhousie University will hold special ceremonies July 20 at the opening of the O. E. Smith Wing of the Macdonald Memorial Library. The new wing includes a special room housing one of the world's outstanding collections of the works of Rudyard Kipling. A special convocation will confer honorary degrees upon Mrs. George Bambridge, daughter of Rudyard Kipling, and upon James Muir, President of the Royal Bank of Canada.

The Kipling Collection was given to Dalhousie by the late J. McGregor Stewart of Halifax and will be formally transferred to the university by Mrs. Stewart. The collection will be important to Kipling scholars everywhere. Mr. Stewart's gift also included a series of detailed and scholarly bibliographical notebooks. These have been edited and will be published in one volume by Dalhousie University as a definitive reference on the works of Kipling.

For the past year, Professor A. W. Yeats, of Sam Houston College, Dallas, Texas, one of North America's Kipling specialists, has been arranging the collection for Dalhousie and, in cooperation with the Publications Committee of the University, preparing the notebooks for publication.

The new wing of the library is named in memory of O. E. Smith, Halifax philanthropist and member of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie. As an active member of the Library Committee, Mr. Smith had shown particular interest in the university library and a considerable portion of his bequest was allocated to library purposes, including provision of the new wing and an endowment for the purchase of books and other library expenses. The bequest also enabled the university to establish additional scholarships in Arts and Science.

The new wing contains not only the Kipling Room but additional stack space for about 50,000 volumes of the library holdings. The Kipling Room is on the ground floor with its own separate entrance. It is finished in mahogany paneling with a slightly domed ceiling, direct and indirect lighting, and wall-to-wall carpet. Display cases will present items for public viewing. The room was furnished and decorated, and its operation endowed, by a group of friends and colleagues of the late Mr. Stewart, under the chairmanship of Mr. Muir.

In addition to the Stewart collection, the room will have the original manuscript of an account by Kipling of the service held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1915, to honor Canadians killed in action. This tribute, cabled by the author to the Government of Canada, appeared in Canadian newspapers on May 14, 1915. Mrs. Bambridge, who has had the manuscript in her possession, offered it to Dalhousie as an item of particular Canadian interest.

THE O. E. SMITH WING AND KIPLING ROOM

The new wing, which forms a west extension to the stack section of the Dalhousie University library, is built of quartzite and ironstone, with sandstone trim, of Georgian Colonial design, matching the main library and adjacent buildings. The west face contains the public entrance to the Kipling Room, and its stack floors connect with those already in use.

The richly decorated Kipling Room is on the ground floor of the wing. Shelving along three walls houses the collection. Paneling is mahogany, finished to blend with the rows of predominantly red and green morocco-bound volumes. The slightly domed ceiling reflects direct and indirect lighting, with generous natural light from windows in the north and south walls. There are desks and a central display case. The room will have its own librarian.

THE STEWART COLLECTION OF KIPLING

Introduced to the writings of Kipling as a boy, J. McGregor Stewart fell under a lifelong spell, and the establishment of a comprehensive collection of Kipling writings and printings became the principal avocation of his mature years. The full importance of the collection cannot yet be exactly appraised. The collection includes nearly 1200 first edition and association copies, as well as pirated editions, private printings, and translations. In his attempt to acquire every link from the author's original manuscript to his last revised text, Mr. Stewart assembled more of the magazine printings of Kipling's works than exist in any other library. The loss of duplicate copies by bomb damage to the British Museum makes many of these items unique.

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