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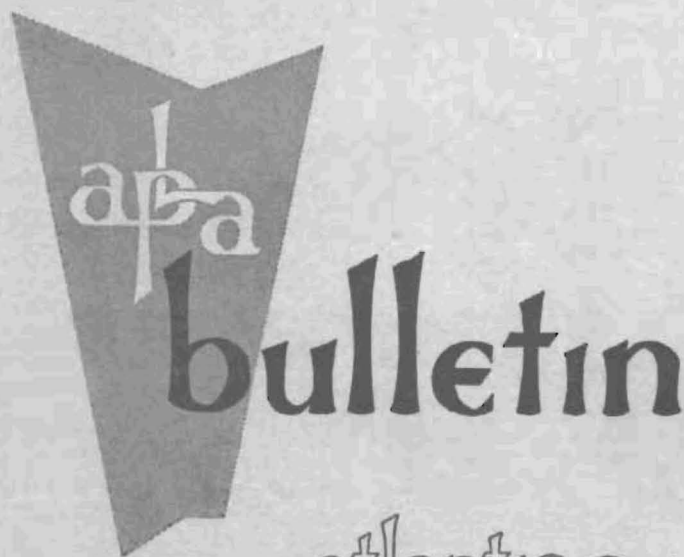
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bulletin

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The **APLA Bulletin**, published quarterly, is the official organ of the **ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**, formerly the Maritime Library Association. APLA, organized in 1918, is a registered and incorporated company under the Nova Scotia Companies Act, and serves the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and, more recently, Newfoundland and Labrador.

In its membership, APLA embraces every type of library: public, regional, school, college, university and special libraries in the Atlantic Provinces.

Officers of the Association (1964-65): **President:** F. Eugene Gattinger, University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld. **Secretary-Treasurer:** Miss Pauline Home, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S. **Vice-President (P.E.I.) and President-Elect:** Douglas B. Boylan, Legislative Librarian, Charlottetown, P.E.I. **Vice-President (Nova Scotia):** Miss Sylvia Fullerton, Science Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. **Vice-President (New Brunswick):** Jean-Guy Desroches, Central Library Services, Fredericton, N. B. **Vice-President (Newfoundland):** Miss Marjorie Mews, Gosling Memorial Library, St. John's, Nfld.

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. . . WILL THEY DO THAT ? ?

What! a new library science journal? Another one? Well, not quite. Some readers may be misled by this "new look" but veterans of the Association will readily recall such names as Ingraham, Stanfield, Vaughan, Gill and Lay, names which go back to 1918 and which render this Association a pioneer in Canada. As might be expected, it has had many vicissitudes, several changes of name, a few false starts, obvious plateaus, and numerous inspired and fruitful periods. That story is well documented by Evelyn Campbell in the Canadian Library Bulletin, XIV (1957), 9-13—an article which should be required reading for all new members. Like the Atlantic provinces themselves, this Association has found it necessary to carve its identity from stuff which has often seemed to be intractably unyielding. Therein however lies its unique quality, its strength, and its special character.

That the Association's official organ, the APLA Bulletin, will continue to encounter difficulties in the future may be accepted as axiomatic. This will be so not withstanding new support by way of commercial advertising; new blood in the form of officers, editors, and job printers; and new incentives in the form of population pressures, technological developments within the profession, automation, and large-scale co-operative ventures among libraries of every size and type in this region of Canada.

Some of the sources of these difficulties are self-evident; others are veiled and subtle, hence more precarious. Any association which attempts to represent the interests of the four Atlantic provinces must pay a high price to geography. This price will be levied in terms of miles, dollars, and those misunderstandings which take their rise in communications failures which are usually human, not mechanical. Further, the A.P.L.A. is a heterogeneous body with many different "publics" to be served and many different types of libraries through which this service must be articulated. Trustees and boards; academic, public and special libraries; regional, school and book-mobile services — all these lay claims upon the organization, claims which are sometimes monotonously similar but are more often refreshingly unique and continuously variable and challenging.

Nor is this all. A review of our past output reveals sharply divided opinion on the form which this Association's official organ should take. Many questions arise. Should such a bulletin merely provide a medium for the publication of the Association's reports and general business? Should it be a pseudo-biographical news medium? Should it carry technical articles, flatter advertisers, or attempt to meet the needs of all its "publics" in every single issue? How shall the bulletin strike a balance in its space allocation between the halting, sometimes inarticulate and often "old hat" ideas of fledgling librarians and the cautiously conservative views of veteran professionals

whose thoughts begin more and more to dwell upon past "victories" and present pitfalls? How shall the bulletin be brought to account for draining off support — as some would appear to believe — from such national bodies as C.L.A., C.A.C.L., C.A. C.U.L. and C.L.T.A., support which must be measured in terms of ideas, money and time? Future editorials will explore avenues by means of which these apparently conflicting pressures may be mobilised, through the APLA Bulletin, to effect a strong regional library association. But the precise answers to these questions will necessarily come from the membership, or not at all.

Meanwhile, we had perhaps better rid ourselves of some cliches and popular fallacies concerning publication ventures in the library field. It is a generally received opinion that the survival of this type of publication is related to an Editor's ability to write the articles, or even to re-write such submissions as he can cajole out of others. This is arrant, dangerous nonsense! It presupposes not a professional organization but a one-man show. An alternative view holds that members must themselves periodically produce something, if necessary out of whole cloth, in an effort to "save the organization" at all costs. This is a deceptive, even more dangerous delusion. Organizations which survive by virtue of such effort are already dead to everyone but the mail carrier. If the APLA Bulletin is to survive; if it is to develop and even improve its ambitious new format; if it is to be a vital and viable organ of our *corps bibliothèque*, the Bulletin had better be a spontaneous response to forces within the organisation itself.

What this means is that a member should feel disposed to write an article because to remain silent is more painful than it is to express his present enthusiasm, disappointment, or quandary. An advertiser should want to support the journal not as some vague gesture of charity but in recognition of a business opportunity which he cannot afford to miss.

In a recent periodical whose circulation somewhat dwarfs our own, Mr. Arnold Edinborough has observed that after years of apparent stalemate, an air of ebullient optimism is everywhere evident in the Atlantic provinces. He refers to it as an optimism which is apparently supported by resources of every kind, both human and material. Librarians have special reasons for knowing all about failures in the publications field; an O'Leary Commission is not needed to tell us about births, marriages, divorces, and deaths in the serials world. Accordingly, this bold venture into publication by A.P.L.A. should not seem to mean that we are drawing a blank cheque on Edinborough's optimism; rather, it should be interpreted as confirming that what he says is correct, at least so far as libraries in the Atlantic region are concerned. Publishers, jobbers, stationers, book binderies, furniture and office suppliers — to name only a few — have placed cash on the barrel-head to say that the thing will go.

If librarians do not now respond in kind to this professional opportunity; if, in short, they fail to communicate the ferment and present growth which is now so evident in libraries of all types in the A.P.L.A. region, they will have managed to fail their supporters, to have disappointed their patrons, and to have neglected their professional responsibilities. Will they do that?
—F.E.G.



Mr. Boylan is Legislative Librarian and Provincial Archivist for Prince Edward Island. He is a graduate of Carleton and McGill Universities and formerly lecturer in history at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown

Douglas B. Boylan

CONFEDERATION CENTRE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Canada is a nation of paradoxes, compromises, and diverse exceptions; this is now a platitude which our coming centenary celebrations will serve, at one level, to illustrate. Consider the quandary of a foreign librarian (Ph.D. candidate?) faced with the task of evaluating the manner in which Canadians support public libraries. We are told of a major public library in the A.P.L.A. region which receives no direct tax support whatsoever from the population which it serves, now approaching 100,000. On the opposite end of this scale, I find myself custodian of a library which has been paid for by every citizen in Canada, its owners, but which will serve directly the city of Charlottetown and this island province — which is to say a population of the same order as our sister organization alluded to above. To be sure, this Library is an exception — but that is precisely the point. As Dr. Frank MacKinnon, Chairman of the P. E. I. Centennial Committee has said, Canada is probably the only nation in the world that, in 100 years, has not erected a single memorial to its Founders

Like other Canadians, A.P.L.A. librarians have been subjected to a barrage of information concerning the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre, the occasion being its unveiling by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in 1964. A review of the spate of articles written on or about the Centre reveals that very little has been said about its library section. The general public and the press has, perhaps naturally, been more interested in its Memorial Hall, its unique and modern theatre, its museum, and its art gallery. That is perhaps poetic justice because it was from the library, repository of the nation's memory, that the facts of our historic birth and development were dredged; it is the library which now records our dreams, both practical and fanciful, for Canada's future destiny; and it is to the library that posterity will go to determine the fate of those same dreams. In short, the library is often passed over lightly during the hoop-la because, by common consent, its place in the scheme of things is pre-emin-

ent. This paper will afford an opportunity to provide some detail on the library section of the Centre.

The Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre is situated in the heart of the city of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The Centre has been described as unique both in its conception and in the facilities which it is expected to provide. It has further been described as a unique national memorial, erected to commemorate the initial Confederation Conference which was convened in Charlottetown in September of 1864. It is "unique" because the building was financed by grants from ten provincial governments who contributed to a citizen's foundation fund at the rate of fifteen cents per capita of the populations which they represent. The Federal Government of Canada contributed in like proportion; hence every man, woman, and child in Canada has a thirty-cent investment in the total memorial. But it is unique as a cultural centre also, incorporating as it does for the first time in Canada an all-purpose theatre seating 1000 persons, an art gallery, a museum, and a library. None will deny that Islanders will gain the major advantage of this national memorial Centre by reason of its location; but its plan, its function, and its future development are expected to emphasize our Canadian identity. Three examples will suffice to illustrate this point. The theatre will restrict itself to performances which are Canadian in content, origin, or production; the gallery and museum will emphasize Canadian works of art; and the Library is to establish a Canadian collection which shall be representative of all facets of Canadian literature.

The library portion of Confederation Centre occupies one wing of the complex representing approximately one-fifth of the floor space, or 175,000 square feet. Situated on four levels, the Library is designed to accommodate a book collection of 100,000 volumes plus periodical publications. Two of the levels will be open to the public, these being the main floor of the Library and the two adjacent mezzanines. Both mezzanines have a book capacity of 20,000 volumes and the children's library will occupy one of these. The second mezzanine will be used as a study area until such time as it is required for bookstacks.

The main floor of the Library is composed of three interconnecting areas, each of approximately sixty square feet. At the entrance is located the circulation desk, the card catalogue, a "teen" section, and several display cases of unique design. The central section of the main public floor is a most impressive room which rises forty feet to a coffered ceiling. This area is predominately a reading room but will also accommodate periodical, newspaper, and reference collections. The third portion of the main floor is to be the main stack section, having a book capacity of some 30,000 volumes. Provision has been made for a dormant storage area on the first level. Administrative offices and the Legislative Library are located on the second level.

The Centre has been described nationally as a "start from scratch" undertaking. This has naturally provoked Prince Edward Islanders who know that, so far as the Library at least is concerned, nothing could be farther from the truth. In 1773, almost a century before Canadian confederation, the Legislative Assembly of P. E. I. established the nucleus of a central library service which has served its populace to the

present day. A combined legislative and public library have been feasible in view of the size of the population served; these library functions will continue to be combined in the Confederation Centre. Indeed the Legislative and Public Library may be likened to a phoenix arising from the ashes: our previous library building, constructed as recently as 1930, was demolished to make way for the Confederation Centre. Despite temporary location in an abandoned school, the library possesses some 30,000 volumes, has a membership of 3,500, and records an annual circulation of approximately 50,000 volumes. Accordingly, it is not a question of "starting from scratch" but rather of developing a service which is now approaching its bicentennial. It should be understood that over and above the Canadian taxpayer's contribution to the Centre, the local citizenry continues its admirable support of the library.

The functions envisioned for the Confederation Centre Legislative and Public Library are fourfold. It will provide public library service to the city of Charlottetown and environs; it will serve as the deposit for a provincial library service, the Prince Edward Island Libraries; as a legislative library, it is expected to serve the Assembly and the public service of the Island government; and finally, the Library is to develop a Canadiana collection in keeping with the overall purpose and objectives of the Confederation Centre.

By comparison with many Canadian libraries, the scope of our service obligations will be much restricted, not only as a result of our incorporation in such a cultural centre, but also because of services already existing in the community. For example, there will be no question of our Library serving as an art gallery or providing art reference service and lending prints or paintings to the public. The Confederation Centre Gallery is developing an excellent educational programme which includes art classes for young and old, an art reference service based on a subject collection in excess to 500 volumes, and an extension service which is to be closely co-ordinated with the Island's school curricula. A film library will not become our responsibility because the Audio-visual Branch of the Department of Education, located adjacent to the Centre, has already developed an impressive film library. Nor shall we be cluttering our facilities with museum objects which we could not properly display inasmuch as the Centre Muscum is equipped with proper facilities and an able curator. In short, our Library will be primarily concerned with printed matter such as books, periodicals, pamphlets and newspapers. It is a restriction which, I may say, appears to be most satisfactory to our staff.

Our immediate service aims are quite straightforward: to develop a standard, up-to-date collection of some 100,000 volumes, and to co-operate with the remaining divisions of the Confederation Centre to provide an integrated cultural service for Prince Edward Island. Of particular concern is our children's collection which at present numbers a mere 3,000 volumes. In co-operation with Prince Edward Island Libraries, we are developing a reference collection which will service the province as a whole. As previously mentioned, emphasis will be placed on obtaining items of Canadiana interest. Many gifts have already begun to arrive, among them a contribution of some 3,000 titles of recent works from the Book Publishers' Council of Canada.

The astute reader will have detected my apparent inability, in describing this

exciting venture, to fix upon either the present or future tense. The truth is that, contrary to received opinion and despite more publicity than any library in Canada, our staff is still on the outside of this library, looking in. Both the Legislative and Public Library of Charlottetown are still located in temporary quarters. Financial matters concerning occupancy of the Centre's library await settlement by the building Trust and the various governments involved. When we do take occupancy, the names "Legislative" and "Public Library" will give place to the name "Confederation Centre Public Library". Incidentally, the legislative library collection will be physically separated from the public collection *per se*.

When we are settled into the new building, we shall be directing our attentions to the expansion of the various community services expected of a public library. The challenge is acknowledged to be considerable but given our association with theatre, art gallery, and museum, the potential for a unique and integrated public service is unlimited. It is to this that we all look forward with great anticipation.

A P L A SCHOLARSHIP

Due to insufficient funds the Executive of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association has reluctantly concluded that the Association cannot offer a scholarship for 1965-66.

Since we are now an association of about 100 members, it does not seem too much to expect that we can raise a scholarship of \$1,000. Don't forget your contributions are INCOME TAX EXEMPT. Be sure you qualify for this in 1965 and again in early 1966 so we can offer our scholarship by February 1, 1966 tenable in the 1966-67 Library School year.

It is with pleasure that the Chairman is able to announce that Miss Nancy Stuart, University of Toronto Library School, 1964, has agreed to serve on the Scholarship Committee.

PLEASE SEND YOUR SCHOLARSHIP FUND CONTRIBUTIONS TO

Miss Pauline Home, Secretary Treasurer, Atlantic Provinces Library Association, c/o Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S.

Nancy Stuart
Mary E. Cameron, Chairman
Scholarship Committee
Atlantic Provinces Library
Association.

February 9, 1965



RUBY WALLACE

Following a lengthy illness there passed from the North American library scene on November 14th Miss Ruby Wallace, a person whose professional career was at flood tide and whose influence can only be measured by those succeeding generations of Canadians who find knowledge and inspiration, pleasure and solace in books — or who first read the meaning of life in the humanity of another soul.

Ruby Wallace had her beginnings in Thessalon, Ontario and the dreaded disease of cancer overtook her in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It might as easily have found her on the Canadian plains, in Scandinavia or Niagara because she was one of those librarians who moved about with purpose and alacrity, out front and in the van of the profession. Everyone in the profession, with the possible exception of recent library graduates, knew Ruby Wallace and what she stood for — as well as what she would not stand for. Her hearty and infectious laughter seemed always to refute the impression she gave of being “a diminutive librarian”. Who among us will soon forget this little girl emerging, in full Indian regalia, from a wigwam in the Fort Garry Hotel? Yet her name is writ large within unending working committees and in the major executive offices of organized library science in Canada.

If not by profession, she was a teacher born, and this avocational interest seems to have been the source of her success as a librarian. As might be expected, she made

her first notable contribution as a children's librarian in Kitchener, Ontario following graduation at the University of Western Ontario. As Chief Librarian of the Niagara Falls Public Library her administrative ability very soon marked her as one capable of organizing the Regional Library System of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. This position called for a person who could inspire confidence and who could engender respect and enthusiasm for a job which had to be carved anew. The library system which she bequeathed to Cape Breton last month will remain a testimony to those persons who recommended Ruby Wallace as being equal to such a challenge. She seemed always able to justify the confidence which others placed in her, whether through the ballot box or across the smoke-filled haze of a boardroom.

Her ability to work with other people is attested to by membership on the Council as well as the Board of Directors of the Canadian Library Association, to the Presidential offices severally of the Ontario Library Association, of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association and, in 1962, of the Canadian Library Association. Her knowledge of the wider world of librarianship was enhanced by her receipt of a Canada Council grant which enabled her to visit Scandinavian libraries and, subsequently, to compare these with our own in such a way as to be of mutual benefit to librarians in both countries.

Those persons who knew Ruby Wallace well will not be surprised to learn that she willed her remains to science and that she called for contributions to the Scholarship Fund of the Canadian Library Association in lieu of flowers. Those librarians who knew her only casually will always associate her with that small but select band of professionals who held charter membership in the Canadian Library Association. Librarians and others who knew her only as a name will continue to draw inspiration from Ruby Wallace, both through books and through the manner in which, with dignity and calm, she awaited death. The like of Ruby Wallace will always be "a wanting number" in our Canadian libraries.

*PRESIDENT,
ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

The Ruby E. Wallace Memorial Fund

We commend to the attention of all librarians, the Ruby E. Wallace Memorial Fund which has been established by the CLA-ACB in memory of Miss Wallace. Contributions to the Fund already exceed \$1,000.00 and will be used to establish one or more Travel Fellowships, the first to be available in 1966. This Fund is to be administered by the CLA-ACB Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans Committee and contributions may be sent c/o The Canadian Library Association, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4.

A scholarship has also been founded in Miss Wallace's name amounting to \$500.00 and payable to an approved graduate of the Niagara Falls Collegiate upon entrance to an accredited library school. Contact: The Chief Librarian, Niagara Falls Public Library, Niagara Falls, Ont.



M. LeBlanc (B.Bibl. Montréal, 1961) est responsable des Archives Acadiennes et de la bibliothèque de l'Université à Moncton depuis 1956

M. Ronald LeBlanc

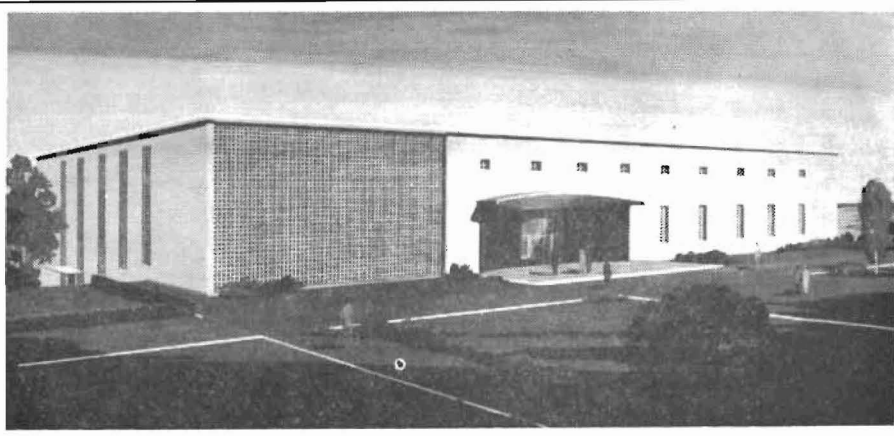
La BIBLIOTHEQUE de l'UNIVERSITE de MONCTON

Nous avons voulu en dressant les plans de la bibliothèque préparer un édifice qui devrait suffire aux besoins des vingt prochaines années. Notre but était de pouvoir accommoder 800 lecteurs et aménager l'espace pour 300,000 volumes. Les architectes nous préparèrent des plans en conséquence. Ceux-ci terminés on réduisit notre budget de construction! Afin de rentrer dans les cadres du nouveau budget on a tout simplement raccourci l'édifice d'une soixantaine de pieds. Ceci diminua l'espace prévu pour les lecteurs et les livres mais n'affecta pas celui prévu pour les services d'administration. L'espace alloué aux services d'administration pourra paraître grand à première vue, mais les agrandissements futurs de l'édifice auront vite refait les proportions. L'avantage en est que ces services ne seront pas gênés par les constructions à venir.

L'édifice dont l'unité de construction est un module de 23 pieds par $22\frac{1}{2}$, mesure 179 pieds sur la longueur et 116 pieds sur la largeur. Situé au centre des facultés universitaires, voisin de la faculté des sciences, il comprend trois étages avec des fondations assez rigides pour en ajouter deux autres. Les agrandissements sont donc possibles verticalement et horizontalement.

L'édifice étant situé dans une pente, l'entrée principale, la seule qu'utiliseront les abonnés, permet l'accès immédiat au premier étage. En entrant, à gauche, se trouvent les services du prêt et de contrôle ainsi qu'une salle de détente où l'on pourra lire les journaux du jour et griller une cigarette. C'est le seul endroit de la bibliothèque où il sera permis de fumer. En arrière de cette salle et du comptoir de prêt se trouvent les services de l'administration.

Face à l'entrée, la salle de référence avec sa cloison vitrée doit impressionner le lecteur dès son arrivée et créer chez lui cette atmosphère de silence et de recueillement



nécessaire à son travail. A droite s'étalent les rayons de volumes et les tables de travail. Celles-ci seront en grande majorité des tables individuelles.

La moitié de la surface du rez-de-chaussée est réservée pour un musée acadien. L'autre moitié est distribuée entre les services audio-visuels, la reliure, une salle de repos pour les employés, une salle d'exposition et une salle qui servira d'entrepôt temporaire.

Le deuxième étage abritera une partie de la collection de volumes, les périodiques et la section d'histoire acadienne. L'ancien Collège Saint-Joseph devenu aujourd'hui l'Université de Moncton a toujours porté un intérêt spécial à l'histoire des provinces maritimes en général et à l'histoire acadienne en particulier. On a accumulé depuis des années, en plus d'une bonne collection de volumes, un grand nombre de papiers historiques sur le sujet. Beaucoup sont des notes manuscrites et uniques. La collection des notes généalogiques a son importance, car les demandes de renseignements nous viennent même de la Louisiane. Les filières de journaux français publiés aux provinces maritimes sont les plus complètes en existence. Nous avons actuellement sur microfilm des copies de plusieurs documents originaux conservés en France. L'étendue de cette collection et l'intérêt que l'Université lui porte explique la superficie qu'on lui a allouée.

Sur ce plancher se trouvent également des salles pour le travail en équipe ainsi que d'autres, plus petites, pour le travail de recherches individuelles.

Tout le système d'électricité est contrôlé d'un panneau central près du compteur de prêt. Les lumières fluorescentes sont disposées à angle droit les unes aux autres. Cette disposition forme un agréable dessin dans le plafond, assure au maximum l'éclairage de la pièce et permet de disposer les rayons et les meubles selon les besoins. Ceux-ci sont d'ailleurs tous amovibles, afin d'assurer la plus grande flexibilité. Il nous est ainsi permis d'utiliser au maximum la superficie des planchers. Les planchers du premier et du deuxième étage seront couverts de tapis tandis que celui du rez-de-chaussée sera couvert de tuiles.

La construction de l'édifice s'achève et nous pourrons y rentrer au mois de juin. Nous aurons ainsi tout l'été à nous installer et nous espérons bien qu'à l'entrée des classes les étudiants pourront profiter d'une bibliothèque spécialement conçue pour aider leurs études.



Miss Coulter, formerly with the Cape Breton Regional and Halifax Memorial Libraries, is now Supervisor of School Libraries and Librarian, Teachers' Library in Nova Scotia.

Shirley Coulter

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

"A school without a library is a crippled school". Thus begins a recent article by the U.S. Minister of Education, Francis Keppel (*Schools without libraries; our national disgrace*, McCall's, November 1964). Quoting horrifying facts and figures, he describes the sad state of school libraries in the U.S. It is safe to say that the comments may be applied equally well to our own country.

The schools of Nova Scotia have been as crippled as the schools in other provinces. There have been for many years libraries of one kind or another in some of the larger schools, mainly at the high school level, but even the best of them have been handicapped by lack of space, funds and staff.

While too many schools, particularly at the elementary level are still "cripples", others are beginning to walk, some few will be running before long. These recent developments are due to the encouragement and assistance received from various sources.

Positive action in the school library field throughout Canada, the U.S. and elsewhere has developed through the work of the Standards Committee of the American Association of School Librarians, the Knapp School Library Project, the recently formed Canadian School Library Association and its Standards Committee, and in the school library project of the National Federation of Home and School and Parent-Teachers Associations. Local groups, which have always been active in a small way in assisting school libraries, have been encouraged by these wider efforts. In Nova Scotia, the Federation of Home & School Associations, the I.O.D.E., University Women's Clubs as well as teachers' groups have become more school library conscious. Results are evident already.

In 1960 the Province took a step forward by appointing a Supervisor of School Libraries — the third province to do so. This position includes the duties of Librarian of the Teachers' Library and while this doubling of duties entails great difficulties, the extra contact with schools through the circulation of professional material and books does bring certain advantages.

Since 1949, when the first Nova Scotia Regional Library was established (the Annapolis Valley Regional Library), schools which would otherwise have no library materials have received some excellent service. In one way this activity on the part of the regional systems has been for a time a handicap to the development of school libraries. The authorities felt very strongly that a school served by the regional book-mobile was adequately supplied, and that there was no need to spend the taxpayers' money on anything more. This attitude seems to be disappearing. Since assuming the job, the Supervisor has worked closely with the regional officials. On several occasions, the Supervisor and a librarian, as a team, have addressed various groups in an attempt to show how the school library and the regional library complement each other. With this in mind, schools have been encouraged to concentrate on developing their libraries as reference and resource collections for the subjects on their curricula. Recreational reading is not neglected, especially in schools not served by a regional library, but where regional service is available, duplication is avoided by cooperative planning.

Physical changes within the school systems themselves have tended to influence the development of school libraries. The consolidation of a number of small schools, especially if junior or senior high school grades are included, has often meant that a library room has been provided. Too often, because of short-sighted planning, this room has been used as a classroom before being used as a library; occasionally some library use has been made of it, but classes are held there as well, thus limiting the use as a library. However, in many cases these library rooms have been rescued and there is much progress in this direction.

Very few elementary schools have a real library room. Most have classroom libraries varying in quality with the interest of the individual teacher and the funds available. Even in a large community like Halifax, elementary school libraries range from converted storerooms to fair-sized rooms; the collections are just as varied. However, in schools with an enthusiastic principal and interested teachers, imaginative use is beginning to be made of limited facilities. But there is still a long way to go.

Lack of sufficient funds for school libraries remains the main difficulty. For many years, books were obtained through the efforts of Home & School Associations, school concerts or book drives. Although libraries were included in the maintenance costs outlined in the Foundation Program, the money was usually spent long before the school boards got around to what was considered a frill. However, the Foundation Program has recently been changed. In Nova Scotia this Program, included in the Regulations under the Education Act, outlines what each municipal school board and board of school commissioners shall provide for the schools under their jurisdiction. To assist them, the Provincial Government provides a Foundation Program Grant.

Scales of costs (maintenance, salaries, equipment, etc.) are estimated and grants provided according to the ability of each area to pay. The Province will pay an overall 55%; however, with the scale, this may vary from the minimum of 25% to as high as 87%. The change in the Regulations which has had the greatest effect on school library development concerns the scale of costs to be budgeted for maintenance and operation of schools (Regulation 19.b.1). This section provides \$100 for teaching aids in each instructional area in use: academic classrooms, libraries, language laboratories, science laboratories.

As very few schools have what could be called an established library, properly equipped and staffed, not many are eligible for the \$100 for a library. However, each school does receive the \$100 per academic classroom and in schools or school systems where there are enthusiastic supervising principals and interested teachers, varying portions of this grant are being used to build up library collections. As many types of teaching aids are needed in the modern school, it can be understood that funds allocated to the school library are still inadequate. Some schools, indeed, have had library funds for several years; these schools have something of a head start, but in general much remains to be done.

There have been several encouraging developments within Nova Scotia which will be of interest.

Last year the Truro Board of School Commissioners allocated \$2.00 per capita for library books and materials throughout its schools. Truro schools expect to experiment soon with team teaching, non-graded classrooms, etc., so it is essential that good library facilities be built up now.

Truro Junior High School (650 students) has had a classroom size library for some time, but now has a two-classroom size library which will accommodate 35 readers in the main room, 15 in the reference area. This allows a scheduled library period each week for every class with teacher-librarian Margaret Swan in charge. In addition the library is open before and after class hours, and the reference section is available throughout the day, even during library class periods.

In Halifax County the Regional Library has for many years given service to elementary schools; this year bookmobile service was extended to the high schools in many areas. Rather than hindering school library development, this seems to have stimulated great interest in separate school library facilities.

Throughout the Province there have been many more instances of efforts to develop school libraries, but for the most part on a local basis only. What is needed is more cooperative effort within school systems or at the county or district level in order to make better use of limited funds and personnel.

An example is being set in Inverness County. This County school system consists of the school boards of Inverness Town and Port Hawkesbury, plus eight large consolidated village schools and a network of smaller feeder schools under the Municipal School Board. At a preliminary meeting in January 1964, the Supervisor of School

Libraries and Mr. George Lent, Inspector of Schools, decided to concentrate first on the eight larger village schools and then to extend library service to the feeder schools (the town school boards remain responsible for their own school libraries).

The first practical step was to establish a Library Committee composed of the supervisory personnel and representatives from each school. In May 1964 the members of this Committee met and were asked to evaluate existing facilities in their schools, inform the teachers of the project and to coordinate suggestions from them. At this meeting it was decided to pool all library funds and to buy all books through a central ordering agency. It has been a most successful Committee, a lively group with good ideas and a wonderful willingness to cooperate.

At a second meeting in September there was vigorous discussion of the reports on existing conditions, but the main business was a Workshop on School Libraries in which the problems of book selection and the weeding of present collections were discussed. Book selection committees were set up to compile buying lists for various grade levels and subject areas.

Later in November the group met again to discuss the distribution of available funds and decided on a straight per capita allocation. Two of the school systems, Mabou and Cheticamp, having already developed their libraries with the aid of other funds, very generously agreed to a smaller share of this year's allotment in order to help the other schools. Results: 65c per pupil in Mabou and Cheticamp schools; \$1.30 per pupil in the other six schools.

During the following two weeks lists were sent to the Supervisor for checking and the orders dispatched. When the books have been collected at a central depot, it is planned to hold a processing workshop to set up simple cataloguing procedures and to help the committee members to do this work.

This is a good start in Inverness County, and an example of intelligent cooperation which we hope will help others to bring better library service to their communities.

So all our schools are not cripples. Some, like those in Inverness County, are walking. With more cooperative planning, more financial support, more interested principals and teachers, more energetic librarians, those cripples will all be hobbling, skipping, walking, and, we sincerely hope, eventually running. Our "national disgrace" can through efforts like these become a point of national pride.



Mr. Gattinger is University Librarian,
Memorial University of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Nfld.

F. Eugene Gattinger

RECLASSIFICATION -

ARE YOU CONVERTED YET?

This is the first of a series which will conclude with a paper to be read by Miss Margaret Williams, Assistant Librarian and Head Cataloguer, Memorial University of Newfoundland, at the 26th Annual Conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association in September. Miss Williams' paper will provide technical data on the progress of Memorial University's reclassification programme, now in its third year. Meanwhile it has seemed opportune to consider reclassification within the wider framework of Canadian academic libraries generally. The immediate occasion for such a study has been the A.P.L.A. "Master Plan" (APLA Bulletin X XVII, no. 3, p. 7 ff.) under which I surveyed Canadian academic libraries by means of a questionnaire last year. My own interest in this subject derives from administrative experience in the conversion to L. C. of a highly specialized college library and, more recently, a similar programme in a university library.

From the records of Thales, Aristotle, Bacon, Dewey, Ranganathan, Kent, Shera, and Mortimer Taube — which is to drop names with a vengeance — one may read ample evidence that, like the poor, we are destined to have Dame Classification always among us. The present paper seeks merely to press the claims of what may be taken as a necessary corollary, namely, that she will have as Attendant by her side, the Demon Reclassification. Head cataloguers, library administrators, university presidents, comptrollers and janitors may fight with or against these two protagonists. They may call for commissions, symposia, or expert consultants to clear up the librarian's Serbonian bog but, so long as the making of books shall continue, these two will continue to demand their sop. Their claims bid fair to be met in the future; and this regardless of whether we enter our titles on papyrus rolls, British Museum ledgers, 3 x 5 and punched cards or, back full circle, on stone tablets and thence to laundry stubs again.

Results of the questionnaire upon which this study is based reveal that the subject of reclassification is far from being a dead issue in Canadian academic libraries, particularly amongst the junior colleges and smaller universities. The few "unconverted" larger universities are concerned almost to the point of frustration, being stymied by fiscal and staff deficiencies.

Surveys of this kind have not been wanting in the United States and we might cite an A.L.A. study in 1922, (1) another by Kephart in 1896, and a comparative study by Eaton in 1955. (2) Although a decade has passed since Thelma Eaton made that valuable survey, her statistical results are interesting because they correlate at many points the present picture in Canadian academic libraries, based at least upon the survey which I have just completed. There are significant points of difference however and, in any event, we have indigenous regional, economic and academic problems which, in the opinion of the A.P.L.A., call for analysis at the present time. (For example, the Printing Centre now being planned at Saint Mary's University will undoubtedly reduce card production costs for our own programme and it might, conceivably, permit greater staff flexibility in other libraries of the A.P.L.A. region, especially in the smaller ones.) Finally, it is clear that a Canadian survey is necessary to complement Eaton's work if we are to bring the complete North American picture into focus.

Maurice Tauber has stated that much rationalization goes on by librarians trying to justify reclassification programmes. He continues,

The burden of proof rests upon the librarian to show that the out-moded classification and the antiquated catalogue interfere with the use of library materials or increase the cost of preparing them for use. (3)

For better or worse, I feel constrained to assume this burden of proof, at least as it pertains to my own library and, I suspect, many other libraries in Canada. One bandies words with such an expert at one's own peril; I risk it if only because Tauber, as befits a scholar, has larded his affirmation with loop-holes, some few of which may bear widening. As a precaution against wasting the readers' further time however, I had better state my own premises, as administrator, on this subject of reclassification programmes in academic libraries.

I take the view that custodians of academic libraries not now classified by L. C. should commence conversion to that system as soon as practicable, even if this means living with a divided collection for some time to come. The project need not imply a double catalogue and it should perhaps be explained that I assume a closed stack or, at the very least, a controlled access stack with "pass" privileges to faculty, graduate, and senior students only and with stack pages in attendance*. Some of the major ad-

* Academic libraries made, in my opinion, a great mistake when they followed the lead of public libraries who symbolized their "free" service with open access stacks. Book losses and so-called 'misplacements' (is there a distinction?) in Canadian academic libraries during recent years invokes at least the suspicion that a patron's respect for library resources as public property is about inversely proportional to his academic status, always excepting the University President who is so beset with other duties as to know his own library only by reputation.

vantages which might accrue from the conversion to L. C. of academic libraries are as follows:

1. Reclassification in academic libraries is necessarily a continuing process. Those libraries who have reclassified 'to the letter' through D.C.'s fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth editions are reclassifying more than the reclassifiers; (4) those who have not done their relocations simply cry out, for all their fine feathers, *apres moi le delug!*.

2. There is no dictionary or classed catalogue that cannot be greatly improved by reclassification and recataloguing. Out-dated cross references need to be weeded as do analytics which are rendered unnecessary with the publication of printed bibliographies. Under the stress of rapid changes in pure and applied sciences as well as shifting philosophical perspectives, the collection will require minor and ultimately major recataloguing if the library is not to atrophy. The past decade must surely have disabused us of any hope that systems of knowledge will settle down to some kind of ordered stasis. Indeed, these changes have been so rapid and thorough-going that most of the books being read in academic libraries will be found to bear a post-war imprint. A case could be made for reclassification to L. C. standards of this section of the library alone. North American librarians must surely be haunted by a German "expert's" deflating comment (5) following his tour of Cornell's Library which had just undergone a monumental task of reclassification that had succeeded only after about four attempts.

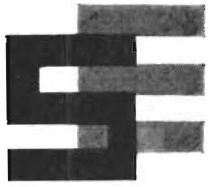
3. Even with the advent of the 1965 models, hardware experts readily admit that computers have yet to produce consistent and widely applicable techniques that can match the results now possible in the collaboration of a subject specialist and one competent reference librarian. Ralph Shaw has given it as his opinion that to date, at least, the development of traditional bibliography and librarianship has actually *suffered* (italics mine) where documentation or "fancy classification schemes" have become an abiding interest. (6) A study of the past development of library technology suggests at least the possibility that the promised "breakthrough" of automation will necessarily be adapted to that classification system most widely used at the time. The present rate and acceleration of conversion to L. C. in our academic libraries, at least as revealed by my own survey of Canadian libraries, can leave the matter no longer in doubt what classification system that will be. Not only will the development of this extra-sensory computer arm be predicated upon what may be called "the L.C. fact of academic library life", but it may well provide a service that is merely collateral to L.C. rather than replace it wholly, as some seem hopefully to predict.

4. Ralph Ellsworth takes the view that the high cost of cataloguing books in the United States is the responsibility of librarians who have failed, thus far, to convert a Congressional system (L.C.) into a national one. (7) The implications of this statement should command priority attention by all academic librarians.

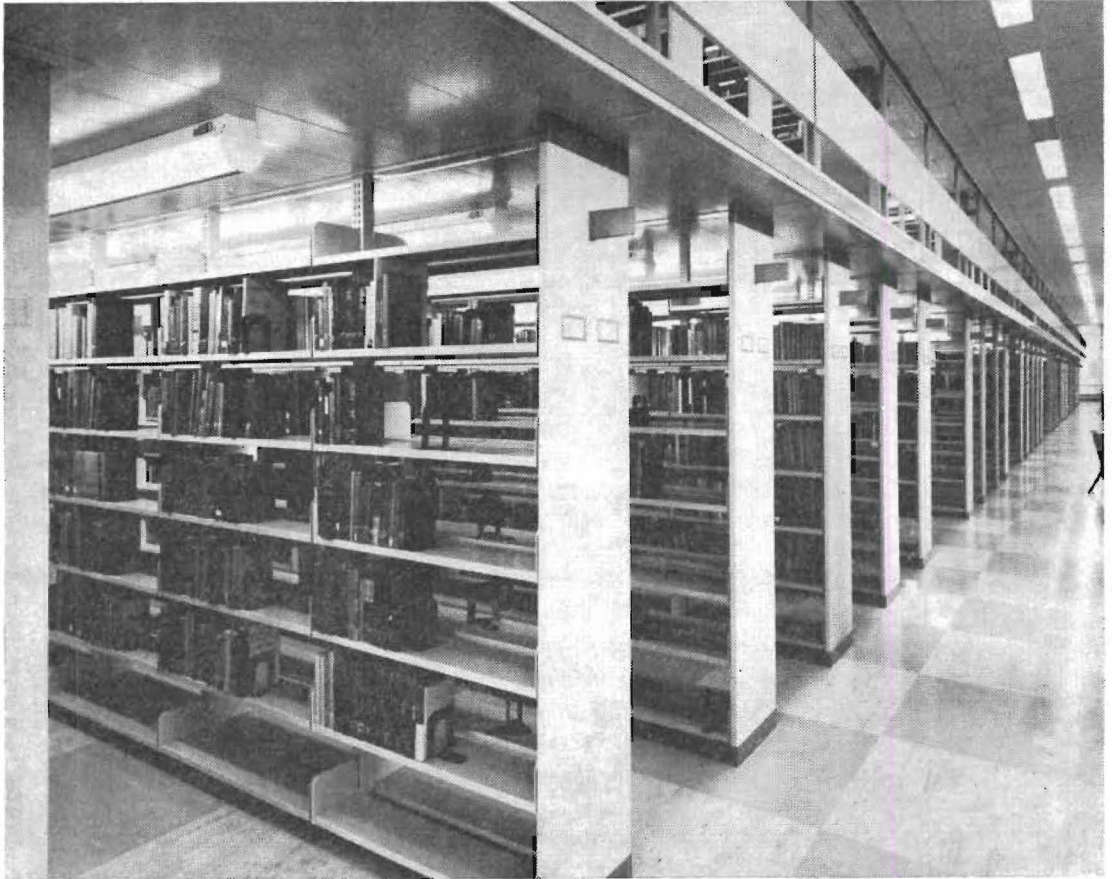
We read daily about the emergence of new, large-scale co-operative programmes between academic libraries, usually organized on regional bases, either as attempts to enhance technical services or to effect the pooling of library resources along subject specialist lines. One thinks in Canada of the Ontario New Universities library Project (ONULP), of our own Associated Atlantic Universities (XXVII, no. 4, p. 9), and of a current development along similar lines amongst Western universities. This is a worthwhile and overdue trend which, it would be nice to assume, had taken its rise from the initiative of librarians. In fact, it has been forced upon us for economic, sometimes political, reasons by university administrators and various pressure groups outside the university. But surely the way has been left open for librarians, among many other things, to enhance the potential of this trend by calling for a universally adopted scheme of classification. The Library of Congress scheme, with all its imperfections notwithstanding, must now be assumed to have a mass sufficient to draw all academic libraries into its gravitational field regardless of size or distance from its centripetal influence.

5. The growth of new universities and colleges throughout North America since 1946 is matched only by the expansion of the older institutions and the mobility of academic and research faculty members, most of whom have, at some time or another, become familiar with the L.C. system. Increasingly, these faculty members and their graduate students expect to find, even in the small junior colleges, a classification scheme which shall be a mirror image of the one they know. For academic reasons, not to mention our public relations, we should seriously consider the advantages of making the L.C. scheme available to them on a national basis.

6. A good catalogue can only be made by good cataloguers and they, in turn, become ever more specialized and more difficult to find. Better, in this circumstance, to enlist the resources of L.C. specialists, even at the risk of being told at a Library Board meeting, as we were last month, that L.C. has now apparently thrown a few chemistry titles into physics pigeon-holes! (Some people simply will not believe current rumours concerning the unity of knowledge. While the debate on that subject continues, I should as leave have my cataloguing *experts* 2,000 miles away in Washington as at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.) In any event, if Washington did even worse with P.R. Hammos's Measure Theory than the "unnamed library" which classed it with carpentry, (8) any cataloguer on the frontier should be expected to make the necessary adjustments to L.C.'s vagaries by consulting the preface or, failing that, from the dead give-away diagrams and hieroglyphics within the text of this particular example. Certainly no McGill graduate is ever likely to forget Professor Virginia E. Murray's sweet admonition that "it will often be found necessary to look within the covers." I have no intention of engaging the hoary debate concerning the relative merits of D.C. and L.C. I take the view, perhaps arbitrarily, that so far as academic libraries are concerned, there is no debate. The matter has been adequately canvassed by M. F. Tauber and Edith Wise; (9) the work of E. M. Doyle (10) is also very instructive on



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this point. Has anyone yet offered a satisfactory rebuttal to Mortimer Taube's statement(11) that what we look for is not classification of knowledge (D.C.) but classification of books in an actual library (L.C.)?

Obviously, no one of these reasons taken singly or even in pairs, would be considered sufficient to occasion the expense and upheaval which attends a reclassification programme. Every library will have its own special reasons for taking the plunge. In our own case at M.U.N., we had at least five good reasons in addition to the ones outlined above.

The results and possible deductions of A.P.L.A.'s survey of Canadian academic libraries will follow in a subsequent paper. Meanwhile, this introduction has seemed advisable in view of the many questions which the survey itself evoked about M.U.N.'s experience in the reclassification of a medium-sized university library. Answers to parts of the questionnaire leave little doubt that the basal metabolic rate in some of our cataloguing departments is dangerously low. In some few of these it seems apparent that nothing less than a large dose of reclassification will effect a permanent cure. While the custodian of one major collection sees classification and cataloguing as "merely a finding device"—what, incidentally, is a library if it is not a finding device?—others are bewildered by the conflicting claims of experts and several college and small university libraries await the outcome of the debate which I have adumbrated above. One library has stopped cataloguing by D.C. or L.C. and several librarians of the larger collections have fastened their eyes to the horizon. Apparently we may anticipate a state of weightlessness through the application of computer technology to U.D.C. One big question arises: How long may we safely wait?

One librarian took time out to say that in his opinion reclassification of the library—he admits to having "D.C. with other complications"—would be about as useful "as the wearing of a hair shirt is good for the soul." So be it. In our own experience, the reclassification programme has quickened the interest of our entire staff, both in the art and science of librarianship; further, it has caught the interest and mobilised the support of the entire university from the junior lecturer who thought it was "a good thing because it came from the States" to the President who first sanctioned the expenditure. Naturally, it has brought many benefits but in view of the support and interest alone which it has won the library on campus, it has been worth at least a dory-full of Canada Council Grants.

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10. Doyle, I. M., "Library of Congress Classification in the Modern American Library", (cited in item no. 8 above, pp 76-91).
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BOOK REVIEWS

Reviewed by Dorothy Cullen,
Director of Provincial Library Service,
Prince Edward Island.

Lorne C. Callbeck, *The cradle of Confederation; a brief history of Prince Edward Island from its discovery in 1534 to the present time.* Fredericton, Brunswick Press, 1964.

Here we have a book by an agricultural scientist and amateur historian who has had several articles (including an excerpt from this book) published in "The Atlantic Advocate". It gives a chronological tour through Island history with side excursions to see such items as smuggling, slaves, sports, the press.

The story of the French Regime in Ile St. Jean is quickly told: then comes the English occupation, and the division of the Island into lots which were granted to absentee landlords in Great Britain, thus setting up a system which did not work well and was very difficult to eradicate.

The American Revolution brought one of the more colorful events, when American privateers entered Charlottetown Harbour, took into custody the Administrator of the Colony (Phillips Callbeck, who was our author's ancestor) and the Surveyor General, and then plundered the principal buildings of the little settlement. The two men were taken back to Cambridge where they were released by orders of General Washington.

The settlement of the Island by immigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland and Loyalists from the United States, and the account of the early governors, good and bad, bring the story to the mid-nineteenth century, when P.E.I. achieved responsible government and a free school system and enjoyed a boom in shipbuilding. The Land Question and Confederation provided the theme for much discussion and controversy before Prince Edward Island joined Canada in 1873.

Classified

Memorial University of Newfoundland requires professional librarians, experienced or otherwise, for (a) Cataloguing Division (b) Reference Division. University amenities, faculty status, salary to be negotiated (floors not yet approved). Write, giving curriculum vitae, to University Librarian, M.U.N., St. John's, Nfld.

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The final chapter tells of some events and developments of the past one hundred years — the fox farming boom, the use of automobiles and aeroplanes, and the rise to fame of L. M. Montgomery.

This is interesting material, to an Islander at least, written in straightforward style, although some chapters need better organization. The book depends mainly on published material so it does not fill the gaps that exist in our historical record, particularly with regard to recent history. We still need a good general history of Prince Edward Island.

Rev. F. W. P. Bolger, *Prince Edward Island and Confederation, 1863-1873*. Charlottetown, St. Dunstan's University Press, 1964.

This volume, comprising Dr. Bolger's doctoral dissertation presented to the University of Toronto with additional material based on further research, is an attempt, as the Preface states, "to tell in detail the protracted story of Prince Edward Island's entry into the Dominion, which was conceived in Charlottetown in 1864." It is a thorough study of newspapers, private papers, letters and diaries, and government documents in the Archives of Canada and the Colonial Office in London as well as in libraries in the province. From these sources the inevitable conclusion is that while Prince Edward Island provided the Cradle of Confederation it seemed determined, for reasons of insularity, political independence and economic self-sufficiency, to prevent any further development of the infant union scheme.

In describing the tortuous path of events during the decade 1863 to 1873 and in probing the attitudes of the principle political figures, Dr. Bolger has done an excellent job of putting the story in order and of explaining how the Islanders were so long indifferent or hostile to the idea of Confederation, and then suddenly all eagerness to join the new Dominion of Canada. Prince Edward Island reluctance was noticeable in connection with the proposal for a conference on Maritime Union in 1864; it became "obstructionism" at the Quebec Conference, and later settled down to dogged resistance to union, which, it was considered, would "prove politically, commercially, and financially disastrous to the rights and interests" of Island people. They brushed off Colonial Office attempts to promote Confederation by insisting on the Colony of Prince Edward Island paying for its own Colonial officials and defense units. They turned down a Canadian offer of "better terms", made in 1869 after the United States Government had shown some interest in the island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the face of such stubbornness the Imperial and Canadian authorities decided that "this little community cannot permanently stand alone" and they could afford to wait for the Islanders to see reason.

What outside influence could not effect was finally brought about by a seemingly unconnected decision when in 1861 Prince Edward Island undertook to provide themselves with a railway. Acceding to popular demand, the government began construction of a one hundred and fifty mile line from Alberton to Georgetown, thus saddling the colony with a debt on which the interest charges alone would half the Island's annual revenue, and putting the province in financial straits which an increase in taxes could not offset. This time the Prince Edward Island government had to make the move to seek union with Canada. After protracted negotiations, mutually satisfactory terms were arranged and union was agreed to in 1873. It was accepted on the Island with a mixture of disappointment and satisfaction. The Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, visiting Prince Edward Island in July 1873, found the Island "quite under the impression that it is the Dominion that has been annexed to P.E.I.", and, as he wrote to Sir John A. MacDonald, "in alluding to the subject I have adopted the same tone."

Dr. Bolger brings to life leading Prince Edward Island figures such as John Hamilton Gray, William Henry Pope, and Edward Palmer, and portrays the Island people as conservative-minded, proud of their Island home and reluctant to accept any change that might diminish its status. One gathers vivid impressions of the bitterness of political controversy at that time, the influence of the press in Island politics, and the intervention of the lieutenant-governors in the promotion of Confederation. It all adds up to an illuminating record of a critical period in Prince Edward Island History, which provides background for an understanding of subsequent relations between Prince Edward Island and the Government of Canada.

SEASCOPE S

Miss Phyllis Westbury,
James McConnell Memorial Library,
Sydney, N. S.

Whenever, in the past, I have read the **APLA Bulletin**, I have had nagging doubts about the provenance, even the legitimacy, of the word 'seascopes'. I think I know in what way a seascape is related to a landscape and I am fairly certain that neither is related in any way to scallops. Certainly, I have never been served seascopes in a restaurant! Now along comes our Editor and announces, in a most peremptory way, that I must begin serving them up to you — quarterly.

I know that a 'scop' is a creator or shaper and that a 'scope' is a marker, a watcher, or a spy; also, an instrument through which a shape, a design, or even an imaginative purpose is to be objectified. (Perhaps the Editor is expecting me to carry A.P.L.A. on my back!) My dictionary tells me what it is to be 'scopiferous'; it also tells me that a 'scopula' is a little, not necessarily new, broom; and I think I have heard it said that to be 'scoptic' is to be full of mockery and always scoffing. Dare I?

But, no, the Editor informs me that 'seascopes' have to do with libraries and librarians, with what he calls their migrations, their anamorphoses, and their tergiversations, both social and fiscal. (Seems he has a whole Reference Collection at his disposal). He promises that librarians will send an unending succession of signals to me, either along grape or Plankton vines. I don't really believe him and I'm still uneasy about the word 'seascope'. However, I have accepted this by-line status and promise only one thing with certainty: either librarians send their snippets to the James McConnell Memorial Library in Sydney or I shall turn a most scoparious Scops — which is to say, a plumericorn Screech Owl of the family **Strigidae!**

P.S. The Editor requested that I supply him with a picture of myself. Sorry, but spies don't work that way; besides, I never have my picture taken, ever; and anyway I aim to be independent, especially of the Editor!

This year's APLA Scholarship was won by **Miss Frances Geitzler** who had been with the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library. She is now attending McGill Library School.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX, N. S.

The Dalhousie University Library, expanding to meet the needs of new services and three new library buildings, is now receiving applications for the following professional positions. Applicants must have at least a first year degree from an accredited library school, and should indicate language abilities and areas of academic subject specialization. Candidates for these positions must also be prepared to accept dual assignment responsibility in both public and technical service areas.

Humanities Assistant Librarian: this new position offers subordinate supervisory experience in all aspects of library work in the humanities, including cataloguing, bibliographic services, reference work, and planning for a new library building. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,400.

Law Cataloguer: this position offers the opportunity to assist in the selection of legal materials and to develop and maintain technical service operations in a rapidly developing field of specialization. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,700.

Medical-Dental Cataloguer: this position offers challenging opportunities to supervise the development and maintenance of the cataloguing programme in a strongly supported major medical library which is currently moving into mechanized information retrieval, as well as to participate in public service activities. Medical experience is preferable but not essential. Initial salary: \$6,000-\$6,500.

Medical-Dental Serials/Order Librarian: this new position offers experience in a rapidly expanding medical-dental acquisition programme, with special responsibility for ordering, gifts, exchange, and binding. An interest in mechanized information retrieval is essential. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,800.

Medical-Dental Public Services Librarian: this new position offers supervisory responsibility for rapidly developing circulation services, as well as opportunities to participate in informational services of a library which is preparing to move into new quarters by 1967. Initial salary: \$5,300.

Science Assistant Librarian: this new position offers subordinate supervisory experience in all aspects of library work in the sciences, including cataloguing, bibliographic services, and reference work in a strongly supported and research orientated Division. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,500.

Social Science Assistant Librarian: this new position offers subordinate supervisory experience in all aspects of library work in the social sciences, including cataloguing, bibliographic services, and reference work in a rapidly expanding Division. Subject specialization in psychology preferable but not essential. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,400.

Social Science Assistant Librarian-Education: this new position offers unusual opportunities to develop and supervise a new education library with remarkable possibilities for expanding service. Initial salary: \$5,300-\$5,500.

Miss Doreen Fraser, Medical Librarian, Dalhousie University, will interview applicants for all the above positions at the University of Toronto Library School on March 1, 1965; and at the McGill University Library School on March 2, 1965. Interested persons not interviewed by Miss Fraser are invited to write to Professor J. P. Wilkinson, Chief Librarian, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Librarians on that island have been very busy with Centennial celebrations and with the Royal Visit. A special display of recent Canadiana was arranged for the occasion of the official opening of the Confederation Centre Public Library by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

St. Dunstan's University has a new library and Prince of Wales College has added a new Reading Room. Among the new librarians in P.E.I. are **Edward Benson** at St. Dunstan's and **Bill Ledwell** at the Headquarters of P.E.I. Libraries. **Mrs. Nancy Grindlay** has left the staff of Confederation Centre Library for Ecuador, South America. **Susan Whiteside, M.A.** has been appointed senior library assistant at Confederation Centre Library.

As in other parts of Canada, library co-operation is in great vogue in the Charlottetown area. A tentative start has been made towards forming a regular working session of librarians where, at monthly meetings hosted by the various libraries, common problems confronting librarians in this area may be discussed. Representatives have attended from city and district schools, from Prince Edward Island Libraries and from St. Dunstan's, Prince of Wales, the Legislative and the Confederation Centre Public Library. Librarians hope eventually to amalgamate certain services now duplicated; also to establish a union catalogue for the entire Island. Of particular concern has been the lack of training part-time librarians in rural schools and the group is investigating the establishment of a six-week summer course on library work to be sponsored by the Department of Education and conducted by professional librarians in the Charlottetown area.

Library facilities at Prince of Wales College have been expanded with the addition of a Reading Room Library for high school students where **Miss Millie Mullen** has been appointed Assistant Librarian. The establishment of a high school library has resulted in greater use of the Main Library. Apparently college level and high school students do not happily share the same library. Certainly, Librarian **Mary Donohoe** reports greatly increased circulation and use by the college students.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR: Director of Newfoundland Public Libraries Board, **R. M. Donovan** tells of a newly adopted insurance scheme for all public libraries in the Province, designed to cover buildings and contents. The programme was facilitated by reason of the Board's authority over community library boards as well as the willingness of insurance companies to offer a flat rate for all the libraries in the scheme. A rate of 75 cents per hundred for three years permits a very large increase in coverage for a minimal increase in total premiums. The policy or policies are to be taken out, and paid for, by the Public Libraries Board on behalf of individual boards as a form of grant to them. The value of buildings and contents may be revised annually from information contained in library reports and new libraries may be included in the scheme easily.

Miss Ada Green, former librarian of Memorial University, has been named Head Librarian of the newly-formed Fisheries College in St. John's.

Last autumn, Director **R. M. Donovan** conducted a library trustees workshop in Grand Bank, its purpose being to provide an opportunity for trustees to exchange opinions with their opposite numbers in other libraries, to analyze their present service, and to consider prospects for the future. New grant regulations were clarified and the possibility of a Province-wide canvass for funds was considered. Suggestions and guidance were offered to Mr. Donovan who is preparing a Trustees Manual which should be of interest to all trustees in the APLA region.

Librarians in the St. John's area have commenced serious planning for the 26th Annual Conference to be held August 30-31 (note the slight change of dates) with Memorial University as hosts. Is it true that some of the intrepid men in our organization are planning to charter a plane following Conference for a three-day safari after salmon on the Labrador? Incidentally, there are three librarians active in the region once known as Sir Wilfred Grenfell's country.

NEW BOOKS

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Illustrated by Ronald Andrews

A collection of wildlife studies showing in dramatic detail how animals of the Newfoundland wilderness live, and how they die. This is an authentic discovery of the life-cycles of wild creatures under natural conditions. The author is Associate Professor of Wildlife Biology at Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

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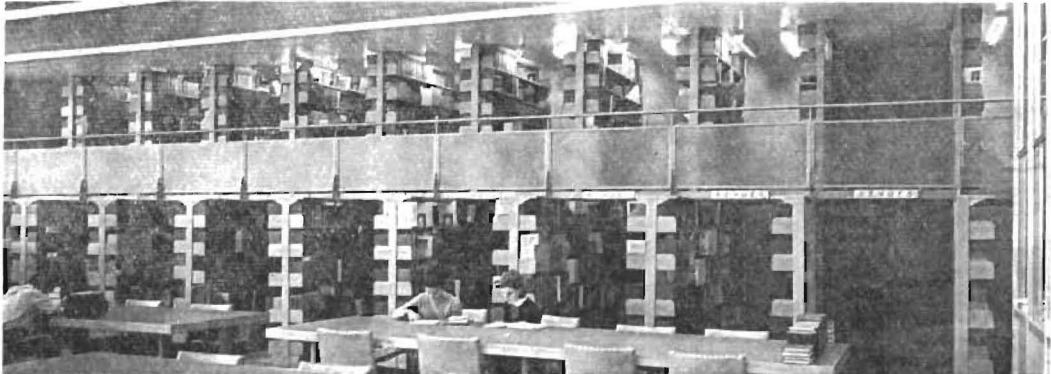
by Edward McCourt

With line drawings by John Hall

The personal story of a journey along the Trans-Canada Highway, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, with considerable detail on the sights and histories of the Maritime Provinces. Edward McCourt interweaves travel information and comment to produce a vividly entertaining portrait of Canada today.

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NOVA SCOTIA news includes the organization of the Dartmouth Regional Library with **Douglas Stewart** at its head; the union of Antigonish County with the Pictou County Regional Library, **Margaret Wheeler** at the helm; and the new bookmobiles acquired by Halifax Memorial Library and Halifax County Library. After a general shuffling of staff, we welcome **Cathy Campbell** to Halifax County Library, **Mr. R. Hussain** to Nova Scotia Tech., and **Fr. G. Hallam S. J.** to Saint Mary's University.

With all the new libraries under construction (Saint Mary's and Acadia Universities) as well as recently opened ones (New Glasgow and Yarmouth), surely someone should be able to advise **Sister Regina Clare** of St. Francis Xavier University who is asking for suggestions on how to **move** a library. Is it true that Fr. Hallam has this problem completely under control so that come moving day (June?) neither he nor his staff will even **touch** a book?

Halifax Library Association: What is the purpose of a professional organization? What should its membership requirements be? What are its ultimate aims? These were only some of the questions discussed at the January & February meetings of the Halifax Library Association. Interest stirred up by the topic has been so intense that the Executive of the Association has decided to continue the discussion at the March meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Librarians' Committee of the Associated Atlantic Universities on Thursday & Friday, March 11-12, 1965, at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B. Among the topics to be discussed are the status of A.A.U. libraries and professional librarians, the question of inter library loans and the possibility of cooperative book buying.

Librarians at Dalhousie University were kept busy during the last month preparing a mechanized listing of serial holdings. To date two preliminary print-outs have been produced. When all details are worked out, they hope to be able to produce, at frequent intervals, a complete list of Dalhousie's serial holdings. Moreover, additional codings are being devised so that serial lists by subject, location, etc., can be easily prepared. It is hoped that in the near future a holdings list of all serials in the Associated Atlantic Universities libraries will be produced through this system at Dalhousie.

Dalhousie University Library wishes to announce the resignation of **Mrs. Jane Toward**, Assistant Humanities Librarian. Mrs. Toward has decided to add to the Canadian population explosion and will be cataloguing books for her own private library, at least for the next few months.

Another cooperative project initiated by the Librarians' Committee of A.A.U. is a printing center for the production of catalogue cards for A.A.U. libraries. Saint Mary's University Library has acquired an A.B. Dick 320 offset press, a full time operator and some painful but valuable experience of the problems in such an operation. To date, the center is producing cards for Dalhousie and Saint Mary's only; when the knots & kinks have been worked out, cards for other A.A.U. libraries will also be done.

NEW BRUNSWICK: Librarians reporting to Conference last October had, as usual, much activity to report. New libraries are being planned at the University of New Brunswick, constructed at Moncton University, and opened in Saint John. It is also said to be possible that two new regional libraries will be constructed as a result of Centennial Grants.

If a prize were offered for the best continuously-mounted publicity campaign regarding library service, doubtless the Saint John Free Public Library would win it with a most commendable radio, television, and press coverage. This Library is also managing to increase its services to the schools in the city, a problem that is becoming increasingly difficult in other areas of A.P.L.A. **Miss Florence Whitby** has joined the staff as Reference Librarian.

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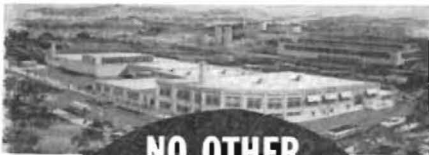
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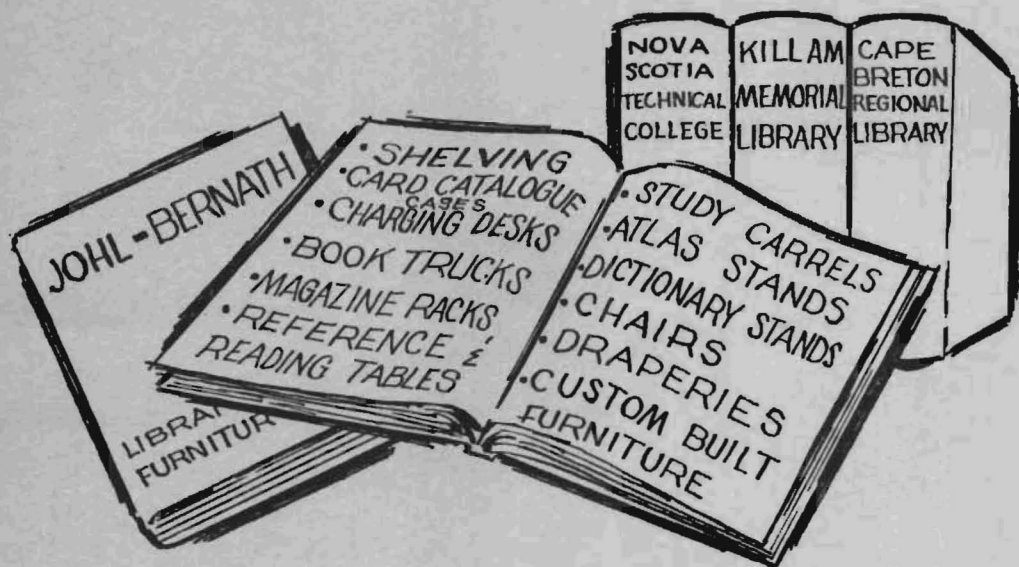
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