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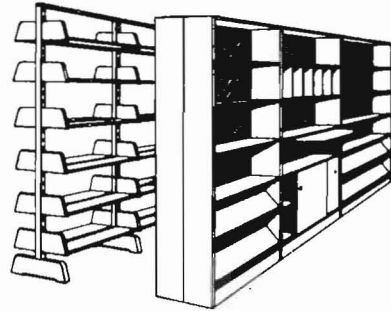


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The APLA Bulletin, published quarterly, is the official organ of the ATLANTIC PROVINCES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, formerly the Maritime Library Association. APLA, organized in 1918, is a registered and incorporated company under the Nova Scotia Companies 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 of Canada.

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Town and Gown

It happens occasionally that librarians, like persons in other professions, are found drawing upon their reserves of energy and skill through petty misunderstandings, or through a competitive zeal which forces the patron to queue up behind the ego. This evil has an insidious quality which soon spills over into professional library associations and may sometimes infect the bodies politic of separate libraries, even within a given city. Long-standing enmities between "town and gown" which reach back even to mediaeval times, serve only to underline the need for positive and continuous effort if we are, for example, to undercut competitive rivalries between librarians on campus and those who work in public, governmental, or special libraries.

It happens also that occasionally we are offered an example which goes well beyond a mere statement of this professional ideal and for this reason the APLA may point with some pride to recent accomplishments in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick.

Persons who have read Helen Cummings' article (XXX, 1966, 7 ff.) must have admired the professional manner in which, after many years of opposition and neglect, the transformation of this public library was accomplished. But what is noteworthy, surely, is the fact that this public library, even during a period of great stress, managed to provide the forcing ground for yet another university library in Canada. Not only do we find the public library offering space for the Saint John Branch of the University of New Brunswick; but

we find hard-pressed professionals in the public library offering technical and readers' services as well as instruction to university students on library use; we find also that a supplementary budget vote by U.N.B. has been matched, dollar for dollar, with a grant from the City. We are prompted to ask the question "Is not this accomplishment unique in Canada?"

History now records, through an annual report which few will read, that just as the public library's five-year plan was terminating, the university's books, patrons, card catalogues and shelves were moved to new quarters on Union Street. In a wistful, backward glance, Librarian Cummings has permitted herself simply to say: "As an emergency measure — and to meet a certain situation — I would say that benefits were received by both parties; but the alleviation of work-load and strain was immediately appreciated". What a quantity of plaster dust and broken brick is thus buried beneath a single, self-effacing sentence! Whatever Mr. Kenneth Duff's success with his university library — and APLA wishes this newcomer Godspeed — the Saint John Free Public Library will always be a part of the City's university library in a manner which will remain singularly unique.

In his book *The Age of the Scholar*, Nathan Pusey has observed that . . . "without books — many books — a university could not attract, nor provide for, nor keep scholars; nor could its surrounding community grow beyond a limited and impoverished manner of life." Between this verbalized ideal and the accomplished fact, one can imagine a whole bibliography of possible failure points. These are especially likely in a world where, suddenly, we find too many readers chasing too few books. We read daily, for example, of some public library which has found it necessary to exclude, or limit, university patrons; meanwhile (and what is perhaps even worse) we know that university library services are now under such stress as to be practically inaccessible to members of the general public, some of whom have begun to ask "and whose library is it, anyway?" It is in the combined light of this fact and of Nathan Pusey's truism that APLA salutes what has just been achieved in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick.

F. E. G.

Library Cooperation In Nova Scotia

---A view from the Union Catalogue

Gladys F. Black

Library cooperation as it is practised in Nova Scotia has been for me the fulfilment of a dream that dates back to my early "library life", when my branch head (who believed that every member of her staff was capable of "running her own show" in something) said to me: "Interloan is new, and you are new; how would you like to do it?" From Interloan within a library system, I envisioned Inter-Library Loan among many library systems, sometimes making myself obnoxious by advocating it, though, until I attended the Library Association Conference at Eastbourne in 1949, I didn't know that it was really in general operation anywhere; and it was not until I came to Halifax in 1951, to be at the centre of Interlibrary Lending in Nova Scotia, that I began to see what it could do and be. This account of it will not be learned; being under orders to do no work "overtime" and to take none home, I cannot do the necessary searching in Minutes of library club and association, and articles in the *MLA Bulletin* and its successor, the *APLA Bulletin*, to write such an article. This will be simply the tale of cooperation as I have experienced it from my position at the centre with, perhaps, a few digressions into the area of non-library cooperation.

When I arrived in Nova Scotia, I knew vaguely that, as Regional Reference Librarian, I should be answering questions and trying to find books for the newly established Regional Libraries, "administer" the Union Catalogue, and work with the Adult Education Division and organizations such as the Home and School Clubs. When I went down to see Mr. Gross-

man the day before I was to begin work, he greeted me, rather disconcertingly, with "Now you're finally here, I don't know what you're going to do!" He gave me an outline of the struggles to establish regional libraries in Nova Scotia, which had culminated in his appointment as Director and the setting up of a "pilot" library in the Annapolis Valley. We discussed and compared notes on the Derby County Library (which he had studied pretty thoroughly on a visit a couple of years earlier) and the Kent County Library (which I had visited out of sheer curiosity on my trip to England). He told me a little about the libraries and librarians in Halifax, mentioning that Miss Evelyn Campbell could and would tell me more about the libraries than he could (she did, most helpfully). He took me down to the basement to meet the rest of the headquarters staff at coffee, and sent me home with a copy of the *Baleson Report and Downs' Union Catalogs in the United States*.

Early the next morning, Mr. Grossman arranged for me to spend a few days at the Cape Breton Regional Library, then took me to the dingy old Bellevue building on Spring Garden Road where Miss Cameron and her staff were preparing books in readiness for the opening of the Halifax Memorial Library. We went with her across the street to see how the building was progressing, and she generously

Miss Black is Head of the Reference Section, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax.

invited me to make use of their reference tools until we could build up our own collection. By the end of the week, I had been introduced to the Dalhousie University Library, which was in the throes of one of its many attempts to find space where none existed; to the Nova Scotia Technical College Library at the top of the old building on Spring Garden Road; and to the makeshift quarters occupied by the library of Mount Saint Vincent College, which had recently lost everything in a fire and was starting over again in some houses on the campus, one of which held the community library provided for Rockingham by the Sisters. This was my introduction also to the amazing idea that the aim of libraries in Nova Scotia was to supply a reader with the book he needed—not just a university graduate or professor with a book from the university library, a member of the “public” with a book from his local public library, and a member of a firm or society with one from his “special” library—and this was to me the amazing and wonderful thing about library cooperation in Nova Scotia.

From my trip to Cape Breton, where I learned from the late Miss Ruby Wallace and her enthusiastic staff the ins and outs of getting books to people through tiny branches with untrained custodians and through a bookmobile whose driver acted as assistant librarian, I returned to a corner of the Cataloguing Department at “Headquarters”, to tackle a list of requests from the Regional Libraries, order as fast as possible books for a reference and bibliographical collection, gather up and interfile bundles of cards which had been sent in for the Union Catalogue, and to explore the libraries in Halifax to gain some idea of their collections. Gradually I became acquainted with the libraries and their generous and helpful librarians, walking miles two or three times a week (because it was the easiest way to learn the streets and directions, and the quickest) to paw through card catalogues and search shelves for answers to requests for books and information, and returning down the hills with a book-laden bag on each arm—until one happy day a business card arrived from “Speedy Delivery” and we let “Speedy” become the donkey.

Soon, under the efficient direction of Miss Ruth Cummings, separate cards were typed for the Union Catalogue from those which

until then had been filed in the Cataloguers’ catalogue, a new cabinet was acquired, and the infant Union Catalogue began to grow “like Topsy”. It was not long before we were occasionally able to locate an item when a Halifax library telephoned us. When in 1953 a librarian came to work half-time, we began to combine and “edit” the cards in preparation for their photocopying for the National Library’s Union Catalogue in Ottawa, and as soon as possible after Miss Shepard’s visit with her camera in 1954, we purchased the rolls of “blow-ups” for all the libraries in Nova Scotia whose catalogues she had photographed. Then began the seemingly endless task of stamping, cutting and interfiling, until in less than two years—though they were still only in boxes and not edited—we could begin really to cooperate ourselves, by locating items in answer to telephone and mail inquiries from libraries in Nova Scotia, and handling Interlibrary Loan requests forwarded from the National Library to the Union Catalogue for rerouting. After Miss Shepard had arranged that all the libraries whose catalogues had been photographed should send to our Union Catalogue a card for each new title catalogued, we sent to the National Library a record of each new item recorded in the Union Catalogue.

As more and more libraries began to send us cards, more requests could be filed from within the Province, and books from Nova Scotia libraries increasingly filled requests from the other Atlantic Provinces, from the rest of Canada, and even once in a while from the United States and Great Britain. As the Provincial Library reference collection grew, and the Legislative and Teachers Libraries joined us, and as the Regional Libraries increased their stocks, we were able to lend to those libraries which had so generously supplied us with loans in the early years. Most libraries in the Halifax area telephone the Union Catalogue before sending an Interlibrary Loan request to the National Library, and out-of-town libraries mail their Interlibrary Loan requests to us first. We fill the request from our own collection, re-route it to the library having a copy of the book, or forward it to the National Library. The proportion of items we can locate through the Union Catalogue increases with the number of entries in it, so saving time and effort for the enquiring libraries. Though there are still a few libraries in Nova Scotia which do not con-

tribute cards to the Union Catalogue, we are hoping that we shall soon have a record of their stocks. In the meantime, they are free to make use of the Union Catalogue services. From one of them, with a most interesting collection which I have been able to explore, we occasionally borrow an item, or refer to it an enquiry. This library does already co-operate in the *Checklist of Serials Currently Received in Nova Scotia Libraries*, which is housed and maintained in the Provincial Library to supplement the Union Catalogue.

Another project which we hope will come into being in the not **too** distant future is a storage centre to house little used items, and to receive and preserve "last copies" of books that must be withdrawn from "active" collections by reason of age, but which might still be of use to scholars and searchers. Hints come our way too, that more cooperation in decisions on the purchase of expensive books and sets is desirable, and that discussions on this subject might be fruitful now, even though the idea was rejected some years ago.

From the vantage point of the Union Catalogue I have seen demonstrated something I had long suspected: that the larger library is not necessarily called upon to bear the brunt of the lending, especially when a Union Catalogue is in operation. Two of the largest libraries in Halifax account for about two thirds of our telephone requests, but we ask one of the smaller ones to lend almost as many items as we request from either of these, though that library makes few requests. Two other small libraries give us information service as well as loans so often, and so gladly, that we wish they would ask for more in return. The Regional Libraries, with their very small stocks, are thrilled to be able to lend an item to a non-Regional Library, and when one of the newest of them was asked to make a loan to a large university library, it was a red-letter day indeed.

Library cooperation in Nova Scotia has always been informal, from the days when

the universities and the Adult Education Division supplied books and information to people in all parts of the Province; and while A. L. A. rules are sometimes strictly applied by a new staff member, they are soon relaxed, so that it is still true, in spite of rapid growth and frequent staff changes, that any reasonable request from any Nova Scotia library—university, special or public—will be filled if possible when the requested item is in a library within the Province. Even the "newest" newcomer is soon more pleased to be able to fill a request than to make one.

If I may, I should like to add an example or two of the "non-library" cooperation I mentioned in my first paragraph. In a search for answers to questions—be they from Nova Scotia, or British Columbia, or Saskatchewan, or even "Upper Canada"—I have been under none of the usual library restrictions. If books and libraries failed to yield the information needed, I could telephone or write where and to whom I liked. In this way, having telephoned and written to all the libraries I could think of, I appealed to Dr. Frank Walker of Toronto, one of whose hobbies is railroads, for an answer to the query: "How was the whistle on a steam locomotive produced?" He telephoned a retired engineer of his acquaintance, who dictated directions. Dr. Walker sent them on to me—and the enquirer was able to produce his whistle.

To find out for a Lincoln enthusiast (who had read everything he could buy and we could borrow) which of several mottoes was really the one Lincoln kept on his desk, I enquired of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, of several Lincoln museums and other special collections of Lincolniana, all to no avail. At last, in considerable trepidation, I wrote to Carl Sandburg, whose reply was prompt and categorical: "Lincoln had no desk motto."

This freedom of action, instances of which could be multiplied many times, provides the highlights of a fascinating job.

H.M.L.

Fifteen Years A-Growing



Mary E. Cameron

When this article was assigned no topic was given other than in the broadest terms. The implications were that the public library services in the Halifax area should be discussed. The more I thought about it, the more I felt I was not qualified to describe or prognosticate for other library regions in and around Halifax. The past, present and even the future of the Halifax Memorial Library, on the other hand, could be related with some degree of authority. Therefore this article is a brief history of the growth of H.M.L.

Fifteen years ago when the Halifax Memorial Library opened its doors to the citizens of Halifax there was a pitifully small collection of books, some 20,000 in all. The staff numbered thirteen, of whom seven were professional librarians. But to the public, everyone, except possibly the janitors, was a librarian. Recognition of the qualifications or the work of a professional librarian was as new to the authorities as the library building itself. Those were the days when one city alderman

Miss Cameron, Chief Librarian, Halifax Memorial Library, has been very active in Canadian librarianship, having been formerly President of APLA, and on the Councils of both the Canadian and the Ontario Library Associations.

to whom libraries were unknown and unnecessary, commented when authority was being sought to hire staff, "Any bright girl can catalogue."

At this time there was no such thing as a library board. But fortunately there were some competent and strong minded library committee members advising City Council. These dedicated souls kept the financial needs of the new and struggling institution before the guardians of the City treasury with the result that the librarian was given a green light, frequently flashing amber, but never red.

In retrospect the first year of the H.M.L. had the qualities of a nightmare. There were not enough books for the clamoring public; the staff members had to be spread too thin; the book supplier could not keep up with our orders, insufficient though we knew them to be; nothing could be authorized quickly, but had to go through the various civic channels for final approval, or more often, deferment by City Council; even appointments and remuneration to be paid for much needed staff were disputed. On one occasion, after an employee had started to work, the salary was questioned and reduced. Justice did prevail in the end, but not without argument.

One of the minor miracles which occurred at this time was how we managed to attract and retain such good librarians in those crucial days of build-up. It can only be explained by the enthusiasm of tackling something new and the excitement of attempting to create good library service in a city which was yet to know what a public library for all the people could be.

Gradually order came out of chaos. In 1952 a library board of nine members was legally constituted. But even at this time, well informed aldermen and board members were already investigating the possibility of the library becoming a regional library under the Nova Scotia Libraries Act. In 1955 this became a reality, and for the first time the City received a grant from the Provincial Government. Now, too, the library was governed by a board which was a body corporate.

With only the one adult circulation outlet, even the simplified adaptation of the Newark charging system could not cope with daily circulations of 2,000 and more. The resulting bottleneck of unslipped books and the errors which naturally resulted from working under constant pressure and changing personnel meant that one of the newer semi-automatic charging systems had to be considered. After much investigation and with the assistance of a capital grant of \$10,000 the Addressograph-Multigraph Bookamatic system was introduced. Preparation of the adult books was begun in 1958 and the actual change-over was made in February 1959. While the charging system, which is completely fool proof has still to be invented, we have found Bookamatic serves our purposes well.

Long before circulations had reached the proportions that made Bookamatic necessary, the library knew it needed to extend its system by establishing other outlets. The main and first step was a branch building in the North End. Each year the annual reports became more desperate as space became a greater problem. Also, a survey in October 1955 revealed that citizens north of the Common were using the library in a much smaller proportion than those of the South End where the library

was situated. In a small way the children had been given some extension of services by the opening of branches in three of the city's schools. These were for children of the neighborhood and were staffed by a professional librarian and part time help. One of these branches, the last to be opened, was closed in 1962 as it was too close to the main library. It had been established only as an experiment and because of the enthusiastic cooperation and urging of the principal.

Serious consideration was given to the establishment of a branch library in one of the two new shopping centers. However, unlike some cities where such space was provided free, the managers of shopping centers in Halifax quoted such a high rental charge that it was decided to consider seriously the less expensive, smaller scale but more flexible operation of bookmobile. After much investigation and the usual number of headaches, a book trailer and truck were acquired and the unit started on its rounds June 1964. We now have eight stops of three to three and a half hours each for adults and teenagers. Recently, we have also added a small collection of "Easy" books for parents to borrow for pre-school children.

In the meantime, plans were going forward for the branch building in the North End which had been needed even as the main library opened in 1951. With the decision to make the building a memorial to those who lost their lives in the Explosion of 1917, the Halifax Relief Commission contributed \$100,000. To this, the City has added capital funds of \$500,000. According to the present indications we should be able to take over the building during the summer of 1966 with the hope of a late fall opening. Upon the opening of the branch, which is planned to be as functional as possible, the library's program can be enlarged. Once the usual branch services are established, an effort will be made to make full use of the multi-purpose room as part of the adult education program in the new community where the branch is situated. Also, the book trailer operation, which for the first time will have its own quarters, is slated for extended service in the plan to acquire another trailer for children's books only.

New Arts
Reference Room,
in Main Library



From the beginning H.M.L. has placed a great deal of importance on its reference service. This was emphasized dramatically on November 12, 1965, when exactly fourteen years after the official opening of the building, another ceremonial ribbon cutting introduced the new Arts Reference room to the public.

The events leading up to this occasion indicated one of the most frustrating aspects of providing library service in a poorly designed building. Although relatively new, structurally and architecturally the building has inhibited good library service rather than promoted it. Five floor levels and no elevator (there is a complicated system of two book lifts) a second floor lacking sufficient load bearing support, a cavernous boiler room, no circulation work room, reference and children's rooms which are too small to house patrons and books in the numbers required—all these are anti-functional and administratively inefficient.

Staff complaints have been numerous, quite naturally. But the plight of the Children's Department seemed the most serious. Their books and procedures were scattered all over the building. After badgering the City Works Department engineers, we were finally given permission in 1963 to use the second floor room above the children's library as a combination story-hour and work room for the department. However, definite limits were placed on the amount and height of shelving.

Meanwhile the Reference Department, having added shelving in 1954 and again in 1962 to handle a total of 5,200 volumes in their already too small space, were eyeing covetously the so-called art room above them. Art exhibits which were held intermittently in this room were becoming more irregular and in many instances were also booked for other galleries in the city. So it was with no sense of loss that they were eliminated and the room taken over as the Arts Reference. Again limits of shelving and restrictions upon placement of heavy filing cabinets had to be observed. But what has resulted is a most attractive, bright and cheerful browsing room for the reference books in the 700's.

Of even greater importance than the increased space and facilities for more people is the possibility now of expanding our reference service to the business community. Already we have started by subscribing to more business periodicals and are acquiring books in this subject field.

Throughout the relatively short history of the Halifax Memorial Library there have been murmurings about the library providing service beyond the city limits. In March 1954, before there was a County Regional Library, the Municipal Council of Halifax County approached the Halifax (City) Regional Library Board requesting that our annual fee of \$5.00 for non-residents be reduced. How-

ever the Board in its wisdom refused, pointing out that the City of Halifax taxpayer was underwriting the service, receiving only a portion of the annual bill from the Province in the form of a grant. The non-resident fees have remained the same despite the more than 100% increase in operating costs.

Currently the question of annexation of certain portions of the County with the City is under serious consideration by the respective civic governments. If this takes place there is danger that the present Halifax County Regional Library will become devitalized because of the loss of population and corresponding financial support. Equally serious would be that the remaining Halifax County Regional Library would be an inefficient administrative unit. Also, it would be just as costly to operate, since the area would still stretch from Hubbards to Ecum Secum, but now would be split in the middle by the 55,000 acres making up the new City of Halifax. Therefore the chief librarians of both libraries are recommending integration of the two regions on economic grounds as well as efficiency of operation. If there can be an equalization of financial support from the participating government units, it seems to be a move in the right direction and will bring about better library service to a greater number of people, despite many initial administrative problems.

It is unthinkable that even a summary history of the H.M.L. should be written without mentioning the work of one library board member. To single out one person by no means lessens the great contributions made by others throughout the fifteen years, for indeed, the H.M.L. has been blessed in the calibre of its board members and the outstanding leadership of their chairmen. However, Mrs. Stewart Gibson's association with the library has not been fifteen years, but twenty. Without her enthusiasm and persistence, even the idea of

the H.M.L. would never have got beyond hopeful thinking in the minds of a few. She, with a band of other stalwarts, carried on a campaign over a period of years, which culminated in the H.M.L. building. Since then she has been a member of the governing authority of the library. In December 1964 when her term of office could no longer be extended because of a provincial legal ruling, she was made an honorary member of the Halifax (City) Regional Library Board. In this capacity she continues her never failing interest and support. While the H.M.L. has been Mrs. Gibson's main interest she has been active in the Canadian Library Association and received from the Canadian Library Trustees' Association in 1963 its merit award pin for outstanding service as the library trustee.

So the H.M.L. has completed its first fifteen years. The future has never been brighter. However, there is no smugness, because even on rose colored glasses, smudges can appear suddenly and blur an otherwise rosy view. The biggest smudge, as can be expected, is the widespread complaint of shortage of librarians. Hitherto this library has been unusually fortunate. But we now face an expanding program at a crucial period of a continent-wide shortage of qualified librarians. This presents the kind of challenge most library administrators would prefer to forego. But face it, of course, we must. If we can acquire as competent new staff members as those of the past and the present we can count our blessings, knowing that they, with improving facilities, will continue to work to bring about a comprehensive and good quality library service.

And now what's past is prologue. Whatever lies ahead, we know that the H.M.L. is a firmly established system which will remain an integral part of the educational and cultural life of the City of Halifax.

Public Reading Room! !

(Under the Patronage of His Honor the
Administrator of the Government.)

THE want of a PUBLIC READING ROOM in this community, to which the inhabitants may, at all times, resort for information, whether of a foreign or domestic nature, must be apparent to the most casual observer. The Subscribers have, therefore, been induced—and particularly through the advice of some influential persons whom they have consulted on the subject—to open a list at their shop for the Signatures of those who may be favourable to such an establishment, and who will please give in their names at their earliest convenience.

The Room will be opened early in the ensuing spring, of which due notice will be given. Independent of the leading English, Irish, Scotch, Colonial, United States, and other public journals, it is proposed and intended that Subscribers shall have the benefit of the most approved Magazines, &c.;—but all publications having an improper or immoral tendency shall be excluded altogether from the Room.

Subscribers will be at liberty to introduce Captains of vessels and all respectable transient visitors.

The institution, for the government of which rules and regulations are being prepared, will be conducted in a somewhat similar manner to that which has been established at Halifax, N. S., by Mr. KEEFLER, and which appears to give general satisfaction.

The annual charge to Subscribers will be made known as soon as the probable extent of support can be ascertained. In order, however, that persons may not be deterred from *at once* subscribing, they are assured that the amount will not, under any circumstances, exceed 12s. 6d.

Public report in the above undertaking is respectfully solicited.

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St. John's, March 16.

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. . . and Marginalia

. . . 119 years later

....Emergence, in England's oldest Colony, of a grass-roots call for library service some thirty years before the Athenaeum and a half-century before the Coastal Steamship Company Library ...

....and it manifests itself through a need for a Reference service (cataloguers, please note!)

....ask the "right" people and you get the right answer, every time ...

....Let us, above all, be Democratic,

—eclectic,
—unbiased,

—but **careful**, even to the point, if necessary, of censoring certain titles....

....swords will be checked at the door.... portmanteaus may be inspected at stack exists...

....and let there be S I L E N C E ! !

....Emergence of the D.B.S. precedent ... (Tell us, members of the H.L.A., who was Mr. Keefer? Was his a worthy model? And what, pray tell, came of it?)

....Toll to be charged in relation to the traffic on the bridge ... (How the Gosling sighs for the return of the simple, good old days!)

....Mr. J.W. Mc. that is; a Printer by trade; also publisher and editor of an early Newfoundland paper; he was located on a site near the present War Memorial on Water Street.

La Bibliothèque CN à Moncton

D. V. Lacombe

As librarians in the APLA region know, our association devotes its interest to every type of library including those which serve business and industry. Many in the Association have regretted our inability to develop the support of a separate or identifiable Special Libraries Section within the organization. An industrial success story in Moncton, New Brunswick may be taken as merely a typical sign that such a special libraries interest group is evolving in our very midst. In anticipation of Canadian National's opening of regional headquarters in Moncton, APLA bids this special library and its staff "bien venue".

The following article may also be read as an expression of a hard-driving business organization's confidence in its professional Librarians. Mr. Lacombe is Public Relations Manager, CN (Atlantic Region)—Editor

Lorsque les cheminots répartis dans tout le réseau du Canadien National offrent des commentaires sur les récents succès de cette compagnie, leurs paroles s'assimilent facilement, sous de nombreux rapports, à celles des bibliothécaires: "Nous avons dû faire face aux réalités sans la moindre équivoque". . . "Il nous a fallu trouver la force de délaissier les vieilles méthodes éprouvées et construire une nouvelle image pour le public, élaborer une meilleure utilisation du personnel et accélérer notre propre programme d'entraînement". . . "nous avons dû tenir compte du fait que le public ne vient plus toute naturellement chercher ses moyens de ————— chez nous."

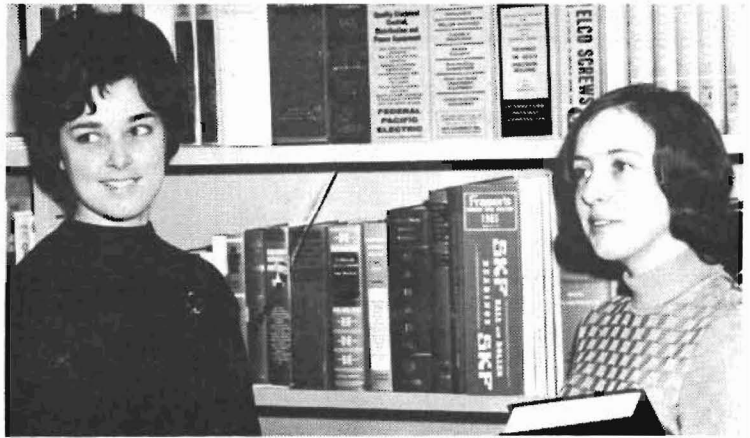
Si vous complétez l'espace par le mot "transport" ou "communications," vous aurez le Canadien National; insérez le mot "communications" ou "information" et vous aurez les bibliothécaires — des gens comme Mlle Simone Mélanson ou Mlle Lorraine Crawford qui seront bientôt les hôteses à l'ouverture officielle de leur bibliothèque spécialisée au siège régional à Moncton, au Nouveau-Brunswick.

La dernière part de cet article présente cette bibliothèque et ses charmantes

hôteses aux lecteurs de l'APLA. Pour comprendre clairement toutes les ressources et le potentiel de cette bibliothèque, il faut la considérer en fonction de la bibliothèque, du siège social, à Montréal. On peut dire que cette bibliothèque tient son origine des recherches et des fouilles effectuées par le colonel G. R. Stevens pour son livre *Canadian National Railways* (Clarke, Irwin, 1960, 2 vol.).

Pour des raisons dont l'évidence n'échappera pas à ceux qui étudient l'histoire du Canada, les registres du Canadien National, ses rapports de voyages, ses traités scientifiques centenaires sur les communications et le transport ont été catalogués comme des sources considérables qui peuvent fournir des éléments importants de cet héritage national que nous avons maintenant tant de mal à reconstituer. Les annales de la compagnie sont plus anciennes que la Confédération.

Avec la prise de conscience de la valeur de ce legs, en 1963, on a institué un programme en collaboration avec l'archiviste du Dominion pour que des documents et des livres sélectionnés du chemin de fer soient analysés, classés et conservés afin d'être mis à la disposi-



Mlles. Crawford
et Melansom

tion des chercheurs futurs. Parmi les bibliothécaires que participent à ce programme se trouvent la bibliothécaire Helen Dechief et ses assistantes, Mme Kay Elliott. L'archiviste John Andreassen a déjà effectué une première offensive pour trier les tonnes de paperasses inutiles des documents qui offrent "des aspects si vivants des débuts de l'histoire du Canada en tant que nation." Son travail consiste à accumuler, à cataloguer et à préparer des guides de référence à ces documents et à ces livres. M. Andreassen, un Compagnon de la Société des archivistes américains, montre avec orgueil des trésors tels qu'un registre du Champlain and Saint-Lawrence Railway. Les premières inscriptions de ce document sont exprimées en livres, en shillings et en pence à la date du 30 juillet 1836, ce qui en fait le document le plus ancien de ce genre en Amérique du Nord.

L'intérêt suscité par ces archives ne doit pas pour autant estomper la fonction primordiale de la bibliothèque du siège social à Montréal qui consiste à procurer des renseignements d'actualité dans le réseau entier. Outre les documents concernant l'histoire et la technologie des chemins de fer, on trouve aussi des livres et des périodiques en français et en anglais sur des sujets très variés. On y trouve, par exemple, une série de livres qui sert au laboratoire de la branche des essais et des recherches sur le matériel.

Comme on pourrait s'y attendre d'une entreprise qui se spécialise dans le transport et

les communications, toutes les bibliothèques du réseau du CN peuvent mettre ces ressources à la portée de tous les employés ou d'autres bibliothèques du Canada, en peu de temps. Les bibliothèques du réseau ont une copie du catalogue de cartes de la bibliothèque centrale qui, de la même manière, possède un ensemble de cartes indiquant les ressources des bibliothèques régionales.

Le champ d'activité des bibliothécaires professionnelles de ces établissements offre des aspects aussi multiples que pour celles qui travaillent dans des bibliothèques d'écoles ou publiques. Il y a quelques mois, Mary Cameron, bibliothécaire à Winnipeg, a collaboré à un travail d'équipe dans la section d'informatique de la compagnie. De même, la bibliothécaire Mrs Dorothy Webb de la bibliothèque des références techniques à Toronto, a apporté son concours pour établir des cours destinés aux employés, couvrant des sujets tels que les mathématiques et des matières techniques ou non-techniques.

La demande pour les matières de ce genre a atteint un niveau tel qu'il a fallu doubler les stocks; il y a un an, plus de 200 personnes suivaient de tels cours.

Si l'image qu'on se fait d'une bibliothécaire est celle d'une vieille personne aussi grande que mince, portant des verres épais,

dont la conversation ne peut que porter sur les livres et leurs auteurs, il faut se détromper lorsqu'on rencontre la bibliothécaire que le Canadien National a d'embauché pour la bibliothèque de la région Atlantique.

Mlle Simone Melanson offre plus les traits d'une étudiante en vacances qui accomplit un travail par plaisir mais avec une maîtrise surprenante pour une personne qui en est à ses premières armes dans ce domaine.

En effet, mademoiselle Melanson est passée à l'emploi du CN dès l'obtention de son baccalauréat en bibliothéconomie de l'université de Montréal en juin dernier.

Après un stage de quelques mois à la bibliothèque centrale à Montréal, elle prenait la direction de la bibliothèque à Moncton. Ceci n'est pas peu dire parce qu'il lui a d'abord fallu organiser cette bibliothèque, c'est à dire commander et recevoir les volumes en provenance de la bibliothèque centrale, faire la visite de tous les bureaux du siège social de la région Atlantique à Moncton afin d'y ramasser tous les volumes nécessaires à la bibliothèque, les classer et les ranger sur les étagères.

Ce travail a été effectué par mademoiselle Melanson et son assistante, Mlle Lorraine Crawford, sous la surveillance de M. Charles Rideout, adjoint administratif du vice-président.

"La tâche de visiter tous les bureaux a peut-être été un peu longue, mais elle m'a donné la chance de rencontrer la majeure partie du personnel du siège social, ce que je considère comme une fonction essentielle de mon travail," a déclaré mademoiselle Melanson.

La bibliothèque est d'abord et avant tout une bibliothèque de références constituée en grande partie de volumes traitant des transports en général, et des chemins de fer en particulier, mais aussi des différents aspects des transports et chemins de fer tel le génie, les Télécommunications, le matériel roulant et autres.

En plus, on y reçoit tous les périodiques traitant de chemins de fer, transport et communications et on y tient à jour une documentation complète de statistiques, rapports des ministères fédéraux et provinciaux, rapports annuels des principales entreprises commerciales et industrielles, ainsi que des encyclopédies, dictionnaires et cartes géographiques.

"Cette bibliothèque est au service de tous les cheminots de la région Atlantique du CN," a déclaré mademoiselle Melanson. "Pour les tenir au courant de ce que la bibliothèque a en main, nous publierons périodiquement une liste complète de nos volumes qu'isera complétée occasionnellement par des bulletins portant sur les nouvelles publications."

"Cette bibliothèque est une expérience toute nouvelle pour moi," ajoute mademoiselle Melanson, "je n'avais jamais prévu travailler dans une bibliothèque spécialisée comme celle du CN."

Rien non plus au cours de ses études ne destinait mademoiselle Melanson vers ce domaine. Née à Lakeburn, en banlieue de Moncton, elle a fait ses études au Collège Notre-Dame d'Acadie, de Moncton: et obtenu son baccalauréat ès arts de l'Université de Moncton.

Même si par son travail elle doit s'occuper de statistiques et de travaux spécialisés, elle préfère se détendre par la lecture de romans, bibliographies ou d'études psychologiques.

La bibliothèque occupe une pièce au 4e étage du siège social régional suffisamment grande pour recevoir plus de 5,000 volumes.

Dans cette pièce bien éclairée et attrayante avec ses tapis couvrant la surface totale du plancher, son ameublement moderne et ses étagères, ces deux petits bouts de femmes Simone et Lorraine, dont la taille dépasse à peine les cinq pieds et deux pouces chez l'une et l'autre, s'affairent au travail de recherches

que leur imposent les demandes de renseignements qui leur proviennent des différents bureaux de la région de l'Atlantique et même de l'extérieur et au classement des livres récemment arrivés.

Au cours de leurs fouilles des bureaux du siège social, elles ont retrouvé certains volumes offrant un intérêt historique comme: "An Elementary Course of Civil Engineering," de D. H. Mahan, datant de 1851; et "General Theory of Bridge Construction," par H. Haupt, publié en 1853.

Par ailleurs, la bibliothèque possède une série complète des rapports annuels au vérificateur général du Canada depuis 1868; une collection complète de l'hebdomadaire "Railway Age," depuis 1922.

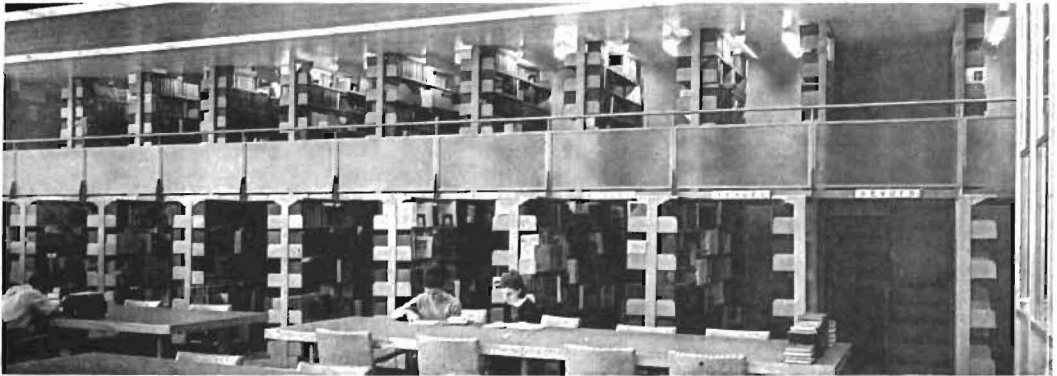
Certains autres volumes rappellent les attraits touristiques d'une époque révolue. Ce sont "Summer provinces by the Sea," publié par Canadian Government Railway; Intercolonial Railway et Prince Edward Island Railway; et "Cape Breton Illustrated," publié par M. John M. Gow en 1893.

La bibliothèque possèdera aussi suffisamment de livres en langue française pour répondre aux besoins de la région. On y retrouve actuellement la "Revue générale des Chemins de fer" et des publications bilingues.

La bibliothèque mettra à la disposition des employés un certain nombre de volumes de divertissement. Ces livres sont destinés aux personnes qui ont recours à la salle de repos pour leur repas du midi et qui possèdent du temps libre.

La bibliothèque est à la disposition des personnes de l'extérieur qui désireraient y faire des recherches sur les chemins de fer ou les transports. Toutefois, ces personnes ne seront pas autorisées à apporter des volumes à l'extérieur.

Comme toutes les autres bibliothèques, celle de la région Atlantique a conclu des ententes avec la bibliothèque de Moncton pour l'échange de volumes et d'informations, de sorte qu'un volume qui ne serait pas disponible là où on en fait la demande peut être obtenu de la bibliothèque qui l'aurait en main.



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Atlantic Area Libraries and Algae

Suggestions for a Basic Book and Journal Collection

Beryl L. Anderson
and Evelyn M. Campbell

The place: St. Margaret's Bay.
The time: the 1880's. A boat draws near a
shore; the owner of the land protests. There
are threats of shooting . . .

To the Sheriff of the County of Halifax . . .

We command you to summon (the defendant) to appear in the Supreme Court of Halifax . . . at the suit of (the plaintiff), who says that the said defendant, on divers days and times, broke and entered certain land of the plaintiff . . . and dug holes in the said land, and cut and pulled off of said land, and off of the rocks therein embedded sea weed thereon then being and growing, and took and carried away said sea weed, and tore away from said rocks and land the roots of said sea weed and earth and gravel and sand therewith, and despoiled said land and rocks of said sea weed, and of the roots thereof; and the plaintiff also says that the defendant . . . with boats and hooks and rakes, and other appliances, cut and tore and stripped and detached from said land, and from rocks embedded therein sea weed . . . and despoiled said land and said rocks of said sea weed, and took and carried away the same and tore up the roots of said sea weed. And the plaintiff also says that the defendant converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's

goods, that is to say - twenty tons of sea weed. And he claims one hundred dollars damages. (1)

Sea weeds have been articles of commerce, if not of dispute, since ancient times; for Greek ladies they provided rouge; for the Romans they were an ingredient of the dye that coloured the imperial purple as well as a treatment for gout. The defendants in the suit quoted from above declared unanimously that they couldn't farm without rockweed for manure; the plaintiff was equally emphatic and also added that his cattle and pigs regularly ate it. These earlier uses foreshadow the contemporary; at the present time the extracts from seaweeds are an ingredient in certain cosmetics; seaweeds — dried and variously processed — are used as fertilizer, as a feeding supplement for animals, and in some countries as an integral part of human diet; if they are no longer used in medicine as a cure, they are often the source of the vehicle that conveys the cure and contribute to bacteriological research because of their excellence as culture media. Modern

Miss Campbell, as Librarian of the N. S. Research Foundation, has devotedly brought the **Selected bibliography on algae** from infancy to its present unique position. Miss Anderson, Assistant Professor at McGill's Graduate School of Library Science, has helped with the **Bibliography** since 1955.

researchers have found many other uses for the derivatives of marine algae — as food preservatives, as gelling and stabilizing agents, as soluble fibres, for example — and in future will probably discover more; they have discovered that some freshwater algae can purify wastes — their potential use in space travel stems partly from this quality — and that they are easily-grown laboratory research organisms. Algae may even contribute to protection against the hazards of radiation. Because of this present and potential value, there is a growing interest in these plants which will be reflected in an increasing demand for information about them. For the librarians who will have to meet that demand this article has been written.

The algae are classed, broadly speaking, by the predominant colour pigment; the main groups are the green, blue-green, the red and the brown. (It is the marine red and brown algae which have so far proved most useful commercially.) In size they range from single-celled microscopic organisms to giant kelp, hundreds of feet long; they may live as free-floating organisms or attached by a holdfast to rocks or other convenient anchorage. To date, except in Japan, marine algae are not actually cultivated; however, scientific methods of cultivation will ultimately have to be found if a continuous crop of a standard quality is to be assured for users. This will not be easy because so little is yet known about algal growth patterns and the reasons for the extensive variations in quality and quantity which are characteristic of these plants. There is consequently a great need for basic physiological, ecological and other research on the marine algae, as well as for research into new commercial uses. The same holds true for the freshwater algae, although more research is being carried on with them because of the ease with which they may be grown in the laboratory. In the meantime, an active conservation programme for marine algae is a necessity to prevent depletion through careless harvesting methods. (2)

The Atlantic Provinces can count commercial varieties of algae among their natural resources, and the harvesting of these provides one source of income for people along the coast. In southwestern Nova Scotia there

is one plant (a subsidiary of an American company) which produces alginates from the rockweed, *Ascophyllum nodosum*; it is the only extraction operation carried on in the Maritimes, or in Canada for that matter. Most of the other companies operate as middlemen between harvester and processor, buying seaweeds and preparing them, by drying and baling, for shipment to extractors. There is a great deal of this type of activity in Yarmouth County, for example, where the algal growth is abundant and the extreme low tides make harvesting easy and profitable. The companies buy Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*, from which the selling agent carrageenin is produced), and partially process it for shipment to firms abroad. One Yarmouth company in addition makes some seaweed meal. An American company which operates a dryer at Shag Harbour buys heavily along the South Shore; it also buys in Pictou County and from Prince Edward Island and ships the dried weed to its Maine plant for processing. In the Bay of Fundy area some *Gigartina stellata* (which has some of the same characteristics as Irish moss) is harvested, but the most important crop is dulse (*Rhodymenia palmata*) which is chiefly gathered in the Grand Manan area of New Brunswick. On Prince Edward Island *Chondrus* is the main crop, but the Island also has supplies of *Furcellaria*, from which agar-agar, a colloidal agent, is made. So far, algae are not harvested extensively in Newfoundland. The Atlantic Provinces also have resources of *Laminaria* (kelp) and *Porphyra*, two other commercially useful varieties, but no present markets for them.

Greater utilization of algae, as we have noted, depends upon research which will increase our basic knowledge of these plants as well as upon research into new applications of algal derivatives. Essential in either type of research is information on what others have accomplished; in this as in other scientific fields unwitting duplication of effort is costly and wasteful of limited human resources. In the Atlantic region at this time the strongest collections of books and journals on algae exist in the Nova Scotia Research Foundation in Halifax (supporting the work of the Seaweeds Research Programme, headed by Constance MacFarlane) and in Dalhousie University; there is also a rapidly-growing collection at the Atlantic Regional Laboratory of the National Research

Council, where an extensive programme of seaweed research is in progress. But elsewhere research collections have yet to be organized. While Prince Edward Island has tremendous quantities of weed on its shores, no research has as yet been carried on there, although it is possible that some studies will be undertaken by the Department of Botany of St. Dunstan's University. If so, the library will doubtless be expected to supply essential reference materials. Some preliminary seaweed surveys have been made on the coast of Newfoundland; further surveys are planned and the Department of Botany of Memorial University is actively interested in the study of algae and the University library is developing its collection in support of the Department's studies.

As the importance of our algal resources grows, still more libraries may wish to build up their collections on algae, and for them we have compiled this selection of information sources. The emphasis, in the book section, is on English-language works of fairly broad coverage; we have not the space to list studies of single species or even genera, nor to include more than a few foreign-language items. This is unfortunate since algal research knows no boundaries and important work appears in many languages; therefore the journals, which contain the latest information, have in compensation been chosen without regard to language although with due regard for the tremendous scatter characteristic of the literature of this field. The librarian who wishes to keep a collection on algae up to date must cast his net widely, and if he is unable to subscribe to a fair number of primary journals, he must scan carefully the most useful secondary sources for items he should try to obtain by loan, photocopy or special purchase.

Again for lack of space we have not attempted to include desirable related material, as exemplified by *The Sea* (New York, Interscience, 1962-63, edited by M. M. Hill) and J. R. Lewis's *The Ecology of Rocky Shores* (London English Universities Press, 1964); or such highly specialized material as expedition reports, which are often important to the phycologist for lists of finds of species. (3) For the same reason we have omitted more popular works. We have stressed North American material, but we do not claim completeness even there.

We hope, however, to have provided a springboard from which an adequate collection can be launched.

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- (1) Fader vs. Smith, in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, 1884, (From a reprint of the Court report).
- (2) Part of the plaintiff's evidence in the case quoted above was that he encouraged the growth of the weeds by placing rocks in likely spots, and harvested in a regular three-year cycle in order to ensure a continuous crop. One of his main charges against the defendant was the damage he did to the crop by tearing up the weed, holdfasts and all.
- (3) A useful checklist of expeditions forms Appendix A of Georg Wüst's "The Major Deep-Sea Expeditions and Research Vessels, 1873-1960", in *Progress in Oceanography*, V. 2, p. 3-52, 1964.

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Data Processing at M.U.N.

F. Eugene Gattinger

One good reason for attending C.L.A.'s 21st Conference in Calgary—and we trust there are many more—will be the opportunity thus provided to study examples of the several ways in which automation is being applied in Canadian libraries. This paper may be read as a response to the Committee on Automation of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries who are presently surveying this subject. Additional material by way of samples including punched cards, IBM print-out, etc., is being forwarded to the C.A.C. U.L. Committee for supplementary, display purposes.

In thus offering public notice of two such projects, librarians at the Memorial University of Newfoundland will be quick to disclaim any original applications of Data Processing Equipment (D.P.E.). Nor are they implying that their applications are models which others might necessarily emulate. On the contrary, the first of the two programmes here outlined was undertaken as a pilot project in a medium-sized university library which was faced with certain unique problems but was also granted numerous and tempting opportunities to exploit D. P. E. as a means to their solution. For one thing, possibly because of our isolation and the fact that M.U.N. is the only institution of its kind in the province, this library suddenly found that it had a Computer Centre on its

doorstep with literally hundreds of “free hours” per month available to us at no charge for stock, for rentals, or for the services of qualified technicians within the Centre itself. Nor were we beset by Cassandras, either within our institution or outside it, who foretold our possible doom through errors, who questioned whether we knew what we were about, who suggested deferment or appealed for joint projects with other libraries—or any number of other impedimenta by which our first, hesitant steps might have been frustrated. All we had to do, apparently, was to read the literature carefully within the context of our specific problems, and jump in! Finally, the phenomenal rate of this library's growth in relation to the available supply of staff lent some urgency to the challenge of minimizing those time - and soul-destroying repetitive operations which characterize many library routines. Accordingly, we offer here with no great break-through and we disclaim any compulsion to tell folks, in Ralph Shaw's phrase, “how we done it good at Podunk.”

A Short-title Catalogue

The first of these projects involved the production of a short-title catalogue of books using IBM tabulating equipment. Our objective was to bring under some bibliographical control a large quantity of books which this library had accumulated by gift and otherwise

over a quarter of a century but which, for reasons of staff and budgetary limitations, were simply shelved in every available storage room in the new library building. Who of us has not, in the role of visiting fireman, asked the Head librarian to tell us, please, what is in **that** room? As the door is again softly locked behind us and we walk now down interminable corridors of books, who of us has not also recalled snatches of a Miltonic sonnet:

In that great maze of books I sighed and said —
It is a grave-yard, and each tome a tombe;
Shrouded in hempen rags, behold the dead,
Coffined and ranged in crypts of dismal gloom,
Food for the worm and redolent of mold,
Traced with brief epitaph in tarnished gold—
Ah, golden lettered hope!—ah, dolorous doom!

Our host, the librarian, explains that of course the faculty is convinced that all is pure gold behind these doors; with almost equal fervour, some librarians on staff hold that a good deal of the collection is sheer pulp. . . "and in between, on misty flats the rest drift to and fro" not knowing whom to believe. Meanwhile, on the other side of the continent or in a graduate student's digs down the street, one of these titles would be accounted richer than all the gems of Samarcand, but here it sits, "unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown"—which is to say uncatalogued, unclassified, and inaccessible!

O. Dolorous doom, how this begins
To weigh upon the heart and mind and time
Of the Librarian! Could not the nuts and bolts
Of that great monster, D.P.E.
Be bent to serve the desparate cause?

Quite! and that is where we came in. May we suggest, before going into the mundane details and while we still have the gentle reader by the ear, that the enthusiasm of our staff and the reception accorded our short-title catalogue by the faculty suggests the feasibility of a far wider application. Indeed, it is not at all inconceivable that, properly and compatibly programmed, a short-title catalogue by D.P.E. could be produced for co-operating libraries which would yield author, title, and location data on this subterranean storehouse of books. If, in addition, university libraries began to key punch their serials duplicates (who of us have time to mimeograph such lists, or even to scan those of other libraries?), we would soon be able to tap the resources of this national hoard. We might, in fact, have achieved nothing less than a counterpart of the United States Book Exchange and this without having to underwrite the prohibitive cost of an ex-

change centre and its supporting staff. Might not this, we ask, provide yet one more example of the manner in which technology continues to impose her own mutations on our evolving bibliographical science?

But to return to practicalities, we should explain that our "storage collection" of some seven thousand titles was made up predominantly of benefactions over a period of 18 years from Dr. Robert Saunders whose passing in Minneapolis the Memorial University of Newfoundland mourned some months ago. Other collections as well had made their way into storage and, under the pressure for more space and a critical need for additional books, it was decided to publish a bibliography which would permit the entire academic faculty to share in that tricky exercise which goes by the name of book selection. We had tried earlier to enlist the help of eager faculty members but, as experienced librarians know, decisions fluctuated radically from suggestions that most of the collection was useless to sober reflections upon the obvious utility of every single title. Hence our objective to produce, during the Summer recess of 1965, a short-title catalogue in two parts, the first being an author catalogue and the second a catalogue which would provide ready access to titles arranged by classified or subject interest.

The project was predicated on a shelf-location arrangement of books by which titles might be retrieved from storage on demand and, when returned to Circulation by the borrower, would receive full classification and cataloguing. Such titles would then be shelved in the university's main, functional collection; the entries would be scored out of the printed bibliographies, and the computer cards removed in preparation for a reprinting of the catalogue. Additional gift titles, or even whole collections from donors, would be similarly keypunched, automatically intercalated, and then be forced to fight their way into the public catalogue and thence into the public domain, on the basis of demand. It should perhaps be noted that gift titles of evident value to the main collection were routinely short-circuited direct to the Cataloguing Division for immediate and conventional treatment.

We had at our disposal an IBM 1620 Computer, a keypunch and verifier model 26, an IBM Alphabetic Interpreter 548, and a model 83 Sorter. The bibliography itself was printed on an IBM 407E8 Tabulator and the library acknowledges in this connection the indispensable assistance of technical staff in the university's Computer Centre. Our own staff consisted of an Acquisitions Specialist who knew the collection; an experienced librarian in the Bibliographical Centre; two professional cataloguers and two assistant-cataloguers; two keypunch operators; and an army of five university students whom we employed over a four-month summer period at the height of the crash programme. The project was co-ordinated by Head Cataloguer Margaret Williams, a person possessed of an open and flexible mind who permitted the willing suspension of numerous rituals which are said to undergird that occult and fine art generally known as Cataloguing.

The stage, was set for action during several preliminary "in service" training periods for novices and professionals alike; they were briefed on the procedures by which books were to be described in a manner appropriate to the short-title approach and by which broad, L. C. classification numbers were to be allocated. To this end, all volumes of the *Catalogue of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* were laid out on Reading Room tables; large placards indicated the several alphabetical sections to which loaded book trucks made their ponderous way, hour after hour, as 'cataloguers' followed the routine steps as described in procedural work sheets. Books not identified in L.C. were sent direct to the Cataloguing Division for processing by professional librarians. Because this preliminary portion of the programme had to be completed before Summer School registration, the bustle and activity in our sanctum sanctorum often took on the atmosphere of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Chairman of the Library Board did, at one point, ask some rather searching questions. Other phases of the project continued throughout the Summer and it was not until November that the printed catalogue was available for use. The average daily output was 260 titles or 286 volumes; peak performance hit 603 and 616 respectively.

Programming

The project was programmed along the general lines of Dr. Charles Verantes' *Printed Catalog of the Long Island Lighting Company* (1) and, at several important points, we profited from the University of Rochester's experience in publishing short-title catalogues of collections(2) in their library. The accompanying illustration (figures 1 a; 1 b) indicates the manner in which the several fields were laid out on 80 column Hollerith cards. The technique adopted was, for the most part, quite conventional, but a few comments about our special idiosyncrasies are doubtless in order. The first four columns comprising field no. 1 were allocated for the shelf location symbol of books in storage. This symbol, together with the L.C. class mark which made up the second field, were to function for patrons and circulations staff as the book mark. A circulation attendant seeing the book mark DO4A-DOO25.9 (figure 1 a) on a charge-out card would recognize immediately that the book was not in the main collection but was located in Storage Room 'D' on range 4, shelf 'A'—which is to say that we have brought her nose to within 36 inches of the book! That the book is classed in D 25.9 (L.C.'s minor works of military history) will no more trouble a stack attendant at this point than it will the patron; but, as we shall see, it does immediately provide the academic community with a subject approach to this title.

Columns 77-80 were set aside for the imprint date. Because the first digit would always be 'one', this digit was uniformly suppressed and, as a result, card 3, figure 1b would read 1884. This convention was adopted as providing a means of indicating whether the title in storage represented a duplicate(s) in our holdings. Thus card 2, figure 1 b would tell us that the Carlyle title (imprint date 1913) was, in fact, a duplicate.

Having keypunched the master cards as an author file, and before cutting an additional permanent deck of colour-coded cards for the classed catalogue, the master cards were put through the alpha-numerical sort procedure in order to ensure the correct filing of titles under separate authors. The master cards were then put through the tabulator for alphabetical arrangement by author (see figure 2 a); the

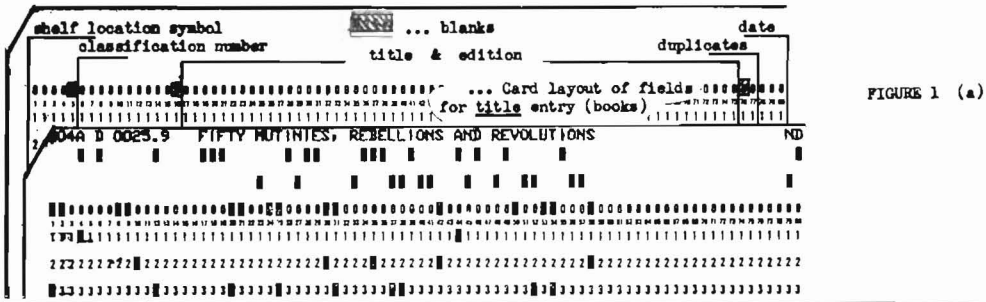


FIGURE 1 (a)

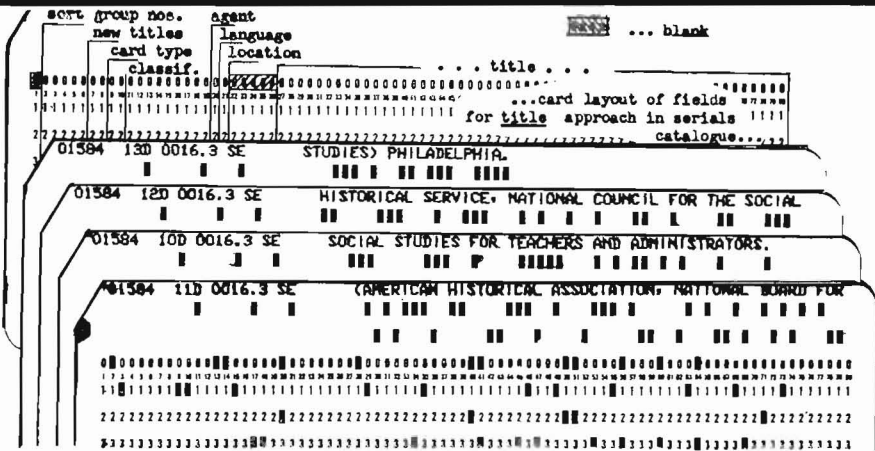


FIGURE 1 (b)

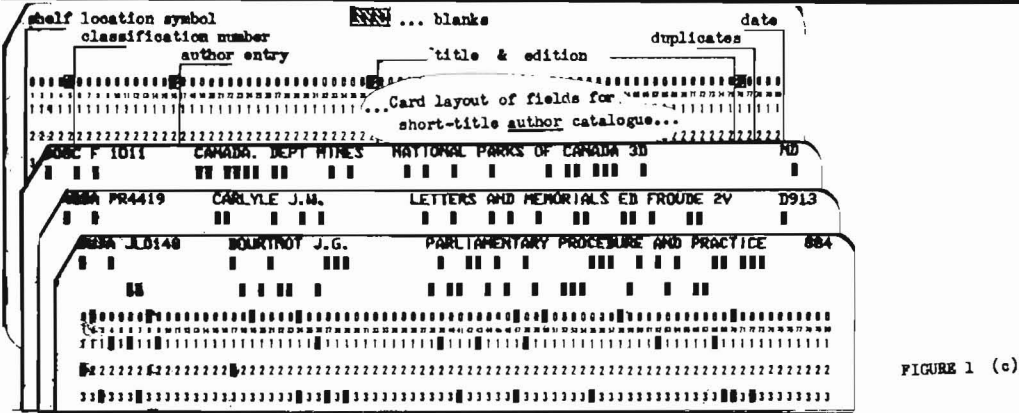


FIGURE 1 (c)

classed catalogue (not illustrated) was printed in such a way as to feature the subject approach by L.C. class numbers with their sequential sub-classifications.

The two-part printed catalogue was, in every way, quite conventional. We did not follow the usual practice of reducing the print-out for subsequent off-set printing. Because it was a pilot study and would, in any case, have only local application, we produced sufficient multiple copies on the tabulator and bound Parts I and II separately in the original form, namely, 11 x 12 two-part unruled 'Speediflex' tabulator paper. For reasons illustrated in figure 2 a (where scored entries represent books withdrawn) we are pleased that we did not publish the catalogue at this stage: within six months, faculty, students and librarians had already begun to "withdraw" books from storage in quite gratifying numbers and, in our opinion, this was being done according to book selection principles of the highest order. Because this selection process was, and continues to be, the *raison d'être* of the entire programme, we have been more than gratified by the assist which D. P. E. has given us.

We have been asked whether, after several years of this selective process, we would consider the residue in storage to be of no value to the library. The answer to this is a categorical "no". Not only is it impossible for us to predict accurately the development of this university into new disciplines (fine arts, medicine, theology, engineering, and law are now banging on the door) but it is precisely this residue which could come into play under an exchange system at a national level, assuming it could be uniformly programmed and equitably administered.

A Mechanized Listing of Serials, Phrase I

Like most academic libraries, our rate of serial growth is such as to necessitate reprinting of the holdings list annually. We had just begun to congratulate ourselves on once again having met this responsibility by producing the usual multilith format when we were brought up short by faculty members who argued that it was inadequate to their needs. Although we had modelled the work on such standards as Gregory's *Union List*, the challenge, was, simply, that faculty patrons and research workers

could not easily find the periodical entries relating to their specific disciplines. This was all the more disturbing because most of the criticism came from science faculty who, apparently, were beginning to find it difficult to use a holdings checklist that had not yet exceeded 2,000 entries! There were complaints about "aberrant" forms of corporate entry, about "inconsistent" abbreviations, about the fact that they could never know with any certainty precisely what periodicals the library held in physics, chemistry, mathematics and so forth. That professional librarians spend many years learning how to apply uniform rules of entry does not, let us admit, invalidate the patron's argument. Quite apart from the fact that the patron is always right, we must acknowledge that librarians have, for many years, wrestled with the complexity of filing rules; and the proliferation of titles is not calculated to give the patron much hope of better things to come. Today many academics require access to more titles in a single discipline than the total pre-war subscriptions of the average Canadian university library.

When the Head of the Mathematics Department asked whether we could not abstract and publish "his list" as a separate, we felt that the time had arrived for us to enlist the help of D.P.E. The rest of the story will be familiar to anyone who has prepared a mechanized listing of serials. We decided to undertake the project in two phases of which the first has now been completed. It makes available to any faculty member a tabulator print-out of the serial holdings in his immediate area of interest; it also permits us to display these twenty-seven separate listings in the periodicals area of the library.

These display lists are then coded manually with a range-shelf number which directs the patron to the current, uncatalogued title on display. As librarians in current periodical reading rooms know, student patrons in particular have difficulty finding periodicals and these lists offer subject/title guides; in addition, any section of these several classified listings may be tabulated, or copied on demand for faculty members at normal xerox rates. Increasingly, prospective faculty or research scholars from abroad ask for such information be-

...figure 2 a

... books

P LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE P

A05D P 0121	MUELLER M.	SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE	1878
A03A PA3877	ARISTOPHANES	ARCHAICIAN'S KNIGHTS. BIRDS (Catalogued)	D1895
A02G PA3973	EURIPIDES	BACCHANALS	D ND
T16B PA8518	ZWEIG S.	ERASMUS OF ROTTERDAM	1934

H SOCIAL SCIENCES H

B02D H 0035	KOMAROVSKY M.	COMMON FRONTIERS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES	D1957
C01D H 0035	MILNER A.	SPEECHES DELIVERED IN CANADA	(Catalogued) 1909
C10C H 0035	ROOSEVELT T.	STRENUOUS LIFE	D1904
B03B H 0041	LALOR J.J. ED	CYCLOPAEDIA OF POLITICAL SCIENCE 3V	1890

D HISTORY - GENERAL AND OLD WORLD D

T05A D 0007	GREEN J.R.	STRAY STUDIES FROM ENGLAND AND ITALY	1876
T08C D 0007	LORD J.	BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY	1888
C01B D 0009	BORTHWICK J.D.	CYCLOPAEDIA OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	1859
A07F D 0013	TAYLOR I.	TRANSMISSION OF ANCIENT BOOKS	1875

...figure 2 b

... periodicals

R MEDICINE R

109	R 0011	ZE	AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. JOURNAL. CHICAGO.
888	R 0011	UE	INDEX MEDICUS. (NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE) WASHINGTON, D.C.
1668	R 0011	SE	TODAY'S HEALTH. (AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION) CHICAGO.

M MUSIC M

550	M 1627	SE	COLORADO FOLKSONG BULLETIN. (COLORADO. UNIVERSITY) BOULDER, COLO.
1569	M 1627	SE	SING OUT. (PEOPLE'S ARTISTS INC.) NEW YORK.

B PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION B

116	B 0001	SE	AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY. PITTSBURGH.
634	B 0001	ZV	DIALOGUE, CANADIAN PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW, REVUE CANADIENNE DE PHILOSOPHIE. (CANADIAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION) MONTREAL AND KINGSTON, ONT.
905	B 0001	BE	INQUIRY, AN INTERDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL OF PHILOSOPHY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. OSLO, NORWAY.
1062	B 0001	SE	JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF IDEAS. NEW YORK.
1154	B 0001	BE	MIND, A QUARTERLY REVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY. EDINBURGH.
1352	B 0001	BE	PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY. ST. ANDREWS, SCOT.
1353	B 0001	SE	PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW. ITHACA, N.Y.
1354	B 0001	BE	PHILOSOPHY. (BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES) LONDON.

fore deciding upon a career at M.U.N.; and recently, when a portion of one faculty's library collection was being hived off in a decentralizing move, these lists proved helpful in dividing library collections, primarily because D.P.E. was able to provide an instantaneous and up-to-date listing.

Because Phrase I lists title entries only (see figure 2 b), patrons must still consult our conventional serials listing (mimeograph) to determine actual holdings. Phrase II, now underway, will provide a mechanized bibliography of holdings and should be completed by the Autumn of 1966 at which time patrons will have access to a classified listing of serials as well as an alphabetical listing by title. Again, we have "played the sedulous ape" to current practice and, like many Canadians, have been influenced by a seminal piece of work by Brown and Wolters.⁽³⁾ We have always assumed that if Canada is ever to have a mechanized union list of serials, its programming might be predicated on National Research Council practice with which our own library would like to be as nearly compatible as possible.

Because we wished to achieve a subject approach to the serials, the undertaking was fraught with some difficulties: we had just then reached the two-thirds point of conversion from D.C. to L.C. Thus was perpetrated that unhappy spectacle of man being chased by machines and though we suffered mightily, and sometimes not too graciously, we now know that the mechanized listing came just in time. Orders for new serial subscriptions even in the past six months would have overwhelmed the reclassification programme and the mimeographed serials list forever, even assuming no staff shortages.

Our mimeographed serials listings were employed as work-sheets from which the keypunching was done direct. As illustrated in figure 1b, our layout of the computer card was again quite conventional. To date we have encoded symbols which will permit sorting for the agent or source of periodical; for the language of publication; and for title location on campus. Access to agent or source of distribution has already proved helpful in billing

and accounting procedures, even though we have not begun to think seriously of automating our acquisitions procedures generally. At present we are preparing to expand our mechanized serials list to include holdings of other libraries in the city including affiliated colleges, Federal research stations and laboratories, the Newfoundland College of Fisheries, and the medical collections of several hospitals. We plan to allocate class marks to collections not already catalogued by L.C.; this will preserve the integrity of our uniform subject approach. In short, Phrase II will not only provide the university with a union list but it will permit us to reciprocate with these libraries on a co-operative basis by providing them with mechanized listings of their own serials, or of subject-related holdings throughout the city.

Librarians in the A.P.L.A. may well wonder, for obvious reasons, whether this programme is compatible with that described for A.A.U. by J. P. Wilkinson [XXIX, (1965) 55ff]. There would appear to be no impediment to a cumulated alphabetical listing except for the fact that the A.A.U. programme has adopted a different sequence of numbers in the sort group, a difficulty which can be rectified, again by the computer, at a nominal cost of approximately \$30.00 and a few man-hours labour. There is one other noteworthy difference; the A.A.U.'s print-out is a union list based on its own special subject code rather than Library of Congress schedules. Once again, the M.U.N. listing could easily be adapted by means of the computer to the A.A.U. code which was designed to accommodate regional circumstances.

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1. Verantes, C. A. "Automation raps at the door of the library catalog," **Special Libraries**, LII (1960), 237 ff.
2. Richmond P. A. "A short-title catalog made with IBM tabulating equipment," **Library Resources and Technical Services**, VII (1963), 81 ff.
3. Brown, J. E. and P. Wolters, "Mechanized Listing of Serials" **Canadian Library**, XIX (1963), 420 ff.

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From The President's Desk

27th A.P.L.A. Conference

May 27-30, 1966, Charlottetown

Your Host Committee for the Charlottetown Conference commenced planning for the Conference last October, and have attempted to arrange a programme reflecting your demands. Many delegates to past conferences indicated the need for more "free time" . . . time for casual discussion groups, "bull" sessions, and for a more leisurely consideration of the agenda for general sessions. We hope that our programme reflects these requests, and that you will plan to attend the 27th in Charlottetown.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, May 27 (Confederation Centre Library)

- 7.00- 9.00 p.m.: Registration
- 7.00 p.m.: pre-conference Executive Meeting
- 9.00 p.m.: official opening by the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island
- 9.15 p.m.: President's Reception

Saturday, May 28 (Montgomery Hall, Prince of Wales College)

- 8.30- 9.15 a.m.: registration
- 9.15-11.30 a.m.: GENERAL SESSION I
- 12 noon: Luncheon, followed by
THEME SPEAKER
ON HIGH SCHOOL
LIBRARIES, JOHN
WRIGHT, Director of
School Libraries, Sas-
katchewan

- 2.00- 5.00 p.m.: Workshop on school libraries; Mr. Wright
- 6.30 p.m.: Reception, and
- 7.00 p.m.: Banquet by Government of Prince Edward Island, with concluding address by JOHN WRIGHT

Sunday, May 29 (St. Dunstan's University)

Morning and afternoon free for church, tours, interest groups, and the like.

- 5.15 p.m.: transportation leaves for St. Dunstan's University
- 5.30 p.m.: Reception and dinner by the University, with talk by Dr. F. W. P. Bolger entitled PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CONFEDERATION

7.30-10.00 p.m.:

SESSION A—WRITING FOR TEENS,
by Canadian authoress
CHRISTIE HARRIS

SESSION B—Discussion on University
Libraries, under the Gen-
eral Chairmanship of Sister
Frances Dolores

Topic I: FACULTY
PRESSURE

Topic II: STUDENT
PRESSURE

Topic III: THE LIBRARY
AND ITS STAFF

Monday, May 30 (Confederation Centre)
 9.00-10.30 a.m.: GENERAL SESSION II
 10.30-12.00 noon: "BEHIND THE SCENES" tour of Confederation Centre
 12.00 noon: Buffet luncheon
 1.30 p.m.: Concluding GENERAL SESSION, and election of officers

Conference registration forms and information sheets have been mailed to all individual and corporate members. It would assist the Host Committee if intending delegates would send in their forms as soon as possible. SEE YOU ON THE ISLAND!!

AGENDA

All members of the Association who would like to place items on the AGENDA for discussion in the general sessions are asked to do so in advance, if possible. This will allow your Executive to prepare an agenda in advance, and to arrange a suitable order for discussion. Items for the agenda should be sent to, Douglas B. Boylan, Confederation Centre Librarian, Box 1000, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NOMINATIONS

At the mid-winter Executive Meeting, your Executive appointed a nominating committee consisting of Maurice Boone as Chairman, assisted by Elizabeth Brewster and Eileen Wallace. Mr. Boone has submitted the following proposed slate of officers for 1966-1967.

PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Dorothy Cooke, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax.

VICE-PRESIDENT (N.S.), AND PRESIDENT-ELECT:

Miss Alberta Letts, Provincial Library, Halifax

VICE-PRESIDENT (N.B.):

Miss Ruth McDormand, Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton, N. B.

VICE-PRESIDENT (NEWFOUNDLAND)

Miss Faith Mercer, Public Library Services St. John's, Newfoundland

VICE-PRESIDENT (P.E.I.):

Donald J. Scott, Confederation Centre Library, Charlottetown, PEI

PAST PRESIDENT:

Douglas B. Boylan, Confederation Centre Library, Charlottetown, PEI

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

Miss Pauline Home, Halifax Memorial Library, Halifax, N. S.

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Donald A. Redmond

Reprinted from **ACRL News**, March 1966

DONALD A. REDMOND'S appointment as chief librarian at Queen's University, in Kingston, Ontario suggests that the renaissance in Canadian libraries might be hard knocks for those of us on this side of the border.

The usual bald recital of where Redmond has been and what he has done is impressive, to be sure, but it does little more than chronicle the professional activities of one of our strongest colleagues. Born in Michigan of Canadian parents, Redmond holds the BSc from Mount Allison University, the BLS from McGill, and the MALS from Illinois. He had a couple of years experience in industry, spent a year or so as librarian of the Canadian Book Centre in Halifax, and served as librarian of the Nova Scotia Technical Institute, also in Halifax. During his ten or eleven years in that position he spent at least one year as a technical library advisor to the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research at the request of the Canadian government, and devoted an additional year or so to Turkey where he served as director of the Middle East Technical library in Ankara. In 1961, he was appointed science and engineering librarian at the University of Kansas, a position he held until he became assistant director of libraries in 1964.

Redmond, it might be noted here has a rare gift of friendship for and communication with our counterparts in the so-called emergent countries of the world, a gift the University of Kansas exploited when it packed him off, all unprotesting, to spend a month or two in Costa Rica. His assignment there was to report on the editorial work needed for a planned publication of the catalogs of Costa Rican material at the National library and at the Central Bank of Costa Rica.

Throughout his career, Redmond has taken a lively interest in various professional organizations and has produced an impressive

personal bibliography. He has been active in the Special Libraries Association (and is chairman of its Metals/Materials Division), the Canadian Library Association, the American Society for Engineering Education, the Chemical Institute of Canada, the Society of Technical Writers and Publishers, and the Baker Street Irregulars. His publications reflect the interests of all these organizations and he has even infected his oldest son with the Sherlock Holmes virus! Father and son have both published on that elegant esthete. Exhibiting extraordinary energy, he produced for Kansas a number of trenchant reports which became, in effect, policy statements for the libraries there and which may be effectively used by similar institutions. Redmond has also concerned himself, in the best traditions of the librarian as citizen of the world, with civic and social concerns, most recently serving as chairman of the board of deacons of his church.

Don Redmond will be good for Queen's — indeed he would be good for any university fortunate enough to attract him. It was my pleasure not only to watch him at work but to work closely with him. I never failed to admire his competence, the high level of professional acumen he regularly exhibited, and the energy with which he attacked even the stickiest problem. He is not only, in the Vosperian phrase, tough-minded, but he suffers fools not at all and has for many years cheerfully accepted the dictum, if that is what it is, that you need not be potty about a man to work effectively with him. He commands the awed respect of the faculty — even the primadonnas — who know him and has a healthy impatience with those few academic invertebrates in our field. As a creative administrator he is receptive to new ideas but I regret to relate that he once fell into the sty of those who teach the science (*sic*) of Human Relations: I am happy to report that, while learning something from them, he gave them far more than they could offer him, a fact he modestly disclaimed when charged by his friends with being close to certifiable. He is willing to explore new fields, to scrutinize standards, and carefully to judge the herds of holy cattle placidly browsing in the paludal reaches of our profession. This he does with a sense of humor — in flashes, a sense of the ridiculous — which, when combined with a professional zeal for excellence and his realistic appraisal of human nature, will together make him a credit to his new university and to the profession he has served — *Stuart Forth*.

seascopes

Reference Librarians who begin to feel the pinch of Canada's latest fancy should find Laura Murray's article "How to use your library for antique collecting" most useful. It appears in the first issue of a new periodical, *Canadian Collector, a Journal of Antiques and Fine Arts* which we recommend as a timely item of *Canadiana* (4869 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario. . . \$6.00/year)

Congratulations to all members of the U.B.C. Library Staff on the 80-page, beautifully illustrated booklet: *Scrapbook for a golden anniversary: the University of British Columbia Library, 1915-1965*. It is the story of how a library grows; a tribute to the many persons who made it grow; at the same time a handsome illustration the printer's and book-maker's art.

Archivists & Binders ahoy! A workshop on the care, binding and repair of books and the preservation of historical documents is to be conducted July 5-12, 1966, by the Graduate School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado.

CLA has announced that the *Ruby E. Wallace Travel Fellowships* will be offered in amounts up to \$1500 for the year 1967-68. For details see full announcement in *Feliciter*, v. 11, no. 8 (April 1966), p. 4.

Of interest to all librarians: "Copyright and the right to copy," *Canadian Textbook Publishers' Institute Bulletin*, v. 5, no. 1, Spring 1966. Available from Mrs. Ruth A. Cole, 60 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto.

Mr. James MacEacheron reports three or four requests per week, from places as far away as British Columbia and a military base in France, regarding a correspondence course for Library Assistants which was conducted for several years by *Central Library Services*, Fredericton. The course was recently noted in a well-known woman's magazine, and at a Department of Labour costs exhibit at Canada's largest exhibition. The course was last given in 1958!

On March 31st, 1966, The Nova Scotia Legislature amended the Libraries Act to improve the basis of grants to Public Libraries in the Province. Now based on the ability of municipal governments to pay operating costs of their Libraries, the new grants will be retroactive to January 1st, 1966.

Appointments at Dalhousie University Library: Mr. Louis G. Vagianos, M.A., M.L.S., Assistant Librarian, Brown University, Providence R.I., will become University Librarian on May 1st 1966. Mr. A. M. Abdul Huq, M.Comm., M.L.S., of East Pakistan, recently joined the Dalhousie staff as Head of Technical Services.

On April 6, Royal Assent was given to a new Charter for Mount Saint Vincent, Halifax, reconstituting the degree-granting institution for women as *Mount Saint Vincent University*. Work is expected to begin in May on a \$100,000 expansion of library facilities at the Mount, including another reading room, expanded areas for technical services, reserve books and circulation, a staff lounge and music room. The expansion is to be effected in part by adapting and renovating the areas originally designed for the Library School. Further expansion is planned for the near future.

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Acting-Director Jessie Miiffen has announced that two Branch Libraries for children will be opening in St. John's during the month of April. In a commendatory barrage of publicity during Library week, mainly on plans to expand library services with the opening of a five million dollar Centennial Arts and Culture Centre next year, the public was informed that Newfoundland would require 40 librarians for regional expansion alone. Some fifty centennial projects of one kind or another are now underway in the province.

Congratulations to Mrs. C. G. Martin, Librarian of Harmon Air Force Base, who has just been

awarded the S.A.C. Plaque. Announcement was made by John Cotton Dana Library Awards following a contest open annually to librarians in U.S.A. and Canada. Mrs. Martin's publicity scrap-book is now at ALA Headquarters in Chicago where it competes for an additional \$300.00 prize and an expense-paid trip to New York where her work will be displayed at the ALA Conference. The award is based on library publicity work and the methods and media used; also its cost, motivation, and effectiveness.

F. Eugene Gattinger has been invited to participate as a panelist in the College and Research Libraries Audio-Visual Institute of the A.L.A. in New York. His A-V orientation lecture will be demonstrated as well.

DIRECTOR REQUIRED

FOR PROVINCIAL LIBRARY SERVICES NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The Public Libraries Board of Newfoundland and Labrador invites applications for the post of Director of Provincial Library Services.

Minimum qualifications for this position are University and Library Science Degrees or satisfactory equivalents, plus several years of experience in an administrative capacity.

The Public Library Services of Newfoundland are on the verge of an expansion and development in keeping with those of the economy and the other public services of the Province. The position of Provincial Director calls, therefore, not only for qualifications and experience in the administration of a well established system but also for the vision and powers needed for the building-up of a developing service in a rapidly changing situation and constitutes an inviting challenge to the right man or woman.

A new \$5,000,000 Arts and Culture Centre which will house the library is now under construction and it will be the task of the Director to develop a dynamic programme which will turn this central library into a vital part of the community.

The salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with the duties to be performed and the qualifications possessed.

Interested persons should address inquiries to The Chairman, Public Libraries Board, St. John's, Newfoundland. Closing date for applications May 31st, 1966.

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The **Newfoundland Public Library Board** invites applications for the post of Cataloguer for the Technical Services Division which handles ordering, cataloguing, and processing of books for Newfoundland's fifty-odd Public Libraries. The successful applicant will be Assistant to the Head of the Division.

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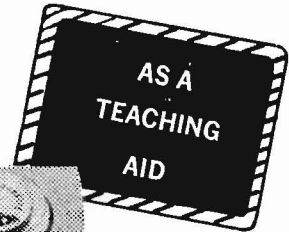
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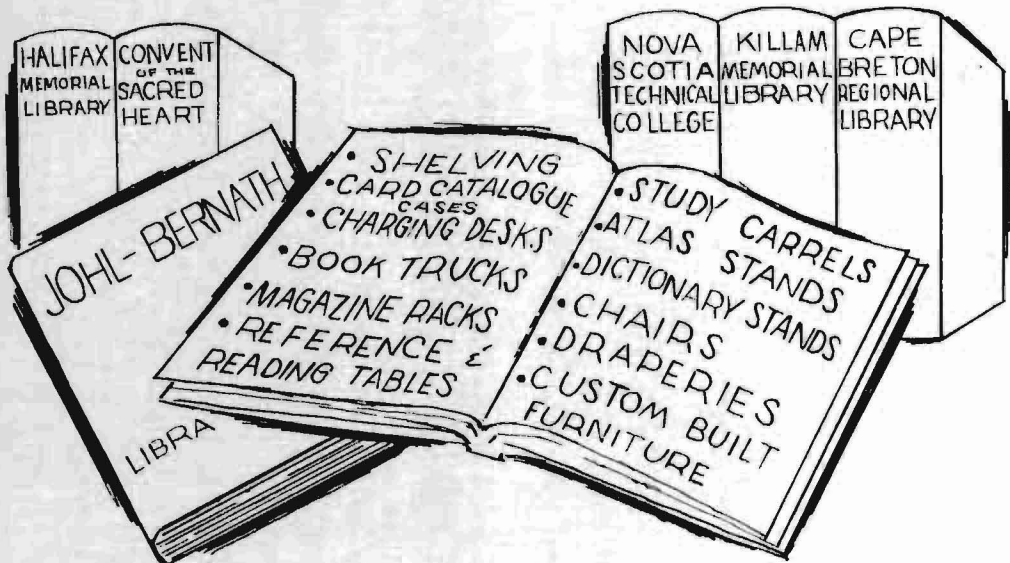
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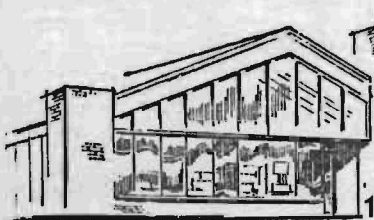
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