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The APLA Bulletin is the quarterly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association representing every type of library serving the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland.

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NEW CENTRAL ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts, advertising information and all general inquiries regarding the Association, should be addressed to: Atlantic Provinces Library Association, c/o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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IN TRIBUTE – ALBERTA LETTS



With the death of Alberta Letts in a highway accident on November 3, the library world lost one of its noted librarians, and countless people lost a cherished friend. It was one of Alberta's many endearing qualities that she delighted in people and they in her. As a result she made friends wherever she went, and her pleasant manner, quick wit and sense of fun made her a person whose companionship was sought.

Born in British Columbia and educated in Ontario, Alberta chose Nova Scotia for her home. Here she devoted her talents, training and experience in developing the Provincial Library in all aspects of its service. After graduation from the University of Western Ontario and the Library School of the University of Toronto she worked in London, first as a Children's Librarian in the Public Library, and later as Bookmobile Librarian in Middlesex County Library. Then she went to Simcoe County Library and eventually to Warder Public Library in Springfield, Ohio. From there she came to Nova Scotia as Assistant Director in the Provincial Library. Immediately she was assigned the formidable task of establishing and administering the Province's first Regional Library in the Annapolis Valley.

When Alberta was Appointed Director of the Provincial Library in 1954, only five Regional Libraries were in operation. Today there are ten. This advance was not made easily. There were setbacks and delays, but she never faltered in seeking the objective of one hundred percent library coverage with high standards of service for all of Nova Scotia. She possessed that quality of natural leadership which is so successful because it is not obvious. Her method of gentle nudges, the light touch and good humor usually overcame the opposition to the point where the objectors often believed they themselves originated the ideas.

In the wider field of librarianship Alberta was known nationally and internationally. She served as President of the Canadian Library Association and the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. She devoted uncounted hours to committee work, often as chairman or consultant. She was an active and respected member of the American Library Association and of the International Federation of Library Associations. For two years she was a lecturer in the University of Toronto Library School and subsequently was a frequent special lecturer to classes of other library schools. Without her sustained interest and assistance it is doubtful that the Dalhousie School of Library Service would have been established. Her remarkable abilities were recognized by the Canadian government when in 1958-59 she was chosen to spend a year in India as a consultant on libraries to the Indian government under the Colombo Plan. Later she was the only woman in a delegation of eight Canadian librarians who visited West Germany as guests of the German government.

Yet despite her many accomplishments, Alberta probably will be remembered more for her zest for life, her kindness, her complete approachability, her never failing cooperation and her superb diplomacy. How often she smoothed over a sticky situation with a wise quip or an appropriately humorous anecdote! To those whose lives were touched by her, the world was a better and brighter place. Indeed, she epitomized

mized her own phrase so often used in speaking of someone for whom she had a high regard — “She was a honey.”

And now suddenly Alberta is no longer with us. Disbelief slowly gives way to realization as we face the magnitude of our loss, both professional and personal. But we have been privileged to benefit from her successes, to have enjoyed working with her and to have known her friendship. Few can bequeath such a legacy.

In the days following Alberta Letts' tragic death, countless letters and tributes poured into the Provincial Library in Halifax. The following letter has been selected as typical of the deep feeling and appreci-

ation for Miss Letts, expressed by people in all corners of Nova Scotia.

The residents of Windsor proudly acknowledge their indebtedness to the Nova Scotia life of Alberta Letts. She has widened our horizons and enriched our leisure hours by her works and by her charming personality.

Please accept our grateful thanks.

Walter A. Stephens
Grace B. Wallace

Councillors for the Board of the Annapolis Valley Regional Library.

1974 CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The Chairman of the APLA Resolutions Committee requests that resolutions (to be presented during the 1974 APLA Conference in Halifax) be sent to him well in advance of the Annual Meeting in May.

This will enable members of the Committee to make any necessary adjustments in wording, and have the resolutions translated into French beforehand. Resolutions received *before* the Conference can be mimeographed and passed out to the general membership at the beginning of the Business Meeting.

Resolutions should be sent to:

Mr. Pearce Penney
Chairman, Resolutions Committee
c/o Arts and Culture Centre
St. John's, Newfoundland

COMING EVENTS

The Editors will be glad to print a list of coming events, such as library conferences, workshops, and meetings of interest to library-oriented people. The fact that the *Bulletin* comes out quarterly means that dates will have to be sent in to the Editor at least two months in advance.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY WITHIN A SCHOOL — CAN IT WORK?

DALE R. HORNCastle

Dale R. Horncastle is Principal of the Alexander Gibson Memorial School, Marysville, New Brunswick.

During the past decade it became very obvious that there existed in our school system a lack of proper facilities for libraries *cum* resource centres. Principals complained, and still do, of the token allotment per pupil and often necessity placed libraries low on the priority list for space within schools. Under such circumstances many older schools functioned with a makeshift library, utilizing staff and students, where possible, to serve as librarians. Indeed such a plan did little to enhance the image of a library and the reading level of the students.

In the planning and construction of new schools, libraries (resource centres) have taken their rightful place. They have become the hub of learning activities and, if wisely used, become a key instrument in the learning process of any school. For new areas and newly constructed plants the problems of adequate library facilities within the school are hopefully being partially solved whether it be by centralizing or decentralizing available resources. But what of older or smaller communities where such a facility is still lacking, where there is little hope for new construction and where there exists a branch of the regional library?

We, in Marysville, New Brunswick, found ourselves in such a position. An old school which, at one time housed over eight hundred pupils, was now to be reduced to an elementary school of six hundred pupils. We found that for the first time in fifteen years we had a room for a library. Yet, through necessity, the past had afforded us only classroom libraries which were far out of date and poorly catalogued. At the same time the Public Library Board of the town found themselves looking for larger quarters so that the children's section of the Public Library could be expanded

to include all reading levels. Through the combined efforts of the local Public Library Board, the York Regional Library Board, the Board of School Trustees, District No. 26, and the Town Council an agreement was reached whereby the Marysville Public Library would be housed within the school proper, but remain a branch of the York Regional Library.

Arguments, pro and con, developed as to the wisdom of such a move. However, in the first four months of operation general circulation has increased approximately three times that of last year with the adult circulation better than doubling. The school benefits greatly in that we are serviced by a well trained library staff with professional assistance available from a very kind and sympathetic regional library staff. Expansion is expected within the next year by the provision of a reading and reference room, across the hall from the library proper, which during school hours will serve as a large group instruction area.

Initially it was feared that the general public might conceive the library as being only a school library and not recognize it as a public one. However, such is not the case as it continues to benefit the total community. Naturally the school benefits greatly with such an arrangement for it allows for a greater flexibility in programming and allows natural growth in the use and knowledge of library facilities as well as providing the opportunities in reading that would otherwise not be available to either staff or pupils.

In a community such as ours which is serviced by a centrally located school the library serves as a link between the school and the populace. It offers to school officials another vehicle for personal contact in the development of a community minded school or a school minded community. The more naturalness that comes by visiting a school the easier the task in communication

is between teacher and parent. Thus such a situation has side advantages which benefit all concerned.

Presently there exists only two public libraries¹ operating from within schools in New Brunswick. Each is peculiar to its own situation resulting from the area it serves. Only future results will determine whether such a plan is feasible. For this community

it would appear to satisfy all concerned and provide efficient and economical service to the public as well as the school. Any other system in a community of this nature would appear to be a duplication of service and expenditure.

¹The other public-school library is at Nackawic, N. B., another branch of the York Regional Library.

CONTRIBUTOR'S DEADLINES

Do you have news to send to the *Bulletin*? News notes and articles should be sent in to the Editor by the following deadlines:

- February 1 — Spring issue
- May 1 — Summer issue
- August 1 — Fall issue
- November 1 — Winter issue

ADVERTISING RATES

For the information of those wishing to advertise in the *Bulletin*, here are the current advertising rates:

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4 inserts	130 ea.	62 ea.	55 ea.	55 ea.	50 ea.	39 ea.

Classified advertising is available at 75c. per line (ca. 3½"/line) per insertion.

For specific information, contact Mr. Richard Ellis, Advertising Manager, c/o Memorial University Library, St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

JESSIE B. MIFFLEN

Miss Jessie B. Miffen, who needs no introduction to people of the Atlantic Provinces, was formerly Chief Librarian, Deputy Director and Acting Director of Public Library Services, in Newfoundland.

(To avoid confusion, this article is divided into three parts — the first concerning the activities of the Public Libraries Board, the second concerning the St. John's Services and the third the Regional Library Service.)

The Newfoundland Public Library Service had its formal beginning on October 24th, 1934 when fifteen citizens of St. John's met to discuss plans for establishing a public library in the City, to be followed later by a service for the outports.

At that time Newfoundland was governed by Commission, having forfeited the privilege of Responsible Government the previous year because of financial difficulties, and one of the first acts of the new government was to initiate a public library service.

The fact that no such service existed before 1934 was not due entirely to lack of interest but to a variety of circumstances, chief among them being perhaps the poverty of the times, for all available funds were needed for schools, hospitals, roads etc., considered to be more essential services. Furthermore, there was a low standard of education in the more isolated areas and books were not part of the everyday lives of many of the people; so there was no popular demand for library service and setting it up might not have been politically expedient.

The citizens present at the October meeting functioned as a Committee until the Public Libraries Act was passed in January, 1935, by virtue of which it became the Public Libraries Board which was set up as a chartered corporation and to its authority the administration of all public library services was entrusted. All Public

Library services for the following seven years meant simply the St. John's library and the Travelling Library service. Then the regional library service came into being, and much later, provincial reference and technical divisions were set up. The Secretary of the Board was appointed as Chief Librarian and as such was the chief administrator of all services. The title was changed later to Director, and in 1972 to Chief Provincial Librarian.

It was difficult to try and establish a new service in the thirties, especially one which would be regarded by some as a luxury, for it was in the midst of the depression — a time of great financial stringency. Grants from the government were small and increased by only minimal amounts annually, and there were none from any other source. However, this did not deter the Board from pressing the government for funds for expansion of the service or from making plans to effect this.

A five year plan was drawn up and presented to the government in 1940, concerning the establishment of a regional library service. This was to be the first of many five year plans, for they were presented on schedule right up to 1972. Only the first was to be implemented as planned — probably because the programme projected was more modest than later ones. With improvement in the economic situation in the early forties the government finally gave the go-ahead signal for the start of the regional service.

The Public Libraries Board, responsible to the Department of Public Utilities until 1945 was then transferred to the Department of Home Affairs and Education, and, following Confederation in 1949, to the Department of Education where it remained until 1972 when it was transferred to the newly set up Department of Tourism. The appropriate government department controlled the spending of all funds until 1953 when the Board was given control over its grant. Now the wheel has

turned full circle and in 1972 that power was taken away when the Personnel Administration Division of the Department of Finance was given authority by the provincial government to classify positions, set salaries and authorize the establishment of positions within the service.

The fifties were, on the whole, good years for the public service as there was a relatively large increase in the grant, but in the early and mid-sixties there was a period of depression — perhaps the most discouraging in the history of the public library service. Plans for expansion placed before the government were rejected and increases in the grant were at a minimum.

Centennial year (1967) brought relief. Splendid new quarters for a public library as well as for all the provincial services were provided in the new \$8,000,000 Arts and Culture Centre in St. John's and the grant was doubled. In fact, this seems to have been a turning point in the fortunes of the Public Libraries Board, for the grant was shortly afterward doubled again, and in 1971 was, for the first time, in excess of \$1,000,000.

And so, at the beginning of the seventies there came the end of an era — an era characterized for much of the time by frustrations and disappointments, by hopes unfilled and unrealized dreams. It was an era of struggle, if not for survival, at least for any tangible recognition of the worth of library service as a contribution to the public good. Finally, there came what can be regarded as a major breakthrough when its value was recognized in a practical way by the provision of funds to enable the Board to translate some of its plans into action. If this trend continues then the future appears to be bright for the Newfoundland Public Library Service.

ST. JOHN'S SERVICE

The first public library in St. John's opened in January 1935 and was named the Gosling Memorial Library to honour the memory of the late W. G. Gosling, first Mayor of St. John's. His library, donated by his widow, formed the nucleus of the collection. This does not mean that there was no library service available to the citizens of St. John's before 1936, as the Athenaeum Club had sponsored a lib-

rary since 1888 and there were also many Book Clubs.

The total book stock when the library was opened was 8,000 volumes, of which 2,500 were bound volumes of newspapers originally the collection of the legislative library which had been closed when the Commission of Government was appointed. The total budget for the first year was only \$16,000 which was reduced to \$11,000 the next year.

From the first the library was well used, the more so perhaps because there was no television in those days and people had very little money for entertainment, so the library was filled every evening with patrons who came at first mostly for recreational reading. However, it was soon learned that the library was also a centre of information. There was a particularly fine collection of Newfoundlandiana in the reference library including records dating back to the time when Newfoundland was governed by naval governors. From the first, Newfoundland newspapers and periodicals were indexed, resulting over the years in a continuing accumulation of a large and valuable file of local history comprising Newfoundland facts, events and personal history. This file was to prove a veritable gold mine for research workers and it was used by people from all over Canada, Britain and the United States.

Following Confederation, it was possible to have access to some of the facilities available in other Canadian libraries. Of particular benefit was the microfilming of the catalogue of Gosling Memorial Library and also of old Newfoundland newspapers.

In the meantime, improved financial conditions in the early forties had a beneficial effect on the service, as five staff members were sent to library school, which meant that all department could have professional heads. Financial conditions continued to improve in the fifties, although not sufficiently to allow any major expansion of the city service. However, service to city schools was initiated and met with great success; a film library was also started, which served the whole province.

The early sixties proved to be a depressing period for the city service, in common with the service generally, but in 1965 a ray of light penetrated the gloom when the St. John's Municipal Council gave, for the

first time, a grant to the Public Library service. (There is no taxation in Newfoundland for library service). For years polite diplomatic notes had been exchanged between the Board and the Council without any effect. Then the Canadian Federation of University Women came into the act and the scene was changed. The members of the St. John's Club made a survey of library service for children in the city; they wrote a brief which they presented to Council and seized their pens and wrote 'letters to the editor' by the dozen. Finally, a deputation descended on City Hall armed for battle.

For awhile it looked as if it was to be a case of an irresistible force meeting an immovable object, but inevitably one side must give way, and it turned out to be the City Fathers, who, in retreating, passed to the outstretched hands of the members of the Board bank notes instead of diplomatic notes — 24,000 of them — for the purchase of books for two children's libraries and the promise of \$20,000 annually to support them.

The two libraries were set up and were fittingly named the Marjorie News and the Michael Donovan Libraries, in memory of the Chief Librarian of the Gosling Memorial Library and the Director of the Public Library Service respectively, who had both worked so hard for this project and did not live to see its completion.

In 1969 a splendid new library was opened in the Arts and Culture Centre which was the chief library for the city as well as for the Province — the Gosling Memorial Library becoming a branch Library. The new Library was later named the A. C. Hunter Library to recognize the contribution of Dr. A. C. Hunter who was the first Chairman of the Public Libraries Board and a member until his death in 1971.

In 1970 a new dimension was added to the service when a music library was opened, which also serves the whole Province. A limited book service was made available to city hospitals and other institutions; this service has since been enlarged.

Gosling Memorial Library closed its doors in 1971 and transferred to the new City Hall, which meant a greater financial

involvement on the part of the City Council. This involvement increased still more with the appointment of a St. John's Library Board in 1972 with the Mayor as a member, for when the next city budget was brought down, the sum of \$25,000 was allocated for the purchase of a bookmobile to provide service to the outskirts of the city, and \$5,000 for the purchase of a van for service to shut-ins.

And so we come to the present with a budget of approximately a quarter of a million, a book stock of about 100,000 volumes and a correspondingly large staff — a very different picture from the early days. However, statistics alone cannot measure service, but the combination of a hard working Board, a co-operative City Council, competent administration and a dedicated staff has ensured that St. John's now has a service of which it can be proud.

REGIONAL SERVICE

From the first, the Public Libraries Board intended to provide service to the outports, but it was not until 1942 that it finally got started. In the meantime there had been, since 1926, a Travelling Library service which had been set up by the Bureau of Education, with financial assistance from the Carnegie Corporation to the extent of \$5,000 (which was designed primarily to give service to schools). There were also libraries in a few towns, which had been established by companies operating industry in the town, or by local organizations.

The Regional Library service was also assisted by the Carnegie Corporation which gave \$10,000 towards the cost of operation — \$2,000 a year for a period of five years, since the first five year plan called for the setting up of twenty-five libraries during that time. They were to be in larger communities, with a minimum population of 1,000.

The scheme was one of self-help. The initiative must come from the community; a local Board must be appointed which would provide library quarters as well as help pay the cost of operation. The Public Libraries Board would provide the initial stock of books and periodic supplements as well as an annual grant. There was little or no help from town councils; in fact, few town councils existed at the time.

At the end of the five year period all twenty-five libraries planned had been established and a second five-year plan was presented to the government which called for the establishment of libraries in small towns. These libraries were to be regarded as branch libraries. Those established in large towns were called regional libraries since they served some of the small neighbouring communities and also provided a book collection to schools. They were also expected to supplement the book collection in the branch libraries in the area, but they were not really regional libraries in the meaning of that term today.

The Board also inaugurated a building scheme which called for the building of thirty libraries over a three-year period, the cost to be shared equally by the Public Libraries Board and the local Library Board. Many of those libraries were erected as War Memorials and were, for the most part, very fine buildings.

A service to schools within a fifty mile radius of St. John's was initiated in the mid-fifties. There was no money for a bookmobile so the service was operated by car by the supervisor of regional libraries. There was also little money for books for the libraries, so these were selected with great care. In spite of this, however, self-appointed censors around the province sometimes complained that the morals of the young were in danger of being corrupted by some of the 'dirty' books! There are few such complaints today and books then considered too shocking for even the most sophisticated reader are now regarded as suitable Sunday reading for octogenarians!

A third five-year plan placed before the government in 1954 called for the division of the province into regions – from four to six – with the first to be on the West Coast with headquarters at Corner Brook. The plan was a little premature, it seems, for it was not until 1970 that the first region was established.

By 1957 fifty libraries had been set up, including one in Labrador. There was much greater community involvement in establishing and operating a library at that time since the local Boards were obliged to pay relatively large amounts towards

the cost. Funds were raised in a variety of ways, including card parties, bingo games, house-to-house collections tag days, etc. Some town councils gave grants as did some service clubs. The libraries can be said then, to be monuments to the devotion and self-sacrifice of groups of people who were concerned about the welfare of their community.

The Travelling Library continued to serve the schools and adult groups in isolated communities but by the mid-sixties its use had decreased somewhat since there were more school as well as public libraries.

1967 was an eventful year, with many new libraries being erected as Centennial projects. One especially good feature of these libraries was that most of them were situated in town council buildings, which meant that the councils assumed a large share of the operational costs.

In 1968 the first bookmobile was purchased operating out of St. John's, and in 1970 the first region was set up with headquarters at Corner Brook, as planned nearly twenty years earlier. In 1972 the second was established in Central Newfoundland with headquarters at Grand Falls. Five additional bookmobiles had also been purchased for various parts of the province.

By 1970 there were some seventy libraries in operation. Even more had been set up, but inevitably some closed due to various circumstances, such as depopulation of a village because of the government's centralization policy, or lack of suitable quarters – none through lack of interest.

Almost all the libraries can now be visited by car or plane – a far cry from the early days when many modes of transportation were used including coastal steamer, small boat, dog team, small plane and other bush-hopping types, and once from Labrador by U. S. Army transport. Now the dog's day is done and travelling is no longer the adventure it used to be.

Of the 77 libraries in existence outside St. John's, four are in Labrador. Some are in large industrial towns, others in tiny villages. Some are housed in splendid buildings

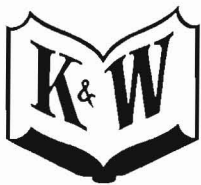
with handsome furnishings, others in cramped quarters with meager furnishings. But no matter where they are located they are 'helping to push back the frontiers of isolation which have for so long in Newfoundland separated people from books!'

And we look forward to the day when

in every town and village, from Joe Batt's Arm to Lush's Bight; from Stepside to Deadman's Bay, every man and woman, every boy and girl, will have access to 'all the brave books' as Christopher Morley puts it, 'that house the hopes and dreams, the skills and gentleness of men and women through the ages.'

AMENDMENT

Notice is hereby given to amend the constitution of APLA: Moved by Bill Ledwell, seconded by Mary Dykstra that Article IV Section I of the By-Laws entitled *Expenses of Officers* be amended to read: "Conference expenses as required shall be paid for the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. Expenses may be paid for the Association's official delegate to other library associations where representation is desirable."



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NEWS FROM THE NOVA SCOTIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following is taken from the November 1973 Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Library Association. With all the discussion lately as to "where APLA is going", it's interesting to see that NSLA seems to have a pretty good idea of what it hopes to achieve.

CONGRATULATIONS! You did it and we hope you're pleased with yourselves. You formed a Nova Scotia Library Association early Sunday morning of September 30th. We grant it was rather early and some of you did look a bit shaky, but we still sincerely feel that the nodding heads were in agreeable affirmation and not a symptom of missing sleep.

A brief recap for those of you who did and did not attend the Yarmouth conference September 29th and 30th. Almost 100 delegates appeared representing regional libraries, college and university libraries, special libraries, school libraries, the Provincial Library, the Dalhousie School of Library Science, library trustees and just plain interested individuals. The inter-library loan workshop appeared to combine enough of a philosophical, theoretical, entertaining and practical approach to induce active audience participation. Many thanks to Maud Godfrey, Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Dorothy Fitzgerald, Halifax County Regional Library and John Murchie, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design for acting as workshop panelists.

David Lando, Quality Book Distributors, hosted a reception at the official opening of his excellent English and French, Canadian book exhibition. The exhibition proved to be extremely useful in the scope of material presented and a boon to school teachers who travelled great distances for the rare opportunity of seeing and purchasing books at first hand.

On Sunday afternoon, the Children's Library Program workshop, the Bookmobile Driver's workshop, the Office Equipment workshop and a Trustee's meeting induced many delegates to jump from meeting to meeting with, we hope, profitable abandon.

The general consensus seemed to rate Dr. Broderick as a pretty good storyteller and panelists Beryl Balcom, Dartmouth Regional Library, Maud Mason, Western Counties Regional Library, Sandra Phillips, Colchester East Hants Regional Library and Pam Mills, Cumberland Regional Library as most elucidating in describing their library's respective children's programs. Mr. Drake of Gestetner Ltd. demonstrated most effectively office equipment that many staff would be delighted to have in their libraries — if there was money in their budgets. A small group of library trustees met with the result that Mr. A. E. McCabe, chairman of the Western Regional Library Board was chosen to head an informal trustee committee which would plan a full-fledged trustee's workshop at the next conference. While most of the Bookmobile Drivers escaped directly after their workshop, word has filtered back that there is definitely more under a Bookmobile's hood than normally meets the eye and that a bookmobile preventative maintenance checklist has been prepared. Would anyone like a copy? Our thanks to David Hall, Motor Mart Ltd. for his co-operation in handling the workshop.

The only other meeting to mention, of course, is the Sunday morning business meeting which, we are startled and delighted to say, turned out to be a model of decorum and downright harmony — if not exactly brevity. That there is a need for and room for a Nova Scotia Library Association no longer appears to be the key question. The creation of N.S.L.A. was passed by a unanimous vote of those in attendance September 30th. At the immediate moment you have 59 signed up charter members — not necessarily all paid up charter members mind you but that little detail will be delved into shortly. The pro tem executive was asked to serve again so your 1974 Executive will be as follows:

President:

Barbara Kincaid,
Western Counties Regional Library.

Vice-President:

John Murchie,
N. S. College of Art and Design

Secretary:

Virginia Eamon,
Western Counties Regional Library

Treasurer:

Brenda Norwood,
Halifax County Regional Library

A list of keen souls dedicated to perpetuating the high ideals of the N.S.L.A. was compiled at the conference and we sincerely hope that all bruises gained in being persuaded to sign this purely volunteer list have by now healed. From this list the Executive is seeking people to act as Committee Chairmen and when this task is complete, a meeting of the Board of Directors will be held to further plans for the next conference and to appoint Committee members. If you signed up for duty, look out; you'll be hearing from them. It is expected the Board of Directors meeting will take place in Halifax in late November. More news then!

N.S.L.A. delegates accepted with pleasure the invitation extended by Mr. J. H. Read on behalf of the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library Board and Staff to hold the spring conference in Truro at the Regional Library. March is the month and we hope to be more specific as to final date shortly.

So where do we go from here? Actually, before we do go any further we'd like to offer a free, unsolicited editorial that takes us back one year to the initial rumblings and grumbings for this association. A quick look at the Association's By-Laws will clarify the point BUT in case there is still any doubt in anyone's mind as to one of the prime reasons for forming this association then may we put it down on our Gestetner buff paper in our Gestetner black ink. This association will be and can be unique only

if it manages to break down the existing barriers between the professional and non-professional library worker. It is obvious, based on the representative sampling of delegates at the conference, that common ground is there and this Association hopes to "dig" it for all it is worth. The second part of this free, unsolicited editorial is in answer to tentative voices from existing library groups who ask "What can you (N.S.L.A.) do for us". The answer is a single and unequivocal "Nothing" BUT we would expect and welcome you individually as active and participating N.S.L.A. members in helping formulate policies and programs for the Association.

Where do we go from here? Needless to say, we're looking for members and we're looking for future workshop program ideas. Based on the first set of workshops, can you think of follow-ups, expansions of, or further clarifying that would be useful? Have you a bright, brand new idea?

We suspect Miss Brenda Norwood would welcome your membership applications and fees at the following address.

Miss Brenda Norwood

Treasurer, Nova Scotia Library Association
c/o Halifax County Regional Library
38 Dutch Village Road
Armdale, N. S.

As the respective Committees are still incomplete, could we recommend Mrs. Eamon once again as the general correspondence recipient.

Mrs. Virginia Eamon

Secretary, Nova Scotia Library Association
c/o Western Counties Regional Library
405 Main Street
Yarmouth, N. S.

More news when it occurs and we expect that should be shortly.

THE MAGIC OF MEDIA CENTERS OR MEDIA CENTERS – AN EYE OPENER

SISTER EILEEN COLLINS



Sister Eileen Collins is Librarian at Presentation Elementary School, St. John's, Newfoundland.

There is excitement in living in today's world, although the maintenance of world peace, economic instability, the ever-increasing rate of taxes, and the confusion of changing populations present almost insurmountable problems.

The dynamic quality of this excitement should be captured and used in planning the curriculum of the elementary school. As we focus on the elementary school curriculum, we focus on the child and his potential. Curriculum planning to be constructive and forward-looking builds on a continuing process of evaluation in which the learner is increasingly active.

The best learning situation is the one in which the child participates, under the guidance of the teachers and the professional resource specialist – the librarian. By the use of audiovisual materials, and various types of problem-solving activities, modern elementary Instructional Materials Centers, or school libraries, can bring real life experiences into the daily life of the school. Progressive educators believe that children learn best when the media center's collection meets some recognized need. Children want to learn, and

when we succeed in finding what truly motivates them, our teaching task is not only more pleasant, it is easier, as the strain of constant pushing is replaced by the joy of constant discovery.

One of the most exciting aspects of the newer educational media is the potential they hold for individualized instruction. I am not referring to exotic and very expensive developments, such as computer-assisted instruction and dial access systems. I am, instead, referring to the small low-priced, simple-to-use pieces of audio-visual equipment that have come on the market in the past few years. Such items as cassettes, recorders, daylight screens, when grouped together within a single carrel, or even on one section of a table, can, with virtually no technical problem, lend themselves extremely well to individualized instruction.

The child turns to and depends on the library media program for many purposes - most of them related to curricular requirements, but some initiated by other interests and needs. Information is absorbed much more readily when the child is involved through all his senses, as he learns more readily and retains information longer, if all his senses are brought into play.

A very interesting and informative project could be organized, in cooperation with the resource specialist, the Principal and a teaching team. For example, let us suppose that we wish to develop a unit on "Nova Scotia's Wealth" for Grade Five Classes (four groups included). We plan a meeting with the librarian and the teaching team, having made sure that the materials needed for the project are available.

Before beginning, have the groups understand what research is, and what resources are. Encourage them to search for local information, pictures, articles and any materials connected with the project. Have

the groups visit the Public Library, the museums, and any industries in the area. This will give them an opportunity to collect interesting data, which will enable them to identify the wealth, the industries, and the resources of Nova Scotia.

Divide the working of the project into four stages. Discuss what will be accomplished at each stage, so that there will be an overall pattern of procedure somewhat like the following:



Presentation Elementary School Media Centre
Barnes Road, St. John's, Nfld.

	TOPICS	MATERIALS NEEDED FOR EACH STAGE	SKILLS FOR EACH STAGE	GROUPS
STAGE I	NATURAL RESOURCES			ALLO- CATION OF GROUPS TO RESEARCH EACH TOPIC
STAGE II	Film and Film- strips on re- sources	Filmstrips Films Charts Pictures Transpar- encies Stories Tapes Products	Bibliography Taping Researching Reporting Classify- ing Map Making Displaying Sharing	
STAGE III	Identifi- cation of in- dustries			
STAGE IV	Researching one product			

Discussion of skills will follow each stage and the librarian and teachers float among the groups to assist in locating and sorting the materials. The vertical file can become a storehouse for the usable information gathered by the groups. This also is an opportunity to emphasize the value of foreign embassies, museums and Travel Bureaus for the purpose of research.

This is an example of just one project that can be organized and carried out in a school library where the professional librarian is resourceful, ingenious, cooperative and enthusiastic. He involves himself with the whole curriculum and evaluates the success of the instructional program. He strives to develop a creative approach in order to stimulate inquiry, and thus to

make learning meaningful. He advertises the work of the library by inviting members of the School Board, parents and professional people, to attend projects which the children have prepared. What greater joy can a child have than to receive commendation from others?

Generally speaking, the basis for approval or disapproval of any commodity is its ingredients. Service, motivation, cooperation and materials, which are meaningful and appropriate, are the keys which open the doors of information and enjoyment in the school library. Relevant material goes beyond the textbook and the four walls of the classroom.

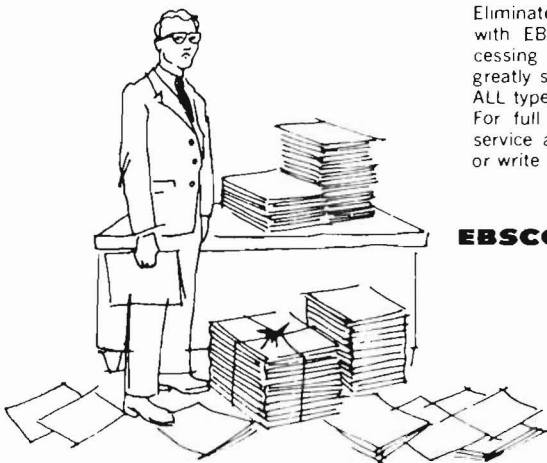
A library cannot function without materials. These materials are subject to the changing and limited budgets which the School Boards allocate to the Principals of the schools. (That is why we must keep plugging for increased budgets.) However,

we can stretch our limited budgets by using the worthwhile resources which are available in every community. The Public Library has many facilities to offer for school projects.

The most effective media program depends upon the support of the School Board, the School Principal, and upon the ongoing partnership between teachers, media specialists, parents and children.

The library's collection, and media center's program provide a broad spectrum of learning opportunities for large and small groups of students, as well as for individuals. As pointed out previously, the focus of the media program is on facilitating and improving the learning process, on stimulating inquiry, and on acquiring interest in, and enthusiasm for exploration and research. In fact, the library's collection should be running over with good things.

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WOMEN AND THE PROFESSION

M. LYNNE STRUTHERS SWANICK

The subject of women and the library profession is getting a lot of attention these days, and many thought-revoking points were raised at the recent CLA conference in Sackville. Ms. Swanick, who is a Librarian with the Reference Department of the Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, has raised some of these points in the following article.

"*Women and the Profession*" was the title of the talk given by Sherrill Cheda, Chief Librarian at Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Ontario, on Theme Day of the Canadian Library Association Conference, June 1973, held in Sackville, New Brunswick.

Ms. Cheda, a librarian and a feminist has written articles on children's literature, emphasizing the stereotyped sex roles portrayed in many publications, and has an article, "Indian Women: A Historical Example and a Contemporary View" in a new book, *Women in Canada*, edited by Marylee Stephenson, published in Toronto by New Press, 1973. (If you are interested in the women's movement in Canada, read this book. There is also a section "A Bibliography of Materials on Canadian Women: Pertinent to the Social Sciences and Published Between 1950 and 1972" compiled by Margrit Eichler and Lynn Primrose.)

In her talk, Ms. Cheda emphasized the salary discrepancies for male and female librarians and the lack of promotional opportunities open for women in a field comprised of 80% women. Though the profession is made up of 80% women, it has made no outstanding progress regarding what are termed "women's problems": having children, rearing children combined with a career. There have been few arrangements made for part time employment for married women with obligations to family life, so that they do not lose touch with their profession in these child-rearing years. Graduate student husbands have often come to care for children during the years he is studying and she is working. But this

is often a temporary arrangement with the major child-rearing responsibilities considered to be the woman's. The library world, like the rest of the world, usually forces a woman to choose between a career and a family life. A housekeeper, baby sitters, etc. are solutions to some of the problems but only if you can afford to pay. Working in your chosen profession becomes a luxury item for many women when calculating the expenses incurred and income tax deductions, etc. And don't forget the single parent, male or female who carries the full financial and emotional load.

Because of the interruption in their careers, many married women librarians do not have the opportunity to fulfill their career ambitions. According to the statistics, most library administrators are men. Perhaps some women have preferred not to become administrators because of the pressing responsibilities of home life, some have interrupted their careers and had to regain the expertise once acquired and then lost, and perhaps some have not been given the opportunity.


I have touched on a few points brought out by Ms. Cheda. Group discussions followed the talk. My group was diverse — one male, four women of varying ages and all from various regions and different types of libraries. One point of concern was the desire, but difficulty, in attracting career-oriented library assistants. Many seek better paying positions at the first opportunity. Many do not object to limited advancement opportunities because it is a "second salary" for the family and gratefully banked. The subject of parttime work was approached and felt to be desirable in some situations e.g. a busy reference desk with peak hours. Day care centres, if possible in the building in which one works or perhaps close enough to visit at lunch hour and even on coffee break, were considered very necessary.

There will always be a large percentage of female librarians who get married, who have children. Why not accept the facts of life and stop losing these librarians for a period of years or forever because of lack of reliable day care facilities?

A final note. No day care facilities were available at the Canadian Library Association Conference. Several couples (both the husband and wife being librarians) arrived with youngsters in tow. With no child care facilities for the children, the parents had to try to work out a system whereby they were able to attend the sessions of

greatest interest to each and still take care of "little Johnny". Next year at Winnipeg, day care facilities are promised.

M. Lynne Struthers Swanick
 Librarian, Reference Dept.
 University of New Brunswick



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NEW FEATURE IN BULLETIN

Notice the new column in the "News and Notes" section of the *Bulletin*, tentatively called THE CLASSIFIED SECTION. If you have equipment, etc. that you'd like to sell or buy, please send the information in to the Editor. Ads for POSITIONS AVAILABLE will also appear in The Classified Section. Advertisers will be charged by the line, according to the size of the notice. The rate charged will be 75c. per line.

PROOF READERS NEEDED

The Editors of the *Bulletin* would appreciate the help of volunteers in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, willing to help proof-read the *Bulletin*. For details, please call Ailcen Barker, at 477-6265 (days).

THE EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY: TRADITION OF SCHOLARLY EXCELLENCE¹

MICHAEL FOLEY

Michael Foley is a member of the English Department Faculty of the University of Prince Edward Island.

In 1972 we witnessed the appearance of *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*, Volume I (A-G) of a projected three-volume work designed to replace the *Supplement* of 1933 and bring up to date the twelve-volume *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED), which had taken seventy years to complete and which has been called "the greatest dictionary of any language in the world."² It is well at this point for librarians, students of English language and literature, and those interested in English culture in general to turn their attention to a venerable society which had immensely increased the possibilities of the great *Dictionary* by publishing texts from which the *Dictionary* could quote and without which "the collecting of sufficient Middle English material would have been defective or altogether lacking."³

In 1864 Frederick James Furnivall, editor of the *New English Dictionary*, founded — with the help of Richard Morris, Walter Skeat, and others — the Early English Text Society (EETS) which, during its first quarter century of existence was to bring forth an average of almost six volumes per year and which has so far produced a total of almost four hundred different volumes of primary material, mostly from the Middle English period. A random selection of titles reveals something of the range of this material published by the Society over the years, from *Chaucer's Boethius* (1868) and *English Gilds, their Statutes and Customs, A.D. 1389* (1869) through *Two Fifteenth-Century Cookery-Books* (1888), *The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History* (1890), *Medieval Records of a London City Church* (1904), *The Earliest Arithmetics in English* (1916), and *Beowulf* (1959).

In the editing of specifically literary texts the Early English Text Society has established a reputation for inclusiveness as well as scholarship. Its two very first volumes typify this inclusiveness: on the one hand *Arthur*, a short poem of minimal value as literature, and on the other hand *Early English Alliterative Poems*, which included *Pearl*, one of the gems of Middle English literature and one of the three or four best elegies in the English language. Two especially striking examples of scholarly excellence, which have also been among the most popular volumes put out by the Society, are G. C. Macaulay's two-volume *The English Works of John Gower* and Walter Skeat's *William's Vision of Piers the Plowman. Part II. Text B*. For more than seventy years Macaulay's has remained the authoritative edition of *Confessio Amantis*, and for more than a hundred years Skeat's has remained the standard edition of the B-text of Langland's famous poem.

Any book published by the Early English Text Society belongs to one of three series — the Original Series (OS), the Extra Series (ES), or the Supplementary Series (SS) — and these series can best be viewed from a historical point of view. The Original Series, consisting of about two hundred and seventy volumes, was begun in 1864 and has existed ever since. The Extra Series, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six volumes, was initiated in 1867 for texts already printed but not in satisfactory or readily obtainable editions. In 1921, however, the Extra Series was discontinued, and all publications were subsequently listed and numbered as part of the Original Series. For the last few years, in order to fulfill its subscription obligation, the Society has undertaken to produce in the Original Series books to the value of five pounds sterling, neither more nor less. Since this has sometimes meant that there is a long queue or publication, the Supplementary Series was started in 1970 to

relieve the pressure. Only a couple of volumes have yet appeared, however, in this new series.

During the last two decades many volumes have been reprinted. Between 1950 and 1970 the Society reprinted all volumes that had been out of print in the Original Series from 210 (1938) onwards and several volumes in the Original Series before 210 and in the Extra Series (1-126; 1867-1920). To make the rest available, the Society in 1971 came to an agreement with Kraus Reprint Company which reprinted as necessary the volumes in the Original Series before 210 (1938) and in the Extra Series (1-126; 1867-1920). As a result of these activities all the volumes published by the Society were once again in print by the Summer of 1973.

Membership in the Early English Text Society carries with it some distinct advantages. Members receive the annual publications in the Original Series. Private members, but not libraries, may select in place of the annual issue past volumes from the Original Series 210 (1938) to date or from the Supplementary Series. Private members, but not libraries, may also purchase earlier publications — Original Series 1-209 (1864-1938) and Extra Series 1-126 (1867-1920) — at a discount of 30%. Finally, all members of the Society may purchase for their own use copies of the Original Series 210 (1938) to date and of the Supplementary Series at a discount. The full membership fee for private members and libraries is \$9.50 Canadian, payable in advance January 1 to Dr. Anne Hudson, Executive Secretary, Early English Text Society, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.⁴

Such is the Early English Text Society in 1973, still flourishing and prestigious after a century and more which has seen a steady increase in the volume of scholarly

work on Old and Middle English language and literature. A glance at *The Year's Work in English Studies* or any of the annual bibliographies will reveal something of this flood of activity. Articles appear by the dozen, and books multiply on the works of Chaucer, Langland, the *Gawain* — poet, and others. It is hard to imagine what this scene would be like if the Early English Text Society had never existed, if it had never been around to give an impetus to scholarship by providing sound texts of the original works. Other agencies, especially university presses, have over the years published a number of the early texts, but no other single organization has so long and so consistently labored to supply them. That is why the EETS symbol has come to represent internationally a unique tradition of scholarly dedication and excellence.

Footnotes

¹I gratefully acknowledge my debt to Dr. Anne Hudson Executive Secretary of the Early English Text Society, for her prompt and generous response to my queries concerning the Society.

²Albert C. Baugh, *A History of the English Language*. 2nd ed. (New York: Appleton, 1957), p. 399.

³*OED*, I, xii. Originally called *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles (NED)* — the *OED* title was added in 1895 — this dictionary was especially designed to exhibit the history of words used in English since about the year 1000.

⁴Orders by non-members should be placed with a bookseller. Canadian and American booksellers may obtain OS 1-209 and ES 1-126 from Kraus Reprint Co., 16 East 46th St., New York, 10017; they may obtain OS 210 to date and SS volumes from Oxford Univ. Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., London W.1.

WE'VE GOT PHOTOGRAPHS

Beginning with this issue of the *Bulletin*, photographs will be a regular and welcome addition to the magazine. Photographs submitted should preferably be in black and white, with captions attached.

NEWS AND NOTES

Those who knew and loved ALBERTA LETTS, Director of the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, were deeply shocked to learn of her death, as the result of an automobile accident on November 3, 1973. In her twenty-five years of library service in the province, Miss Letts made countless friends, and all will deeply mourn her passing.

Also involved in the accident was MRS. CARIN SOMERS, Supervisor of Public Libraries for Nova Scotia. We hope that by the time this issue comes to press Mrs. Somers will be out of hospital and well on the way to complete recovery.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

University of Prince Edward Island.

A new library for UPEI, at a cost of \$3.1 million, is underway. Construction started in June, 1973, and the target date for completion is December, 1974. The new building will provide 94,000 sq. feet of space.

SHARON MILLER, Librarian in the Reference Department, has left the library and returned to Montreal.

The Alumni Association of St. Dunstan's University has been disbanded, and the assets of the Association, amounting to \$80,000, have been donated to UPEI for purchase of library materials. St. Dunstan's University and Prince of Wales College were amalgamated to form UPEI four years ago.

P.E.I. School Libraries Division.

NAN L. GEIZER, former Director of Dartmouth School Libraries, has been named Librarian at Charlottetown Rural High School.

The new school building program is continuing, with reasonable capital grants available to provide resource center materials for new schools. Special grants have been made this past year to upgrade library materials in new schools constructed before capital grants for libraries became available.

P.E.I. Provincial Library.

P.E.I. Provincial Headquarters has moved from 188 Prince Street, Charlottetown, to University Avenue, Charlottetown. Phone number has been changed from 894-3785 to 892-3504.

MARILYN READ, Children's Librarian at the Confederation Center Library, Charlottetown, has resigned to take up studies in France. Her position has been filled by CAROL MORRIS, a native of Dartmouth, N. S. and a member of the 1973 Library School Class at Dalhousie.

A study is still underway on a Central Purchasing-Processing operation for the province, with a decision expected early in 1974.

Bookmobile operation in P.E.I. is still in Year One; the project has been a great success, with circulation figures high, and the old familiar problem of children's books being in short supply. Evening runs are planned for the coming winter.

NOVA SCOTIA

Saint Mary's University.

The new Head of Reference Librarian at Saint Mary's University Library is DOUG VAISEY. Mr. Vaisey previously worked at the Dalhousie University Library before taking on his new position.

Construction is expected to start early in 1974 on a new \$2.3 million library for Saint Mary's University. The new building will have a seating capacity for 25 per cent of the student body and space for 350,000 volumes. The construction of the building will allow for future expansion by adding extra stories, when needed.

Dalhousie University.

Congratulations are in order to LOUIS VAGIANOS, Director of Communications Services, who became a Canadian citizen on August 17.

Nova Scotia Museum.

SUSAN WHITESIDE has been appointed Librarian at the Nova Scotia Museum Library as of October 1, 1973. Miss Whiteside was previously with the Department of Graduate Studies at Dalhousie, and is a past Editor of the *APLA Bulletin*.

Halifax County Regional Library.

New appointments: AILEEN BARKER has been named Chief Librarian as of November 6. From October 9, 1973 until that date Miss Barker had been Acting Chief Librarian. JANET CLARK joined the staff on October 22 as Bookmobile Librarian, and will be putting to good use her two years' experience with the Halifax City Regional Library.

EASTERN COUNTIES REGIONAL LIBRARY.

JESSICA MACLENNAN joined the staff of the Eastern Counties Regional Library as Librarian in charge of Bookmobile Services, on November 1, 1973. A graduate of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, Miss MacLennan worked at the Nova Scotia Teachers College Library until recently. CATHY O'NEIL, formerly Assistant Librarian at Eastern Counties, moved to Saskatchewan in August, and is working with the regional library system there.

NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's City Libraries.

St. John's City Libraries established the first "shut-in" service in the province last May, made possible by the donation of a station wagon by City Council. A fortnightly library service to the Penitentiary has been operated by the library system since July.

Newfoundland Public Library Services.

MISS BERNIE CONRAN has been appointed to the Western Region to work jointly with the Regional operation, assisting the Regional Librarian and the Corner Brook City Library.

The Biennial conference for the local librarian in the Public Library Services will be held at Grand Falls, October 7-9. Special speakers will be Miss Betsy English, Thunder Bay, Ontario, and Miss Betty Brett, Memorial University. The theme for

the conference is "The local library in your community".

DONNA MERCER has been appointed Bookmobile Librarian for the Clarendville area.

Newfoundland Library Association.

The first general meeting of the Association will be held on October 15. The Association will be submitting a brief to government requesting the removal of the 7 per cent sales tax on all books.

Editor's Note: Because the Bulletin is only published every three months, coming meetings, etc., are necessarily reported in this column long after they have actually taken place. Newsletter, anyone?

College of Fisheries.

The College of Fisheries now provides library services twice monthly for the Department of Nautical Science, Southside—Ministry of Transport, Job's Pier, St. John's.

DR. W. S. W. NOWAK of the Department of Geography, Memorial University, has donated his extensive bibliography on lobster to the College of Fisheries Library. Dr. Nowak, author of "The marketing of shellfish", is a world-wide authority on this subject.

Memorial University of Newfoundland.

On September 24, MRS. HELEN (RADCLIFFE) MICHAEL returned to the Memorial University Library staff as Head of Technical Services in the Medical Library. Helen previously worked in the Cataloguing Division of the Main Library. MISS KAREN LIPPOLD is now working as General Reference Librarian at Memorial University of Newfoundland's main library. She was appointed in June, after completing her M.L.S. at the University of Toronto. Prior to receiving her degree she worked at the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce library.

Driven by that lust for power, prestige, and untold wealth only truly comprehensible to another Upper Canadian. MS. HILARY BATES, former Collections Librarian for History at the University of

Western Ontario, has joined the Collections/Acquisitions Division at Memorial University Library as Humanities Collections Librarian. Ms. Bates received her MLS at U.W.O. and is working on an M.A. in history (history of Ontario) at that institution. She occupies the position left vacant by the move of DR. Wm. CONVERSE to the University of Calgary.

MR. A. JOHN ADDICO, MA (Northwestern), MLS (Western Ontario) is the new Social Sciences Librarian at Memorial and not (as was reported in the last issue of the *Bulletin*) the new Science librarian. Quite a hobbyist in his spare time, Mr. Addico is currently building an immunity to our weather.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Haut Saint-Jean Regional Library.

A new trailer has been purchased, and was expected to go into operation in October. During the summer, the Bookmobile began visiting isolated communities in the region, and it is planned to visit these communities four times per year.

The Haut Saint-Jean Regional Library now has three public libraries serving a population of 20,000. The Bookmobile serves a population of 10,000 approximately.

Publications Received:

Adshead, G. R. *Canadian Forum; a monthly journal of literature and public affairs; index to vol. 1-9, 1920-1929.* (CLA Occasional Paper No. 82). Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1973. 84 p. \$6.50.

Bishop, Olga B. *The use of professional staff in libraries: a review 1923-1971.* (CLA Occasional Paper No. 81). Ottawa, Canadian Library Association, 1973. 28 p. \$4.00.

State of Canadian Bibliography.

The School of Librarianship at the University of British Columbia announces a *National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography*, to be held on the U.B.C. campus on May 22-24, 1974.

The aim of the Conference, which has been made possible by a grant from the Department of the Secretary of State in honour of International Book Year, should

be of interest to all working in the field of Canadian studies. It is to attempt to arrive at some estimate of the adequacy of existing current and retrospective bibliographies in recording documents published in Canada, by Canadian authors, or in subject fields relating to Canada. It is hoped that this aim can be achieved by a number of sessions devoted to national, regional and subject bibliography, at which experts working in the field will be invited to discuss problems of locating source materials with librarians and others attempting to compile source bibliographies. The outcome of the conference is expected to be a volume of published proceedings incorporating position papers and discussion, and a series of recommendations relating to the future development of Canadian bibliography.

Those interested in participating in this Conference are asked to write to the following, stating area of interest:

Anne B. Piternick,
National Conference on the State of
Canadian Bibliography,
School of Librarianship,
University of British Columbia,
Vancouver 8, B. C.

University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science.

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science welcomes help in augmenting its publishing program (1) through suggestions of topics for *Library Trends* or of out-of-print titles which should be reprinted, and (2) through receipt of manuscripts for consideration in the monograph or Occasional Papers series.

For information on any series or to forward a suggestion or manuscript write to:

Publications Office
Graduate School of Library Science
215 Armory Building
University of Illinois
Champaign, Illinois 61820

The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science announces a special graduate level course in library science to be offered at the Urbana campus in the summer semester in 1974. The course will be L. S. 450H, "The Handling of Machine-Readable Data Bases", and will be taught by Martha E. Williams, Professor of

Library Administration and Research Professor at the University of Illinois. The course will be taught for four weeks (the minimum time for which full graduate credit may be earned) during the first half of the summer semester, from Monday, June 10 to Wednesday, July 3.

The School will also offer a course on Medical Literature and Reference Work (LS E439) in the second half of the 1974 summer session, from July 8 to August 2. The instructor will be Ms. Lorraine Hirschfeld.

For further information on both courses, write the Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

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Memorial University of
Newfoundland, St. Johns, Nfld.

Applications are invited for the position of *ORIENTATION LIBRARIAN* in the Reference Division. Under the supervision of the Head of Reference the Orientation Librarian will spend up to half time on the reference desk. In addition, the librarian will, also under the supervision of the Head of Reference, have the responsibility for developing and co-ordinating an orientation programme which may involve other members of the professional staff and training students in the use of the Library. Responsible for developing brochures and A. V. materials, on the library and its use for both faculty and students, as well as maintaining displays. Assists in developing the reference collection in areas of subject competence and assists in providing SDI services and in the Library's in-service training programme. Salary commensurate with qualifications; excellent

fringe benefits; generous moving allowance. Apply to: Acting University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Newfoundland.

Memorial University of Newfoundland requires a *HEAD OF CATALOGUING* to supervise a staff of 27 in the processing of 40,000 volumes per year in addition to micromaterials and other non-print items. L. C. classification used. Qualifications: graduate library degree, several years cataloguing experience and demonstrated administrative ability. Salary commensurate with qualifications; excellent fringe benefits; generous moving allowance. Apply: Acting University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Newfoundland.

Memorial University of Newfoundland requires a *PERIODICALS LIBRARIAN* to head division with a staff of ten which processes approximately 6,000 current subscriptions, has holdings of 60,000 bound volumes and over 80,000 microform items. An automated union list of serials holdings is processed annually. Qualifications: Graduate library degree, several years experience in periodicals work with preferably some at an administrative level. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Excellent benefits. Generous moving allowance. Please send resume to: Acting University Librarian, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Newfoundland, Canada.

A new and challenging position for a *CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN* is now open at the Moncton Public Library. The main duties include direction, supervision and promotion of the children's library, along with preparation and presentation of children's programs.

This position requires a person with a BA and a BLS or MLS, with at least two years of related library experience. Starting salary: \$9,792. Excellent fringe benefits. Please apply to:

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Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional
Library
P. O. Box 708, 51 Highfield Street
Moncton, N. B. EIC 8M9
Phone: 506-389-2631

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