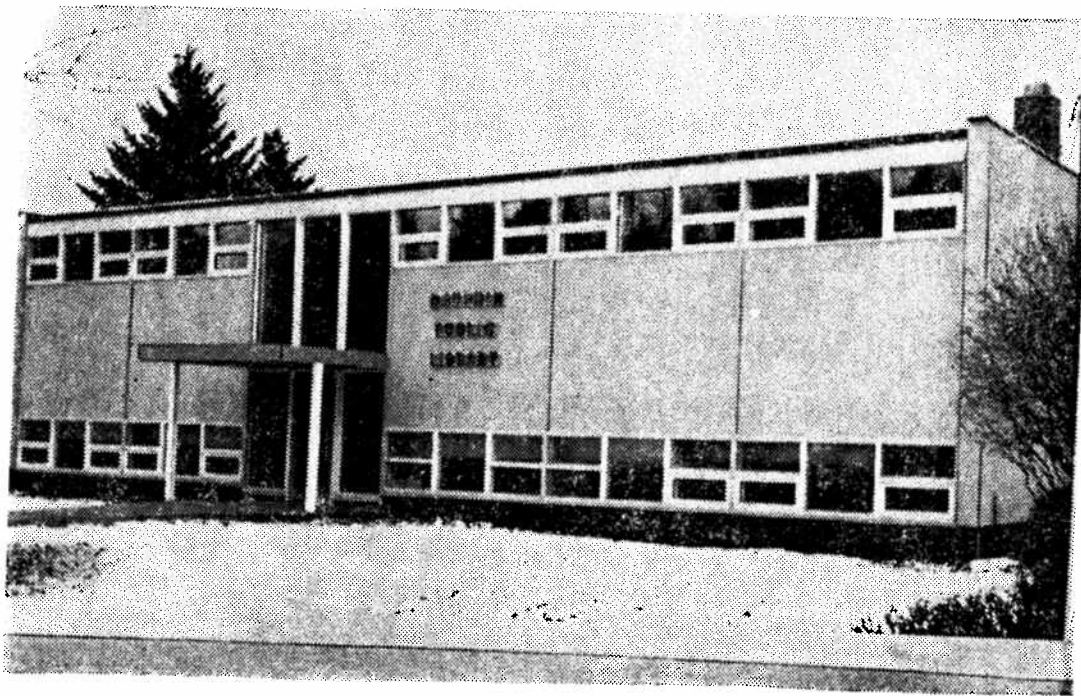


Bulletin

Dauphin's New Library



Manitoba Library Association

Volume 6, Number 4

December 1958

Winnipeg, Manitoba

At the Annual Meeting of the Association held in Winnipeg, September 27th the following slate of officers was elected for the year 1958-59:

- Past President** - Miss Violet Parker, Western Canada Underwriters' Association Library
- President** - Mr. John S. Russell, St. James Public Library
- Vice-President** - Miss Nettie Siemens, Winnipeg Public Library
- Secretary** - Miss Eileen McFadden, University of Manitoba Library
- Treasurer** - Miss Miriam Skaling, Department of Health Library

Chairmen of Standing Committee:

- Programme** - Miss Kathleen Gillespie, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- Membership** - Mrs. D. Carlson, Manitoba Hydro Electric Board
- Legislation** - Mr. M.D. Coleman, Brandon Public Library
- Publicity and Public Relations** - Miss C.P. Roblin, Manitoba Medical College
- Bulletin Editor** - Mr. G.C. Noble, University Extension Library
- School Libraries** - Mr. R.M.A. Park, Elmwood High School
- Library Trustees** - Mrs. Harold Moore

Chairmen of Special Committees Appointed by the Executive Committee

- Union List of Serials** - Mrs. Percy Segal, University of Manitoba Library
- Library Education** - Miss Ruth Bugey, Free Press Library
- Recruitment** - Miss K. Coddington, University of Manitoba Library

MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

v.6, no.4

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Post-Conference Number

The 4th Annual Conference	Page 1
Conference Highlight	Page 3
Dauphin Public Library Moves	Page 7
Manitoba Library Trustees' Section	Page 8
"Where Did You Go?" "To School", "What Did You Learn?" "About Libraries"	Page 9
Report of the Secretary, 1957-58	Page 10
Financial Statement, 1957-58	Page 12

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FOR DISCUSSION

In Manitoba there are schools and/or colleges for the training of lawyers, teachers, doctors, dentists, social workers, home economists, musicians, artists, nurses, accountants, scientists, engineers and technicians. Public funds are provided for the establishment and operation of these training facilities.

Manitoba's librarians should look forward to the establishment of their own training centre. We have entered upon a new period of growth in library service throughout the province. To help fill the urgent need for professionally trained librarians in Manitoba and Western Canada generally, it would be fitting to have Canada's third accredited library school in a large, central, metropolitan area such as Winnipeg.

THE 4th ANNUAL CONFERENCE
of the Manitoba Library Association:

One Member's Recollections in Tranquillity

Six weeks have passed since the 4th annual conference of the Manitoba Library Association was held in Winnipeg and time has shaken the kaleidoscopic bits and pieces, people and events, into the pattern of all past conferences. But though, in retrospect, the design of the 1958 conference seems familiar to those preceeding it, the pattern that appears varies sufficiently to merit some comment. Abandoning our somewhat laboured metaphor, therefore, we shall record our impressions, delaying only to point out that, though we have usurped the editorial pronoun, these opinions are entirely our own and the editor cannot be held responsible for them.

It must be a source of gratification to all members of the Association that the attendance this year was well over the hundred mark as compared with 60 to 80 at the earlier conferences. A large percentage of those attending were from outside the greater Winnipeg area and, of course, the meeting with people from other parts of the province is an important and enjoyable aspect of these conferences. We were particularly pleased to note the number of trustees who were there; it is an excellent thing to have citizens who are not members of the profession taking a vigorous interest in the development of libraries in Manitoba. Their enthusiasm, (which at this conference resulted in two lively meetings instead of the one originally scheduled) is stimulating; we enjoyed our conversation with the three trustees who sat across the table from us at lunch and we reflected between forkfuls of salad that the Association is fortunate in having their active support.

However, in looking back it appears to us that the 4th conference owed nothing of its success (and we think it was a success) to its dull and uninspiring setting. This does not refer, as may be imagined, to the Main branch of the Winnipeg Public Library for, though it is unfortunate that it happens to be house in an antiquated building in a drab district, as host-library it was probably the most logical choice for meetings. But, surely, a luncheon sponsored and paid for by the government of the provincial capital, the fourth city in Canada, could have been held elsewhere than in a church basement? In fairness to the city officials it should be stated that they had expected a different choice of locale. We must admit the food was palatable enough and

the service adequate but a church basement never manages to look or smell like anything but what it is. To our mind it is not the ideal setting for a conference luncheon - even a conference of librarians with what appears to be a built-in professional inferiority complex. (In making this criticism, we are aware that there may have been acceptable reasons for this choice of which we have no knowledge - but impressions are the result only of what we know and experience for ourselves). And we were no happier that evening when we found ourselves dining in a somewhat passe restaurant where the only merit of the food lay in the fact that it was so uninteresting that there was no danger of its distracting our attention from the business of the meeting.

Lest such criticism appear ungrateful, especially coming from us who took no part in the work of preparation, we hasten to say that, in spite of what we must regard as an unfortunate choice of milieu, we think the conference was very well organized. In fact we were impressed by the efficiency with which the program was arranged and managed. Events moved smoothly and at a reasonable pace, from registration to adjournment. We congratulate the members of the committee responsible.

We thought the Reference panel, under the chairmanship of Miss Ruth Buggay was very well handled. We liked the lively question and discussion period and exchange of ideas on methods and problems which followed the main presentations. We applaud the committee's action in asking Miss Betty Henderson of Saskatchewan to speak to us; our contact with other provincial library associations whose problems are so similar to ours has up to now been extremely limited. We enjoyed Miss Henderson's provocative talk but we did feel that the discussion period following was the one spot in the program where the pace was allowed to falter.

What other impressions of the 4th conference remain with us? Well, we thought the annual meeting went off very well; it is fatally easy for an annual meeting to be boring. This one was not. We were interested in the summary of what has been accomplished in developing new libraries in Manitoba which was given us by Miss Morley, always an informative and worthwhile speaker. We were particularly pleased by the hope she gave us that larger, workable units might grow from the small beginnings she described since we have wondered whether the government is aware that the present "regional" system of small units is, by proven standards, neither efficient nor economical.

We were well satisfied with the new executive which was elected; it struck us as being an excellent choice on the part of the nominating committee and promises well for the coming year. It has started out bravely by setting up committees to deal with two of the most pressing matters in the local library field - the problems of discovering some way of procuring trained library assistants and of preparing new library legislation for consideration and, it is hoped, action by the new government.

Finally, we recall with satisfaction that, in spite of their loyal adherence to Rule No. 2 for journalists which states that "in reporting a speech he must minimize the important and elaborate the inconsequential", the local newspapers gave us more attention and space than we have had for previous conferences.

The overriding impression that the 4th conference has left with us is this: we feel that the Association has, with experience, gained in strength and effectiveness. A conference justifies the time and effort spent on it

when it succeeds in establishing a real communication of ideas, and designs effective machinery to realize these ideas in practical results; when it makes the various individuals conscious of their unity of purpose and willing to work together to achieve it. We think these conferences are helping to do this for the Manitoba Library Association and we think this augurs well for the future of library development in the province.

- Margaret Ashley,
Winnipeg Public Library.

-CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHT -

Text of address given by Miss Marjorie Morley,
Provincial Librarian and Director of Library Services

Last February four timid people entered the Provincial Library to begin some training in library work. They remained for three months. They came from Flin Flon, Souris, Russell and Transcona. They came equipped with pencils, scratch pads, account books, accession books and typewriter.

Prior to their arrival our staff had selected books which would constitute a good basic book stock. To assist us in selection such aids as C.L.A. and A.L.A. lists, Toronto Public Library lists, British books recommended for basic selection, Canadiana and others including Standard catalogues for public libraries, high school and children and finally the list of Canadian books published in Canada compiled by the Provincial Library staff (most of the credit of this lengthy list goes to Miss Joan Dawson and though she would never admit it I think she really enjoyed doing it).

After these folk had settled in and learned how to check invoices against the books received and to enter them in accession books we then commenced in earnest to tackle the Dewey classification for children's literature. Mind you there were some black moments - especially when authors' names had to be checked in C.B.I., etc., to determine pseudonyms and other eccentricities that have a habit of springing without warning from the most innocent of title pages. My notes taken at McGill were very useful and acted as a guide for instruction in cataloguing and reference. We used Cutter Tables and by so doing came into a bit of criticism therefore it was reassuring to read in the survey of cataloguing practices issued by the catalogue section of C.L.A. that the majority of Canadian libraries, large and small, use them.

Processing and all its sticky variations were explored. Plastic covers were used on all new books and others were shellaced.

When time came to type, these trainees, with the exception of Mrs. Watson from Flin Flon, felt that their typing speed was not adequate to cope with such a large quantity of books. Their respective library boards gave permission to employ two professionally trained typists.

The completed "p" slips were handed over to the typists, sets of catalogue cards and the book cards were finished at the same time and placed in the book to be checked for accuracy and then sorted for filing; call numbers affixed, plastic covers hinged on and the book was ready to pack in the carton ready to ship out to the various libraries. These cartons were shipped out

continuously and left unopened at the various centres until the staff returned home. We endeavoured to pack the cartons according to classification - children's were kept together and adult fiction and non-fiction were segregated. This arrangement was appreciated when unpacking and shelving - if not when packing for shipping.

Ideas for peg boards for displays and signs over the book section were borrowed from St. James Public Library. A modification of the circulation desk at St. James was used for Flin Flon and Transcona; Russell and Souris using Brandon as their model.

These neophytes returned home at varying intervals. Flin Flon first, Souris followed, then Russell and Transcona. As it happened that was also the order in which they opened.

Three days prior to the opening one of our staff and I appeared in these areas to assist in arrangement of furniture, shelving of books, adjusting signs and filing the remainder of the cards. All but Russell use adjustable shelving and I am still a devotee of this adaptable shelving regardless of criticism in some quarters.

Now these libraries were established, circulation records encouraging, the question was how to keep a constant supply of new books and which would be catalogued by orthodox methods. Trained librarians are scarce. Several libraries in and around Winnipeg are looking for them. It was decided that the best plan, for the present, would be for the Provincial Library staff to continue to select the books. Recommendations and needs in special subject fields would be supplied by the libraries. These orders are typed at the Provincial Library in triplicate on special order forms provided by the individual libraries and two copies are forwarded to the libraries. One for signature and forwarding to the publisher and one for the library's records. The other is retained in the Provincial Library until catalogue slips are made. These slips contain the author entry, the book description, classification number and subject headings. They are typed in triplicate and mailed with the 3d copy of the order to the libraries where the cutter number is added to complete the call number. The catalogue cards are then typed and filed in their author, title and subject catalogues.

There are three types of catalogues - childrens, Y-people and adults.

Each person is warned to check the date of publication, publisher, the edition and the date to make sure the cards match the books. This has worked very well. However, there may well come the time when seeing the book would be an advantage. But for the time being this system works. We use C.B.I., Standard catalogue, High School and Children's catalogues, Whitakers, Booklist, Ontario Library Review along with our own catalogue.

It may be too ambitious but we are attempting to have a union catalogue of these library collections.

In July Miss Perrin and I made a trip to Russell and Souris to see how things were progressing. A few technical details needed straightening out but on the whole these new-born libraries were beginning to find legs upon which to stand. Circulation figures are promising.

August

CIRCULATION

	Total Population (1956 Census)	Total Borrowers	Adults	Teen-agers	Children	Total
Flin Flon	10,155	1,376	1,229	936	1,075	3,240
Russell	2,308	400	528	339	417	1,284
Transcona	8,269 (11,000) 1958	1,314	660	345	986	2,000
Souris	2,808	462	457	213	497	1,167

Miss Perrin journeyed to Russell and Souris during the week of September 15th. While there she gave a series of talks to school children both in the Library and in the classroom concerning the use of the library with special emphasis on the use of the reference books contained in their own regional library. She also took time to consult with both librarians and assist them in any way she could. It is our ambition to make these supervisory visits bi-monthly (i.e. every 2 months). Miss Perrin who has B.A., B.L.S. and 1st class teaching certificates will do the supervising and will have the use of a P.G. car.

Flin Flon has not been forgotten and October this library will have its share of supervision. (This is not to say that we have not kept in touch - we have - Transcona by 'phone and by personal calls by Mr. Buri to our library and by correspondence with Mrs. Watson in Flon Flon.) Miss Perrin went to Transcona on September 24th and gave four, forty minutes talks in the school-rooms and will return three times.

Dr. Wallace's work entitled Provincial Library Service in Ontario recommends the provincial government of Ontario give administrative aid as well as financial aid. Of the administrative aid given by the Provincial Government of Manitoba you have heard. The financial aid breaks down as follows:

Annual financial aid from the provincial government is \$2,000. for each municipality participating in a region; for a city or municipal library \$2,000.; \$1,000. for each branch and bookmobile. In the case of Glenwood, Souris this amounts to \$1.46 per capita; Russell and the Rural Municipality of Russell \$1.73 per capita.

This is what we have been doing it may leave a great deal to be desired but we feel, and I hope you do also, that a great deal has been accomplished in a relatively short period of time. The new libraries were assisted in selection, ordering and cataloguing and they are being assiduously supervised. I wish to point out to the new library boards that our supervision is not to be confused with inspection trips, to pick fault with or find errors in technical details or to enter into administrative duties of the library board members. This is not so. The administrative policy of each library lies solely with each library board. Entirely the reverse is the reason behind this supervision; we wish to assist and advise these people in the inspiring but oftentimes perplexing, and frightening business of operating a library successfully.

Mrs. Tobain, Souris, Mrs. Coulter, Russell, Mrs. Watson, Flin Flon, and Mr. Buri, Transcona are four distinct personalities and I hope they won't mind if I say it now but didn't dare to even think it before that there were many anxious moments when I wondered how they would fare when on their own.

They are doing well and although not professional librarians they displayed the qualities associated with professionally trained librarians i.e. co-operation and loyalty.

Credit goes to Mr. Coleman and Mr. Russell for advice in furnishing and shelving; to Miss Whitaker for her kindness in allowing these students to sit in on the circulation desk and to hear a story-hour by D.B. Coates; last, and definitely not least, to Miss Combaz and the entire Provincial Library staff without whose help nothing could have been accomplished.

What you have heard is past history - what of the future? There are five regional library votes on October 24th.

	Population	Grant	Gov't. per capita grant
1. Virden	3,205		
Wallace	2,550		
Elkhorn	<u>659</u>		
	6,414	\$6,000	\$.93
2. Morton	1,726		
Boissevain	<u>1,100</u>		
	2,826	\$4,000	\$ 1.42
3. Killarney	1,410		
Turtle Mountain	2,175		
Roblin	1,344		
Cartwright	<u>459</u>		
	5,388	\$8,000	\$ 1.48
4. Melita	885		
Arthur	1,205		
Edward	<u>1,193</u>		
	3,283	\$6,000	\$ 1.83
5. Neepawa	3,067		
Langford	1,090		
Lansdowne	<u>1,587</u>		
	5,744	\$6,000	\$ 1.04

An affirmative vote in these areas would give southwestern Manitoba fairly good library service.

If these votes are successful the same type of assistance will be offered these library boards. However, we have learned from our experience of last year and there are a few recommended changes. Not the least of these recommendations being a larger working area; more time for the trainees while in Winnipeg to visit the libraries in Greater Winnipeg - public and special; the publication of a manual for the use of smaller libraries.

One of the essential elements in the establishment of new libraries without a professionally trained staff with which to operate it is the creation of unified professional supervision. We have endeavoured to give this unified supervision and by so doing we have initiated one way of co-operation among libraries in Manitoba. In the words of Mr. Buri "four more Manitoba communities have still another alternative to TV."

DAUPHIN PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVES

A ribbon-cutting ceremony on the afternoon of November 15, 1958 climaxed six months of anticipation for the Dauphin Public Library. On that day it acquired a home of its own, the first building in western Manitoba to be erected especially for library purposes.

It was a proud day for the Lion's Club of Dauphin, too. They had raised the necessary \$37,000, supervised the building, providing a home for the library, complete with heating plant, modern lighting, shelving, reference section tables, block metal sign for the outside wall. It was the biggest single community contribution in the history of the town.

Contractor Freiheit handed the keys to Lion's Club president George Delaney, who then asked acting mayor Ray Dicks to cut the ribbon. After Mr. Delaney had spoken briefly, Lion Keith Deans, building committee chairman, unveiled the plaque in the plate glass and tapestry-brick foyer.

In the ceremonies inside speakers were Ray Dicks, Hon. Stewart E. McLean, minister of education and minister in charge of libraries; John Russell, president Manitoba Library Association; Mrs. B.C. Goodhand, chairman Dauphin library board; R.L. Dennison, chairman Parks board; Neill Beek, president Dauphin Stamp club.

The speakers commended the Lion's club for its outstanding achievement. Mrs. K. Everall, librarian, was praised for her work, and assistant librarians Mrs. I. Whaley and Mrs. Fred Mitchell were also commended. Board members, besides the chairman already mentioned, are Mrs. J.N. McFadden, D.E. McLean (both were given citations last year by the town council on the occasion of the Manitoba Library Association annual conference, held in Dauphin), Metro Kozak and George Bumstead.

Dr. V.L. Watson and his three public-school-age sons provided orchestra music. The Lionelles served tea during the afternoon.

To celebrate the opening an amnesty on overdue books was declared, for a period of two weeks; also one hour per week was added to the senior hours and three to the childrens'.

The building, of modern open construction with much glass, measures 70 by 30 feet inside; concrete brick and stucco; modern color schemes outside and in.

Other statistics: main floor houses adult and teen section, office and reference section; basement, children's section (finished in an attractive soft yellow, with murals done on request by Grade 7 of the new Macneill school), work-room with small kitchen, washrooms, furnace room and storage space.

A rear door leads out to a parking space.

The location, provided by the town, is at the east end of the small neighborhood park, La Verendrye park, which is kept up by the Parks board.

It is a library "home" to be proud of.

Mrs. B.C. Goodhand,
Chairman,
Dauphin Public Library Board.

MANITOBA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' SECTION

Reflection, after a lapse of several weeks, confirms the earlier assurance that the 1958 annual meeting of the Trustees Section was a great success. Twenty-seven members attended representing ten public libraries in Manitoba, the only one not represented being Flin Flon which was not as yet affiliated with the section. The members of the Flin Flon board were invited to attend, but none found it possible to come to Winnipeg at that time.

To offset the routine performance of a single annual meeting, the executive had arranged a preliminary supper meeting in the University Women's Club which was to provide the medium for general discussion. Subjects for the agenda were provided by the answers to a questionnaire sent out to all public library trustees in Manitoba a month in advance of the meeting. Out of a total of 63 trustees only thirty answered the questionnaire, but in some cases one reply represented the combined opinions of a library board.

Replies to the questionnaire were by no means unanimous but the overall picture showed that the main problems here as elsewhere were the need for more money and more trained staff. Within the time available the library board members discussed these matters vigorously from all angles.

It is true that it is not within the power of any library board to make a drastic increase in the annual library budget, particularly with the present one mill maximum in the Manitoba Libraries Act, but nevertheless it is the responsibility of the library board to see that the authorities who provide the budget are well informed as to the needs and standards of good library service. It is also their duty to see that the money provided is used to the best advantage to provide that service.

How then is it possible to combine maximum service on a minimum budget? The trustees, all of whom face the same problem of having to engage a proportion of untrained staff, felt that some relief could be provided by a short course in basic library training for public library work. To this end they forwarded a resolution to the annual meeting of the Manitoba Library Association, which one being presented to the meeting was decisively defeated after considerable debate. But this decision has provided no solution to the present staff problem which has still to be met by every public library board in Manitoba.

Trustees are grateful to Mr. Millward who did not allow the matter to rest there, but moved a resolution asking that a committee be set up by the Manitoba Library Association to consider the matter further. The trustees section will await the findings of this committee with great interest. It is surely not realistic to suggest that people taking a few weeks training will be regarded by themselves, the general public, or their employers as being qualified librarians. Other professions have strengthened their ranks these days with members who have been usefully trained to a sub-professional standard

and this might well be also true for librarians. If it can be shown that there is any other better way of providing the personnel needed without a great waste of time and effort the library trustees - and surely the librarians too - will embrace the suggestions with enthusiasm.

- Inga Moore,
Chairman, Trustees Section
Manitoba Library Association.

"WHERE DID YOU GO?" "TO SCHOOL".
"WHAT DID YOU LEARN?" "ABOUT LIBRARIES".

(This article was written by Robert Paul Smith for the Chicago Tribune's annual children's book supplement, in the November 2nd issue.)

It seems to be open season on the America public schools. I am a taxpayer, a citizen, a father, and thus exquisitely equipped to shoot off my mouth. I propose not to do so.

It may be that I was educated in school, despite considerable evidence to the contrary. It is my feeling that whatever gaps have been knocked, over the years, in my abounding ignorance came about through the public library. The one thing that I feel sure was taught to me in school, I think in the sixth or seventh grade, was that there were such things as books, that the reading of them was possible and even pleasant, that there existed a building known (to us kids) as the "liberry", and that by some miracle the world has so ordered that you could go to the liberry and they would lend you books - for free!

Having once made this discovery, I got the notion that the libraries were the educational system of the United States and that schools were basically placed to equip you to use libraries. I must say I have never had reason to change my mind about this. Ever since, when I wanted to know something about something, I went to the library.

In my home town there was in the library a children's section and an adults' section connected by a long corridor. After we had read every Henty book, every Kipling book (a fond uncle had given me the collected works of Mark Twain, which was then my own library), we rose to our full height, looked very serious, attempted to lower our voices from their normal soprano to at least a contralto, and strolled with what we believed was a debonair swagger past the guardian of the adult section. We were turned back. Another day we proposed to this lady that our sister or uncle, or father had sent us to the library for an adult book. We were turned away. We returned to the children's section and drew out our Dan Beard, or Sax Rohmer, or Jules Verne, and we never drew out less than our full quota.

I can remember it still - four fiction and four nonfiction, and to this day I'm amazed when I check out books at our local library and nobody challenges my right to have five nonfiction and perhaps two of them two-week books!

In college I discovered the existence of a passport called the stack pass. With this I could wander down the book-lined alleys of a library that contained sections of books devoted to subjects of whose very existence I had never heard.

In every town I have ever lived in since then I have had a library card, and it has been surprising to find that the size of the town bears very little direct relationship to the quality of the library. It has never ceased to astonish and delight me that all of this is for free and, more simply, that it is there.

As I say, I do not propose to take potshots at our educational system. Air age, atom age, space age, age of anxiety, whatever age it may be, it seems to me that the problem of education may be difficult, but not complex. The repository of wisdom is the books of the world. They are here; the children are here. If it can be disclosed to a certain number of them that the most exciting thing in the world is to make contact with another mind, a certain number of them will be the hope of the world. The greater the number, I presume, the greater the hope.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY 1957-58

Mr. President and members of the Manitoba Library Association the following is my report as Secretary of the Association for the year 1957-58.

Five executive and four general meetings were held during the year. There has been one resignation from the Executive, that of Mrs. Fuerst, the Publicity and Public Relations Chairman. Her place for the balance of the year has been filled by Miss Catherin Watts.

The resolution embodying suggested amendments to the Public Libraries Act as passed at the last annual meeting and previously covered in the minutes was forwarded to the Minister on October 16th. Our letter was acknowledged and we were assured that the proposals would be considered.

The Executive gave consideration to the fact that the Public Libraries Act does not provide any safeguard or regulatory measure for withholding provincial grants to public libraries whose standards of local support have not been maintained. In reply to our letter, suggesting that some such regulation might be added to the Act, Mr. Miller stated his belief that we should wait to see whether local authorities will endeavor to limit local support before taking action. He did not feel that the new regions were likely to take advantage of the increase in grants to lower local support.

The Association's brief to the Royal Commission on Education was presented by Miss Siemens and her committee on November 15th. Copies of the brief were printed and distributed at that time. In June of this year Miss Siemens received a letter from Miss Morton indicating CLA's intention of conducting a country-wide survey of school libraries. Miss Frances Mielke of the Department of Education Library has agreed to chair a committee to make a survey of school libraries in this province and to enlarge upon the contents of the brief.

The Recruitment Committee under the chairmanship of Miss K. Coddington continues its work. At the University Open House for high school students on January 31st, Miss Coddington arranged a display of books on library procedure. Members of the committee attended the annual conference of the Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation of Manitoba on March 12th and the St. James Career Night sponsored by the Kiwanis Club on May 9th. On each of these occasions recruitment material was displayed and distributed. The Executive has voted \$30. for the purchase of more recruitment leaflets and pamphlets from CLA. The Committee is currently collecting material to send to high schools.

The Union List of Serials Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Segal is bringing the master file of periodical holdings up to date preparatory to putting out a supplement to the 1953 Union List.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Margaret Mackenzie
Secretary.

APPOINTMENT

Miss Patricia O'Day has been appointed to be librarian of the Manitoba Health and Public Welfare library effective January 1st, 1959. Miss O'Day will replace Miss Miriam Skaling who left the 15th November to take up a position in the Social Sciences Division of the Vancouver Public Library.