

*December 1960*

# **Bulletin**



## ***Manitoba Library Association***

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DECEMBER, 1960

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN

v.8, no. 4      December, 1960

Post-Conference Number

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Editor: Joan Dawson

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were presented at the St. James conference of the Manitoba Library Association by Mr. G. E. Winter, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Both were carried.

1. Whereas it has been found that Libraries and Librarians of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) have mutual problems,

And whereas it is felt that discussion in conference may prove helpful in solving these problems,

And whereas it is desirable to foster a closer relationship between Libraries and Librarians of the said Prairie Provinces,

Now therefore be it resolved that this Association go on record as favouring a joint prairie conference periodically, and that the incoming Executive be instructed to explore the possibilities of arranging such a conference with the Saskatchewan and Alberta Library Associations.

Moved by Mr. H. H. Easton.  
Seconded by Mrs. H. (Inga) Moore.  
Carried.

2. Whereas it is felt that standards, generally, of Librarians in Manitoba would be improved,

And whereas it has been found difficult to appraise the standards of Librarians from other countries wishing employment in their profession in Manitoba, And whereas some Provinces in Canada and many states in the United States have found it desirable,

Now therefore be it resolved that the incoming Executive appoint a committee to formulate regulations regarding certification of Librarians in the Province of Manitoba.

Moved by Miss Kathleen Gillespie.  
Seconded by Mrs. F. Philp.  
Approved by the Executive Committee  
of the Manitoba Library Association.  
Carried.

CERTIFICATION

(In this issue of the Bulletin we are presenting Certification as it affects libraries and librarians of North America. In the next edition we will bring you the non-North American aspects of the subject)

## Preface

Librarians claim to be the guardians of a mighty heritage -- the printed word -- and if librarians wish to claim and command respect for their work the profession must have status. Other professions have earned the Public's respect by many years of dignified performance of their duty, by intellectual discipline and by a recognized code of ethics. Other professions base this respect and status on certain methods, codes and principles which distinguish them one from another. It is our wish now to present our findings on the many and varied certification systems regarding librarians.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Certification...is like heaven...everybody talking about it, nobody going there. We are always going to do something about it but we never have because we don't know what to do."

That is the reason this committee was struck. The committee was asked to study the various certification systems prevalent in Canada and the United States and to correlate some relevant material on this subject. We hope that this report will shed some light on this complex and important topic, a topic which bears great influence on standards of librarianship, on the quality of service in every type of library, on recruitment, and lastly on grants.

We are apt to think of certification of librarians in connection with public libraries alone but that is a false assumption and every trained librarian has the right to request recognition of status. However, it is correct that public libraries, in provinces where certification is in effect, receive a grant in varying amounts from the provincial government according to the grade of certificate the incumbent holds. This is the only instance where a mercenary overtone appears. Fundamentally certification aims to reveal to the public at large the status of the librarian and the qualifications requisite to become one. It gives assurance to librarians

that standards will be upheld.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

(a) Manitoba Library Association

A fact-finding committee was set up by the Executive of the M.L.A. to study various certification systems and to present a factual report to the Executive and, if thought desirable, subsequently to the Association.

(b) Canadian Library Association

The C.L.A.'s terms of reference for its certification committee have been revised from time to time as occasion warranted. At June 1955 it stood:

"To prepare national standards of certification for librarians in Canada. It is understood that these standards will be goals towards which provincial associations will work in setting up provincial certification. A national standard is most important for translating and comparing provincial certification, certification diplomas received from other Commonwealth countries, and from nations outside the British Commonwealth."

CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE'S PROGRESS REPORT TO C.L.A. COUNCIL, NOVEMBER, 1959:

"As it was impossible to complete the appointments of members of the Committee until late in October, no action has been taken, or plans discussed with members of the Committee.

The Chairman would, however, be glad of some direction from Council as to future activities of the Committee. After careful study of the work of the Committee since its inception, it would appear that the report approved by the Canadian Library Association at its annual meeting, June 1959 (That CLA-ACB adopt as the national standard for certification a degree recognized by a college or university which is a member of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, together with:

1. a degree from a library school accredited by the A.L.A. Committee on Accreditation, which accreditation was recognized by CLA-ACB at the Saskatoon Conference in 1955, or

2. such equivalent professional education as may be approved by CLA-ACB.

The Committee suggests that the efforts of the Ontario Institute of Professional Librarians to achieve a clarification of professional standing could serve as a guide to similar bodies which might be formed in other provinces') completes the work of the Committee in view of its terms of reference - 'to prepare national standards of certification for librarians in Canada'.

It would appear that the setting up of means of implementation of a national certification plan, or encouraging provincial library authorities to adopt provincial certification does not come within the scope of the Committee under its present terms of reference.

NOTE: B.A. at least 3 years beyond matriculation.

After presentation of the above report the former terms of reference for that committee were revised, enlarged and approved by CLA-ACB Council, November 1959, as follows:

1. To encourage provincial library associations to obtain certification using as a basis for their planning the national standard as approved by CLA-ACB.
2. To explore means of implementing certification at the national level.
3. To serve as a clearing house for information on certification.

The national standard for librarians as set up by CLA-ACB Council on November 23, 1959, were:

In accordance with previously adopted resolutions of the Canadian Library Association - Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques, the Council of the above organization, meeting in Ottawa in November 1959, restated its position in regard to the certification of professional librarians.

No one will be recognized by the Canadian Library Association - Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques

as a fully qualified professional librarian in Canada unless he holds the equivalent of the B.A. degree as granted in Canada plus proof of library training equivalent to that required for the Bachelor of Library Science degree (B.L.S) in Canada or Master of Library Science degree (M.L.S.) in the United States of America. The Arts degree must represent at least three years of university education beyond senior matriculation from a secondary school.

Those persons with less training who may accept positions in Canada are advised that their professional advancement may be limited by the implications of the above statement.

The Canadian Library Association - Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques will continue to welcome librarians from abroad. However it is only fair that librarians considering a move to Canada should be fully aware of the Canadian Library Association's position and should be prepared either to accept positions within these limitations or to take further general and professional education to meet these standards.

It is necessary to keep these national standards in mind when examining any certification.

Descriptive terms as defined in A.L.A. Glossary of library terms, 1943

### Librarian

1. A person responsible for the administration of a library.
2. The chief administrative officer of a library.
3. A professional member of the library staff.
4. Combined with name of department, type of work, kind of library, or with a personnel rating term, the term is used to designate the title of a staff member, e.g., order librarian, children's librarian, branch librarian, senior librarian.

### Librarianship

The application of knowledge of books and certain principles, theories, and techniques to the establishment, preservation, organization, and use of collections of books and other materials in libraries, and to the extension of library service.

Sub-professional Assistant

A person who performs under the supervision of professional staff members work largely concerned with the higher routine processes peculiar to library work and requiring some knowledge of library procedure.

Clerical Assistant

A person who performs under supervision duties requiring experience, speed, accuracy, and clerical ability, but not knowledge of the theory of library work.

Accredited Library School

A school offering education in librarianship that has been approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association as meeting requirements adopted by the American Library Association Council for various types of library schools. Canadian Library Association has not set up accreditation system but follows A.L.A.

Certification

The action taken by a legally authorized state body on the professional or technical qualifications of librarians and library workers in publicly supported libraries, based on standards adopted by the body, or similar action on a voluntary basis by a professional group such as a state library association.

There are three descriptive terms used to identify the basic types of certification - mandatory, permissive and voluntary.

Mandatory - certification is required by law. It may include specific penalties for failure to comply with regulations regarding certification. In some states such penalties are incorporated in the statutes.

There is no mandatory certification regarding librarians in Canada.

Permissive - certification is allowed by law. The machinery for administering certification is officially provided by statute.

Ontario and British Columbia have permissive certification in operation. A clause in the Public Libraries Act of Manitoba stipulates that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make

rules and regulations regarding certification of librarians.

Voluntary - certification has no legal basis and is generally sponsored by a state library association. There are no provinces with this system of certification although it is in effect in the United States.

All three types of certification are prevalent in the United States.

## 2. UNITED STATES CERTIFICATION

Graduation from a library school accredited by the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship is a requirement for certification in 13 of 25 states which have legal certification provisions.

Out of 22 states which have legalized mandatory certification, 8 states report certification applicable only to the positions of the head librarian in county and regional libraries some insist on certification for head librarian positions in state school libraries, public school libraries in cities of the first class and still others require all professional and sub-professional positions in public libraries to be certified and in some instances if the library boards do not comply with the regulations the libraries are disqualified for state aid.

The states that have adopted certification seem to have achieved the epitome of complexity and to give an outline of all systems in the United States would be to reproduce the report prepared by the Certification Committee of the Library Administration division of the A.L.A. entitled Certification of public librarians in the United States, 1958. It is an exceedingly detailed report and defies further abridgement. Reference to this report would be sufficient to gain insight into the various degrees of certification prevalent in the United States.

In addition to graduation from an accredited library school there are other factors which are taken into account prior to a librarian's receipt of a certificate.

Minimum population is often a criterion. Minimum population stipulations vary. E.g., Kentucky 3000 or over; Washington over 4000; Georgia, New York and Virginia 5000 or over.

In other states the amount of annual appropriation is the pertinent factor, e.g., \$5000 in New Mexico.

Some have certification under different grades as Head Librarian 1, 2, 3, etc; Professional Assistant grade 1, 2, 3, etc. There are permanent certificates, 5 years' certificates, certificates of library experience. It can become very involved and cumbersome.

Some require in addition to professional qualifications that meetings of the professional association be attended -- and the minimum of meetings that a certified person is allowed to miss is stipulated in the act.

Michigan (perhaps others do also and it is an important point) states:

"All public libraries in order to obtain state aid, are required to meet minimum conditions including standards for certified personnel, except that no certification requirements established under this act shall, at any time disqualify any person for the position held at the time of the enactment of the act."

This includes, also, people on leave of absence who are taken as active members of the staff.

Difficulties of certification in the United States do not seem to arise as a result of A.L.A. accreditation of library schools because various state certification regulations provide alternate measures which avoid the problems emanating from applications for certificates from graduate schools not accredited by A.L.A.

There are, however, various provisions in effect in the United States which minimize the A.L.A. accreditation itself:

1. The acceptance of various alternatives or equivalents (e.g., length of service).
2. The opportunity for qualification for a position through examination (without the insistence that the applicant hold a certificate). This sometimes occurs in civil service examinations.
3. The honouring of degrees from library schools accredited by local agencies, such as state boards of education or a library association.
4. The issuance of two grades of professional certifications are, the certifying body of each state recognizes the necessity for making provision for people holding professional positions at that time of certification. Certification should be allowed to continue after certification regulations adopted.

3. CANADA(a) Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan the library association has pressed to have the national association take the lead in certification. The Certification Committee of S.L.A. reporting to the annual meeting, May 1960, said:

"The present committee endorses the opinion of the preceding year's committee that the national association should provide leadership in all aspects of certification. We feel that the provincial association should not attempt to set its own standards unless it is clear that the Canadian Library Association is not taking definite action in this matter and that lack of such action is causing a serious situation in this province."

There are two main aspects of the certification question which are at present being studied by the national and provincial organizations in this country:

- (1) The establishment of standards in Canadian librarians, in an effort to raise the standards of librarianship and to promote the welfare of those engaged in the profession.
- (2) The equating of these standards with those of librarians educated in other countries.\*

The Certification Committee made three recommendations in its report as follows:

- (a) A member of this Committee or representative named by it be asked to attend meetings of the two CLA-ACB committees at the Montreal conference in June of this year, to learn as much as possible from their reports and from discussion with members of these committees.
- (b) This person reports to the S.L.A. Certification Committee soon after returning from the conference to advise the Committee of the latest action and plans of the national association regarding certification.
- (c) The Committee, after receiving this report express the urgent need for action to the Canadian Library Association and, depending on

\* S.L.A. Bulletin, v.13, no. 2, 1960, p.5.

the extent of the action already taken by the latter, consider submitting a recommendation to it that a fellowship be obtained to enable a Canadian librarian to make a thorough study of library education and training in the United Kingdom".\*

In 1957 Saskatchewan established terms to be used in negotiation with British librarians interested in coming to Canada. These terms are referred to later in this report.

### Recruitment of librarians in the United Kingdom

The following item, supplied by the Provincial Librarian, was dated November 25, 1957, and outlines the terms used at that time during negotiations with British librarians interested in coming to Canada.

1. That Library Assistant position will be given a double salary range if it can be negotiated. The first \$264 to \$300 for B.A. graduates and the second \$276 to \$337 for librarians coming from Britain with an A.L.A. (Associate of the Library Association).
2. That persons coming from Britain with an F.L.A. (Fellow of the Library Association) shall be considered to have Librarian I qualifications and hired as Librarian I. They will then be eligible to promote through the librarian series.
3. Persons having A.L.A. qualifications will be encouraged to try for their F.L.A. and only when they receive their F.L.A. will they be able to promote to Librarian I and on up in the series.
4. Persons having A.L.A. or an F.L.A. will be allowed steps up in the respective ranges for experience in the ratio of one increment for every two years' experience after attaining the appropriate certification from the British Library Association.
5. Persons with less than A.L.A. qualifications will be considered only for clerical positions in the libraries. \*\*

\*S.L.A. Bulletin, v.13, no. 2, 1960, p. 5.

\*\* S.L.A. Bulletin, May 1959, p. 14.

(b) Certification systems in Ontario and British Columbia

A study of the amassed material on certification in Ontario and British Columbia would seem to indicate that the primary differences between the Ontario and British Columbia certification systems embrace first, qualifications of librarians and secondly, grants to libraries in recognition of certificate holders. For example --

(1) TYPES OF CERTIFICATE

Ontario

Ontario issues five classes of certificates for qualification.

British Columbia

British Columbia issues one certificate for qualifications.

(2) GRANTS TO LIBRARIES

Where librarians hold certificates, Ontario pays to public libraries grants ranging from \$600 for Class A to \$100 for Class E; and to county, district or regional cooperative libraries \$1000 for a chief librarian holding a Class A B or C certificate.

Part of the total grant to a public library in British Columbia in recognition of certificate holders is \$100 per holder.

(3) PROGRESS OF CERTIFICATION

O.L.A. interested in certification of librarians as evidenced by resolutions passed by that Association from 1935 to 1938.

1939-40 B.C.L.A.'s Legislation Committee recommended "suggested amendments to the Libraries Act to provide for certification of librarians".

Lull in this activity in 1939-40 when the Association sponsored a provincial pension scheme.

Between 1940 and 1943, transitory involvement with the Union of B.C. Municipalities, on the subject appeared to cause some delay in the attaining of certification.

1941 realization that certification should precede pension scheme.

Early in 1944, B.C.L.A. reported to membership that enabling act to set up certification had been passed.

Between years 1942 and 1946 regulations re certification were provided for under the Public Libraries Act.

British Columbia (cont'd)

A set-back was encountered when the Minister of Education expressed his disapproval of a Board for Certification of Librarians as recommended by B.C.L.A. and his preference for enabling legislation, giving authority to the Minister of education to determine grades and classes of certificates, to appoint qualified persons to conduct examinations, and to make such other regulations as may be necessary.

B.C.L.A. agreed to this demand and asked the Minister to introduce the legislation as recommended by him. The Bill embodying the legislation passed third reading on February 21, 1944.

Upon the date of the regulations going into force, every librarian employed in a full-time library position in B.C. was entitled to a Certificate of Librarianship compatible with the position held at that date.

That same year, 1944, B.C.L.A. continued to press for approval of legislation for a Board of Certification of Librarians. The Minister preferred to reserve this authority to himself. He did, however, appoint three librarians and the Registrar of the Department of Education as examiners of applications for certificates.

Certificates were awarded in Grades I, II and III.

From 1945 to 1955 clarification of standards and recommendations relative to certification were considered by B.C.L.A. and were negotiated with the Department of Education.

In February 1955, after much interchange of argument with the Minister and officials of the Department of Education by B.C.L.A., that Association obtained the issuance by the Minister of a "CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP" which recognizes the professional librarian only.

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This achievement which we have dismissed with a few words was not accomplished in one meeting but a series of meetings over a period of years. The discussions and altercations which culminated in the concurrence among members of these two library associations will serve no useful purpose in the body of this report, but the context of their deliberations is interesting and informative;

therefore, some of the more pertinent passages, excerpted from bulletins, etc., are contained in the appendix\* to this report. (\*The appendix of the report is not in the Bulletin)

#### 4. WHO ISSUES CERTIFICATES?

We have found that certificates of librarianship are issued by a variety of bodies. In some states of the United States the boards of education issue the certificates. In others, Boards of Library Commissioners; the state library associations are issuing bodies in states which have adopted voluntary certification.

In both Ontario and British Columbia the Minister of Education issues certificates of librarianship under a provision of the Public Libraries Act. In British Columbia the Minister acts on the advice of a Board of Certification which is made up of two professional librarians selected from a panel of four nominated by the British Columbia Library Association, the Superintendent of the Public Library Commission as chairman, and the Registrar of the Board of Education as secretary. This body approves the application of every candidate who is certified under the certification regulations and decides for or against borderline cases.

#### 5. AMENDMENTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO SYSTEMS

Any certification programme can and possibly should be amended periodically. In the initial stages both Ontario and British Columbia granted certificates to librarians of long experience who were doing professional work with little or no professional education. The regulations have been amended in both provinces at least 3 times, and now British Columbia issues one grade of certificate only which is called a certificate of professional librarianship. There is, however, provision for any person holding a certificate granted under previous regulations to be granted this certificate, subject to the approval of the Board of Examiners.

#### 6. OTHER PROFESSIONS

Librarians are not alone in their consideration of methods of certification. In 1877 the Law Society Act limited practice of law in Manitoba to members of the Law Society. Any person wishing to practice law must pass examinations set by the Society and the University of Manitoba Law School. Similarly the Medical Act prohibits

practice of medicine in Manitoba by persons who are not licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba.

On the other hand, the Institute of Chartered Accountants is not monopolistic in Manitoba. Nevertheless, most large businesses employ chartered accountants rather than other public accountants because of the high standard set and maintained by Canada-wide examinations.

In Quebec, where the Institute of Chartered Accountants does hold a monopoly, the 3000-member institute admitted about 450 other practicing accountants when the monopoly was granted and, with the passing of time, is becoming increasingly pleased with the resultant rise in standards of all accountants in the province.

The dentists of Manitoba recently regarded it necessary to ask the Legislature to amend the Manitoba Dental Association Act to clarify the role of dental technicians, who, it was felt, were trespassing in some professional areas. The amended Act now clearly indicates what services may be performed by technicians, and what must be performed by "duly qualified and registered members of the Association". Thus a distinction is maintained between university graduates on the one hand and skilled technicians on the other.

While university training is not yet common for nurses, there are standards of training demanded for those who wish to practice as registered nurses. Only graduates of approved schools, and nurses who have completed courses outside Manitoba which are "substantially equivalent to that provided by an approved school of nursing" are granted standing as Registered Nurses.

Licensed practical nurses may perform duties for which training has been provided only in mild types of illness, chronic illness, convalescence and similar cases, and under the supervision of a registered nurse. Licensed practical nurses may practice in a hospital only under the supervision and control of a registered nurse.

So we see that, in general, the professions which we have studied maintain standards and control who shall practice their professions. In the cases where skilled, but not professional, workers practice, they are limited in the extent of their practice and are often supervised by professionals.

WINNIPEG'S MAIN LIBRARY

by H. H. Easton  
Chief Librarian

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The old library on William Avenue has a new look these days. The old stack room once referred to as the Stygian Caves now boasts an illumination level of fifty foot candles. The front wings which boasted a more modern lighting system installed in the 1920's now has the latest type of fluorescent fixtures and a lighting level of seventy foot candles.

All this is part of a long range plan involving the whole of the Winnipeg Public Library system. Beginning with a branch in River Heights to be opened in 1961, the plan would construct six additional branch libraries over the next six years and in the seventh would replace the rented premises for Osborne Branch with a new building. At the end of the ten year period the plan envisages a new Main Library, adequate in size and design and centrally located.

This may seem to be putting the cart before the horse. A strong city library system is usually conceived as an effective central library complemented by an adequate number of branches, which in turn are supplemented by bookmobile service to outlying districts. In an ideal situation the central library would come first both chronologically and in importance, but Winnipeg is not an abstract idealized situation. Library service must be planned for people, and in the final analysis the people of Winnipeg will decide what kind of library service they want and in what order they want it.

I believe that this has already been decided by the people. In 1955 and again in 1958 by-laws to provide branch libraries were approved by majority of the rate-payers, although they fell short by a few votes of the required sixty per cent majority. By contrast, the proposal to establish a central library in the former Post Office building was decisively rejected. Whatever the respective merits of the proposals or of the campaigns which tried to obtain their adoption, the basic fact is that the people of Winnipeg want neighbourhood libraries more than they want a central library, and they want them first. The defeat of the 1960 Omnibus By-law which would

have provided funds for four branch libraries does not, I think, indicate a shift in public opinion.

So, in the ten year plan, the central library has been placed at the end. This should not be interpreted to mean that a central library is not important. For one thing, the central library must house the services which supply the branches and extension agencies, and weld them into a unified system. For another thing, the city can afford only one comprehensive collection of books and other materials in breadth and depth on a given subject. No branch or collection of branches can provide the facilities for reference and research work which are available in the central library.

Therefore, barring a radical change in Library Committee policy, the William Avenue library will have to serve as the central library for a few years more. Hence the modernization program referred to above. A mezzanine floor has been installed for more book space. The newspaper reading room has been discontinued and the space it occupied converted to a Record-Film Department. The Reference Reading Room has been moved to the second floor and to make way for it, partitions have been moved and the Children's Department transferred to the main floor. An elevator for the use of staff and public will obviate using the 36 stairs to the second floor.

Although these changes will make the Main Library more attractive and more efficient, they are not an answer to Winnipeg's need for an adequate central library. Shelving space, although adequate for the moment, will soon be crowded by the thousands of books which are needed in the central collection. Accommodation for services like cataloguing, registration, extension headquarters, is inadequate now and will become more so as the system expands. In ten years a new library will be a necessity; until it comes we will be working under a handicap, unable to give the public the service it has a right to expect.

Perhaps by that time the political background against which libraries operate will have become clearer. At the present time, with some exceptions, each municipality which provides library service in Greater Winnipeg is going it alone, but it is obvious that Winnipeg's new central library will be used by people who live all over the Metro area. It follows that the City of Winnipeg should not be expected to bear the whole burden of building

and maintaining it. Perhaps a contribution for this purpose could be made by the Metro Council as has been done in Toronto. This question of the relationship of the libraries in Metropolitan Winnipeg with each other and with the new Metro Council is one of the most urgent problems now facing the library profession. I should like to see it considered by the Manitoba Library Association, perhaps to the extent of devoting a whole meeting to it.

(November 10, 1960)

#### Librarians in the news

Miss Kay Gillespie is now in the Engineering Library at the University of Manitoba.

Mr. Arthur Millward, formerly of St. John's College Library, has left Winnipeg to enter the Novitiate of the Society of St. John the Evangelist at Bracebridge, Ont.

CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK - APRIL 16-22, 1961

Canadian Library Week is to be celebrated April 16 to 22, 1961. The Patron is The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada.

A national headquarters has been set up in Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa. The Secretary of Canadian Library Week is Mrs. Paula Shanks and mail to her should be addressed to her in Room 511, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa 4.

The Canada Council has made a grant-in-aid of \$7,000.00 and other financial support is being sought.

The slogan "Reading is the Key" has been chosen by the Canadian Library Week Council. The poster design has been requested for early in October. It is expected that once again there will be bookmarks.

Instead of the type of handbook used for the past two years, a compilation of successful ideas used by bookstores, community groups, libraries and business firms is being prepared and letters have been sent out requesting contributions. If there are any suggestions, reports, photographs, drawings, proclamations, letters, etc., which you would like to see included, please send this material to Mrs. Shanks as soon as possible. It is hoped that the booklet will be ready for press by October 15th. With the help of you all, it should be a valuable and truly Canadian publication.

The Library Press of Canada is asked to send in to Mrs. Shanks a list of all deadlines so that material will be sent to you in good time for inclusion in your publications.

Canadian Library Week public relations is being handled by a public relations expert on a part time basis.

The Canadian Library Week Council expects to appoint an experienced Library Week administrator as Director. It is hoped that if this individual is named from an organization which takes part in Canadian Library Week that this project will be considered of such importance that he or she will be allowed the necessary leave.

Additional news will be sent to you regularly. The Canadian Library Week Council expects to meet in Toronto early in October. In the absence of the Chairman in England, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Claude Aubry, will convene the meeting.

(The above was a release from Canadian Library Week Council Inc.)

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, 1959-1960

Madam President, and members of the Manitoba Library Association, the following is my report as Secretary of the Association for the year 1959-60.

Seven executive and four general meetings were held during the year. There were two resignations from the executive: Miss Joan Dawson, Chairman of Publicity and Public Relations, and Miss Cynthia Roblin, Chairman of the Programme Committee. Mr. Solomon Katz served as Chairman of Publicity and Public Relations for the year, and Mr. Jack Russell took over Miss Roblin's position in the summer.

Two special projects were undertaken as a result of resolutions passed at last year's conference. A fund was started to receive donations for encouraging interested persons to attend some accredited library school. Mr. G. E. Winter was asked to take charge of the project, and he prepared a notice explaining about this Recruitment and Scholarship Fund and asking for contributions. The notices were sent to all of the members and the response was most gratifying. A scholarship of \$100.00 has been awarded to Mr. Ilmar Roberts Strauss, now attending the University of Toronto Library School.

Miss Man Florence, President of the School Libraries Section was appointed Chairman of a committee to present a brief on school libraries to the Honourable Stewart E. McLean, Minister of Education. This brief was prepared and presented to the membership at the general meeting of the Association on February 4, 1960. It was then presented to the Minister of Education on March 30, 1960.

The Education Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jack Russell drew up a proposed course for library assistants and presented it to the members at the general meeting on May 3, 1960. The cooperation of Dr. Tweedie of the University Extension Department was greatly appreciated.

The Recruitment Committee, with Miss Eileen McFadden as Chairman, prepared a pamphlet designed to interest people in librarianship as a profession. There are still a few details to be worked out before these pamphlets are distributed.

Miss Marjorie Morley was appointed Chairman of a fact-finding committee to study certification of librarians in other provinces with a view to learning what would be best for Manitoba. This report was presented in brief to the executive and it was felt that the Manitoba Library Association should set up a number of regulations for certification of librarians in Manitoba.

Mrs. Dorothy Segal and her committee are working on the Union List of Serials which is being brought up to date.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the executive for their cooperation during the past year.

Frances Mielke,  
Secretary.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1959-1960

Bank balance forwarded from 1958-59, Current Account \$298.60

<u>Receipts (C.A.)</u>	<u>1960-61 rcpts.</u>
Membership fees \$ 307.30	\$ 4.00
Conf. exhibit fees 350.00	110.15
Conf. regn. & high tea 94.50	
Prov. govt. grant <u>75.00</u>	<u>75.00</u>
826.80	139.15
	<u>826.30</u>
Total receipts:	<u>\$ 1015.95</u>

Disbursements

Bulletin expenses	87.69	
CLA membership	25.00	
Conf. expenses:		
Program	25.86	
Mimeo & mailing	32.88	
Phone calls	6.90	
Badges	3.84	
Rental Souris hall	30.00	
High tea	56.52	
Secretarial exp:		
File cabinet	87.50	
Envelopes	12.77	
Treasurer's exp:		
Membership cards	7.77	
Stamps	3.00	
Publicity stamps	7.00	
Membership		
Card file, mimeo, stamps	9.75	
Preparing Teacher-Librarian's brief	16.50	
Flowers Miss Dafoe	16.00	
Bank operation & exchange	2.66	
Total disbursements	<u>\$431.64</u>	\$ 431.64
Net revenue over expenditure	\$395.16	\$ 584.31
Recruitment & scholarship fund (C.A.)	.	
Receipts	304.00	
Disbursements	100.00	<u>204.00</u>
Balance Current Account as of August 31, 1960:		\$ 1086.91
<u>Savings Account</u>		
Interest	500.00	
	<u>7.99</u>	<u>507.99</u>
Balance on hand Current & Savings accounts including Recruitment & Scholarship Fund:		<u>\$ 1594.90</u>

Respectfully submitted  
 'K. M. Gillespie'

LIST OF OFFICERS 1960-61

Past President	Mr. John S. Russell, St. James Public Library
President	Miss N. J. Siemens, Winnipeg Public Library
Vice-President	Miss Marjorie Morley, Provincial Librarian and Director of Library Services
Secretary	Mrs. G. A. MacMillan, St. Boniface Public Library, Norwood Section, 261 Kenny Street
Treasurer	Miss Kathleen Gillespie, Engineering Library, University of Manitoba

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Programme	Miss Love Negrych, Cataloguer, Manitoba Medical College Library
Membership	Mrs. Eleanor Riley, St. James Public Library
Legislation	
Publicity & public relations	Mr. Solomon B. Katz, Cataloguing Dept., University of Manitoba Library
Bulletin	Miss Joan Dawson, Ste. 7-100 Young
School Libraries	Presiding officer, School Libraries' Section: Mr. Ursell, 72 Braemar Ave., Norwood
Trustees	Presiding officer, Trustees' section: G. E. Winter, Norwood section, St. Boniface Library Board

THE LAST WORD

When I was asked to undertake the editorship of the Bulletin for 1960-1961, I blithely said I would be delighted to do so. Since then I have had many misgivings never having done the like before. Since some of my readers know that I have plenty of time to work on it, they undoubtedly expect it to be good. All of which is just leading up to my fervently expressed hope that I shall be able to do as well as my predecessors in the editorial chair and that I can depend on some of you to be writers as well as readers of the Bulletin during the current year.

Books noted in passing.....

- Reading Under Water: An indispensable compendium for those who like to practice their skin diving in the bathtub. Illus. with water colours.
- Frantic Fretwork: A soul-searching modern novel of life and love in a plywood factory. Princess Talking Buffalo of the Chatterly tribe, forced to go to work to support her head buffalo keeper, finds true love in the shadow of the saw.
- Hog calling for beginners: A fascinating study of hog calling, this slim volume (2007p.) explores the many facets of this age-old art. It describes in full detail the calls necessary to summon a pig and tells how and why a particular sound appeals to a hog's sensitive ear. Shouldn't be missed.