

# Bulletin



## *Manitoba Library Association*

VOL. 9 NO. 3

SEPTEMBER, 1961

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

B U L L E T I N

v. 9, no. 3 ---- September, 1961

\* \* \* \* \*

Post-Conference Number

\* \* \* \* \*

---

---

Report of the First MLA-SLA Joint Conference	
Highlights .....	1
Hannis S. Smith .....	3
Recommendations .....	10
Trustees' Meeting .....	16
Elizabeth Dafoe Memorial Plaque - David W. Foley ...	15
Scholarships and Bursaries .....	16
Notice of Annual Meeting .....	16
Union List of Serials in Manitoba Libraries .....	2

---

---

The Bulletin is published quarterly by  
the Association and is free to members.  
Membership fee, Greater Winnipeg: \$2.00  
outside Greater Winnipeg: \$1.00  
Subscription fee to non-members: \$2.00

EDITOR: JANET MACDONALD

## MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

MAY 26th &amp; 27th, 1961 IN REGINA

---

---

**H I G H L I G H T S**

The first joint conference of the Manitoba Library Association and the Saskatchewan Library Association held at Saskatchewan House, Regina, began unofficially Friday, May 26th with a buffet dinner given by the Regina Public Library Board. Some 137 delegates and visitors welcomed this opportunity to get acquainted and renew old friendships in a relaxed atmosphere engendered by informality and the spaciousness of the former residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the province. Mr. Pollard, Chairman of the Regina board, introduced the Hon. Stewart McLean, Minister of Education for Manitoba, who brought greetings from his government, and Alderman L. Sherman, who welcomed us on behalf of the city of Regina. Letters and telegrams wishing the joint conference well were received from Elizabeth Morton, Neal Harlow, Grace Crooks (Orillia, Ontario librarian), Isabel Cummings (until this year, a member of the National Library Advisory Council), Vi Parker and Mona Martin who were attending a Special Libraries conference in California, and the American Library Association. Mrs. Harold Moore read greetings from Mr. Greville Winter, chairman of the Trustees Section, Manitoba Library Association.

The conference was officially opened the following morning by Miss Nettie Siemens, President of the Manitoba Library Association.

In his opening address, Mr. Hannis Smith, Director of Libraries for Minnesota outlined his government's State grant-in-aid program for public libraries. During his experience in implementing the fund he found that small libraries were the first to feel the need for regional or county organization in order to give better service. Although co-operation could be achieved in so many ways that the framework making such co-operation possible must be flexible, a library board (or as in Canada's probable situation, a national association) applying for federal aid should present a definite plan detailing what it is going to do.

Both in his opening address, and later in the morning in his remarks to groups, Mr. Smith emphasized the view that official standards should begin with general principles. On this foundation, needed services can be detailed, and their financial needs estimated. The revised American Library Association standards, he feels, carry out this approach well, allowing periodic revision of costs per capita without affecting the basic standards. He discussed and justified "lobbying" and clearly felt that it was the duty of libraries to keep the public and their government informed of library needs. Under the present-day barrage of publicity of all kinds for all purposes, he said, people tend to ignore what is not perpetually brought to their attention. Publicity, then should take many forms, and should be "constant and constantly renewed".

After an adjournment for coffee and doughnuts separate discussion groups were formed and continued until noon. Many of the delegates elected to carry their Smorgasbord luncheon out-of-doors on the lawn, returning gratefully to the coolness of the meeting rooms. Mr. Smith was "on call" and his comments were extremely helpful especially to the Trustees meeting and the Public Libraries section. The group display of books available from the Co-operative Book Centre caught many an eye at this time and throughout the conference.

At 3:30 p.m. the delegates assembled in the ballroom where the chairman and recorders of the various groups reported on their discussions and recommendations. Mr. John Archer, librarian of the Saskatchewan Legislature speaking for all librarians and trustees, expressed a deep sense of personal loss at the recent death of James L. Wood, who had been Librarian of Saskatoon Public Library. Miss Donalda Putnam, President of the Saskatchewan Library Association was unfortunately suffering from a touch of laryngitis so Miss Siemens again took the chair. Father John J. Le Pine, S.J. extended an invitation to the conference on behalf of the Regina Library Association to attend a coffee party at Regina College after the closing dinner. It was agreed that the recommendations presented should be forwarded to the appropriate committees of CLA-ACB in time for their conference in St. Andrews, and the formation of a Trustees' Section in the Saskatchewan Library Association was referred to that Association for consideration. In conclusion, Miss Siemens commended the groups on their hard work and the business-like fashion in which the meetings had been conducted.

The conference ended with a dinner in the Hotel Saskatchewan Saturday evening. Education Minister A. E. Blakeney welcomed the delegates on behalf of the provincial government and congratulated all present on the success of their meeting. In his witty and lucid postprandial address, Mr. Smith surveyed some of the common interests and problems of Minnesota and the Canadian prairie. He emphasized the need for retaining an overall view of library services in relation to their individual "climates" -- their legal or regulatory situation, their social significance and financial footing, and of course their staff and governing bodies. He concurred strongly with the Special Libraries report in that long-range planning must keep their special collections in mind, and such collections must be made known to potential users. In agreeing that the desire on the part of School Libraries for standards is sound, he re-emphasized that public and school libraries are not competitive, but mutually reinforcing. He then called attention to a study in the U.S. of library functions at State level being financed by a Carnegie grant, which promises to be very objective and should be helpful to Canadian Government Libraries. He congratulated the University and College group on wisely viewing academic and research libraries as a "national resource" and felt this might be an argument for federal aid. He also mentioned their central place in recruiting for the whole profession. With reference to Public Libraries he again stressed the point that standards should not be detailed too exactly. Mr. Smith expressed disagreement with the common public excuse that we cannot afford libraries while we are struggling to pay for roads, sewers and schools. On the contrary, he said, all these needed services should grow together, none having to wait. The public Library is frequently the only available means for continuing education and has become an essential part of the instructional pattern.

Mr. Smith expressed the appreciation of all the visitors for the excellent facilities and boundless hospitality afforded the conference. All present agreed that the day had been well spent, and looked forward to other such mutually profitable meetings in the future.

--- The Editor

---

THE UNION LIST OF SERIALS IN MANITOBA LIBRARIES

The union list is now ready and will be available at the Annual Meeting (October 14) or from Mrs. Percy Segal, University of Manitoba Library, at a cost of \$3.00 per copy.

---

Hannis S. Smith  
Director of Libraries  
Department of Education  
State of Minnesota

The Minnesota State grant-in-aid program was passed by the legislature in the 1957 session. Behind it lies a long exciting story which was presented here last year in shortened form by Robert H. Rohlf, the legislative representative who gave his service to the Minnesota Library Association during the work for passage of the bill. Mr. Rohlf wrote a more detailed story on the legislative activity leading up to successful passage of the act which was published in Minnesota Libraries, June 1957.

#### BACKGROUND

State grants-in-aid to public libraries had been discussed in Minnesota for many years. The current program can, I think, be dated from the passage of legislation providing for a survey of public library service by the Legislative Research Committee in 1949-50 and Marjorie Beal's subsequent analysis and recommendations based on the survey report. This was published in 1951. Both of these activities and the documents which they produced resulted from the efforts of the Minnesota Library Association with the cooperation of the Library Division of the State Department of Education.

The basic "findings" (which were, as in so many cases, already known by informed library people) were as follows:

1. Almost all of the unserved people in the state were in rural areas, and most of the inadequately served people were in rural areas, small towns, and villages.
2. The solution to the problem of organizing adequate service for these people could be found by analyzing and applying the idea of regional or multi-county library systems;
3. If such libraries were to be established successfully, there would have to be some form of grants to do so;
4. In many areas where the tax base per capita is low, some form of State financial aid would be necessary for adequate service to continue.

These are still the basic facts governing public library development in Minnesota.

In 1955 the Minnesota Library Association sponsored a State-aid bill which would have provided establishment grants and other aids for county and regional libraries and aid in the form of books for small rural library systems. This bill was printed in Minnesota Libraries, March 1955. It appears to have been universally regarded as too complicated and was lost in the shuffle at the close of the legislature.

After the failure of the 1955 bill, the Minnesota Library Association began its plans for another bill to be presented in 1957. Robert H. Rohlf was appointed legislative chairman and immediately went to work on plans for passage. At the same time work was begun on the desired provisions of the bill, which

would have the same intent as the 1955 bill but would be considerably simplified. Mr. Rohlf, working with Emily L. Mayne, Supervisor of Extension in the Library Division, presented the ideas at every district meeting throughout the State, getting a consensus on the provisions of the proposed bill and at the same time informing a number of legislators. They were all invited to these meetings, and some came.

While all candidates for the legislature were kept informed about the coming State-aid proposal, as soon as the election was over more concentrated work began on those who had been elected. Excellent sponsors were secured, including influential members of the committees which would hear the bill. The amount of hard work by all concerned cannot be estimated, but it was tremendous. The successful passage of this legislation was the result of Mr. Rohlf's political acumen and hard work, the full support of the Minnesota Library Association and the extremely valuable support of such organizations as the State Parent Teacher Association, the Federated Women's Club, the farm organizations, labor groups, the State Association of County Commissioners, and many others.

The work was greatly facilitated by the full cooperation given by the large public libraries which would not be directly benefited. Glenn M. Lewis, librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was most generous in allowing Mr. Rohlf time for his activities in working with the legislature. Erana M. Stadler, then President of MLA, deserves a special mention, as do many others whose names cannot be listed here. The passage of the Library Services Act in 1956 was also a helpful factor.

#### PRINCIPLES INCORPORATED IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES STATE-AID ACT

The Act which became law was agreed upon by both houses on the last day of the regular session but was not actually passed until the one-day special session. It was incorporated in the Biennial budget bill of the State Department of Education, thereby becoming a continuing line item in the Department's budget. While this may not be the most important principle in the Act from the point of view of library operations, it is extremely important in recurring budget requests.

The Act as passed is a compromise. The first compromise came in the initial stages of drafting, and others were added by the legislature. However, the basic principles involved are these:

1. Aid should be available only to rural library systems of a satisfactory size.
2. An initial local financial support should be provided before an area qualifies for aid.
3. Aid funds should be granted on the basis of a definite plan for local library establishment and development.
4. Such a plan should be both practical and economical.
5. Grants should be subject to conditions determined by the state Board of Education.
6. It should be possible to coordinate the State-aid program with the State Plan under the Library Services Act, and there should be specific legislative action permitting Minnesota's participation in LSA, in addition to the general statute already on the books.

7. An allowance should be made for administrative costs in the library División.

Let us now look at these principles singly, considering them not only from the standpoint of library principles, but also from that of administration.

1. Satisfactory size:

The Act defines a rural public library as follows: "A public library serving 20,000 or more persons in a rural area, or serving less than 20,000 with the approval of the Commissioner of Education."

Our ALA national standards suggest a much larger population than this but this figure is a realistic compromise which we thought could pass the Legislature. At the time we were discussing this, we had not heard of what Dr. Robert D. Leigh calls the "principle of gradualism" but this provision certainly incorporates it. The "or less" provision was inserted by the Legislature and has been useful, both positively and negatively.

The wording is a definite protection against the proliferation of exceedingly small local units which in many cases provide a major stumbling block to the development of larger systems in the counties where they are located. These small units are not eligible for aid. We had existing libraries which could -- and later did -- qualify for aid under this provision.

2. Initial financial support:

This is a key provision and one which we debated at length. In some areas of this country, the use of "demonstrations" to get library service started has been quite successful in establishing permanent county libraries, their continuation funds coming from local taxes. However, insofar as we knew in 1956, the "demonstration" idea had not yet produced a permanent regional library.

This was drafted long before LSA went into operation. Since it was our basic intention to establish regional systems of library service on a multi-county legal basis, we decided that the way to accomplish this was to require the legal establishment of the library system and a minimum level of support by all counties concerned.

While we, who administer the Act, were completely convinced of the validity of this principle, no one realized more clearly that it was upon this principle that the whole program could flounder. The simple question, "What if nobody takes us up on this?" (like the ghost of Anne Boleyn, but with my head "underneaf her arm"), haunted me for some time. Since we have had takers, we are naturally delighted with this provision. But some may feel that it places entirely too heavy a strain on the work of the State library agency to risk it. We did risk it and are relieved that it has worked.

3. A definite plan:

This provision is invaluable. The library board which applies for aid must have a plan detailing what it is going to do. Our initial (or first establishment) grants frequently state these things rather generally, but always in sufficient detail for us to be able to say -- "You are committed to this in your plan." It puts a "supervisory" tool in the hands of the Library División, enabling us to satisfy easily such requirements in LSA.

4. Requiring that the plan be practical and economical:

These words were not designed primarily to satisfy the legislature. They probably had a reassuring effect, but they were primarily to enable the administering department to overrule plans which the localities would be unable to support in the future.

5. Grant conditions determined by the administering department:

This is the provision which permits the establishment of minimum standards, the incorporation of LSA requirements, and other administrative matters in the operation of the Act.

6. Coordination with LSA:

Legislation was needed to confirm permanent Minnesota participation in LSA. It was envisioned that any part of the appropriation for State aid could be used to match LSA funds as needed. This part is all to the good, but it may have given the legislature the idea of including at the last minute the provision that we could use only so much of the appropriation as was matched by Federal funds. This resulted in our losing about \$23,000 of the \$150,000 for Fiscal 1958, and over \$100,000 of the \$250,000 for Fiscal 1959.

7. Administrative costs:

The 10% for administration was designed to assure money for this purpose outside that appropriated to the State Library agency for its regular operation. The legislature is going to take this into consideration in making its regular appropriation, so it was beneficial only during the first two years. However, this was the time it was needed most, since the budget requests from the State Board for the Library Division for the 1957-58 biennium had not included provision for such funds.

SUMMARY

The drafters and supporters of this library aid legislation intended to provide grants-in-aid to stimulate the development of rural library services in Minnesota through the establishment of multi-county (or regional) systems. Since the program established through its passage has resulted in two such systems and a third now in the negotiating state, and has caused the establishment of three single county libraries (which at present have no qualified neighbors with which to join), I believe that the principles are proving to be sound.

Why was such a program important and necessary to public library development in Minnesota? This State had considerable success with the establishment of county libraries as a result of WPA demonstrations in the early 1940's. At least seven counties established county-wide library service as a result of this activity. There had been a few counties with some form of county-wide service prior to that period: Hennepin County Library, our largest and oldest, was established in 1921. After World War II, there was a small flurry of county library establishment, the most recent results being the Kandiyohi County Library (1946) and the Clay County Library (1948).

It was believed that the incentive of grants-in-aid would rekindle popular interest in rural library development, and at the same time make it possible to further the regional library idea, an idea old in library thinking but new to the public at large.

The validity of this belief has been confirmed. Since the institution of the State-aid program, which is completely coordinated with the LSA plan, thirteen county-wide library campaigns have been conducted in Minnesota. Eight have been successful in establishing county-wide systems five of which are associated with regional libraries. Four campaigns have resulted in unfavorable popular votes at the library election, and one campaign is presently "tabled," being held for subsequent action. We can already point proudly to the fact that library support in these new areas has been increasing far more rapidly than under our earlier county systems.

If the program can be said to have a weakness it is that we are not permitted to spend these aid funds on needy areas where the counties have not made the necessary local effort to qualify. The legislative program adopted by the Minnesota Library Association in 1959 contains an item which would remove the concern that such an area would be unable to support a library system in the future. But even this program requires local support before qualification for the proposed equalizing aid.

-----

DISCUSSION

- Q. What are the percentages for State and local shares?
  - A. There is no formula. The locality must appropriate one-half of the maximum mill levy. The area must be self-supporting at two mills at the end of three years.
- Q. What proposals are there for changing the legislation in the future?
  - A. Would like to add a provision for continuing aid in addition to our present establishment grant legislation. If maximum tax levy of 2 mills does not produce \$1.25 per capita, the State would like to be authorized to make up the difference. This would triple the present amount for State-aid.

-----

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT IN MINNESOTA UNDER THE FEDERAL-STATE AID PROGRAM

The money:

Minnesota has received a total of over \$600,000 in federal funds in 5 years. The Minnesota legislature has provided rural library aid funds to a total of nearly \$500,000 in the last four years to match the federal funds. The additional state funds required to match the above mentioned federal amounts have come from the regular operating budget of the Library Extension section of the Library Division, Department of Education.

How the money has been used:

Approximately \$200,000 of the federal funds have been spent on the Library Extension section at state level, for: 2 bookmobiles, about 20,000 books, bookmobile demonstrations, travel in developing and supervising the program as required by federal regulations, and in publishing informational materials to explain the program to local areas interested in development.

The balance, over \$800,000 has been granted to county and regional libraries for the establishment or improvement of services.

What the aid money has accomplished:

Summary:

The program has netted the following results in 4 years (the first year there were no aid funds, and we were just "tooling up" on that first \$40,000 of federal funds):

Helped establish three regional libraries which serve seven counties and three single county libraries; and improved service in eight other counties.

Added over 100,000 books, plus nearly 150 16mm sound films, to the collections of public libraries (plus magazines, pamphlets, phonograph recordings, etc.)

Added 10 bookmobiles to rural library service in Minnesota.

Added eight new counties to those in Minnesota which provide funds to support public library service.

Added over half a million to the circulation of books in rural Minnesota.

1958: The establishment of the Anoka County Library, which serves over 58,000 people in that county, has a collection of over 30,000 volumes built from none in 1958, operates branch libraries in Coon Rapids, the Lexington-Circle Pines area, and in Frindley; and operates a bookmobile. In 1960, this library circulated 166,000 books. Its headquarters is in a rented building in Spring Lake Park. It does not serve the cities of Anoka and Columbia Heights which maintain separate public libraries. The smaller grants which went to earlier established libraries which had previously had no state aid to help get started provided extra books to all eight counties, helped establish local community branch libraries for some, and helped three counties purchase bookmobiles.

1959: (1) Helped the establishment of the Dakota-Scott Regional Library which serves 78,000 in the two named counties. This library system has a headquarters in a rented building in West St. Paul, operates two bookmobiles over the rural area, maintains six branches (three were formerly separate public libraries -- Hastings, Farmington, Belle Plaine) of which the three in New Prague, Jordan and Shakopee are new libraries in communities which did not have local libraries before the system was established. This library system has built up a collection of nearly 40,000 volumes -- from zero in 1959 -- and last year circulated over 250,000 books. The Dakota County Commissioners recently voted to allocate \$75,000 of the county building fund to erect a headquarters building. The village of New Prague is in the midst of a movement to build better quarters for their local community library, which is now crowded. It does not serve South St. Paul which has its public library, separate from the Regional.

(2) Helped the establishment of the East Central Regional Library which serves 43,000 people in Isanti, Mille Lacs and Pine Counties. It operates a bookmobile and four branches (the Sandstone and Hinckley Public Libraries joined the system -- only Pine City's library remained separate) of which the two in Princeton and Milaca are new. It also operates a sub-branch or station at Askov. The headquarters is in a new building in Cambridge

built by Isanti County and the Village of Cambridge to house the regional headquarters. Circulation from this library was nearly 100,000 books in 1960.

This year, the University of Minnesota is conducting a study of the service potential of the East Central Regional Library under a contract with the Regional Library Board.

(3) Helped with the establishment of the Polk County Library which serves 36,000 people, and included the Crookston, McIntosh and Fosston public libraries. The headquarters is at Crookston; McIntosh and Fosston are now branches, and the Library has established new libraries at East Grand Forks and Climax where there had not been public libraries before. The people of East Grand Forks are voting soon on a bond issue to erect a nice new building to house their library which is now in rented rooms in the Masonic building. This county has acquired a bookmobile, equipment and many books with aid funds.

(4) Continued with aiding the establishment of the Anoka County Library.

1960: (1) Helped with the establishment of the Chippewa County Library which serves about 16,000 people. Has headquarters in Montevideo and branches in Clara City and Maynard (all were separate public libraries before). Operates a bookmobile. This library is still just getting started well, is busy adding new books and use is beginning to go up rapidly.

(2) Continued with aiding establishment in the two regional libraries and the Anoka County Library.

1961: (1) Is continuing helping the regional libraries. Anoka County Library is now fully county supported.

(2) Will grant substantial aids to the new regional library being formed by joining Norman County (which acted to establish service and provide funds in February of this year) with Clay County under an agreement with the Moorhead Public Library, which will manage the regional library system. The agreement creating this new region will be acted upon by County Commissioners of the two counties at their April meetings.

Summary table: Counties which have provided 1-mill or more and received grants to county or regional library which serves them, and amount of money received:

New Libraries:	Anoka County Library	\$120,000
	Dakota-Scott Regional Library	\$180,000
	East Central Regional Library (Isanti, Pine, Mille Lacs)	\$160,000
	Polk County Library	\$ 55,000
	Chippewa County Library	\$ 50,000
	New Region (1961)	\$ 72,000
Older County Libraries:	Blue Earth County Library	\$ 17,900
	Clay County Library	\$ 15,350
	Kandiyohi County Library	\$ 30,886
	Koochiching County Library	\$ 7,550
	Martin County Library	\$ 8,750
	Nobles County Library	\$ 17,830
	Stearns County Library	\$ 16,200
	Waseca County Library	\$ 16,000

- 10

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JOINT CONFERENCE,  
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS,  
MAY 26th & 27th, 1961 IN REGINA

(BASED ON THE JOINT SURVEY OF LIBRARY  
RESOURCES IN THE TWO PROVINCES)

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Chairman -- Miss Kay Gillespie, M.L.A.  
Recorder -- Miss Ruth Murray

1. that the Canadian Library Association undertake the establishment of standards of service for academic libraries.
2. that the responsibility for establishing standards be undertaken by the appropriate section of the Canadian Library Association which presumably would be the Research Libraries section.
3. that the Canadian Library Association be asked to change the name of the Research Libraries section in order to make clear that it includes academic libraries.
4. It is understood that the Canadian Universities Foundation is preparing to make a survey of academic library resources in Canada. We recommend that the Canadian Library Association through the Research Libraries section establish liason with the Canadian Universities Foundation on this project.
5. We believe that strong academic and research libraries are an important national resource and give service extending far beyond their immediate constituencies. We recommend that the Canadian government be encouraged to strengthen these libraries by further developing the national library as an agency for co-ordination and leadership.

GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

Chairman -- Mr. John Archer, S.L.A.  
Recorder -- Miss Marjorie Morley, M.L.A.

It is a pleasure to report on this heart-warming topic -- though we have had the temerity to begin without knowing where to end. This report is part of a joint survey of library resources in the two provinces, a survey which undoubtedly will have something to say about standards and levels of service. It would be an interesting exercise to attempt to ascertain the standard of service in the legislative libraries -- but it is not one which we propose to tackle.

There are not sufficient points of reference in the realm of government libraries in Canada to make for general standards. The salary ranges for librarians reflect salaries paid elsewhere but they also reflect the competition of other civil service pay scales. While the nomenclature differs widely the ratio of professional staff to clerical staff in the Manitoba and the Saskatchewan legislative libraries is about one to one. And if the regular budget is considered the percentage committed to salaries is just over 65 percent in Manitoba and somewhat higher in Saskatchewan. But all legislative libraries do not set out to do the same things -- and certainly they do not intend to be like other government libraries -- and one cannot compare the adequacy of service without understanding these factors.

A casual comparison of the formal structure and machinery of the Legislative Library in each of the two provinces will show apparent differences in origin, purpose and role. The Department of the Legislative Library of Manitoba is set up under an Act of the Legislature and must report to a Minister. The Legislative Library of Saskatchewan operates under the Standing Orders, is responsible to the Speaker, or, in his absence, the President of the Council, and reports to the Legislature. The Manitoba Library is responsible for Archives, but not for public records until these have been scheduled for retention by the Archives. The Librarian or his nominee is a member of the documents committee which schedules public records for retention or disposal. The Saskatchewan library is not responsible for Archives as there is a separate agency for that purpose, but the Legislative Librarian is a member of the Public Documents Committee dealing with the scheduling of documents before these go to the Archives. Saskatchewan has an Archives Board, Manitoba does not. Manitoba gives its library authority, through legislation, to participate in the creation and promotion of public library service in the province, and the staff has the responsibility, in an informal way, for the stimulation and organization of regional libraries. Saskatchewan has set up a separate agency, the Provincial Library, to accomplish these ends -- though for a period these functions were combined under the administration of the Legislative Librarian. The Manitoba library has money voted for the administration of departmental libraries while the Saskatchewan library has one professional staff member to give advice and aid to those in charge of departmental collections.

A closer study of the actual functioning of each library serves to show how like these two libraries are. Manitoba has an Archivist on staff but the Archives are pretty well autonomous within the library. In Saskatchewan, the Archives are quite separate from the Library but Archives personnel occupy Library quarters and two of the Library staff work on archival projects in the Archives Division of the Library. The Manitoba Library has on staff 4 librarians, 1 archivist, 2 technical assistants and 4 clericals with one clerical doing 1/2 day in Archives. The Saskatchewan Library has on staff 5 librarians, 1 archives assistant, 5 clericals and 1 temporary clerical. Each library is supported by an annual appropriation passed by vote of the Assembly. For the year ending March 31, 1961, Manitoba voted \$61,070 for the Library -- Saskatchewan voted \$61,500. Manitoba voted rather more for departmental libraries than did Saskatchewan but the latter voted considerably more for Archives than did Manitoba.

The resources and the annual accessions of the two libraries are remarkably alike though Manitoba, the older library, has a much larger document and pamphlet collection. In December, 1960, Manitoba had nearly 69,000 books, nearly 300 catalogued maps, more than 540,000 documents and pamphlets and a fine collection of Manitoba newspapers. During that year the Library accessioned 712 books, 21,429 documents and pamphlets, 277 maps. The Library subscribed to 143 newspapers and to 321 periodicals exclusive of government serials. In December, 1960, Saskatchewan had about the same number of books, 530 catalogued maps, more than 200,000 documents and pamphlets, and a representative collection of Saskatchewan newspapers. During the year the Library accessioned 930 books, nearly 13,000 documents and pamphlets, 193 maps. The Library subscribed to 191 newspapers and to 380 periodicals exclusive of government serials. The Manitoba Library is particularly strong in provincial history, has a good general collection of non-fiction, some Canadian fiction, with emphasis on Manitoba writers. It is a depository for United States government documents, U.N. documents and has a good collection of Canadian federal and provincial and commonwealth documents. It has a collection of manuscripts dealing with provincial history and an excellent historic photograph collection. The Saskatchewan Library is strong in history with emphasis on Saskatchewan local history, has a good

general collection of non-fiction, some general and some Canadian fiction and a fine law collection. It is a partial depository for United States documents and U.N. documents and has a good collection of Canadian and Commonwealth documents and a strong collection of Territorial documents. It, too, has a collection of manuscripts dealing with provincial history and an excellent historical photograph collection.

When one considers the government libraries in the departments he is again struck by the parallel growth of services in each province. Each province has a library staffed with professional staff in the public health field and the Department in each case spends upwards of \$14,000 per year on the Library. Manitoba has Library collections in Agriculture, Education, and Teachers College. Saskatchewan has library collections in Agriculture, Co-operation, Natural Resources, Community Planning. Saskatchewan emphasizes school libraries and the Department of Education has a Supervisor of School Libraries on staff. Teachers Colleges have qualified librarians in charge. A fully functioning Legislative Library has obviated the need for large general reference collections in the departments, and the departments, and agencies have developed specialized working conditions. The collections in the Budget Bureau and the Economic Advisory and Planning Board of Saskatchewan are prime examples of this development. In each province the Legislative Library gives aid and advice to departments wishing to organize or amalgamate their library collections, and Saskatchewan actually has a qualified librarian on staff to assist departments. In Manitoba, the Library has advised a recently re-organized Agriculture Library. Professional assistance is given whenever requested.

We really do not know what measuring device one might use to measure the adequacy of government libraries in the two provinces. The efficiency and scope of departmental libraires depend largely on the vitality of the respective Legislative Library staff. If the staff in either Legislative Library were to do only those things required by act or order -- the work week would be short. But each institution has entered allied fields, by invitation or direction, and has vitalized these fields and added new services. The concern with archives, public records, government documents, microfilming, local histories, historical societies and historical research, in addition to the traditional services supplied, show each library to be doing a good job, a full job and a necessary job. Neither library is in competition with public libraries, university libraries or special, government, business or industrial libraries. Each library is a part of the library world. The legislative libraries of Manitoba and Saskatchewan are, we think, good libraries by any measure. Their standards are high professional standards; their resources are basic resources; their role is an essential role.

It is to the credit of each library and of the public authority responsible, that the scope of each has widened from the minimum role of serving Members of the Legislature and public officials to include the greater challenge of serving needs in the fields of administration, research and scholarship generally.

The group notes that many similarities in the historical development of the legislative libraries of both provinces. The group, also notes the marked increase in duties accepted by each agency not formally defined. Specifically the group suggests that in Manitoba the responsibility of the Provincial Librarian towards regional library development needs definition whilst in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan the responsibilities of the Legislative Librarians for the departmental libraries need formalizing. The group favours the placing of responsibility for the purchasing of library materials, processing of materials and disposal of duplicate material directly under the central authority. In all departments where the size and importance of the library warrants the engaging of professional help, the group feels that the librarian engaged should be on the staff of this central library.

Chairman -- Miss Adrienne Llewellyn, S.L.A.  
Recorder -- Miss Margaret Ashley, M.L.A.

Canadian Library Association Standards

It is recommended that the Canadian Library Association be urged to revise as speedily as possible the standards for public library service in Canada, keeping in mind the changing economic situation. It is suggested that, in so doing, consideration be given to the basis adopted in the recent revision of the American Library Association standards.

Publicity

It is recommended that publicity for library services be constant and constantly renewed; that it be carried on at all levels, local, provincial, national and international; that there be more publicity and more co-ordination of publicity for libraries and for books (which may be understood to include other materials). It is also recommended that libraries and library associations keep government bodies at all levels informed of library services and needs with a view to obtaining better library legislation.

Financial Support

It is recommended that, to supplement local and provincial financial support of libraries, attention be given to exploring the possibilities of obtaining federal aid.

Cooperation

It is recommended that library associations, library boards, and librarians explore all avenues of cooperation, including:

1. Centralized cataloguing.
2. Centralized book purchasing and selection.
3. Subject specialization by individual libraries (including non-book materials) to which collections other libraries might have access through interloans.
4. Further education of librarians and library workers through workshops, institutes, etc.
5. The contract system of cooperation between librarians.
6. The setting up of union catalogues.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Chairman -- Miss Lyle Evans, S.L.A.  
Recorder -- Miss A. L. Florence, M.L.A.

Since the school library exists to implement the teaching programme of the school, all school libraries should carry on a programme of reading and reading guidance, guidance in listening and viewing, reference and research, instruction in the use of the library, personal and social guidance, and the training of student assistants.

To carry out this programme the group decided that the following facilities are needed:

1. STANDARDS

It is recommended that the first project of the new Canadian School Library Association be the formulation of Standards for Canadian School Libraries.

2. GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

It is recommended that:

1. At least one provincial supervisor be appointed by every Department of Education in Canada.
2. There be at least one full-time trained school librarian in each school division or unit in each province, in each collegiate and in each composite high school and junior high school.
3. All larger centres of population appoint city supervisors of school libraries.

3. STAFF

It is recommended that:

1. All school librarians be required to have both teacher and library training.
2. Teacher Training Colleges or Faculties of Education in each province provide a laboratory school library.
3. The Colleges or Faculties of Education in each province provide for undergraduate training in school librarianship.

4. QUARTERS

It is recommended that:

1. Adequate central libraries be provided in all elementary and secondary schools.
2. A suitable work room be provided for every school library.
3. No school library should be planned without consultation with the administrator, architect and school librarian or supervisor.

5. FINANCE

It is recommended that all Departments of Education make a capital grant for the provision of an adequate central library in every school.

6. MATERIALS

It is recommended that:

1. A minimum book stock objective in the school library should be ten books per student.
2. Additional funds be provided for text books, periodicals, pamphlets and audio-visual materials.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Chairman -- Miss Ruth Bugey, M.L.A.  
Recorder -- Miss Betty Carnie, S.L.A.

Surveys undertaken by the Provincial Association in Manitoba and Saskatchewan this year reveal that several specialized collections exist in the two provinces, some of them quite extensive. Subject fields represented are law, medicine, social welfare, business and economics, science and technology, journalism and Canadiana.

No definite standards exist for special libraries which can be used as a measuring stick to judge their present performance or to recommend improved services. It is therefore more important to acquaint librarians, prospective librarians and employers with the existence and nature of special libraries.

This group recommends that information on opportunities in special library work be included in all recruitment material. We also commend the recent issue of the Canadian Library Association Bulletin devoted to special librarianship. Young people with special interests or abilities should be made aware of the increasing demand for librarians with subject specialization and library training. The well qualified librarian is best equipped to convince management of the importance of the library in the organization and to gain professional status for the special librarian.

The recent survey has brought to light a number of special libraries and collections which were not widely known. This survey should be expanded to show more complete resources in all subject fields. The need for co-operation among the existing special libraries is also apparent. This co-operation could be fostered by such projects as interlibrary loan agreements and union lists of serials.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE ELIZABETH DAFOE LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL PLAQUE

On Convocation Day, May 25, 1961, the University of Manitoba paid signal honour to the memory of the late Elizabeth Dafoe, who had been a member of the University Library staff from the time of her graduation from library school in 1925, and Librarian from 1938 until her death on April 25, 1960.

At a special ceremony on the steps of the library building the Chancellor of the University, Mr. Justice Samuel Freedman, spoke briefly but movingly of Miss Dafoe as a personal friend, as well as the University Librarian. He then offically named the building the Elizabeth Dafoe Library. The name is inscribed in aluminum Roman letters on the stone parapet in front of the building.

A few moments later a second ceremony was performed in the front entrance lobby of the building. The President of the University, Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, introduced Miss Mary Dafoe, sister of Miss Elizabeth Dafoe, who unveiled a large bronze plaque bearing in a medallion a bas-relief portrait. The plaque, which was designed and executed by the prominent local sculptor, Mr. Leo Mol, is inscribed "Elizabeth Dafoe, Librarian 1937-1960. The Library which she planned and loved is her memorial."

Present on this occasion, besides the Chancellor, the President, and Miss Mary Dafoe, were the Hon. Errick F. Willis, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, members of Miss Dafoe's family, many members of the University staff, of the Manitoba Library Association, and other friends of Miss Dafoe and of the Library. Miss Nettie Siemens as President represented the Manitoba Library Association, and Mr. John Russell offically represented the Canadian Library Association.

Elizabeth Dafoe was known and respected as a leader in her profession, and as a warm and friendly person, throughout the province of Manitoba and throughout the North American library world. It is fitting that the University she served has chosen to dedicate her library as a permanent monument to her memory.

-- David W. Foley, Chief Librarian,  
The University of Manitoba.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES' MEETING

The meeting was conducted by the Manitoba Library Association with Mrs. Harold Robson in the chair. She gave a short history of the Trustees' Section of the Manitoba Library Association, outlining the advantages to be gained by the formation of a separate body within the larger framework of the provincial association. A committee was set up to study the possibility of having a Trustees' Section in the Saskatchewan Library Association. Discussion of government grants revealed that problems in Manitoba and Saskatchewan varied only in degree, and the general opinion was in favour of larger grants to libraries. Comparison of the rural library situation in the two provinces evoked the general aim of "more and better regional libraries". Mrs. C. D. O'Gorman of Fort Garry commenting on the need for trained library workers, reported that a six week course had been offered by the Manitoba Library Association during the summer of 1961 for library assistants in Manitoba. Unfortunately too few applications were received and the course had to be cancelled. Saskatchewan trustees expressed interest in such a case and, had they known of it, would like to have participated. Mr. A. T. Little of Regina Public Library spoke strongly in favour of membership in the Trustees' Section of CLA - ACB. Mrs. Robson expressed the thanks of the Manitoba Library Association trustees for all they had gained through the fellowship of the joint meeting.

-- The Editor

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES, FALL, 1961

The Manitoba Department of Education, under its Post Graduate Bursary plan, has awarded bursaries for study in Library Science to the following candidates:

- Joan E. Hodnett.....\$500
- Merlyn MacLean.....\$500
- Henry John Skynner.....\$1,000
- Jan Witold Weryko.....\$200  
(rejected when accepted new position)

The Manitoba Library Association scholarships have been awarded to the following two candidates:

- Joan E. Hodnett.....\$100
- Henry John Skynner.....\$100

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

\*\*\*\*\*

- DATE: ..... Saturday, October 14, 1961
- PLACE: ..... Marlborough Hotel, Winnipeg
- TIME: ..... 6:15 p.m.
- TICKETS: \$2.75 per person, obtainable at the door
- TRUSTEES SECTION will meet Saturday, October 14th  
at 2:30 p.m. at the Marlborough Hotel.

The Association is reminded that the Annual Meeting ONLY will follow this dinner. The Conference for 1961 took the form of a joint Saskatchewan-Manitoba two-day Conference in Regina, May 26 and 27 (see preceding pages for report).

This is the 25th Anniversary of the Association, so come out and help celebrate