

**MANITOBA
LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN**

**VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2
MARCH 1976**

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INSIDE

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Donna McKillop
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SECRETARY

Mrs. E. Macmillan

The Bulletin is published quarterly under the auspices of the Manitoba Library Association Public Relations Committee.

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EDITORIAL

This issue of the Bulletin highlights the work of public libraries in the province. Two encouraging developments in the field of public libraries which we report on are the establishment of the Parkland Library project and the opening of The Ros Library. A stimulating description of the community information centre is also a challenge to public librarians to become involved in providing this type of outreach service. Another article describes some imaginative summer projects for those working with children in the public library and it is hoped that other librarians will respond with projects and ideas they have tried. On a less optimistic note is the interview with Brian Dale, Chief Librarian of the Edmonton Public Library who describes the inadequacy of the library's collection and the ways in which he and his staff are working to improve it. The Editors hope that these articles will generate comment from librarians and open the way for an exchange, via the Bulletin, of shared problems and possible solutions.

This issue also features the work of library associations in the province, beginning with a survey of the early history of the Manitoba Library Association and ending with an account of a joint meeting of the executive of the four provincial library associations, MLA, MSLAVA, MALT and MLTA, held in January in Morden, Manitoba. In the past these associations have worked together profitably (e.g. the recent "Libraries in Crisis" campaign) and we see a continuing exchange of ideas between these organizations as a positive step toward the improvement of library service in the province. In this regard, the possibility of all the associations joining forces to sponsor a large conference to be held in Winnipeg in 1977 has been discussed.

In planning the workshops and seminars for such conferences and general meetings, however, the executive of MLA requires the help and the ideas of the membership at large. We encourage you to let us and the executive know what topics you feel are of most interest and concern to you as a librarian working in the province of Manitoba in 1976. Do you wish practical workshops or would you wish the stimulation of hearing about new developments in libraries that might not as yet have had an impact on your present work? Let us know.

In the next issue of the Bulletin, we should like to begin another regular feature: "Letters to the Editor".

Is there anybody out there?

Donna McKillop
Hazel Sprenger



PARKLAND LIBRARY PROJECT ESTABLISHED

Fourteen municipalities in the Parkland region have taken the necessary steps to establish the Parkland Library pilot project under the Public Libraries Act.

The province has also turned over to the new regional library, project assets valued at cost at \$180,000.00.

Originating as a pilot study sponsored by the Province of Manitoba, the Parkland Library was scheduled to terminate July 1st, 1975. However, following a strong regional protest, led by the project's Advisory Board, the Parkland Regional Development Corporation, and supported by the MLA's "Libraries in Crisis" campaign, the termination date was extended to December 31st, 1975. The purpose of the requested extension was to provide affected municipalities in the Parkland area an opportunity to establish the library on a permanent basis if they so desired.

Following a six month program in which Project Director Glenn Butchart met with Councils and citizens' groups in the 25 affected municipalities there developed sufficient support to establish a viable library system by the termination deadline.

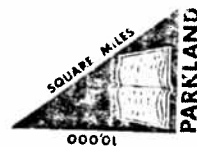
Each participating municipality will contribute \$2.00 per capita for the first year of operation. The 14 municipalities are the towns of Grandview and Roblin, the villages of Bowsman, Ethelbert, Minitonas, Gilbert Plains, McCreary and Winnipegosis, the Rural Municipalities of Gilbert Plains, Lawrence, McCreary, and Shell River, and the Local Government Districts of Alonsa and Mountain.

In addition to meeting with municipal and citizens' groups, discussions have been held with officials of the five established libraries in the Parkland region. Presently the Ste. Rose Regional Library, Northwest Regional Library (Swan River) and Rosburn Regional Library have contracted with Parkland for books on a rotation basis. The possibility of contracting for further headquarters services is under study by these libraries.

Russell and District Library and Dauphin Public Library have indicated they are not in a position to participate with Parkland at this point in time.

The library development process in non-participating municipalities is continuing with many municipalities who originally declined to participate being asked to reconsider their decision. It is anticipated that several of these municipalities will opt into the Parkland Regional Library over the next 12 months.

Glenn C. Butchart, Director,
Parkland Regional Library Service



✓ THE PAS LIBRARY OPENS

"The Pas Library stands as an example to the rest of the province on how things should be done," said a consultant for the Public Library Service at the grand opening last Saturday.

Ms. Barbara Clubb continued, "This project has really excited me. You've converted a town landmark into a unique resource facility by incorporating some dramatic new concepts."

All the dignitaries on hand for the official opening similarly expressed their delight with the new facility. Attending were Minister of Northern Affairs Ron McBryde, Member of Parliament for Churchill Constituency Cecil Smith, Jack James, the design architect and Henry Schmidt from G.B.R. Associates, Architects and Engineers, and Darwin Wheeler from Graham Construction.

Also attending were Joe Jarmoc of The Pas Special Area Agreement Liaison Committee, Herb Schultz representing the Federal Minister of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE), and the new Director of Public Library Services, Dave Steen.

Councillor Lloyd Selk served as master of ceremonies for the afternoon programme and music was provided by the school band under the direction of Derrick Wainio.

Chairman of the Library Board, Mary Penner, cut the customary ribbon which was held by the Honourable Ron McBryde and Mayor Doug McBride.

The key passing ceremony was initiated by Herb Schultz of the federal branch of DREE, and the key was passed down through the long line of dignitaries until it arrived in the hands of Librarian Jan Goodridge.

Mr. Schultz complimented the community and "Those people who worked so long to make this library a reality."

Cecil Smith made an unexpected presentation to the Chairman of the Library Board, Mary Penner. He delivered an autographed copy of the first volume of John Diefenbaker's autobiography, which was signed to commemorate the occasion. Mr. Smith is also sending a flag to the library.

Architect Jack James, designer of the building, commended the Town on their support of a rather unconventional library design. "We could have had much more resistance than we did," concluded Mr. James.

Mayor McBride traced the history of The Pas Library to the spring of 1966 when the late Mrs. M. (Mac) McBryde appeared before Council with a small delegation. They presented a petition with the required amount of signatures needed to call a public referendum on the establishment of a library board.

The referendum was held in July and Mayor Harry Trager signed by-law 1500, providing for The Pas Library Board. The first library facility was jammed into the space

In the Community Building on Fischer Avenue and Third Street.

Judge Neil Macphree, now of Thompson, was named Board Chairman in January, 1967 from board members which included the late Jack Millar, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Edna Whitaker, Mrs. Marie Walton, and Trudy Warabee. The heavily overtaxed library moved into new quarters that spring in the basement of the post office building.

Mrs. Whitaker became chairwoman in 1969, followed by Mrs. Walton in 1972. During that interval the Board established its own building fund reserve, and a new library was included in the first The Pas Special Area Agreement of 1970. Location of the library was planned for the then existing Town Office Building which was to be vacated in favour of a new Municipal Office Building. The library was sacrificed however, due to rising costs within other special area projects but was always promised for next year.

Meanwhile the Board looked at the Masonic Hall and the RCMP offices on LaRose Avenue which were to be vacated. A proposal was put forth to locate a new library building between the United Church and the Credit Union. There was also a campaign in favour of using the Red Brick School across from St. Paul's Residence for the facility. M.B.C.I. and K.C.C. were also being considered and in the middle of 1973 all Board members with the exception of one resigned over the library location dispute. Dennis Mostat became the next chairman.

In November 1974 a new council decided the library should go in the former town offices, and the location dispute finished a full circle.

The Mayor noted among those in the audience was George Bridle, a former Board treasurer under whose term of office the building fund was established. He also referred to Shirley Haynes who along with Olga Greening and Ella Hunter were members of the earlier Board which became involved in DREE negotiations for a new library.

The new library was financed by the DREE agreement with The Pas providing 20 percent of the overall cost. The \$300,000.00 overall cost estimate includes furnishings and a substantial amount of new books.

The Mayor also recognized Mrs. Shirley Jonas who was a Board member during her term on Town Council.

Mayor McBride asked The Pas MLA Ron McBryde and the province's new Director of Library Services, Dave Steen, to continue to press the Government and Premier Schreyer to change the rules on government grants. The Mayor said a library like The Pas Library is being penalized for lack of the minimum 10,000 population.

"All the money is going to the cities", he said. The Mayor suggested The Pas could probably qualify if the library becomes a regional facility. He extended an open invitation to both the LGD of Consoj and The Pas Indian Band to participate on a regional basis.

Mayor McBridge continued that with a \$300,000.00 library—one of the best in rural Manitoba—it seems strange that a financial penalty is attached in the form of government policy on the allotment of grants.

Mayor McBridge concluded by asking Ron McBryde to "make sure Premier Schreyer sees this library the next time he is in The Pas".

The last speaker of the day was the new Director of Public Library Services, Dave Steen, who commended the community on their unique building which has received province-wide attention.

Manitoba Public Library Services presented the library with a globe and with the Rick Neufeld album "Manitoba Songs". An appropriate feature on the album is a song, "The People in The Pas".

After the ceremony local residents and dignitaries had a chance to explore the new facility. The choice of building has provided new life to a town landmark which has served various roles during seventy years of town history.

A pamphlet prepared for the opening states that the contrast between the appearance of the exterior and interior of the building is hoped to be an enjoyable surprise. The informal, colourful library provides a gradual transition from the ground floor to the mezzanine floor through the use of ramps. The ramps provide places to stop along the way, giving access to the approximately 2,200 lined feet of shelving and 13,000 books.

A special children's area is designed with child-size seating and a separate story area.

With the new building, The Pas Public Library can now offer a comprehensive program of audio visual aids including microfilm readers and phonographs. The library is also equipped with special listening stations.

New Library hours are between 1:30 and 8:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Saturdays. Librarian Jan Goodridge says with the new structure, the library is short staffed and welcomes volunteer help.

Mrs. Goodridge adds that many activities can now be considered and developed in the future: children's story hour, lectures in music and children's literature, book discussion groups, and puppet making and puppet shows.

The library also needs volunteers to deliver books to senior citizen homes and shut-ins.

The Pas Herald, Thursday, December 18, 1975

"TELL ME WHERE TO TURN"; OR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AS NEIGHBOURHOOD INFORMATION CENTRE

Gaylene Pynyhora

Information is vital to the citizen of planet earth 1976 A.D. He/she who has access to information has power, direction, the means with which to plan, make decisions and act. He/she who has not is powerless, helpless—hopeless.

The neighbourhood information concept is not entirely new. It has its earliest antecedent in the Social Service Exchange set up in the late 1800's in the United States as a coordinating agency for social services. And since 1921 the United Way of America has been operating citizen advisory services in the field of social welfare. In the years immediately after the Second World War Community Advisory Centres in the United States acted primarily as information and service centres for the rehabilitation of veterans. At other times of particular need such as economic depression, mass immigration, epidemics, etc. temporary citizens' information centres have been set up. The newest relative, however, to the present-day NIC concept is the Citizens' Advice Bureau (CAB) set up in Great Britain during the war years to provide citizens with information on how to cope during those turbulent times. The CABs are still active information and referral services today.

Yet, by and large, in North America anyway, the NIC is very much a child of the times. "The times" began with the decade of the '60's: the era of the information explosion, the knowledge industry, information as commodity (the "information supermarket"), the "medium is the message" mass communications revolution; the age of the computer, the "austrial-scientific-military-governmental complex with its sophisticated data banks; aggravated social problems, social turbulence, increased social conscience; the era of the rat race, the social worker, increasing bureaucratization and fragmentation in all strata of societal organization; the age of the specialist; the age of a data-ridden society suffering simultaneously from "information glut and information gap"; the age of "future shock". Life in the latter part of the twentieth century has suddenly become more complex, more demanding, more alienating than ever before, and especially so for the disadvantaged in the "affluent society".

In response to these increasing complexities there began to appear a variety of special services, primarily in the field of social welfare and primarily aimed at the disadvantaged, both of an informational and service nature, to meet pressing human day-to-day survival needs. These were variously legal aid services, consumer advice centres, Health and Social Welfare agencies, poverty programs, youth services, services to the aged, educational programs, employment programs, and crisis centres (drugs, suicide, pre-nancy, etc.). These proliferated at a phenomenal rate, largely independently of one another. And, because these were largely specialized services responding to specialized needs and were often government programs, they often created further bureaucracies, further red tape, further alienation. Ironically, to a certain extent, they compounded the problems of the citizen who did not know where to turn for help with his needs; they merely compounded the confusion of the citizen lost in the urban, bureaucratic maze.

Who was to serve the "whole person" and, indeed, the whole community? Where was the average, or more crucially, the disadvantaged, citizen to begin when he needed help?

- it is impartial, devoted to the general interest, rather than special interests;
- it is for the public profit only;
- it is a collaboration between public and private sector—hence it has some degree of independence from political control.

He goes on to say that referral service is not new to the public library, that public libraries have long maintained files of "resource people", individuals or organizations in the community that could provide information the public library's traditional collection could not. However, the new emphasis in the PIC (public information centre) service of the public library would be that the primary function of this service would be to bring information seeker and information source—whatever, wherever it might be—together. It would actively seek out the informational needs and resources within the community and concentrate on the identification of non-published or informally published data.

As yet, public library involvement in the NIC phenomenon is a relatively recent development. (Again, the exception is Great Britain where CAB's have been operating out of some public libraries since the War, where Chief Public Librarians are often designated Public Information Officers and where answering of "non-traditional" information questions bordering on advice or advocacy is nothing out of the ordinary, rather "all in a day's work".) Perhaps because libraries and librarians themselves did not see the NIC as a logical extension of traditional reference and outreach services, other agencies and studies such as Kahn's did not make the connection either.

Not until this decade has the library-based NIC movement gained any real impetus. Responsible for this slow awakening to the library-NIC potential has been a certain reluctance, a certain conservatism, a certain rigidity within the profession. Unwilling to go beyond the traditional collection-based library resources, and/or unwilling to cross professional boundaries or areas of competence (fear of intruding upon the territory of social work, legal aid, etc.), and/or temperamentally unsuited to "reach out" into the community, some librarians have asked is this the library's job? Others, taking that as a rhetorical question with an affirmative answer, say emphatically yes! Yes, they say, there are risks and challenges, rethinking and readjustments involved. Reorganization and restructuring of services may be required. Interagency tensions, and rivalries are a danger. Questions may be asked which demand advice or advocacy on the part of the library. Information handled may have controversial social or political overtones; traditionally taboo questions—such as legal questions—may be handled, within limits of competence and ethics. New personnel skills will need to be developed. New skills at digging out information or perhaps even generating community information will be needed. Yes, the challenge would be great but so, too, would be the benefits if the library undertook such a service. There is a moral and professional imperative to do a job that needs to be done and can be done by the public library better than by any other agency. So say the Mary Lee Bundy, and the Leonard Freisers, and the Jay Peysers, and the Dorothy Turricks, and the Joseph Donohues, and Richard Parsons in the library world. And so say the Kathryn Scarricks and the Margo Trumpeters:

We librarians pride ourselves for being in control of information of all kinds; to know what is available, where to get it, how to store it, and to whom to

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How was he to find his way through the veritable labyrinth of agencies set up to help him? How was he to know that one, indeed, existed for his need? How was he to gain access to resources in the community available to him? Obviously, some kind of coordinating service was in order—a one-stop, accessible information centre where the floundering citizen could get the information or advice or service he required, or at the very least be given direction as to the appropriate specialized service agency that could meet his needs. Voila—the neighbourhood/community/citizen information centre concept was born.

Again, various agencies divined the need for such a service and stepped in to fill it. Thus, there developed out of the traditional government-administered health and social welfare services coordinating neighbourhood information and referral services. Examples of these at the federal level would be the Office of Economic Opportunity centres, the Department of Housing and Urban Development centres, the Office of Education centres, etc. Similar centres developed out of state and municipal government departments. Similar centres developed in Canada. These were created largely to meet the demands of the economically disadvantaged, the disabled, the chronically ill, the aged. There also developed various "action line" programs sponsored by newspapers, radio and TV stations ready to take on the role of citizen's advocate. Besides these, there developed heavily patronized "switchboard" services which maintained sophisticated and relevant information and referral files and "plugged in" to the entire range of available resources in the community. Manned by enthusiastic volunteers, accessible by telephone at "unconventional" hours, and free of the stigma of the establishment institution, "switchboards" became highly visible, integral parts of communities.

In 1966, a major study of the NIC phenomenon was undertaken by the Columbia University School of Social Work under the direction of Alfred J. Kahn. It has since become something of a landmark study because of the background it compiled and the recommendations it made regarding the establishment of a national network of NIC's. Since then, other major studies have been conducted by Interstudy (the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, American Rehabilitation Foundation, Minneapolis, Minnesota) under the direction of Nicholas Long. Again, these propose a model for a coordinated information and referral (I & R) network. In Canada, the study Community Information Centres was prepared for Information Canada in 1970.

But where does the public library fit into all this? Logically, naturally, it would, should be at the heart of this new information "movement". After all, the "business" of the public library is information and the public, and bringing them together. Joseph C. Donohue, director of a landmark early formal experiment in a library-based NIC at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in 1969, describes the rationale behind public library involvement in NIC's thus:

The public library, more than any other agency, is suited to the task of providing this kind of service. While many agencies provide and distribute information, the public library is unique in combining these features:

- it exists to serve the entire community;
- its subject scope is very general;
- its operators are specialists in information handling per se;

disseminate it. The current trend of information control (as used by credit unions as well as the military) seems to be that of concealing information about individuals from them and making it available, instead, to more powerful individuals. It is incumbent upon librarians in these days of simultaneous information glut and gap to make the right material available to the right people. We must begin to use our command of information in more human ways. Most minority groups do not have the same ease of access to facts about themselves that is enjoyed by larger groups, such as the local government, local service agencies, the local university, the local police department. Instead of having the police department expect us to supply them with circulation data, we should expect to supply the people with information of social significance about themselves.

More and more libraries are coming to accept the moral and professional imperative to supply their community with timely, relevant information:

If the decade of the sixties was librarianship's time to search for new roles for the public library, the seventies are beginning to look like the decade for putting the results of that search into practice... Library information centres are the first front-line manifestations of the hoped for ability of our profession to find itself a place in the social and political sun.

Not every library-based NIC need or should be the same. Depending on the local situation the library may play a variety of roles in the information transfer process. Where previously existing service agencies are well-developed, aside of playing its traditional general informational role in the community, the library may well play mainly the roles of coordinator of those services, liaison between them and the public and identifier of gaps, duplications, etc. in existing services. In other cases, the library may have to generate community information and even house certain agencies to meet the needs of its community. Some libraries may very conservatively dispense information; others may offer advice; others may act as citizen's advocate and community organizer. Some libraries will emphasize services for the disadvantaged, the disenfranchised, the alienated, the neglected in their community. Each library will have to make its own individual decision as to its appropriate role(s) in its community. But, in any case, the library of today can not afford to deny the imperative for community information if it is to remain a relevant social institution worthy of support. "Any public institution exists solely to meet the needs of its community".

"Knowledge is power."

"Power to the people"

Notes:

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2. Kathryn Scarick and Margo Trumpeter, "The Community Information Inventory: Dope that Users Can't Find", Wilson Library Bulletin 46 (November 1971): 259.
3. Alfred J. Kahn et al., Neighborhood Information Centers: a Study and Some Proposals (New York: Columbia University School of Social Work, 1966).
4. Public Policy Concern, Community Information Centres (Ottawa: Information Canada, 1970).

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6. Mary Lee Bundy, "Urban Information and Public Libraries: A Design for Service", Library Journal 97 (15 January 1972): 161-9.
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8. Jay R. Peyster, "Guerilla Television in the Public Library: Videotape and Community Information", Library Journal 98 (15 April 1973): 1342-5.
9. Dorothy Ann Turkic, ed., The Neighborhood Information Center, Reference Quarterly 12 (Summer 1973): 341-61.
10. Donohue, "Planning for a Community Information Center", pp. 3284-8.
11. Richard Rouson, "Help! A Crisis Services Project", Library Journal 98 (15 February 1973) 616-19.
12. Scarick and Trumpeter, "The Community Information Inventory: Dope that Users Can't Find", p. 239.
13. John Berry III, "Community Information", Library Journal 98 (15 February 1973): 487.
14. Bundy, "Urban Information and Public Libraries: A Design for Service", p. 168.

Gaylene Prynora is a Librarian with the Information and Reference Department of the Winnipeg Public Library.

EDITOR'S NOTE: For a complete bibliography on this topic, see "Information and Referral Centers: A Resource Guide by Carolyn Forsman. This 12 page bibliography has been reprinted from Information for the Community edited by Manfred Kochen and Joseph C. Donohue (ALA, 1975) and is available from The Alliance of Information and Referral Services, 1515 East Osborn Road, PHOENIX, Arizona 85014.



"If we try to envisage an 'average Canadian writer' we can see him living near a campus, teaching at least part time at university level, mingling too much for his work's good with academics, doing as much writing as he can for the CBC, and always hoping for a Canada Council Fellowship.

George Woodcock, A Way from Lost Worlds (1964) quoted in David Strickland's Quotations from English Canadian Literature

CHILDREN'S SUMMER PROGRAMS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bette Cannings

Last summer at McPhillips Library we tried a different kind of children's program. In previous years we had encouraged recreational reading by sponsoring a contest or race. Last summer, in keeping with the programs of other branches in the system, we minimized competition by staging a raffle instead. In other years, too, several university students with an Opportunities for Youth grant had supervised "summer world" activities here. In 1975, when the grant was not renewed and we were left on our own to attract the local children to the library, we felt we could only accommodate a "limited-interest" show; nine to twelve year olds were invited to apply for volunteer summer jobs as "book agents".

The program which evolved did not require strict organization so moved along in a casual, summertime way. Anyone under twelve who knew a story from a book--whether s/he could read or not--qualified to enter the library's raffle. S/he simply discussed the book with a book agent or the nearest librarian, and obtained a fish-shaped entry-form to drop into the paper *mâché* fishbowl. Draws for book prizes were held twice during the summer in conjunction with special events--movies in late July and a puppet show at the end of August.

The "book agent" program was the summer's main experiment. On July 4, twenty-two agents met at McPhillips to arrange their work timetables and receive their personal "agent" badges. They had heard of the available jobs through the library's school visits in June and had applied by writing book reviews for the McPhillips Scene newspaper.

Three or four agents worked each weekday afternoon. Charged with patrolling the fishbowl between 1:00 and 3:00 p.m., they were to discuss books with raffle entrants, write or edit reviews for the McPhillips Scene, and keep up the children's book displays. They could also join the pre-schoolers in story-time activities--including a play and summer party, make posters to advertise the children's programs, paint murals, and help publicize and produce the end-of-season puppet show.

The idea worked well. On the whole, the agents were a responsible group, who took their summer jobs very seriously. Having arranged their own work schedules at the initial meeting, most adhered to them faithfully. Though some of the first participants left on unexpected family vacations later in the summer, the general interest in library activities never declined. A few children who had not heard of the program until July were eager for the chance to apply when new openings came up; we recruited three replacements when we made up the August timetables.

As expected, looking after the raffle was not a time-consuming part of the agent's job. Alternate projects were constantly underway. We were particularly happy with the role several agents played in the twice-weekly story hours. They helped the preschoolers present "The lazy lion and the clever rabbit" (from John Lazarus' Backyard Theatre) for their mothers by painting the scenery and props and acting out the more difficult parts.

The program also allowed several children to employ particular interests and talents. One boy's mural version of Alligator Pie is now the library's most splendid decoration.

The boys who came Fridays to edit the newspaper created their own cartoons. Three friends who had worked with puppets before and who understood dramatic action were a definite asset to the public production on August 27. A friendly fellow who knew some of the local merchants willingly distributed the publicity posters.

Although the raffle didn't attract many more book reports than the book-trading voyageur race had the previous year, the agents' interviewing may have improved the quality of the reading program. The children spent more time listening to raffle entrants' reports than the library staff did; and once in a while, a group of book worms, hunched at their table, appeared to have found real food for discussion. Though the entire program did not allow for the crowd that the OFY Summer World did in 1974, last year's participants became much more involved in the library itself. The staff and a few of the local children both benefitted simply by getting to know each other better.

So is it worth repeating? When a neighbourhood provides many other summer activities for the local children and the library is likely to attract only a small number of them, provision for a mere twenty-two may be sufficient. Last year, for example, two or three government-supported youth projects similar to our former "Summer World" occupied many children at the schools near McPhillips Library. This year, however, with OFY and LIP gone, some community libraries, this one included, will have the opportunity to attract more children during the summer holidays. McPhillips may well repeat the best from last year's experience, but we would have to limit the number of book agents and add something that would accommodate more participants. Creative drama, perhaps...

Any good suggestions out there?

Bette Cannings is Librarian at the McPhillips Branch of the Winnipeg Public Library.



**INTERNATIONAL
WOMENS
YEAR**

Special International Women's Year issues of several Canadian journals are available. These include:

Canadian Labour - June 1975
Canadian Forum - September 1975
Canadian Business Review - Summer 1975
Canadian Dimension - June 1975

Joe Sonberger

When the head of the public library says the city's book-collection is in "a deplorable state," one is forced to wonder about the man. And the library system.

But Brian Dale maintains he knows what he's doing.

"We're trying to draw attention to the situation and get the province to do more. That \$25,000 is fantastically meagre."

The \$25,000 he refers to is the annual contribution that the province of Alberta makes to the Edmonton libraries. According to the Libraries Act, \$25,000 is the most funding for libraries that a city of more than 40,000 people can receive.

"Lougheed and his cabinet seem to be expressing complete indifference. Libraries, in their opinion, are not vote-catchers. Therefore they don't give a damn."

More than a year ago the province conducted a study on the city library system and a report full of recommendations called A Right to Know was produced.

"But it just got buried," Mr. Dale says.

"It was me who requested that report, says Horst Schmidt, Alberta's minister of culture.

"I was very aware of the problems the libraries face. But to put into effect the recommendations of that study would initially cost about \$10 million."

When asked if \$25,000 wasn't a small amount for a province of Alberta's wealth to give to a library system in a city of Edmonton's size, Mr. Schmidt was, self-admittedly dogmatic:

"In this period of restraint we're trying to consider both ways and means to help the libraries, but we have not arrived at a solution as yet."

So now Brian Dale, using library staff, has assembled his own task force to study the city's system to determine how extensively the library is used, what books people are reading and what books they aren't, which books in the system are useless and why we need more books.

"If we don't get a single cent more from the province at least it will help us in knowing what books to buy."

Using the data the study produces, he plans to take the final report to the provincial government and try to urge more spending. Right now the system is dependent on funding from the city (about \$3 million annually) and revenue it generates itself through fines.

How badly off are Edmonton libraries?

"Very badly," says Mr. Dale. People will come in looking for particular subject matter and we're completely wiped out. We don't have a damn thing. We're zapped out.

"Even something as standard as The Kon Tiki Expedition. I've gone down to the stacks and I can't find it there. I'll wait for months on a waiting list before I get it."

The problem, Mr. Dale and survey force members say, is money. More precisely, lack of it. Branch library budgets have increased only slightly in the past few years, while the cost of books has almost doubled.

"The average price of a book for us in 1972 was \$3.42," explains task force worker Leslie Aikien. "Now that same book costs \$6."

"With the \$8,000 that Calder Library was budgeted in 1972, they could buy 2,339 books. Last year, with \$10,000, they were able to buy only 1,750 books.

And many of the books filling the library shelves are useless, the library officials say, because they are out of date.

"I don't know if that's any better than having completely empty shelves," says Mr. Dale. "What we're doing really is giving misinformation, because the information in some of these old books is no longer valid."

Children's books form another critical area. The library system is sometimes desperately short of them.

"If 30 per cent or more of the available books are out on loan, the next person into the library isn't going to have much to choose from. We see 30 per cent or more as the stage when a library is facing a shortage," says Evelyn Ross of the task force team.

During their survey of a three-week period in March, the task force found that of the 10 city library branches, eight had more than 30 per cent of their children's fiction off the shelves. Southgate branch, in the three-week period, actually loaned out 123 per cent of its books, which is, of course, 23 per cent more than the library really has.

That was possible, the task force explains, because many of the books taken out of the library were returned before their three-week loan fell due, and subsequently taken out again.

The task force also ran a check on the availability of popular books in the Edmonton libraries. They used a booklet prepared by the Toronto library system listing 150 titles published recently and which they recommend for use in their libraries.

Most of the books, except for a few that relate only to Toronto or Ontario, are standards a library patron might expect to find in his library.

Of the 150 titles, almost all can be found in the main library branch, although number of copies is limited. The branches, however, tell a different story.

Calder branch has only 17 per cent of the recommended books. Capilano has 35 per cent, Dickensfield 36, Highlands 16, Idylwyld 36, Jasper Place 51, Southgate 44, Strathcona 26, Sprucewood 10 and Woodcroft 25.

"And those are books that anybody would expect to find in a library," Mrs. Ross says. The library system fares even worse when it comes to technical books.

The Pittsburgh library has compiled a list of 220 current titles of technical books recommended for use in libraries. From that list you can expect to find 79 per cent in the main branch. But branches such as Strathcona (six per cent) and Calder (eight per cent) have precious few.

"That's because these books are the most expensive," Leslie Aitken explains.

Along with the study of the problem, the library officials are trying to come up with some solutions. Right now, they're purchasing more paperback books than in the past, simply because paperbacks are cheaper.

"It's the only way we can spread the budget around," says Mr. Dale. "But paperbacks don't wear well. They fall apart after a few months."

They're also considering shortening the loaning period so that people will return books more frequently and keep the library stock in circulation.

"What we're trying to do is put books on short loan. But we're doing that already with popular books."

Another proposal would reduce the number of libraries. Right now Edmonton has one main library with ten branches. Possibly, the library officials feel, four well-stocked, up-to-date branches might be of more use to city readers.

"I understand the city's financial situation, says Mr. Dale. "The city is doing all it can. The province just isn't."

--Edmonton Journal, Saturday, January 11, 1976

EDITORS NOTE: In the next issue of the Bulletin we hope that public librarians in the province will let us know whether they are facing a situation similar to the one described by Mr. Dale, and if so, what steps they are taking to deal with the problem.

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"The man wrote good
Who cares what he was?"

Margaret Laurence, *Roses and Yew* (1970) quoted in David
Strickland's *Quotations from English Canadian Literature*

EDUCATION IN LIBRARIANSHIP

NEW MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE DEGREE PROGRAM

The School of Library Science, University of Alberta is pleased to announce that a program of studies leading to the Master of Library Science degree as the first professional degree will be offered beginning September 1976.*

The two-year program has been designed with particular reference to the professional needs of the prairie provinces and is available to students who have completed their undergraduate education.

Entrance Requirements:

- a baccalaureate degree with an academic average of at least 6 on a 9 point scale (B+) during the final two years.
- a Graduate Record Examination Aptitude Test score from applicants with degrees obtained in non-Canadian universities.
- a Test of English as a Foreign Language score from applicants whose major language is not English.
- preference given to applicants with library experience and facility in a language additional to English.
- applicants who have completed an accredited B.L.S. degree or its equivalent will normally be admitted to the second year of the degree program; residence requirements should be noted.
- completed applications for 1976 entrance must be received by March 15 for students from non-Canadian universities and May 17 for students from Canadian universities.

Courses of Study:

Courses are varied in scope and prepare students for professional careers in college and university libraries, public libraries, school libraries and special libraries in business, industry and government.

Graduation Requirements:

Students may elect either a thesis or non-thesis route in completing the degree requirements.

Two terms in full-time residence must be completed during the candidacy year of the degree. (The full course consists of a qualifying year, followed by a candidacy year).

Application papers may be obtained by writing the Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J9.

*The present B.L.S./M.L.S. programs will no longer be offered.



MEDIA-UN-MUDDLE March 11 - 14, 1976

Public Library Services, Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, in conjunction with School Library Services (Department of Education) and the National Film Board announce a three-day media workshop for novices entitled Media Un-Muddle, to examine and work through the challenge of using media in the school and community. The aim of the workshop is to increase the value of those resources that already exist in classrooms, cupboards, libraries, supply rooms and community centres; to de-mystify the equipment and the materials (16mm film, Super-8 film, still photography, audio tape and video tape); and to make participants more skillful in creative media programming and more comfortable in using audio-visual equipment.

Proposed program topics include: The film maker and his film; introduction to film literacy; creative film programming; how and where to obtain films; film as a social medium; developing your visual perception; slide and sound preparation; producing multi-media kits; using the Super-8 camera for live action and animation and videotape use.

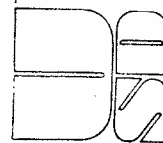
The whole program is being assembled by Gordon Martin of Montreal who has run similar workshops across Canada. Among resource people who have been invited are film maker Bill Mason (Paddle to the Sea, Death of a Legend), Linda Renard from NFB's Challenge for Change Program and Audrey Rockwell from Winnipeg School Division No. 1.

The workshop begins Thursday evening, March 11 with a tour of Winnipeg's National Film Board facilities and a wine-and-cheese tasting. Accommodation Thursday night is at the Viscount Gort Hotel. Friday morning a bus will take participants to St. Benedict's Centre, 225 Masters, West St. Paul where the remainder of the workshop will take place.

REGISTRATION is FREE! Meals and accommodation are \$30.00 payable with registration to School Library Services, Department of Education.

Applications for participation are accepted in order of receipt.

Further details can be obtained from: School Library Services, Department of Education, 203 - 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G OT3 or Telephone: in Winnipeg - 786-0320, 786-0322. Outside Winnipeg - 1-800-262-8848, Extension 322 (WATS Line).



LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SEMINAR May 12 - 14, 1076

An administrative development program for library administrators will be offered at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota, by the School of Business. The seminar will cover in depth the basic fundamentals of administration and is designed to assist library administrators in improving their managerial effectiveness. This concentration on fundamentals of management will make the seminar valuable to all kinds of library administrators--public, academic, special, etc.

The method of instruction includes lecture, case analysis and experimental exercises. The program will be structured to utilize the background and experiences of seminar registrants through participation in a problem-solving atmosphere.

The fee is \$125 which includes instructional costs, reading materials and other handouts, transportation from and to airlines, and room and board. Anyone interested in attending should contact the program director, Dr. C. N. Kaufman, School of Business, Vermillion, SD 57069 (605) 677-5232.

AMTEC CONFERENCE June 13 - 16, 1976

The Annual Conference of AMTEC (Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada) will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland from 13 - 16 June 1976. AMTEC is a national organization of people who are interested in the application of media and technology to education in all its forms. While arrangements for the conference have not yet been finalized, present plans include sessions on Canadian hardware on CTS, use of computers in education, innovation in the training of teachers in media use and the state of the art in programmed instruction. Other sessions are being planned. If you have suggestions for sessions and/or wish to make a presentation, please write to Duane Storch at AMTEC, Education Building, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland.

x TEACHER-LIBRARIAN BURSARIES
from

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education has a bursary program to assist teachers wishing to improve their qualifications in librarianship. These bursaries are primarily for prospective students who wish to study in an accredited library school outside the province.

Special criteria regarding qualifications for these teachers training as school librarians (media specialists) are as follows:

- Bursaries will be awarded on the basis of qualifications which would include professional promise, academic record, personal aptitude, experience, and financial need.
- Successful applicants will be asked to sign a service repayment agreement which affirms their willingness to work one year in a Manitoba library (school library where positions are available), for each year of the MLS program of studies for which bursary assistance was given.
- Selection of applicants for awards will be determined by a committee named by the Minister.
- Before applying for admission to a library school, each applicant should arrange for a preliminary consultation through the School Library Services Branch, 203-1181 Portage Avenue, Tel.: 786-0322 or 786-0320. A personal interview is required of all applicants.

--An application for a bursary will not be considered until the applicant has furnished proof of his admission to one of the accredited schools of library science in the United States or in Canada, in a program leading to an MLS degree. Certain library schools may not be selected by the applicant if they have not been approved by the Department of Education.

--In certain cases bursary assistance may be available to an experienced teacher having an undergraduate degree, who is accepted into a full winter session in the Faculty of Education at the University of Manitoba in an approved program leading to the degree of B. Ed. or M. Ed. (Library Major).

--In certain cases bursary assistance may be available to experienced school librarians who have B. Ed. (Library Major) and wish to work towards a M. Ed. in media administration, in an approved school.

--Bursaries are not awarded to students enrolled in summer session courses in Manitoba. However, some bursary assistance may be available to successful applicants who wish to enroll in summer session courses, outside the province, in programs leading to an MLS degree, at an institution approved by the bursary awards committee.

--An applicant must have resided in Manitoba for a full twelve months prior to receiving a bursary award.

--Applications must be postmarked no later than May 31 for the current year's awards, and mailed to the S.O.I./Library Program, Student Aid Branch, Box 1, 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

Manitoba teachers who plan to study for a degree in library science during 1976-77 should write for brochures and application papers from the universities of their choice as soon as possible.

A list of accredited library schools is available from:

Michael R. Angel
School Library Services
203-1181 Portage Avenue
WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3G 0T3

LIBRARIANS HELP AT VIRDEN-ELKHORN

Three librarians who worked without pay for two months in 1975 have helped the Virden-Elkhorn (Man.) Regional Library to achieve a surplus of \$3,549 last year.

The library, which lost \$4,919 in 1974, also saved money last year by cutting down on hours of operation, with salary costs of \$10,912 compared to the budget figure of \$13,000.

Winnipeg Free Press, February 9, 1976, p. 8

HISTORY OF THE MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1936-1959

Mona Martin

The Manitoba Library Association was organized in the midst of a depression -- which is only a word to many in our audience, while to others it brings back frightening memories of unemployment and hardships. But it is interesting to reflect that the objective of the organizers of the Association was not to seek higher salaries or better working conditions for librarians but better library service for the people of Manitoba -- a service which would call for the spending of money -- of which, in the 1930s there was a scarcity! And another interesting fact is that the Association was spear-headed by people outside the profession!

For some time, the Library Committee of the University Women's Club had been interested in having a library association formed within the Province. In the Spring of 1935, this committee invited all librarians in Manitoba -- which I must say were in reality those in the city of Winnipeg -- to attend a meeting to discuss the formation of a Manitoba Library Association. As a follow-up of that meeting, the committee furnished Mr. E. D. Boys of the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association as it was known then (now we know it as Miss Parker's company - Canadian Underwriters' Association, Western Division), with a list of librarians in Manitoba and a constitution suggested by ALA as well as one drafted by the University Women's Club's library committee to meet the special needs of a Manitoba association. Mr. Boys was asked to study the matter and to report back to the committee; this resulted in the calling of an open meeting of those interested on March 10, 1936. Sixty persons attended with Mr. Boys acting as chairman and Mrs. G. D. Roblin as Secretary. Following this the Manitoba Library Association was formally organized with a complete slate of officers and committee chairmen.

The objective of the Association was to be the "promotion of library service and librarianship and the stimulation of public interest in libraries in the Province of Manitoba."

How did the Association organize to work towards the achieving of its objective?

1. Service to rural areas

The first committee appointed was a Library Extension committee, with Mrs. Fred Young as chairman. The first report presented by that committee recommended changes in the Library Act and the constitution of a Provincial Library Board.

The Extension Committee worked with the Women's Institutes, collected books and supplied boxes of books to rural areas, prepared and distributed book lists and answered enquiries (as early as 1937 an enquiry was received

from Neepawa.) In 1937 the Association received its first grant from the Provincial government -- \$350, to be used to defray the expenses of supplying information to rural communities on the operation of a library. In 1938 the Committee distributed 100 copies of an article on libraries in rural communities prepared by Inga Thomson (now Mrs. Moore). In 1939 a one-day conference was sponsored at the close of a meeting of Women's Institutes being held at the University of Manitoba. There were book displays -- one for a small library and another of books for children. Book lists were distributed and there were demonstrations of book mending, simple library cataloguing, clipping and scrapbook procedures, loan methods -- followed by a round table discussion in the afternoon.

Then came the War years when the Association's activities were centered on libraries for troops stationed in our area. At first the Association cooperated with the Canadian Legion's War Services Committee. Libraries were formed from books, a few, new -- provided through cash donations, but, mostly, used, obtained through citizens' drives. Later, we worked as part of a Regional Library Committee, accepting the full responsibility for the preparation and distribution of books to camps in Manitoba. Mrs. T. J. Bennett was chairman of the project for the greater period and 50 members served on the several work groups -- accessioning, classifying, cataloguing, providing loan record and packing the books for shipment to the Military Camps in Manitoba. By 1944, 61,855 books had been processed and distributed to 33 stations. That the Association was mindful of the quality as well as the quantity of the reading material is evidenced by a letter sent to the Canadian Library Council, expressing concern for the type and supply of books in camp libraries and suggesting that the problem receive consideration of the Department of National War Services.

What of the services to the rural areas during the war period?

Well, we had discards! These went to the Rural Extension Committee which in turn gave discards to the Patriotic Salvage Corps, who sold them. All during the war years, boxes of books were sent to communities requesting them. In addition, in 1941 the Extension Committee investigated facilities of hospital libraries in Manitoba and in 1942 offered travelling library service to rural hospitals -- again from discards!

Although busying ourselves with our "war effort" -- as did everyone in those years! -- our eyes were on the future. At the annual meeting in 1942, the President, Mr. Easton, reminded us that J. L. Johnston, our much respected Legislative Librarian, had two aims when he urged the Manitoba Library Association to accept full responsibility for recreational reading in Military District No. 10 -- one, the more efficient performance of the work, and the other, to further the objectives of the Manitoba Library Association. When the war had been fought and won, he felt, the Association would have under its direction a body of material, a plan and a technique which might well serve as a basis for future library development throughout the Province. And so it was that in 1945 the Rural Extension Committee handled 6 tons of material; sorted, discarded and finally put in stock 12,000 books for rural libraries, especially for those communities which had provided auxiliary recreational services for the armed forces and thereby depleted their own resources.

Other Extension Work

In 1946 the Association recommended to the Manitoba Commission on Adult Education that books be placed in their proper place in any proposed plan of adult education -- films, radio, etc., should be supplemental not primary. That year too, the President prepared a statement on libraries as part of Community Centres, for inclusion in a pamphlet being prepared for distribution throughout Manitoba.

In 1951, an address delivered to the Association by Mr. M. D. Coleman, Librarian of the Brandon Public Library, "Public Library Development in Manitoba -- where do we go from here?" was given wide-spread distribution.

We also had our eyes focused on the urban scene; in 1945 the Association suggested to the Metropolitan Planning Board of Greater Winnipeg that a survey of library needs and possibilities in the community as a whole, be made, with the view of planning for adequate library service for the entire Greater Winnipeg Metropolitan area.

In 1956 a brief was submitted to the Greater Winnipeg Investigating Commission outlining a suggested Metropolitan Library Plan for Greater Winnipeg and in 1957, one on School Libraries for Manitoba, to the Manitoba Royal Commission on Education.

2. Legislation

Now I would like you to return with me to 1936, to trace the work of another committee -- the Legislation Committee, appointed in May, 1936. (Miss Brownlee in our audience today was a member of that committee and Miss Ruth Monk, the chairman.) The first report was presented in February, 1936, recommending changes in the Library Act and that year the Association's representatives had the first meeting with a Minister of the Manitoba Government, passing on to him the Association's recommendation that the Library Act be revised. It was reported that "approval was expressed! An expression we were to hear many times!

A draft Act was prepared by the Legislation committee and then considered section by section by the Association during 1936. In 1940, the Government dropped the existing Library Act from the Statutes and Manitoba was left without library legislation, excepting that contained in the Municipal Act and the Companies Act, which would have enabled municipalities to establish public libraries but the rate of taxation permitted for such purpose was so low as to be almost negligible except in areas which had a very high ratio of assessment to population. The Legislation committee worked consistently during the intervening years until in 1944 a draft Library Act, approved by the Association was presented to the Manitoba Government with a recommendation for enactment. Copies of the Act were distributed throughout the Province.

At that time, it was decided that a standard reply be prepared to be used in answer to enquiries from rural areas with the idea of awakening in these communities a realization of the need for direct action if they were to obtain more adequate library service. So frequently had our delegates to government been asked if the desire for improved library service was from the "grass roots" that we decided to encourage the "grass roots" to sprout!

The Public Libraries Act of Manitoba was passed in 1948 -- 12 years after the formation of the Manitoba Library Association. A Public Library

Advisory Board was appointed in 1949. A letter was sent to the Government outlining the Association's view as to the qualifications of a Director of Libraries, in accordance with the Library legislation and the recommendations in briefs submitted from time to time by the Association, and suggesting further that an independent survey be made of library services in Manitoba.

A Director of Libraries was appointed in 1952 and open shelf library service instituted.

Other groups were becoming interested in the library situation in Manitoba and this had resulted in the formation, in 1951, of a Library Development Committee on which the Manitoba Library Association was represented which presented to the Minister of Education a brief on the need for a survey of the library situation in Manitoba. This Committee presented another petition for a library survey in 1953. The Director of Library Service was authorized to make the survey.

In 1955 when the Director of Library Service and his function were transferred to the University of Manitoba to become a part of the Extension Service, an enquiry was sent to the Minister of Education regarding the Government's plans for filling the position of Director of Library Service under the Public Libraries Act which was now vacant and the status and plans for distribution of the final report on the survey of public library facilities and needs in Manitoba.

Miss M. Morley was appointed Provincial Librarian and Director of Library Services in September, 1955, and in April, 1956, "A report and recommendations on Public Library Service in Manitoba", by Mr. George Noble, former Director of Library Service, was released.

In 1956 the Association recommended to the Minister of Education that the Government be urged to employ a full-time trained librarian whose sole responsibility would be the promotion of regional libraries in Manitoba.

The Association's committee has continued to study the Library legislation and library developments in Manitoba and to make suggestions for revision and improvement — the last of which has been brought to your attention in the current report of the Legislation Committee.

Other projects

I have spent most of my time reminding you of our work in extension and legislation but we had not been unmindful of our professional responsibilities. As early as 1937 the Association explored the possibility of a summer library school and through the years has been concerned about training for Manitoba librarians and others on library staffs. In 1958 a committee was named to investigate means of setting-up a course in basic library procedures for non-professional library staffs.

In 1942 we commenced work on a Union List of Periodicals in the Libraries of Winnipeg and this was published and distributed in 1948, and has since been under the supervision of a special committee.

While the Association cannot take credit for this, we find pride in the fact that one of our members, Miss Elizabeth Daffoe proposed to the Canadian Library Council in 1945 that steps be taken to form a Canadian Library Association. Our Association has urged its members to join CLA and has approached the Manitoba Government regularly for an annual grant to assist the Canadian Library Association.

A recruitment committee was appointed in 1957 and the Association's Bulletin was instituted in 1952. Members from outside Winnipeg are now part

of the Association's Executive and the first Provincial Conference was held in 1955. Librarians in Manitoba no longer mean just those in Winnipeg!

Considering an Association's accomplishments in retrospect can be nostalgic! One is reminded of the effort and time put into the activities by so many people and the planning which sometimes seemed hopeless! But looking back also brings into focus the underlying objectives of an Association and we can find satisfaction in our striving to achieve them. We have come a long way since the Manitoba Library Association was formed, through the efforts, may I once again remind you, of a non-professional group, but, I am sure you will agree, a group whose outlook was professional in its hopes and plans for improved library service for Manitoba. The product of all past efforts is now entrusted to the responsibility and guidance of the professional group which will make up the future Manitoba Library Association.

This paper was presented by Miss Martin, a Past President of the Manitoba Library Association at the Fifth Annual Conference of MLA, held in Souris, Manitoba, October 3, 1959.



ARE THESE IN YOUR LIBRARY?

Evil John's Almanac. Bi-monthly. \$5.00. Order from Bloomfield Public Library, 90 Broad Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003. "A maverick newsletter devoted to publicity and display for the public library."

Inside/Outside. Bi-monthly. \$3.00. Order from: Joan Stout, 1884 San Lorenzo, Berkeley, California 94707. Concerned with library services to prisoners.

Unbashed Librarian. Quarterly. \$10.00. Order from: Marvin Scilken, ed. Box 2831, New York City, New York 10001. A roundup of ideas for improving service and saving time, money and tempers.

Booklegger. Bi-monthly. \$8.00. Order from: Booklegger Press, 555 29th Street, San Francisco, California 94131. Put out by four "radical feminist anarchist librarians in San Francisco, it is aimed at "librarians who want to keep up with alternative publishing."

MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1975-76 EXECUTIVE

	Business Phone	Home Phone
<u>Past President</u> John Robertson	269-9690	783-6882
<u>President</u> Barbara Clubb	475-2700 ext 131	475-2876
<u>1st Vice-President</u> Patrick Wright	474-8725	475-7662
<u>2d Vice-President</u> Carol Hané	943-1709	253-2162
<u>Corresponding Secretary</u> Barbara Carstens	474-9073	453-7462
<u>Recording Secretary</u> Linda Teather	474-9475	452-1030
<u>Treasurer</u> Heather Graham	222-5293 224-2265	222-9485
<u>Directors</u> Betty Clarke Corrine Koz	808-0880 786-7811 ext 541	880-9188 475-5596
<u>Judy Head</u> Pat Mutala (Portage La Prairie) Ron Friesen (Morden) Patricia Dozyk	474-9081 857-4271 822-5332 736-6232	857-4557 822-5565 942-2825
<u>Editors of Bulletin</u> Donna McKillop Hazel Sprenger <u>Editor of Newslines</u> Bill Adkins	942-0151 935-3360 889-6630	453-6987 957-0333 889-8747



MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

- (1) Constitutional Revision Committee. Contact: Any member of the Executive.
- (2) Continuing Education Committee. This committee is currently working on its terms of reference. Contact: Pat Mutala (857-4271 or 857-4557 in Portage la Prairie) or Hazel Sprenger (957-0333 or 935-3360 in Winnipeg)
- (3) Correctional Institutions Committee. Contact: Any member of the Executive.
- (4) Jean Thorunn Law Scholarship Committee. Contact: Betty Clarke (889-0630 or 333-9188 in Winnipeg)
- (5) Libraries in Crisis Committee. Contact: John Robertson (269-9690 or 783-6852 in Winnipeg)
- (6) Membership Committee. Contact: Carol Hané (943-1709 or 253-2162 in Winnipeg)
- (7) Publicity and Public Relations Committee. Contact: Any member of the Executive.
- (8) Status of Women Committee. Contact: Jeanette Semmler, Manitoba Dept. of Education, 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
- (9) Union List of Serials Committee. Contact: Barbara Carstens or Judy Head, Elizabeth Dufoe Library, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. (474-9873 or 474-9881)

A NEW PUBLICATION
FOR MLA:

The editors of the Bulletin would like to welcome the newest member to the Manitoba Library Association "publishing scene"—the MLA Newslines. MLA Newslines, edited and produced by Bill Adkins, a Director of MLA, is meant to fill in the news gaps between the publication of the quarterly Bulletin. It hopes to be timely and informative—but only if you help. Send your news, gossip, etc., to:
Bill Adkins
MLA Newslines
Room 301, 190 Rupert Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0H2

!NOMINATIONS

Nominations are now open for Executive positions in the Manitoba Library Association, for 1976-77. The positions available are: 1st Vice-President (President elect); 2d Vice-President; Corresponding Secretary; Recording Secretary; Treasurer; and Directors (6). Each nomination must be accompanied by two signatures and the approval of the nominee. Send all nominations to:
John Robertson
Chairman, Nominations Committee
Manitoba Library Association
Room 301, 190 Rupert Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0H2

✓ LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS IN MANITOBA

MSLAVA

Manitoba School Library Audio-Visual Association

President: John Tooth

Librarian, St. James Collegiate, Winnipeg, Man.

Publication: MSLAVA Bulletin

MSLAVA is a special area group of the Manitoba Teachers' Society. Its purposes are "to promote high standards of educational programmes utilizing all media; to encourage improved qualifications of personnel in the library and audio-visual fields; to improve working conditions in school libraries; to maintain liaison between schools and other organizations interested in library service; to develop strategies for creating, producing, and evaluating instructional materials and their associated equipment and to encourage teachers awareness of and participation in development in learning media." Some current concerns of MSLAVA are a provincial design for school library and media services in Manitoba and a seminar on media, scheduled for Spring, 1976 to discuss developments in the province and guidelines.

MSLAVA publications include: "Report on Library Technical Assistant"; "Manitoba-- a Provincial Look"; "Playground for Curiosity"; "School Library Development in Manitoba" and "Connections--writers and the land".

MSLAVA's general meeting will be held February 28, 1976 from 12 noon to 3:00 p.m. in the Rosewood Room, Mall Hotel, Winnipeg.

MALT

Manitoba Association of Library Technicians

President: Iris Foulkes

St.-James Assiniboia School Division, Processing Centre

Some of the current interests of MALT are: providing an information service for library technicians (unions, salary scales, job openings; monitoring the Library Technicians' course at Red River Community College and making recommendations for changes; publishing a newsletter; establishing closer contact with other organizations and undertaking a membership drive to encourage new technicians to join the organization.

MLTA

Manitoba Library Trustees' Association

President: Dr. W. O. Chubb

Box 868, Winkler, Manitoba

MLTA has been active during the past year lobbying for the re-establishment of the Library Advisory Board, better financing for public libraries and the elimination of the need for interim financing. The Association plans to begin publishing a newsletter.

MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

✓ FALL GENERAL MEETING - NOVEMBER 7, 1975

MINUTES

The Fall General Meeting of the Manitoba Library Association was held on Friday, November 7, 1975, at the Hotel Fort Garry, with approximately 90 people in attendance. Following dinner, Mr. A.I. Ducharme, Chairman of the Winnipeg Library Commission spoke. Greetings were given by Iris Foulkes on behalf of MALT; by Ron Witley on behalf of MSLAVA; and, by Eva Shewchuk on behalf of MLTA.

The business meeting was called to order by the President, Barbara Clubb.

Declaration of Quorum

Carol Mahe, Chairperson of the Membership Committee, declared that a quorum was present.

Minutes

The Minutes of the May 10, 1975, Spring General Meeting were read. It was moved by Linda Teather that the Minutes be adopted as read. Seconded by Iris Foulkes. Carried.

Business Arising from the Minutes

None.

President's Remarks

Barbara Clubb reviewed the action that had been taken to date on the resolutions passed at the previous Annual Meeting. She noted that a change in the lottery legislation is currently before the Provincial Government that would make libraries eligible to apply for Western Canada Lottery funds.

Financial Report

Heather Graham presented the Treasurer's report and a budget for 1975/76. It was moved by Heather Graham that the Financial Report be accepted. Seconded by Bill Adkins. Carried.

Membership Report

Carol Mahe reported that the membership to date is as follows:

Academic	46
Public	44
School	35
Special	16
Organizational	13
Miscellaneous	17
	177

Membership Report (cont.)

Membership breakdown by fees:

\$ 5.00	23 members
8.00	18 members
10.00	112 members
15.00	19 members
	<u>177 members</u>

Carol also reported that as soon as the mail strike is over she will be sending out renewal forms to all those who have not yet renewed their memberships and that a letter and membership form will be sent to all librarians and trustees in the Province.

It was moved by Carol Iahé that the Membership Report be accepted. Seconded by P. J. Fawcett. Carried.

Committee Reports

Bulletin: Hazel Sorenson asked for contributions to the Bulletin and announced the deadline for the December issue.

Newsletter: Bill Adkins announced that a Newsletter will be published in those months in which there is no Bulletin. He requested that contributions, particularly brief news items, be submitted to him.

Libraries in Crisis Committee: Chairperson, John Robertson, reported on the activities of this Committee. The Committee is waiting to hear the views of the new Director of Public Library Services before deciding upon a 1975/76 campaign. Radio Station CJUN-FM hopes to devote some airtime to library-related issues and welcomes library news and suggestions for interviews.

New Business

Mountains and Plains Library Association: John Wilde reported on a conference of the Mountains and Plains Library Association that he attended in Denver. He recommended that the MLA consider affiliating with this Association and mentioned that the South Dakota Library Association might be interested in holding a joint meeting with the MLA.

CLA Council: Barbara Clubb reported that she attended a CLA Council meeting in Ottawa in October as the MLA's representative.

Multicultural Storytelling Programme Committee: Louise Stearns explained that the aims of this programme are to promote ethnic storytelling and to train storytellers. For the purposes of applying for grants, she asked if a chairperson could be appointed by the MLA. The matter was referred to the executive.

School Library Services: Virginia Davis reported that School Library Services has prepared some new bibliographies and that she and Dave Jenkinson are preparing a noncredit course on children's literature for parents that will be offered at the University of Manitoba in the spring.

The Pas Public Library: The new library at The Pas will be opened on December 13th. All MLA members are invited to attend.

Central Audio Book Library: Florence Mackenzie briefly described the aims of C.A.B.L. and its new "One-to-one" programme and she announced that C.A.B.L. is hoping to expand into the Public Library area.

Barbara Clubb offered congratulations, on behalf of the MLA, to Ilettie Siemens on her recent appointment as City Librarian.

Adjournment was at 9:30 on a motion by Bill Adkins.

Respectfully submitted,

Linda Teather,
Recording Secretary.

MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

November 5, 1975

Current Account

Balance, August 31, 1975

\$ 583.93

Receipts

Memberships 74-75	\$ 58.00
Memberships 75-76	1293.00
Donation	50.00
Perqs	72.20
Meetings	
PR Workshop	5.10
AGM 9/75	1379.00
FGH	<u>263.25</u>
	\$3183.55

\$3767.48

Expenditures

Operating expenses	
Office	\$ 25.00
Printing	434.83
Postage & Stationery	52.65
Bank	1.30
Telephone	19.00
Auditor	45.00
Delegate	113.50
Membership in CLA	30.00
Donation	50.00
	\$ 801.33

Projects

AGM 9/75	807.56
FGM 11/75	<u>41.53</u>
	849.09

\$1650.42

\$2117.06

Balance on hand November 5, 1975

MLA Treasurer's Report, November 5, 1975 (cont.)

Savings Account

Balance August 31, 1975
Interest earned
Balance October 28, 1975

\$3205.13
107.68

\$3312.81

AGM Finances

Revenue to date
Anticipated receipts
Expenses to date
B111 to come
Anticipated profit

\$1379.00
40.00
335.30
c.126.22
\$ 961.52
\$ 457.48

MLA TREASURY BUDGET 1975/76

Expenditures

Rev. 29/10/75

Office 25 x 12 \$ 300.00
Telephone 10 x 12 120.00
Bulletin (365+) 400 x 4 1600.00
Newsletter (new item) 200.00
Postage & Stationery 1000.00
Travel 500.00
Honoraria (was 150) 150 x 2 300.00
Auditor 55.00
Petty Cash (additional postage & printing, included in Postage & Stationery)
Bank 12.00
Misc. 20.00
Memberships in Prov. & Nat. Assoc. 50.00
Flowers 30.00
\$4187.00

Projects

Memberships
Costs incl. printing & mailing
LIC
Telephone, printing, ads & mailing
Meetings
Should self-sustain
P.R.
(Incl. newsletter)

Estimated Receipts 1975-76

Current Account	A	\$ 145.00	B	\$ 150.00	C	\$ 150.00
Interest						

MLA Treasury Budget 1975/76 (cont.)

Estimated Receipts 1975-76 (cont.)

Current Account

	A	B	C
Government Grant	\$ 250.00	\$1500.00	\$1000.00
Membership	2394.00	2350.00	2470.00
Winnipeg Bibliography	200.00		200.00
"Pioneers" royalty	75.00	75.00	75.00
Donations		55.00	55.00
	\$3764.00	\$4825.00	\$3950.00

Savings Account

Savings	\$3205.13	\$3205.13	\$3205.13
Interest		232.37	116.30
	\$3205.13	\$1437.50	\$3321.43

Term Certificates

	\$2000.00	\$2000.00	\$2000.00
	\$5205.13	\$5437.50	\$5321.48
	\$3269.13	\$10262.50	\$9271.48

Total estimated receipts

Explanations

Interest - Term certificates -- Year 3 of 5 year term = 7.5% (3% at maturity April 1978)
Government Grant -- Has been \$250. Not received 74/75. Requested \$1500.
Membership -- Average figure. Multiply \$950 by no. members. 300 in B; 260 in C.

A -- As stated at Executive Meeting, October 5, 1975.
B -- Maximums
C -- More realistic



"My mother wanted me to be a high school teacher, and I resisted this with a fanaticism bordering on mania. I thought: 'I'll starve first. I'm not going to do anything like be a librarian or teacher.' That's why I stayed on being a graduate student for some length of time and being paid \$1800 a year to be an assistant lecturer at university. I wanted to do something useful and worthwhile".

Adrienne Clarkson, quoted in an interview in The Canadian Magazine, The Winnipeg Tribune, January 31, 1976

LIBRARY GROUPS SEEK BETTER SERVICES

lorden, Man. (Special)--Representatives of organizations concerned with Manitoba libraries took a step toward the co-ordination of plans for the development of better library services throughout the province at a joint meeting that was held here.

Chairman for the meeting was Barbara Clubb, president of the Manitoba Library Association, a group which represents librarians employed in providing public, regional and provincial library services.*

Reports were presented by the Manitoba School Library and Audio Visual Association, an affiliate of the Manitoba Teachers Society; the Manitoba Association of Library Technicians, which represents technicians employed in business, industry, government departments, schools and other institutions; and the Manitoba Library Trustees Association.

One of the objectives was to promote the exchange of reports and other information on matters of shared concern. Another goal for the future is a provincial conference on the long-range planning and development of library services, to involve a cross-section of the people from rural and urban communities as well as all three levels of government.

Some success was noted in recent changes in the provincial grant structure, the first in 20 years. Per capita grants of \$2 announced during the summer as an alternative method of funding, up to half of the total library budget, apply to libraries serving 10,000 people or more, or supported by

three or more municipalities. Smaller rural and regional libraries haven't benefited.

Statistics for last year indicated 90% of provincial and municipal grants for libraries have gone toward salaries, administration and maintenance, with only 10% toward increasing the stock of books and other resource materials.

It was the consensus that all groups should make an effort to see that funds become available for the expansion of services and development of programs that will establish the local library as the recognized resource centre for the community.

John Tooth, incoming president of the Manitoba School Library and Audio-Visual Association, reported concern about the fate of the Winnipeg school division's library service centre in the light of austerity measures. He said the association was making efforts to generate new ideas for the improvement of school library resources throughout the province.

Dr. H.O. Chubb, the president of the Manitoba Library Trustees Association, reported 28 of the 30 library boards in the province are expected to have a more active role for trustees in the future, in stimulating interest in libraries at the local level and in making elected representatives and the public more aware of problems encountered under the present system.

Michael Ansel of the department of education school library services reported that, with two people added to his staff, the school library services can devote more time to field work to help set up new libraries and for consultation and work-

DAVID STEEN IS APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

The appointment of David L. Steen as Director of Public Library Services for Manitoba was announced by Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs Minister Rene E. Toupin, on November 28, 1975.

Born at Kenville, Manitoba, Mr. Steen received his education at schools in Kenville and Swan River, and at the University of Winnipeg where he majored in Administrative Studies.

For the past year, Mr. Steen had served as chairman of the Manitoba government's Interdepartmental Library Planning Committee. He is presently a member of the Cabinet Planning Secretariat and has also served as a research assistant in the Department of Finance for the Province of Manitoba.

"In the course of his career," Mr. Toupin said, "Mr. Steen has been active with a number of groups and organizations, including the University of Winnipeg Senate and the Fort Rouge Residents' Advisory Group. He has been deeply involved in the formulation of new policy for public library development in our province."

As Director of Public Library Services, Mr. Steen will be responsible for administration of the Public Libraries Act in the development and maintenance of library services across the province. He will have close liaison with municipal and regional libraries for program planning and library standards.

Mr. Steen assumed his new duties December 1, 1975.

He said the focus is on Canadian studies in Manitoba schools, and Canadian writers will be visiting more schools this year. They will be coming to rural areas and it is hoped that local libraries will arrange meetings to which the public can be invited to meet the authors.

--Winnipeg Free Press, Thursday, January 15, 1976.

*The Manitoba Library Association represents all people interested in libraries and library services in Manitoba.--The Editors.

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MELVILLE MOBY

A staff member of the Northwestern University Library Cataloging Department has identified what is believed to be the longest Dewey number ever under serious consideration for assignment: a 23-digit monster for Arab Attitudes Toward Israel by Yehoshafat Larkabi, 301.15433012517492705694.

The meaning of the number can be broken down as follows: 301 - Sociology; 1543 - Opinions, attitudes, beliefs on specific topics (Add 001-999); 301 - Sociology; 29 - Historical and geographical treatment (Add "areas"; 174 - Regions where specific racial, ethnic, national groups predominate (Add from Table 5); 927 - Arabs and Maltese; 0 - General relations between two countries (Add "areas"); 5694 - Palestine, Israel. In other words: Historical and geographical treatment of opinions on countries where Arabs predominate, and their relations with Israel.

--American Libraries 6 (10): 586, November, 1975.

NEW INTERLIBRARY LOANS POLICY ANNOUNCED

The University of Toronto, McMaster University and the University of British Columbia have announced that they will begin to charge for interlibrary loans effective 1 January 1976, 1 February 1976 and 1 March 1976, respectively.

Specific charges are as follows:

University of Toronto:

Interlibrary Loan Charges: \$8.00 per title (for volumes or reels sent out at one time).
Photocopy Charges: \$8.00 per title (up to 30 pages), plus 20¢ for each additional page.
Microfilming: Estimates on request.

McMaster University:

Interlibrary Loan Charge: \$8.00 per title
Photocopy Charge: \$8.00 per article up to 30 pages; 20¢ for each additional page.
Microfilming: Estimates on request.

University of British Columbia:

Interlibrary Loan Charges: \$8.00 per title, for volumes and reels sent out at the same time.
Photocopy Charges: \$8.00 per title or citation, up to 30 pages, plus 20¢ for each additional page.

Microfilming Charges: We regret that we cannot provide microfilming services at this time.

In a letter announcing this policy, Robert H. Blackburn, Chief Librarian stated:

"Unfortunately we can no longer provide these essential services as we have in the past, without recovering the cost. Last year we filled about 32,000 requests from other libraries, and received about 4,500 items in return. The full average cost of handling each request for interloan, or for a photocopy of ordinary length, has now risen to at least \$8.00, and we cannot afford to subsidize these external services while having to reduce our buying of books and our staffing of services within our own University."

Basil Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian, University of British Columbia stated in his letter: "At a time when this Library is experiencing difficulty in maintaining its collections and services, it is necessary to begin to recover part of the cost of providing access to these items through interlibrary loan. Last year we supplied over twenty-five thousand items to other libraries, and this represented an 18.5% increase over the previous year. The cost of an interlibrary loan is now calculated to be at least \$8.00 to the lending library. This provides an indication of the extent to which the Library has been assisting other libraries through interlibrary loan; in this period of inflation, it is with regret that we announce that we are unable to continue this assistance at no cost to those receiving it."

RED RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE NEWS

Pat Bozyk is now Public Services Librarian at the Learning Resources Centre having moved from the Department of Education Library at the end of September.

Abdul Miah is on a leave of absence for six months during which time he will travel to Pakistan. Until his return, Pat will be acting chief librarian.

Elizabeth (Libby) Griffin comes to the LRC at Red River Community College as the Media Librarian and Reference Librarian for science and technology. Libby is a graduate from UBC library school and is originally from Westbank, a village in the beautiful Okanagan Valley. Prior to coming to RRCC Libby was the regional librarian at the Parkland Regional Library, Yorkton, Saskatchewan. In her spare time Libby enjoys cross-country skiing, skating, softball, and photography.

Ganga Dakshinamurti has also just recently joined the LRC staff. This is the second time Ganga has been associated with RRCC. From 1965 - 1967, Ganga was the librarian at M.I.T. as Red River Community College was then known. Since that time Ganga has been busy raising a family, and taking education at the University of Manitoba. In 1975 she received a Master of Library Science from Queen's College, City University of New York. Her position in the LRC is that of Cataloguing Librarian. Ganga is also teaching reference in the Library Services Course offered at RRCC on Saturday mornings. One of her main outside interests is active involvement in cultural programs of the Indian community both as an organizer and participant.

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG NEWS

John Wilde represented the University of Winnipeg at the February 6th meeting of COPUL (Council on Prairie University Libraries) in Regina. The agenda included discussion by National Library staff member, R. Duchesne of Library Network Resources, eg, DOBIS and Marc tape distribution. For further information contact J. Wilde at 786-7811, ext. 538.

Some collections of note at the University of Winnipeg:

Government Documents: Very selective ordering of government documents from jurisdictions both national (i.e. federal, provincial and municipal) and international (i.e. American federal and state, British, Australian, U.N., O.E.C.D., etc.) has resulted in a substantial collection of government publications. A count done last fall showed the following figures:

Canada--Federal	1533
Provincial	999
Municipal	99
U.S. Federal	1980
State	2401
Great Britain	702
League of Nations	26
United Nations	436
TOTAL	8276 catalogued items

Examples of subject areas of special concern and materials in these areas follow:

- Crime, criminology and crime control--e.g. Project Search papers from the U.S. which deal primarily with new developments in criminal record-keeping and the rapid transferring of these records among jurisdictions.
- Domestic law--e.g. working papers from various Canadian law re form commissions on family law.
- Energy, ecology, environment--e.g. material on Arctic resources and pipelines. (Additional material on these areas has been obtained from Canadian Arctic Gas, Pipeline/Study Ltd.; Foothills Pipeline Ltd.; Environment Protection Board.)
- Historical preservation--e.g. methodology handbooks.
- Recreation--e.g. outdoor recreation plans from U.S. states.
- A collections policy for government publications is in the making!

Children's Literature:

To improve the bookless plight of our children's literature students, 500 children's books have been selected from the Wilson Children's Catalog.

OPEN HOUSE at the University of Winnipeg is March 14, 1976.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA NEWS

"The Library and the Administrative Data Processing Centre have started to implement plans to expand the Daboe automated circulation system to include the regional libraries. Priority is being given to the Education, Science, Medical, Law and Architecture-Fine Arts Libraries. Badge readers have been ordered for the Education and Science Libraries for installation this summer. Key punching of books for the Education Library has begun."

"Education Library has produced a new bibliography: Radio and Television in Education (no. 69; revision of no. 54). As with others in the series, this 11-page bibliography consists of materials (books, microfilm and theses) available in the Education Library."
--University of Manitoba News Notes

W.R. McQuade, chairman of the Board of Governors, sent the following letter in mid-December to the chairman of the Universities Grants Commission, Dr. W.J. Condo, informing the commission of the Board's recommendation for centennial:

"Further to your letter of 10 October 1975 in which you requested the Board of Governors of The University of Manitoba for a specific recommendation as to the Centennial Project which the Board would like the Commission to recommend to the Minister.

"At the Board of Governors meeting of 18 December 1975, the Board approved a resolution directing me to inform the Universities Grants Commission to request the Government of Manitoba to provide an addition to the Elizabeth Daboe Library of 100,000 assignable square feet together with renovation of the Elizabeth Daboe Library as previously requested, as a Centennial Project.

"We would appreciate anything you might be able to do to expedite a firm answer to this request."

ST. JAMES-ASSINIBOIA PUBLIC LIBRARY NEWS

Mrs. M. Baldwin, B.A., has joined the staff of the Reference Department of the Main Library. Mrs. Baldwin is a graduate of the University of Manitoba.

Miss Lorraine Queau has been appointed Boys and Girls Librarian, Main Branch. Miss Queau is a graduate of the Universities of Manitoba and Alberta.

Recent book lists and bibliographies prepared by the staff include: Books for Business; a bibliography; Books for Armchair Travellers; Nouveaux livres français; Canada Today and Yesterday; The City and the Human Being and Winnipeg in print; a bibliography of books about Winnipeg or by Winnipeggers in the St. James-Assiniboia.

WINNIPEG PUBLIC LIBRARY NEWS

Miss C. Joan Pert was appointed Assistant City Librarian by City Council on January 7, 1976. Miss Pert brings to her new position a broad background in business. In 1966 she graduated from the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto. Since 1966 Miss Pert has held the position of Supervisor, Information-Reference Services at the Main Library on William Avenue.

Wally Lawrence who has worked for the city of Winnipeg and the Library Department since March 26, 1951 and is now stationed at the West End Branch Library received his twenty-five year service pin on February 16, 1976.

Boys and Girls Department, Main Branch has released a new book list: "Meet Canada in Books for Children", revised 1975.

The McPhillips branch is holding a puppet workshop on Saturday mornings from 10:30 to 12 noon for the children of the area. It began 17 January 1976 and will go to the end of March at which time the children will put on a puppet show written and directed by them with the puppets that they have made.



"For the great bulk of Canadian writers the environments of childhood and of 'the struggle for a living' are uniform in kind; professional, relatively well-to-do, 'genteel', above all, academic."

Robert L. McDougall, The Dodo and The Cruising Auk (1963) quoted in David Strickland's Quotations from English Canadian Literature

NEWS FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES Dept. Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs

Since the last issue of the bulletin the development of public libraries in the province has continued at a very healthy rate. Many library committees, citizen groups and library staffs have been working very hard to bring library services to their communities. By the first of April, 1976 there will be five new communities initiating library services under the Manitoba Public Libraries Act. They are: The Parkland Regional Library (with fourteen municipalities), the Local Government District of Gilliam, the rural municipalities of Albert and Pipestone in the southwestern area of the province, the town of Selkirk, and the town of Minnedosa with the rural municipalities of Odanah and Minto. This means an increase of 35,781 people who will be receiving local direct library service.

The P.L.S. development and technical services staff members have been busy touring and visiting various areas of the province. In the cold of December they braved the elements to visit Gilliam, Churchill and the opening of the beautiful new public library at the town of The Pas. We also visited Arborg, which had the gala opening of their new building which is combined with the new town firehall in a reconditioned railway station. A special trip was made to Balduf Manitoba with Mike Angel the Supervisor of School Library Services to discuss the possibility of developing a combined facility in the new addition of the school. Visits were also made to Flin Flon and Portage La Prairie.

The staff of the Extension and Technical Services Division are pleased to announce the arrival of the Technical Services Manual for Manitoba Public Libraries designed to assist all public libraries presently participating in the Cataloguing Services program. Besides covering the mechanics of the cataloguing services itself, the manual also contains sections on descriptive cataloguing, cataloguing of adult and junior fiction, cataloguing in publication, government documents and vertical files as well as a section of sample cards and a glossary. Much of the work which went into the manual was done by Carolynne Scott.

In addition to the Manual a special bibliography entitled Books that Help Children...to understand themselves and others was also produced and is available by writing to Extension Library.

Late in January, Doug Steinburg travelled to Ottawa to participate in two days of talks sponsored by the National Library regarding the development of library networks in Canada. Prior to this meeting a meeting of the directors of various libraries in the province was held to discuss the possibilities of Manitoba libraries participating in any plans that the National Library may develop. More details will be available in subsequent issues of the bulletin as Manitoba explores networks, computers and bibliographic centres as means of coping with the increased complexities of library service delivery.

The staff of Public Library Services is very pleased to welcome Mr. David L. Steen as the new branch director. It has been a very busy two months exploring new approaches to public library service delivery in the Province of Manitoba.

BOOKS NOTED

A Banquet of Books; an assortment of engrossing books for all ages and reading levels. Winnipeg: School Library Services and Department of Education Library, September, 1975.

This bibliography was prepared to help teachers and librarians select books for "reluctant readers", those who "because of lack of interest, lack of reading ability, or a combination of both, do not enjoy reading as a leisure activity." The compilers have presented "a wide range of materials of high interest, but not necessarily always at low reading level". The annotated bibliography is presented in three sections: picture books, fiction and non-fiction works. The following is noted for each title: the size of the print, a comment on the vocabulary and style, and the average sentence length. Finally, the reading and interest level is characterized in terms of a suitable grade level.

Profiles, from In Review, Canadian Books for Children edited by Irma McDonough. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975.

This is a collection of 44 profiles of authors and illustrators originally published in In Review. This second edition is newly revised and enlarged and illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Canadian Materials; an annotated critical bibliography for Canadian schools and libraries. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1975 -

This is a new periodical for teachers and librarians created to review material in Canada of interest to elementary and secondary schools. Microfilm, audiotape, videotape, books and films have been included and a subject and grade level guide follows each entry. All reviews in Canadian Materials are written by practising teachers and librarians drawn from every province in Canada. Two issues appeared in 1975. Beginning in January 1976, Canadian Materials will appear three times per year: winter, spring and autumn.

Books Behind Bars by Virgil Gulker. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1973.

This is an account of the author's experience in setting up a paperback library at the Milan Federal Correctional Institution. The author terms this book partly as a "plea for a greater public awareness of the need for prison libraries" and characterizes the paperback library as a "multifaceted vehicle for the personal and social rehabilitation of the inmate." In Appendix B, he includes a list of "Essential Titles".

1975-76 Manual of Social Services in Manitoba. Published by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, 501-177 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg R3B 0W6

"The Manual is intended primarily as an informational source of health and recreational and social service agencies and groups (both voluntary and governmental). Agencies are listed alphabetically but a subject index groups agencies dealing with similar concerns. Another index groups the agencies by geographical area. A complete address, name of president or communications person, hours of opening and a concise description of objectives and services are noted for each listed agency.

In this new feature of the Bulletin, we hope you will find a few suggested articles to interest you, encourage you, stimulate you, or perhaps enrage you. The choice of items is purely arbitrary on our part. They are from library-related journals which literally come "across the editors' desks".

Boisard, Genevieve. Do women hold the reins of power in French libraries? Unesco Bulletin for Librarians 29 (6): 303-314, 1975.

--In France, on average every year, women account for 90% of those gaining their Librarian's Certificate, and between 70 and 80% of librarians with the Advanced Diploma of Librarianship joining the libraries scientific staff. This article based on statistical data, analyses the situation of women in French libraries. The breakdown of women staff is shown by categories of staff and by types of library. The responsibilities of women in libraries and in the professional associations are compared with those of men."

Children's literature collections and research collections. Wilson Library Bulletin 50 (2): 126-169, 1975.

--This special issue includes: the management of materials; national (U.S.) planning for research collections of children's literature; a method of cataloging and classification; the preparation of printed catalogs; and, articles on specific collections in the United States.

Edgar, Neal L. What every librarian should know about proposed changes in cataloging rules: a brief overview. American Libraries 6 (10): 602-607, 1975. Bibliography: p. 590.

--How were the rules developed? Why are they being revised? What changes have already been made? Who are the decision makers and what are their disagreements? Will standardization and the needs of automation compromise the usefulness of the catalog to my patrons?

Gorman, Michael. Osborn revisited; or, the catalog in crisis; or, four catalogers, only one of whom shall save us. American Libraries 6 (10): 599-601, 1975.

--"I now offer four revised catenories of cataloger: the Decadent...the Stern Mechanic; the Pious; and the Functionalist. Each in a different way is contributing to the resolution or the aggravation of our central problem: How can we stop the catalog from being the monster that is devouring our libraries? How ought we Frankensteins to regard the Thing that we have made? Some watch with worry; some with horror; and some, amazingly enough, with smug satisfaction."

Horn, Roger. The idea of academic library management. College & Research Libraries 36 (6): 464-472, 1975.

--"Academic librarians tend, like most academics to stumble into administration without conscious awareness that they are changing from one ill-defined profession to another, perhaps an even worse defined one, and they tend to rely upon images rather than ideas for guidance. An attempt is made in this paper to delineate the idea of what it is to be an administrator of an academic library and to suggest changes that could be made, unlikely though they may be, to ameliorate the present situation."

Johoru, Magda. Women librarians and documentalists in Hungary. Unesco Bulletin for Librarians 29 (6): 315-318, 1975.

--In Hungary, 70% of Librarians and documentalists are women. The author outlines the training that is given in this field. She shows that, while the predominance of women in this profession presents a problem on account of the social benefits accruing to women with family responsibilities, it has in no way resulted in a lowering of standards. In this field, women show that they are no less endowed than men with capacity for innovation and an ability to adapt to new techniques and methods, and they successfully occupy most of the top positions."

Marchant, Maurice P. University libraries as economic systems. College & Research Libraries 36 (6): 449-457, 1975.

--"The possibility of developing an economic theory of libraries is explored. The concepts of economic theory, economic system, and economic model are discussed as potentially applicable to libraries. Two types of such models are developed from data drawn from university libraries. One predicts professional staff size from two variables: collection size and collection decentralization. The other identifies a set of library inputs composed of professional staff size, subprofessional staff size and annual acquisition rate as a consistently good predictor of library expenditures and a stable measure of library input."

McQueen, David. Copyright. Canadian Library Journal 32 (6): 433-449, 1975.

--An economist discusses the underlying rationale for copyright and the nature of copyright in Canadian terms.

Phillips, LuQuida V. A quick but not easy test to help you determine how you're doing as a school librarian or media specialist. Wilson Library Bulletin 50 (5): 399-401, 1976.

--"A test designed to help you gain insight into you and how you see your job."

Schroeder, Julie. The bargaining unit for the academic librarian. Canadian Library Journal 32 (6): 463-473, 1975.

--As well as others, she discusses briefly the University of Manitoba situation.

Made, Gordon S. Special report: does charging fines really pay? Wilson Library Bulletin 50 (2): 99-100, 175, 1975.

--The results of a one-year study by the Carroll Public Library, Carroll, Iowa on the effects of a fine, compared with a no-fine policy.

Dykstra, Carl. Legal Materials and Non-Low Libraries. Ontario Library Review 59 (4): 226-235.

--Evaluates current Canadian legal materials and recommends a "basic collection of essential reference sources upon which a legal collection should be built".



Alerting service bibliography, a list of materials relating to the expanding role of libraries (e.g., community relations and a-v service). Send a self-addressed stamped 9 x 12 envelope (30¢ in postage for back issues) to ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Alerting Service Bibliography, SCRDT Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

Evaluating microfiche readers: a handbook for librarians, by William R. Hawken—a kit by means of which a non-technically trained person can evaluate microfiche readers and reader-printers intended for use in libraries. Any request for a copy should be written on the library's letterhead and addressed to the Council on Library Resources, One Dupont Circle, Suite 620, Washington, D.C. 20036. A self-addressed mailing label should be included.

The Top Ten—The National Film Board of Canada has chosen what it feels are the best of its films for public and school libraries for a brochure called The Top Ten. It includes a mix of both old and new films. Write or call the National Film Board, 674 St. James St., Winnipeg R3G 3J5 (985-4129) for a free copy.

Learning resources—The Agency for Instructional Television, Box A, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, is offering its new 96 p. catalogue of film, videocassettes, and learning resource packages. It is a non-profit American-Canadian group that was established in 1973 to strengthen education through the use of TV and other technologies.

The Great Canadian Magazines Magazine—a handy guide containing brief, annotations of the country's magazines is available from Canadian Periodical Publishers' Association, 81a Front Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1B8.

Library Service to Labor Groups a guide for action. Available free from: Andy Hansen, Staff Liaison, AFL-CIO/ALA Joint Committee on Library Service to Labor Groups, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

"Communicating Understanding, an Opportunities for Youth project supervised by the Gay Community Centre of Saskatoon has produced a number of publications relating to homosexuality. The project workers hope that the material produced will aid in clearing up some of the myths and misconceptions regarding homosexuality and be of use to both gay and non-gay people in Western Canada. The project has completed two slide tape programs—On Being Gay, Parents of Gays, an annotated bibliography of literature suitable for school libraries, and five illustrated booklets—On Being Gay, Coming Out, Gay Relationships, Aspects of Oppression and Parents of Gays. Librarians interested in receiving free copies of the bibliography and booklets should write to: The Gay Community Centre of Saskatoon, P.O. Box 1662, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3R8."
—Emergency Librarian Nov./Dec. 1975

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Does anyone know the words to "Muggins Mouse"—or a poem about Muggins Mouse—a children's poem of approximately 12 lines? The poem is at least 50 years old.
Contact:

L. Queau, 6 - 86 Young Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Wendy Mitchinson and Ramsay Cook, Department of History, York University, are presently working on a documentary history of Canadian Feminism. If you have any information, documents, etc., please contact them:

c/o Department of History
Vanier College
York University
4700 Keele Street
TORONTO, Ontario



LIBRARY STUDIES WANTED

In the last two issues of Canadian Library Progress, I have contributed an annual review of Canadian libraries.

The first was based on a survey of the literature published in Canadian library periodicals, 1973-4. The second was a review of a number of annual reports of libraries of all types from across the country 1973-74-75).

For the fourth issue I plan to review the studies, reports, and research which libraries have done themselves or had consultants undertake, and larger studies such as royal commissions.

The result of these three reviews should be a state-of-the-art of Canadian libraries circa 1975.

Since many studies are done by individual libraries and are not meant for circulation because they are meaningful only in the local situation (and not because of confidentiality), they would not be listed in indexes, and I would probably miss them.

If your library has completed a study of any kind between the years 1973 and 1976 inclusive, I would appreciate receiving a copy at the following address:

S.D. Neill, School of Library and Information Science
The University of Western Ontario
LONDON, Ontario N6A 5B9

COMING EVENTS!

February 28, 1976

MSLAVA General Meeting and luncheon, 12:00 - 3:00 in the Rosewood Room, Mall Hotel, Winnipeg

March 11 - 14, 1976

Media Un-Muddle, three-day workshop sponsored by Public Library Services, School Library Services and the National Film Board. For details, see Education in Librarianship section.

May 10 - 15, 1976

Pacific Rim Conference on Children's Literature, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Registration fee \$100.00. For further information, write to Professor Sheila Egoff, School of Librarianship, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Place, Vancouver, B.C.

May 12 - 15, 1976

Library Management Seminar. The University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota. For details, see Education in Librarianship section.

May 29, 1976

Manitoba Library Association Spring General Meeting. Theme: the public lending right. To be held in the Willis Pavilion, International Peace Gardens, Manitoba. David Steen will speak.

June 6 - 10, 1976

Special Libraries Association Annual Conference. Cuningan Convention Hall, Denver, Colorado.

June 12 - 18, 1976

Canadian Library Association Annual Meeting, Halifax, Nova Scotia

June 13 - 16, 1976

The Annual Conference of AMTEC (Association for Media and Technology in Education in Canada) to be held in St. John's, Newfoundland. For further details, see Education in Librarianship section.

June 13 - 19, 1976

Medical Library Association Conference. Held at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota. More information can be obtained from: Miss Joan Campbell, International Editor, MLA News, Library of the Health Sciences, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 7509, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

July 18 - 24, 1976

American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago, Illinois

September 18, 1976

Manitoba Library Association Annual General Meeting, Red River Community College, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Library Association

WHAT DOES M.L.A. DO?

- * Advocates legislation to promote library development.
- * Prepares briefs to support expansion and improvement of library development.
- * Promotes local, regional, and international conferences.
- * Promotes continuing education for library personnel through seminars and workshops.
- * Promotes better working conditions for library personnel.
- * Promotes and fosters ties among different types of libraries.
- * Administers the Jean Thorunn Law Scholarship for students of librarianship.
- * Works for the rehabilitation of prisoners through support and development of good libraries in correctional institutions.
- * Supports Canadian and Manitoba authors and publishers.
- * Publishes Manitoba Library Association Bulletin and Manitoba Library Association Newsletter; news of library happenings in Manitoba.
- * Publishes Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba; a dictionary of Manitoba Biography, 1971. (In conjunction with Peguis Pub.)
- * Publishes Winnipeg: A Centennial bibliography, 1974.
- * Coordinates a Union List of Serials.

YOU CAN HELP US WITH THESE PROJECTS AND SERVICES. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN WORKING WITH US TOWARD GOOD LIBRARY SERVICE, PLEASE JOIN US. IF YOU ARE ALREADY A MEMBER, PASS THIS FORM ALONG TO A FRIEND OR ASSOCIATE WHO ISN'T.

Name:

Address:

Home phone number: Business phone number:

Business Address: Postal code:

Fee Schedule (as approved at Spring General Meeting, May 10, 1975)

- a) Personal members - Annual library salary up to \$5,000 - \$ 5.00
 Annual library salary \$5,001 - \$9,000 - \$ 8.00
 Annual library salary \$9,001 and over - \$10.00

b) Institutional members

c) Students, trustees, retired, unemployed, and other friends \$ 5.00

Interest: Public School Academic Special Friends Trustee

Please return with cheque or money order to: Membership Chairperson

Manitoba Library Association

Room 301, 190 Rupert Avenue

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0H2

Membership year: October 1st - September 30th.