

JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

JANUARY 1972

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PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE TWENTY-
SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE JAMAICA
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HELD ON JANUARY 28, 1971

by C. L. STUART

Two days ago the Jamaica Library Association completed the first twenty-one years of its existence, the inaugural meeting having been held at the Institute of Jamaica on Thursday, January 26, 1950.

It is gratifying to note that there are persons in this gathering who were present at that meeting twenty-one years ago. Madame Immediate Past President, you were there as a representative of the St. Catherine Parish Library. Subsequently, you served the Association as Secretary, and of course last year you were President. You Mr. First Vice-President represented the Institute of Jamaica. May I add that on that occasion you became the first honorary Secretary of the Association and that in 1956 you were its President. The Director of the Jamaica Library Service, who is a member of our Executive and a past President of the Association, was there representing the St. Elizabeth Parish Library. Indeed, there are no fewer than 12 foundation members present today. It is to your credit to have maintained your interest over these years. Let us hope that you will be here for our golden jubilee celebrations.

So our Association has come of age. It is only natural that at this point we should want to take a look at the road along which we have travelled. Let me therefore ask you to cast your minds back over a span of a quarter of a century or so to the 1940's. Those of you who had not then come to years of discretion can still share in the exercise by drawing upon your knowledge of our country's history.

The decade of the 40's was a most significant one- perhaps the most significant - in the story of library development in Jamaica so far.

In the political field there was the 1944 Constitution which provided for elections to the 32-member House of Representatives on the basis of universal adult suffrage. This came at a time when at least 50% of the adult population of the island was estimated to be illiterate. Consequently, there was quite a national stir over the "each one teach one" campaign to produce new literates which campaign in some measure created the demand for reading material suitable for the adults who had embraced literacy. It is worth noting too, that it was during the 5-year term (1944-49) of the parliament elected under adult suffrage in December 1944 that a Government grant was first made to assist

in promoting a public library service. That first grant in 1948 was \$20,000. In the current financial year, the total grant from public funds (Central and Local) is in the region of \$1,000,000.

In matters educational the most noteworthy advance of the 1940's was that giant forward stride in the establishment of the University College of the West Indies in 1948, later to become the University of the West Indies. In the words of Dr. Taylor, its first principal, "An integral part of this U.C.W.I. set-up was a library of university standard."

Looking at the library area itself we are struck with some phenomenal developments especially in the public sector. Parish Libraries were set up in St. Elizabeth and St. James (1944) Westmoreland (1946) St. Ann (1947) St. Catherine and St. Thomas (1948). These, along with the Manchester Parish Library which goes back to 1938, formed the nucleus of the public library system instituted in 1948 and consolidated by the Jamaica Library Service Law of 1949.

At this point in time we meet the Jamaica Library Association - the brain child of Mr. A. S. A. Bryant, first Director of the Jamaica Library Service. In his view, and here I quote -

"The Association will unite all library workers whether staff or committee members and all who are interested in libraries and give them opportunities for contact. Indeed, it is an essential part of library organisation in the island".

How has the Association performed during these last two decades? To answer that question let us see what it set out to do.

Its aims were four in number -

Firstly, to unite all persons engaged in or interested in library work in Jamaica and to provide opportunities for their meeting together to discuss matters relating to libraries.

This aim is obviously a progressively realisable ideal of which only a small portion could have been accomplished in so short a time. While it is natural for a Library Association to want to unite all persons engaged in library work, to seek to unite all persons interested in library work is rather more ambitious. Yet down the

years we find a large number of this latter type of person in the Association. Look how many of them have occupied the position of President, for example -

1952	Mr. Harold Haughton, Director of Education
1955	Mr. J. W. O'Regan, Deputy Colonial Secretary
1957	Hon. E. R. Richardson, Financial Secretary
1959	Mr. W. Adolphe Roberts, Historian
1961	Sir John Carberry, retired Chief Justice
1963	Mr. Leslie Robinson, University Professor
1965	Mrs. Gloria Cumpor, Barrister at Law and Social Worker
1967	Mr. Graham Binns, Manager, Radio Jamaica
1969	Mr. Vic Reid, Novelist

The Association was undoubtedly right when it decided against becoming a tight little occupational group of librarians only.

Secondly, to encourage co-operation between libraries and to promote the active development and maintenance of libraries throughout Jamaica.

One has only to think of the harmonious and complementary relationships existing among the three library giants of the system - The Institute of Jamaica, the University Library and the Jamaica Library Service - to realise that the first clause of this aim has been fully achieved. As regards the development and maintenance of libraries throughout Jamaica, although the Association does not take credit for this, yet it can point with satisfaction to the Parish Libraries, the Branch Libraries, the school libraries and the Book Centres of the Jamaica Library Service, many of which are among its institutional members.

The third aim was to promote a high standard of education and training of library staffs and whatever may improve the status of librarians.

I shall return to this in a minute.

Fourthly, to promote a wider knowledge of library work and to form an educated public opinion on libraries.

Any effort to involve the public in something intangible is a slow process and the Association may well take heart at the measure of public awareness of libraries in evidence in 1970.

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And now from this important point along the road the Association looks forward to some items of unfinished business - five of which come to mind at once -

1. The International Conference on Librarianship scheduled to take place in Jamaica in 1972.
2. A Jamaica National Library
3. The up-dating of Jamaica's position in regard to International copy-right
4. Equating professional qualifications obtainable in the British Library system on the one hand to those in the American and Canadian on the other.
5. A Library School for the University of the West Indies.

A few words on the last-named will suffice.

From the very outset (and here I return to the third aim) a major concern of the Association was the need for adequately trained personnel to staff the rapidly expanding services. Over the years various expedients have been tried in an effort to solve this problem. Persons of ability and promise have been encouraged and sometimes assisted financially to get training in Britain. Others have taken advantage of the short-term training course which was started in Trinidad in 1949 with Colonial Development and Welfare funds and later continued by the Trinidad government but which came to an end in December 1962. The overall results have been pleasing. In January 1950, there were fewer than half a dozen qualified librarians in our libraries. Today, there are at least 80 persons with the ALA or the FLA or a university degree in library science.

But the establishment of a library training programme at the U. W. I. has all along been regarded as the only satisfactory answer to the problem, and as far back as 1962, your Association proposed the setting up of a library school at the University. During almost ten years the project has been kept before the proper authorities but although a great deal of interest has been shown in the right quarters, the implementation seems to depend on the availability of funds. However, the latest developments are full of promise and give cause to hope that the school will be a reality soon.

Let me hasten to point out that library assistants and others who intend to find a career in librarianship should already have begun to prepare to avail themselves of the facilities that

will come with the Library School. It is not yet too late but action must be taken now. During last year, your Education Working Party circularised many members of the Association offering guidance to those thinking in terms of entering the Library School but so far there has been no response. It is to be hoped that the results from a repeat circular will be more encouraging.

Turning from work already in progress to new business, we find high on our priority list the subject - Special Libraries. In each Government Ministry, Department or Statutory Body and in each big industrial concern or commercial undertaking, indeed in any large area of private enterprise, there ought to be a library, specialised as regards its clientele and also its subject area. In this context, library does not mean merely a collection of books, periodicals or other information - laden material; it means, in addition, (and this is most important) a qualified librarian to maximise the usefulness of the given collection. The job to be done by a body such as our Association is to convince the policy makers that a properly organised and well run information centre is a basic requirement of any efficient arm of a government department or business undertaking.

A very encouraging sign of the times is the current attitude of big business towards libraries. Speaking with the head of a manufacturing firm recently, I was delighted to hear him say that a library with a qualified librarian is a must for his business. I nearly burst out with the biblical injunction.

'Thou art not far from the kingdom'

Next on our priority list this year might well be the question of membership. Each of the six categories of members can do with numerical improvement. Up to last year our membership had increased no more than 60% above the 1950 figure. But quite apart from a quantitative increase in the number of our adherents we do need a greater involvement by members in the affairs of the Association. We need to recapture the zeal and enthusiasm of those early pioneers (some of them here today) whose interest has never waned throughout these 21 years. The system of working parties set up in 1964 sought to achieve just this type of involvement. Doubtless the time is ripe for another push forward.

We think too of a 'home' for the Association. Have you ever wondered where our records are kept? Let me tell you - they follow our honorary secretaries around to the places of their employment, without the protection of even a filing cabinet - which means that we might not have anything to hand over to the Archives at the close of the present century. You will see in

the report of the Executive for 1970 that we were asked to become a foundation member of the Professional Centre being established in Jamaica but financial consideration prevented us from taking up the offer. Modest office accommodation at the Centre would of course go with membership. Be that as it may, this question of a base for the Association needs to be urgently explored.

But perhaps the greatest task ahead for the Association is the winning for its practising members of a ready acceptance as professional persons in our society. Doubtless when adequate training facilities become available, when the percentage of male librarians increases appreciably and when the public image of the librarian becomes more favourable, then the professional status of librarianship will rise accordingly.

So as we stand with our backs to the 21st year and our faces to the future let us go forward with renewed zeal to advance ourselves intellectually, improve our competence in librarianship and fit ourselves for real professional performance.

And, in the words of a contemporary evangelist, may we find the going real good.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Libraries and librarians will be in the news during the week commencing Monday, April 24, 1972, when the Jamaica Library Association, the Ministry of Education and the Jamaica Library Service will jointly sponsor an International Library Conference to be held at the Sheraton Kingston Hotel.

Aim of the conference is to bring together librarians from the Commonwealth Caribbean, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands and selected developed countries of Europe and America, for the purpose of discussing developments in the field of library science and considering the implications of these developments for libraries in the Caribbean.

The motivating deliberations throughout the week will be the Conference theme "Libraries and the Challenge of Change". Discussions will centre around the following topics -

- (a) Public Libraries
- (b) Library Education
- (c) Special Libraries
- (d) National Libraries
- (e) University Libraries
- (f) Libraries for Youth
- (g) Technology in Libraries
- (h) Library Cooperation
- (i) A National Plan for Library Development
- (j) The Role of a Professional Organisation

Two papers will be presented on each topic, one from outside the Caribbean area dealing with the subject from a general viewpoint, the other from within, seeking to relate the topic to the needs and trends of the region. Stimulating discussions are expected to follow each presentation.

Delegatos and observers representing libraries and professional organisations are expected from Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana, Puerto Rico, Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, Canada and the United States. To give them an opportunity of seeing something of rural Jamaica, Wednesday April 26, has been scheduled as a field day. Three tours are being arranged.

1. To Port Antonio via Morant Bay, returning via the Junction road
2. To Montego Bay via Ocho Rios returning by the same route
3. To Treasure Beach via Race Course, Mandeville, Alpart (Nain), returning by way of Santa Cruz.

Stops will be made at public libraries and other points of interest along these routes.

One or two social occasions (Reception, Luncheon, Banquet) have also been included in the week's programme.

The idea of this Conference came originally from Miss Lolla Thomas F. L.A. Deputy Director of the Jamaica Library Service. Since bringing it forward to the Jamaica Library Association two and a half years ago, Miss Thomas has been serving as the indefatigable chairman of the big Conference Planning Committee. She has imparted much drive and dynamism to the sub-committees with varying portfolios which are participating in the preparations.

Concurrently with the Conference, a Jamaica Book Fair will be held at the national arena from the 25th April to the 2nd May. Two years ago, UNESCO proclaimed 1972 as International Book Year, with the objective of focusing the attention of the public as well as governments and international organisations on the role of books in society. "A transformation in the role of books", so runs the UNESCO proclamation, "has taken place concurrently with the rise of the electronic media of radio and television. In the general ascendancy of the media, books have maintained and even expanded their influence. Moreover, among the mass media, the book remains the essential tool of knowledge". The Jamaica Library Association is promoting this Book Fair as its contribution to the celebration of International Book Year.

"Books for Living" is the theme of the Book Fair, and emphasis will be placed on children's books, reference books for the home, fiction for all levels, popular non-fiction, selected paperbacks and West Indian writings. Textbooks will not be exhibited to any extent except where they are peculiarly West Indian.

Publishers, particularly those who are represented locally, have been invited to take space at the arena and mount their own exhibitions as part of the Fair.

In addition to the displays of books and library equipment, however, there will be a bookshop operated by the Jamaica Library Association. Other associated features such as film shows, puppet shows, band concerts, lectures art corner, music corner, will be amply provided. The evenings will carry attractions catering to varying tastes.

Every section of the Jamaican reading public will find that its particular interests have been provided for in the Book Fair and it is hoped that support will be overwhelming.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY DR.
HEINAN LIEBAERS AT THE 1971 PLENARY SESSION OF
THE I.F.L.A. COUNCIL AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

When the Deputy Director-General of UNESCO introduced the discussion on IBY at the last General Conference of UNESCO, he began by expressing scepticism towards International years in general: the International Year of the Refugee had created more refugees, the International Year of Education had seen more student unrest and he hoped that IBY would not lead to more burning and banning of books! In the end, however, IBY was approved by acclamation and 1972 has been proclaimed International Book Year. UNESCO has issued a programme of action, which contains suggestions to governments and professional organisations on activities which might be carried out in 1972. These governments and professional organizations did in fact cooperate in the establishment of the programme of action.

I have been thinking what specific role librarians have to play in this worldwide concerted action of book promotion. The avowed aim of IBY is to bring books to countries, or in a given country to those population groups which have not yet fully discovered them. There is no doubt that this means promotion of books among children and young people, among underprivileged groups either as a minority in rich countries or as a majority in poor countries.

These terms of reference indicate quite clearly that organizations of school, children's and public libraries have to bear the main responsibility for implementing IBY. In some countries we have gathered the technical expertise to deal with underprivileged groups. I am tempted to equate, for this specific purpose, all kinds of handicapped readers with the underprivileged groups.

The Public Library Section of IFLA has accepted to revise the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto of 1949 and to distribute it on 1 January 1972 in as many languages as possible in order to to convince public opinion and the authorities alike of the beneficial role of public libraries in individual self-fulfilment and in collective advancement.

This major responsibility of the public librarians does however not impede the interest of other types of librarians. Libraries - as the only systematic promoters of reading outside schools - should thoroughly investigate that strange phenomenon called the reading habit. There is a long list of topics of research in reading which can best be carried out by librarians, either individually or in cooperation with other representatives of the book industry or the educational system.

This long list goes from the relapse into illiteracy to the history of reading. A history of reading would indeed make exciting reading.

One positive advantage of IBY, both at the international and the national levels, is that it brings together the various professional groups concerned with the book. Librarians discover that authors and publishers are not only obstacles to the use of books - e.g. insisting on lending rights or limiting reproduction and they in their turn realise that librarians are not exactly hiring the books which they try to buy with a discount.

Besides deep involvement with the reading habit - at UNESCO non-book men repeatedly stressed the rather obvious fact that only reading gave sense to books-librarians may also give their own view on "books", "books that are different from other articles of commerce" as publishers say, actually to ease their conscience because they make money with the product of someone else's mind. Librarians may help publishers to prove that indeed books are different. There are not many commodities about which so much confusion exists in the mind of the public. When your friend, who is not in the book business, hears the word book, the first thing that occurs to him is a novel, that strange unusual book which he has to read from the first sentence to the last, though he may not have touched one since his last vacation. The telephone directory, the dictionary, the cook book - if "he" is a "she" - will not naturally occur to him first. Why? This minority of books which help one to escape from life have a still wider impact than the majority of books which do not bring you back toward life but without which life would be impossible. Why? It was an outstanding poet, Mallarme, who said "tout au monde existe pour aboutir a un livre", all that exists in the world ends in a book, but it does not need a poet to add that "what exists in the world also starts with a book".

Not the least, the mass media, which also are inextricably tied to books. To begin with television. This brings us back to the statement that books are different from other products. The relationship between books and television or any other by-product of books, such as newspapers, radio, records, etc. - the relationship between books and television is similar to that between libraries and bookshops. The more libraries, the more bookshops; the more television sets, the more books; the more bookshops the more television sets; the more books, the more libraries, etc. etc., all possible combinations are valid. This can be demonstrated in various ways, but the geographical proof is the easiest to understand. The place with the largest concentration of libraries has also the largest concentration of bookshops. Actually, libraries pave the way for bookshops, but sometimes it is the other way round.

Besides systematic research in reading and the sociology of the book, the library community can make specific contributions

to IBY. At random, one may quote the tremendous impact of the reprint business - that tycoon of modern publishing - which is clearly aimed at a nearly exclusive library "clientele", the importance of non-commercial book circulation through inter-library loan and international exchange of library materials. Librarians - representing the non-profit part of the book business - are also well equipped to make all kinds of selections, from the best children's books to a worldwide circulation of that outstanding British initiative known under the excellent title "Printing and the Mind of Man".

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C H A R T E R

INTRODUCTION

This declaration of the principles which should guide the treatment of books, both nationally and internationally, has been adopted by the international professional organizations of authors, publishers, librarians, booksellers and documentalists. These organizations, in association with UNESCO, desire with this declaration to affirm, on the occasion of International Book Year, that books, as well as related materials, should be accorded a position commensurate with the vital role they play in promoting individual fulfilment, social and economic progress international understanding and peace. They invite other international as well as regional and national organizations to associate themselves with this Charter.

PREAMBLE

Convinced that books remain essential tools for preserving and diffusing the world's storehouse of knowledge;

Believing that the role of books can be reinforced by the adoption of policies designed to encourage the widest possible use of the printed word;

Recalling that the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization calls for the promotion of "the free flow of ideas by word and image" as well as "international co-operation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them";

Recalling further that the General Conference of UNESCO has affirmed that books "perform a fundamental function in the realization of UNESCO'S objectives, namely peace, development, the promotion of human rights and the campaign against racialism and colonialism";

Considering that the General Conference of UNESCO has proclaimed 1972 International Book Year, with the theme "Books for All";

International Community of Booksellers Associations
International Confederation of Societies of Authors and
Composers
International Federation for Documentation
International Federation of Library Associations
International Federation of Translators
International PEN
International Publishers Association

Adopt unanimously this Charter of the Book, and call upon all concerned to give effect to the principles here enunciated.

ARTICLE I

Everyone has the right to read

Society has an obligation to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to enjoy the benefit of reading. Since vast portions of the world's population are deprived of access to books by inability to read, governments have the responsibility of helping to obliterate the scourge of illiteracy. They should encourage provision of the printed materials needed to build and maintain the skill of reading. Bilateral and multilateral assistance should be made available, as required, to the book professions. The producers and distributors of books, for their part, have the obligation to ensure that the ideas and information thus conveyed continue to meet the changing needs of the reader and of society as a whole.

ARTICLE II

Books are essential to education

In an era of revolutionary changes in education and far-reaching programmes for expanded school enrolment, planning is required to ensure an adequate text book component for the development of educational systems. The quality and content of educational books need constant improvements in all countries of the world. Regional production can assist national publishers in meeting requirements for textbooks as well as for general educational reading materials which are particularly needed in school libraries and literacy programmes.

ARTICLE III

Society has a special obligation to establish the conditions in which authors can exercise their creative role

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of

which he is the author". This protection should be also extended to translators, whose work opens the horizons of a book beyond linguistic frontiers, thus providing an essential link between authors and a wider public. All countries have the right to express their cultural individuality and in so doing preserve the diversity essential to civilization. Accordingly they should encourage authors in their creative role and should through translation provide wider access to the riches contained in the literature of other languages, including those of limited diffusion.

ARTICLE IV

A sound publishing industry is essential to national development

In a world in which there are sharp disparities in book production, with many countries lacking adequate reading materials, it is necessary to plan for the development of national publishing. This requires national initiative and, where necessary, international co-operation to help create the infrastructure needed. The development of publishing industries also entails integration with education and economic and social planning; the participation of professional organizations, extending in so far as possible across the entire book community through institutions such as national book development councils; and long-term, low interest financing on a national, bilateral or multilateral basis.

ARTICLE V

Book manufacturing facilities are necessary to the development of publishing

In their economic policies, governments should ensure that necessary supplies and equipment are available for the development of an infrastructure for book manufacture, including paper, printing and binding machinery. The maximum use of national resources, together with eased importation of these supplies and equipment, will promote the production of inexpensive and attractive reading materials. Urgent attention should also be given to the development of transcriptions of oral languages. Those concerned with the manufacture of books should maintain the highest practicable standards of production and design. Particular efforts should be made for the manufacture of books for the handicapped.

ARTICLE VI

Booksellers provide a fundamental service as a link between publishers and the reading public

In the forefront of efforts to promote the reading habit, booksellers have both cultural and educational responsibilities. They play a vital role in ensuring that an adequate and well-

chosen range of books reaches the reading public. Special book post and air freight rates, payment facilities and other financial incentives aid them in carrying out this function.

ARTICLE VII

Libraries are national resources for the transfer
of information and knowledge, for
the enjoyment of wisdom and beauty

Libraries occupy a central position in the distribution of books. They are often the most effective means of getting printed matter to the reader. As a public service, they promote reading which, in turn, advances individual well-being, life-long education and economic and social progress. Library services should correspond to each nation's potentialities and needs. Not only in cities, but especially in the vast rural areas which frequently lack book supplies, each school and each community should possess at least one library with qualified staff and an adequate book budget. Libraries are also essential for higher education and scholarly requirements. The development of national library networks will enable readers everywhere to have access to book resources.

ARTICLE VIII

Documentation serves books by preserving and
making available essential background material

Scientific, technical and other specialized books require adequate documentation services. Accordingly, such services should be developed, with the assistance of governments and all elements of the book community. In order that maximum information materials may be available at all times, measures should be taken to encourage the freest possible circulation across frontiers of these essential tools.

ARTICLE IX

The free flow of books between countries is
an essential supplement to national supplies
and promotes international understanding

To enable all to share in the world's creativity, the unhampered flow of books is vital. Obstacles such as tariffs and taxes can be eliminated through widespread application of UNESCO agreements and other international recommendations and treaties. Licenses and foreign currency for the purchase of books and the raw materials for book-making should be accorded generally, and internal taxes and other restraints on trade in books reduced to a minimum.

ARTICLE X

Books serve international understanding and peaceful co-operation

"Since wars begin in the minds of men", the UNESCO Constitution states, "it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". Books constitute one of the major defences of peace because of their enormous influence in creating an intellectual climate of friendship and mutual understanding. All those concerned have an obligation to ensure that the content of books promotes individual fulfilment, social and economic progress, international understanding and peace.

Approved at Brussels,
22 October 1971
by the Support Committee for
International Book Year.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

BY DOROTHY COLLINGS

A new School of Librarianship, established with assistance from UNESCO, began operation on 11th October, 1971 at the Mona Campus of the University of the West Indies, to provide professional training for librarians of the Caribbean region.

The Library School is an integral part of the University and is being conducted within the framework of the University's Charter and Statutes as the Department of Library Studies in the Faculty of General Studies.

In accordance with the recommendations of a UNESCO advisor, Dr. J. Poriam Danton, then Dean of the School of Librarianship, University of California, who visited the Caribbean in 1968 and surveyed the needs for training in librarianship, the University has decided that courses will be offered at two levels:

1. a three year undergraduate programme leading to the Bachelor's degree in librarianship, open to candidates who satisfy the Matriculation requirements of the University; and
2. a one year Post-graduate diploma course, for candidates who hold a degree of an approved University in a subject other than librarianship.

In addition it is envisaged that a programme will be arranged in the near future to enable practicing librarians who already hold the Associateship of the Library Association (A.L.A.) of Great Britain, to obtain more advanced professional qualifications.

For the current academic year (October 1971-June, 1972), the new School is providing initially only the first year of the three-year undergraduate programme, which includes one introductory course in librarianship, the required University course in English, and a choice of two other academic subjects. The second and third years of this programme will provide a full range of courses in library and information sciences, and will also involve other academic subjects.

The post-graduate diploma course will be offered starting in October, 1972.

As in other departments of the University, students will be admitted to the Library School only at the start of Michaelmas term which begins early in October each year.

Practical work in approved libraries will be an integral part of the training programme and will be carried out in public libraries, University libraries and special libraries in territories of the English-speaking Caribbean. It will also be possible for this practical work to be done in approved libraries outside the West Indies, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

The staffing in the initial stages of the programme consists of four full-time members, two of whom are provided under the auspices of UNESCO.

The Director, serving under a UNESCO appointment, is Dr. Dorothy Collings, who came to the University directly from the Secretariat of United Nations Headquarters, New York, where she was for the past fifteen years Chief of the Educational Liaison Section.

She received her B. S. in Library Science at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts; M. A. from Columbia University and Ph.D from the University of Chicago. Dr. Collings has been a frequent contributor to professional literature in the fields of librarianship and education, taught "Comparative Librarianship" at Columbia University for the past fifteen years, and has served as a library consultant in Africa and elsewhere.

Mr. Roderick Cave, M.A., F.L.A. is the other UNESCO appointee. He comes to the School as a Senior Lecturer from the School of Librarianship, Loughborough Technical College where he has been teaching since 1965. Mr. Cave was formerly attached to the University of the West Indies Library during the early sixties and served both on the Mona and St. Augustine campuses.

The University of the West Indies has appointed Mrs. Hazel Bonnett M.S., F. L. A. and Miss Daphne Douglas, F.L.A. as Lecturers. Mrs. Bonnett, who was formerly Deputy Director of the Jamaica Library Service, came to the School directly from the Institute of Education, (U.W.I.) where she was Librarian/Documentalist. She has had wide experience in the development of libraries and library service in the Caribbean and has taught both in Jamaica, the other West Indian Islands and in the United States. Miss Douglas has been Principal Librarian with the Jamaica Library Service, serving at its Headquarters, and in the Western Region. She has acted as Chief Librarian at the Institute of Jamaica and as Librarian/Registrar at the Jamaica Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York. In 1968, as a UNESCO Fellow, she attended a Course for Teachers of Librarianship at the Danish School of Librarianship, Copenhagen.

Students now attending the Library School number 30 and come from seven Caribbean territories, including Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. There is also a special student from the United States.

In writing this short note about the Library School, it is a heart-warming pleasure to pay tribute to the Jamaica Library Association which was especially instrumental in its establishment. The progressive thinking and forceful application which were given by this body to the question of providing formal library education to the region were important contributing factors throughout the long period of exploration and negotiation. Thus the realization of the School must be listed high in its record of achievements. The work of this organization coupled with that of the Jamaica Library Service, the Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO and the University of the West Indies in this direction brought about the valued co-operation of UNESCO and the various governments concerned which resulted in the creation of the School. All associated with the School are deeply conscious of both the high privilege and heavy responsibility which they share in implementing the mandate of the School to provide professional training at high standard. This it can only do with the continued interest, support and co-operation of the Governments, library authorities, and librarians throughout the Caribbean.

WERE I THE PRESIDENT OF THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE ACTIVITIES I WOULD LIKE TO SEE UNDERTAKEN

PAPER PRESENTED AT THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION' S

REGULAR MEETING HELD AT THE ST. JAMES PARISH LIBRARY

FRIDAY JULY 2, 1971

by

JOAN DOLPHY

I am particularly pleased that the honour was conferred on me to speak on the activities I would like to see implemented if I were President of the Jamaica Library Association. I would value most highly the opportunity to do what I can for the interests of the Association. The mere nature of the topic inspires me. I am apt to get carried away under false pretence that I am at an investiture ceremony or delivering a Presidential address but be not afraid, be patient. I have been duly informed that the time allotted to me is 15 minutes.

During this time, I do not propose to bring forth any heroic utterances, because the Jamaica Library Association has been busily attacking various activities in order to promote the interests and well being of libraries and librarians in Jamaica. What I plan to do however, is to build on the almost solid foundation which has already been laid; to extend and add a few suggestions of my own.

It would be unwise to plunge into the subject or to make wise suggestions without making references to some of the areas that have been tackled. These include the following:-

- (1) Education and Training
- (2) Publications
- (3) Membership
- (4) Conferences and Meetings
- (5) Negotiation for improved salaries

We are all aware of the important developments in the general library field which include:

- (1) Standards for School Libraries being prepared
- (2) Initiation of plans for a library school in Jamaica which will become a reality in October, 1971.

- (3) Planning of an International Conference to be held at the Sheraton in 1972
- (4) Compilation of union list of serials
- (5) Publication of a comprehensive guide to libraries
- (6) Publication of an annual journal and quarterly news letters.

The areas I should like to give concentrated attention are as follows:-

Membership

I would be anxious for the Jamaica Library Association to attain great influence not only nationally but internationally. How can we achieve this? By affiliating with as many Associations in the world as possible; by making ourselves heard; by far greater involvement of our members overseas. Of course, we must first be on a firm foot on the national level. I should like to devise means of requesting and stimulating maximum and most ungrudging support of every existing library in Jamaica. Already, the largest library services in this country have contributed to our survival so far, but there are a vast number of outsiders to be brought into the fold. There are the various special libraries such as government, e.g. Ministry of Agriculture; Public Authority e.g. Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation; Industrial, e.g. Esso; Commercial, e.g. Chamber of Commerce; Legal, e.g. Supreme Court; Professional, e.g. J. I. M. and Medical, e.g. University of the West Indies and others. I should like to give due recognition to the existence of special libraries such as those of the Supreme Court, Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Agriculture and others at all times. I feel the time has come when we can embark on an intensive Sales programme - What shall we sell? The profession of special librarianship to all concerned. I should not be myopic in looking at the situation especially with the establishment of a library school. I should like to grasp every opportunity to ensure that adequate posts are provided to absorb the many librarians who, we are optimistically hoping, will be pouring from our library school. We know what is happening in England which is a large country. Despite the fact that just about every sphere of human endeavour in England has libraries, there is still a shortage of posts for the number of qualified librarians graduating annually. This is not our problem, but I should like to set the pace early to guard against an imbalance in this country. Then let us think of the rapid developments and increasing interest in school librarianship. To date, with the establishment of fifty Junior Secondary School libraries, this could mean forty-two associate members to be added to the membership or, with the frequent migration and change of Teacher-Librarians, it may be better for these institutions to become affiliated members.

Library

I wonder if the time would not be fitting to extend the purposes of the JLA, for example, would we need to harbour doubts regarding the possibility of an Association Library. I think I should like to see a start even with only a JLA collection of published documents.

Headquarters

The question of the establishment of a JLA headquarters could hardly be overlooked. This need not be an edifice on its own in the first instance, but could be a section of any professional institution where all the JLA'S materials are collected and organized for effective use. Various executive library meetings could be held at the JLA Headquarters. It would provide facilities for greater professional activity. As the Association progresses at least one member of staff should be engaged full time in co-ordinating the activities.

Groups

Introducing groups as Sections of the Jamaica Library Asscn. is a desirable. The three groups should like to see functioning are as follows:

1. Reference, University, College and Institute Libraries group
2. Special Libraries group
3. School Libraries, Youth Libraries or Children's Libraries group.

Over the past years there has been a growing awareness of the importance of special libraries, and many requests are being received for assistance in various aspects of special librarianship. With the large number of school libraries in the island and the strides in children's librarianship a SL, YL or CL group should now be an integral part of the JLA. This group could concentrate on reading and book reviews, radio programmes for children, compilation of various categories of book lists, conferences and courses, and surveys through use of questionnaires and analysis of issues on the reading interests of Jamaican children at various levels.

Conferences, Courses, Meetings, Study Tours

Conferences:

Far greater representation at overseas international conferences is desirable and, without saying, most beneficial. For example, I would like to be aware of a representative at every IFLA Conference, once the conference theme is suitable to our needs. Money is involved naturally but donations could be solicited; there could be many activities to raise funds to send a delegate or even more stable yet, the JLA could make recommendations that provision be made in the Estimate for Overseas Conferences, or there will always be members willing to participate at their own expense.

Caribbean Conference could promote better understanding of the needs and problems of people who share similar environmental conditions. A closer relationship could also be brought about. To the local scene, at least once a year all types of librarians should meet in one place to confer on various issues of greatest importance during that year, developments in various aspects of librarianship could be discussed and be related to our structure.

Courses:

The JLA could give a lead in organizing week-end courses of a residential or non-residential nature. Librarians from all libraries should be invited. Persons who are outstanding in various fields could be invited to give lectures. Refresher Courses are valuable, and should always be planned at various levels.

Short Summer Courses could also be the responsibility of the JLA. These activities could be undertaken at group level. Summer Schools could be an effective means of stimulating new ideas and focusing one's attention on new developments and techniques.

Study Tours:

Arrangements could be made for groups of Librarians to visit libraries abroad. Finance could be provided by those who are taking part in the tour or fund raising drives could be launched to subsidize these tours. Other Associations plan these events successfully.

Locally, similar arrangements would make us all far more acquainted with what each library is doing. Groups of special libraries could for example have occasional meetings at a different library each time.

Exchange Programme/Temporary Appointments Overseas

Participation in schemes whereby our librarians can be given opportunity to take up temporary appointments in libraries overseas should be done in the interests of all types of libraries in Jamaica. For example through co-operation, the librarian at JBC should be able to observe or even work for a period at the BBC Library if she so desires.

Voluntary Service Overseas

I should like to encourage the setting up of a scheme whereby interested librarians can give voluntary service overseas e.g. Africa, Pakistan.

Education/Training

The most exciting news of the year in the field of education has been the plans for the library school to be in progress in October, 1971. Provision should be made for interested students who are still desirous of sitting the Part 1 Examination to attend relevant sessions. Recommendations could be made for part-time classes or courses for these students. Summer schools, or Easter-term schools could be organized.

Representation on other Bodies

As librarians we should be concerned with knowledge in all its facets. There are still those persons who expect that a librarian should possess cosmological knowledge.

There should be representation on bodies such as JRA, IMCIG, and other associations engaged in the advancement of education, information, research, recreation and culture through all media.

Medals, Awards, Prizes

There could be the institution of some sort of JLA award to be made in the field of Librarianship for e.g. we could have a Jamaica Library Association Medal for outstanding service in the field of Librarianship in Jamaica. This could be awarded triennially or quinquennially for outstanding service to the profession.

We could also explore giving a JLA Book Prize or Award of a Sum of money to the student attaining the highest grade in the final year of the librarianship course, or with the historic development in Jamaica of education for librarianship, there could be an Award such as the "Foundation of the Library School 1971 Award.

Co-operation

It has been stated that no library however large or rich can afford to stock all the books and material that its users would demand. As such co-operation is a necessary factor for making all required materials available. I would envisage an organized and formal pattern of co-operative ventures among all our government aided libraries in Jamaica. With reference to special libraries, we could explore the privileges to be extended generally. A pamphlet on co-operation in Jamaica could be prepared. Other co-operative ventures could be explored e.g. interavailability of tickets.

Publications

- (1) I would like to see incorporated in the official journal of the Association, a detailed syllabus of the librarianship degree course.
- (2) Compilation of different categories of Junior book lists could be undertaken by the various groups.
- (3) Maintenance of a comprehensive list of librarians
- (4) Readers guides on popular subjects
- (5) Preparation of a brief history of the JLA
- (6) Revised edition of the history of libraries

Library Suppliers

The establishment of a library supplies department would be of much value to the various types of libraries that cannot function effectively without certain basic tools.

The success of all the above plans and projects depend on the enlightened co-operation and sustained efforts of all the members of our association. Much of what I would like to see done may be the same things you have all thought about from time to time. If you thought there was nothing new in this paper I ask that you reflect on the topic of this paper. You must be assured also that my knowledge of the affairs of the Association is indeed limited. If the things I would like to see undertaken prove useless, irrelevant or impractical I cravo your apology.

Thank you for listening.

LIBRARY ADAPTATION - THE MANDATE FOR LIBRARY
EDUCATION (Based on a talk given at the Annual
meeting of the Library Association in July 2, 1971)

by Reivo Robb

The demand for librarians has increased in this society due to the following:-

The growth of the school population and recognition of the Library, as an implement of education, - has led to the development of public school library services and libraries in Junior Secondary and Secondary Schools.

Extension, Evening and Extra-Mural classes have multiplied in order to cope with the demand for continued education coinciding with the needs of a developing society depending more on local expertise. The existing public libraries can no longer bear the strain and services will have to be expanded to meet the demand for material and study space.

Advanced students, teachers and research workers in the attempt to gather raw evidence on which they can make assumptions and draw conclusions exert pressure on University, College and Special libraries; making augmentation and a fuller exploitation of the existing stock necessary.

Business and professional firms have become aware that research and informed personnel are necessary for survival. It is therefore profitable to establish Information Centres.

The market exists, what of the supply? The education and training of librarians/Information Scientist/Documentalists. The Jamaica Library Association with the advent of the new Library School will hand over the teaching of candidates to an academic institution. It is time our education became functional and relevant to the needs of the Caribbean. The external arrangement has served us well, but there was a lack of urgency in qualifying and the long drawn out series of overseas examination produced a suspended "Dying to finish" feeling, which in turn led individuals to view the passing of an exam as an end in itself. Qualifications, like the economic situation, suffer from devaluation. The traditional feeling that being once qualified is in itself sufficient to pursue a career efficiently, is no longer applicable or relevant in a society undergoing rapid changes.

TRAINING

Graduate librarians need libraries to work in, and libraries need trained staff. The supervision of the trainee librarians will become a matter of professional integrity for the Chartered, trained and experienced Librarian. Training does not mean the encouragement to imitate, and the deterrence of creativity. The new Librarian should be given a comprehensive introduction to the organisation as a whole. Regardless of the staffing situation, they should not be treated thus:

"stop gaps", "see what we can find"; "tired to stop my work and show you what to do"; "You'll soon leave, so why bother?"

This has been the experience of many, instead of well thought out work schedules. To a lesser extent, the same holds for temporary staff and holiday workers. These are the possible recruits to the profession and a proper orientation programme is a long-term investment. The image of the profession is enhanced and it is vital for the Academic programme and the career to attract the best.

The trend has been to send professional staff "abroad" to observe and gain additional experience. This exposure will be of limited value unless we are familiar with the various types of library practices and services in our own society. The Library profession in Jamaica is divided into sectors. The Jamaica Library Association has not yet managed to break down the barriers except in the sphere of social activities.

We need an exchange Scheme whereby staff can study practices in different libraries and not quickie visits. It may be desirable as part of the introductory training, to plan and arrange for new staff to work in different library systems. The smallness of the society makes it easier to gain experience and a proper overview. The Senior Staff responsible for training and the Training Officer within the institution should have some formal instruction in training skills. Training schemes afford an excellent opportunity for the appraisal of personnel.

We tend to use the concept of experience to mean length of service. At anniversaries and farewell functions, the time spent with the organization is emphasized. Even promotions are based on loyal and faithful not fruitful service. "An individual going over the same ground for twenty years cannot be said to have twenty years of experience, but 20 x 1 year's experience". This leads to fossilisation and insularity. Long tenures do give continuity, perception and sustain interest in any occupation. However, reorientation, job rotations and exchanges, produce a more valuable professional. I therefore wish to add the following to the already outlined list of the proposed tasks for the J.L.A.

a) An exchange agreement between the different library systems, to complement formal education.

b) Today we made an interesting and pleasant visit to one of our historical great houses. However, it is time to get down to the business of seminars and workshops.

c) We are a part of the Caribbean and as we seek to acquire information about our monuments, folklore, history and social institutions; it is essential that we are able to communicate in Spanish, French and Dutch. The J. L. A. could consider the promotion of foreign language classes.

ADMINISTRATION

What are the present administrative systems like in our libraries? Will they provide an atmosphere and environment where the trained librarian can make a contribution to the Organization and the profession. Are jobs assigned according to the required level of: Judgment, creative thought, man-management and decision making. Do we view libraries as business organizations where every decision must be appropriate to the specific situation and no two situations are identical, where it is the ability to analyse, to judge trends, to weigh diverse influences, that lead to sound judgment, and that ability can be developed only through practice.

In reply there are some significant short-comings:

(a) Organizational structures lacking balance and integration, and therefore unable to adjust to a dynamic society.

(b) Executives everywhere in office, but few in control, due to lapse in professionalism and an ignorance of modern management practices.

(c) The existence of well-fertilized grape vines instead of multichannel systems of communication.

(d) Undue reliance on staff manuals, organizational charts, this inhibits the appreciation of the real situation.

(e) Staff attempt to deal with the situation by taking one, or a combination of the following attitudes:

1. "Come here to drink milk and not to count cow" i. e. work, collect salary and on their 'marks' to move on.

2. Confrontation.

3. Make constructive attempts to effect change.

Granted that the staff in the upper echelons of the organizations are supposed to be Bookmen, Administrators, Lobbyists, Community Analysts etc; and one cannot be all things to all men. However, one of the major tasks is to provide an environment which nurtures creative professionals and not routine practitioners.

Public and Institutional libraries have been classed as normative institutions. Here the service ideal prevails and the lower status staff are carried along by the professional elite. (A word about this group the majority have been drawn into administrative and technical roles leaving too few for cultural and intellectual function. The rapid growth of the services, the general trend towards migration, and the ingloriousness of the profession have resulted in too small a proportion left free

for independent and creative work). However you cannot motivate people, they motivate themselves. It is advisable that we start seeing ourselves as utilitarian institutions geared towards production.

LIBRARY & SOCIETY

Our libraries exist to make contributions to the social and economic development of the country or region which they serve. Our extension programmes retrieval and information services and research functions must therefore reflect the ever-changing conditions of human existence and in particular the changing needs and priorities of this society.

The Colonial experience has left us with the following characteristics: Mono-crop cultivation; rigid class lines; multiracial society; weak community structures; matrifocal family; a peasantry practicing both subsistence and commercial agriculture-Agro-proletariats; Authoritarian personality. In addition to these factors; the advances in technology is reducing the opportunities for the poorly educated and the unskilled to find and keep jobs; the limitation of fiscal and monetary policies prohibit the provision of employment for all who want jobs, the alienation, the search for liberty, equality and democracy in a positive social sense instead of the politico-constitutional sense; foreign investment and public policy versus independence and development.

We must consider the adaptive capacity of librarianship and library education in the context of social and institutional ferment. The function of a professional/academic school is not to impart narrowly defined skills measured by examination, but to define criteria which individuals ought to meet. Library schools can legitimately encourage higher aspirational levels and can identify where change is needed.

We must work for the social responsiveness of our profession. Even more damaging to libraries than inadequate financial support and insufficient staff is our unpreparedness to cope with social problems. Our middle class background limits us, so that we cannot readily perform satisfactorily book selection and reader services, because we have so little understanding of the people we are planning to serve.

What is here being proposed is not the fadism of new ideas, the cultism of youth or the pandering to fringe audiences but rather a new approach whereby we will effect change for the benefit of the nation.

Many of our graduates are articulate, but they talk better than they work. They lack the quality of humility and are so enamoured with professionalism that they cannot deal effectively with readers. In general there is a need to develop an enthusiasm,

a concern and above all , committment. The foundations of our present library systems were laid by individuals, many of whom lacked professional training but were totally committed.

IMAGE OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Given that we are trained, employed and relating to our environment. How do the public see us. We can all relate several examples of friends who are envious of our being able to read all the time, applicants who state reading as a major hobby, junior recruits who feel that it is quite acceptable to read on the job and questions such as -'Qualified to stamp books'?

We are the ones to be blamed. We have given inadequate advice to people setting up libraries. Encouraged and approved the training of people, without the basic qualifications, by the simplest methods and in the shortest possible time, thereby giving them only a wink at Librarianship.

We have not conducted ourselves as professionals. Granted that the use of these methods were necessary at a certain stage of our development. It was then of primary importance to create the reading habit which in turn would stimulate a demand for libraries.

"What might have been and what has been
Points to one end which is always present"

We must start to correct our image, as mere custodians; an idea not only held by the general public but by other professionals and academics. The J. L. A. provides us with the best medium.

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Just to add a Word of Advice to Librarians
seeking Employment with particular reference
to Special Libraries

I am not here referring only to first employment. Contrary to the feeling in some circles that a good employee is one who has served the institution for several years, librarians become more valuable with each change of job. Administrators should not attempt to tie staff to the institution, instead they should recognize when the time is ripe for a staff member to move on.

STAGES IN THE SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT

a) Be aware of the following factors:

Many firms, government departments, Associations, even Secondary schools etc. have a mere glimmering of the processes involved in the establishment and maintenance of a library. They seem to be under the impression that a Librarian takes around a library from job to job. If they do seek advice, they

prefer to ask the head of a library organisation or a top-ranking executive (the usual pre-occupation with position and influence) who in many cases may be years removed from the practical experience involved, or at best have only a knowledge of the macro-processes.

b) They have not bothered to acquaint themselves with the Academic knowledge and practical training necessary before a degree or Charter is awarded to a Librarian.

c) The Commercial Organization operates under the assumption that the money a firm invests into its library will return in increased profits.

1.

FORMAL ADVERTISEMENT OR "LINES"

The advertisement is safer. However many employers prefer to put out feelers, because the post is not on the estimates plus other reasons, and they need you and the library as practical leverage for further negotiations. This type of situation is fraught with danger.

a) Check the advertisement carefully for qualification desired, salary and a proper job description.

b) Your application: You may be asked to complete an application form giving particulars such as education, qualifications, publications, experience and hobbies. However, added information may be necessary, since the form was not designed for Librarians in the first place.

c) References: Most employers recognize this as a nugatory exercise since many people do not take a responsible attitude toward this matter on the pretext that "They do not want to box broad out of people's mouth"; but since the pretence is maintained name your referees.

2. PROSPECTIVE POST

Enquire and investigate every angle. Gather sufficient data, this should not be too difficult considering your profession, bearing in mind the following:-

a) The state of the Library - non-existent, lapsed-existent, well-organized.

b) The present staffing - Librarian, Assistant Librarian, Library Assistant, typist, clerk, Attendant, Cleaner etc.

c) The area in square feet - plan and layout, furniture and fittings.

d) The administrative and organizational structure of the firm, the history of the enterprise, the nature of the business. If it is a manufacturing firm - type of product. Is it designed only for the local market or do they export? Is their success dependent on continual research etc.

The information gleaned should enable you to decide whether you are suitable for the post or vice versa. In the process of investigation you may discover that the advertisement was just a sham and a colleague of yours has already been appointed, Or you had past wranglings with an influential member of the appointments committee. "But its life".

3 THE INTERVIEW

Let's skip punctuality and dress. Exercise due caution with the interviewer who is friendly and in whose presence you feel comfortable. This is not a social occasion. The purpose of the interview is to assess your suitability for the post. Digression may be used merely as a method to contemplate further questions. It is easier to get a job once you are employed. Expect questions about your present employment, reasons for wanting to leave etc. Give honest answers. More than likely the interviewer already has "the bill and receipt".

You will have your list of questions based on your research. Try to get authentic information.

a) The state of the Library - centralized book collection or miscellaneous batches in the offices of Messrs. S. Y and Z.

b) Library/Information Centre - Expenditure vote, including the Book/Media Fund.

c) The relative position of the Librarian in the administrative structure.

d) What are your responsibilities and the limits to your autonomy. Even if you are assured complete freedom, enquire about the machinery in motion to accord you this freedom.

e) Are you expected to perform duties totally unrelated to Librarianship. If the answer is in the affirmative, here's where you "put down your foot with a firm hand."

f) Naturally you will expect to be taken on a tour of the Library or the area allocated to the library. If no such offer is forthcoming, kindly make a request.

Observe the plan - office, workroom, reading room, washroom, ventilation, etc., and the suitability of the furniture and equipment. If you are the pioneer, sketch a plan and have a rough idea of what is needed. Try to convey this information to the interviewer stressing that these are minimum requirements and the absolute folly of attempting to start a library without these prerequisites. Do not be content with "We'll see what we can do". If you have enough time tour the whole building, and compare your quarters with the halves allotted to other departments.

g) Lastly, check on the salary and fringo benefits. View this in relation to the Company and the Library profession in general.

4. YOU HAVE BEEN APPOINTED TO THE POST

Tender your resignation, paying due attention to the required period of notice. Do not report to work, on the strength of word-of-mouth, telephone conversation or telegram. Await your letter of appointment. Examine carefully the terms of contract. Iron out discrepancies before you write your letter of acceptance.

At Work

Make a thorough examination of the informal network of your new environment, i.e., the customs, the social groups, the cliques in relation to the formal organizational chart. Accept friendship and assistance gracefully, but do not allow yourself to become obligated through personal favours, e.g. housing, transportation, social invitations etc., or you may soon become "A puppet on a string".

Hurdles

i) The Executive who interviewed you may have gone on to greener pastures, transferred or fired. The library may have been his brain-child, and now you are left alone without any 'backative'.

ii) The lady/gentleman who used to be 'in charge of' the Library welcomes you, shows you around, and in general is very helpful. But the moment you decide to assert yourself (which you must) then "Autoclapse". This person may resent your presence, and subtly refrain from carrying out instructions. She/He has an advantage and is in an ideal position to thwart your efforts and undermine your efficiency.

iii) You attempt to send off your first order and your typist is working part-time for Mr. So and So whose secretary is on leave. Your order has to be placed through the Purchasing Officer. Several memos have to be written justifying the necessity of the material. Order finally approved. But the material cannot be bought from the Library publishers/manufacturers, because there is a long-standing purchasing agreement with X Company.

In short you will find yourself involved in a marathon obstacle race. Visions of the free hand promised at the interview, blissful escape from seniors breathing down your neck, Days of orders taking over! etc. fade rapidly; in the wake of an even worse form of bureaucratic labyrinth. You cannot even gain audience with the chief executive to discuss your problems.

5. THE BATTLE ROYAL BEGINS

You know your environment, take positive steps to implement

your plans.

a) Clarify the objectives of the organization with special reference to the Library/Information Centre.

b) Draw attention to the need for action.

c) Submit your plan and budget - not just words and phrases, but facts, figures, illus and diagrs. (Consider possible alternatives and make allowances for uncertainty. Attempt to forecast your results).

d) Acquisition of an area commensurate with the proposed service and dissemination function.

e) Installation of furniture and equipment - Shelves, cabinet, typewriter reprographic equipment, bibliographical tools etc.

f) Employment of staff with sufficient professional expertise in Librarianship and other fields, initiative and imagination to interpret the overall objectives, also to utilise the sources of the organization. Make sure you have the type of material which can be trained. Do not be tempted to be a "Jack of all Trades" earning a big salary with only a clerk/typist/assistant/attendant. She/He will be in charge when you are ill or on leave. You will not be able to form a proper relationship with your clients, the image of a librarian will be blurred and general inefficiency will result. Not to mention the fact that the Assistant will feel resentful, pressured and underpaid since he/she will be called upon to do tasks, professional and otherwise.

6. THE BASIC LIBRARY CHORES

7. CHECKING RESPONSES AND AT THE SAME TIME DISCOVERING THE NEEDS OF YOUR CLIENTS.

8. ESTABLISHED

In due course the library will become the axis of the organization. You and your staff are indispensable - affirmed by all departments. The question is - How did we manage before the library was established. Even now you cannot pause for intermission. Instead you assure them that this is only in the preliminary stage, and solicit more funds for further development.

9. SEQUEL

You are regarded as a chief executive in your own right and your advice is sought on many matters. There is the danger of your neglecting the library. The Library/Information Centre is held up as a prototype. You are now a consultant and will be responsible for organizing libraries in the subsidiary branches.

10. TO SUM UP:- CHALLENGE, SCOPE AND PROFESSIONAL FULFILMENT

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE ROLE IT COULD PLAY
IN THE COMMUNITY BY CLIVE OLIVER

PAPER PRESENTED AT THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
REGULAR MEETING HELD ON THE 29TH OCTOBER, 1971

I was invited by my Chief Librarian to give a short talk at this meeting of the Library Association, here at Moneague. At first I must admit, not being a Professional and being asked to address professionals, I could not immediately think of a suitable topic on which to speak. But, after several options, I have decided to make an endeavour and say something about the Public Library and the role it could play in the community which it serves. Maybe I should also point out here, that in order for me to have prepared a paper on a topic such as this, it was essential for me to have done some reading as my knowledge on the subject appeared to be limited.

To begin nevertheless, I would like to give a brief run-down on the historical views of the public library. Firstly, the public library was associated with the idea of open access to culture, this being considered a moral idea as much as it was an intellectual concept. Secondly, the first Public Libraries Act was passed at a time when people were still fighting for literacy, and thirdly, but by no means less important, was the fact that the pride of the community was directly involved in the building of libraries.

As time and events passed, the conception of open access to culture became less moral in tones. The questioning of the idea of one getting a "high culture", and whether in fact it was worthwhile maintaining a tradition in relation to its perpetuation, came up. While there were those who believed that culture was a veneer or a polish on society, and not on the whole of our ways and feeling in society as a whole, others felt that there were different kinds of cultural expression. Hence, mass culture in contrast to "high culture" and its relation to minority cultures in a changing pattern of communications came under close scrutiny, and it was found out that this posed problems, which I am not competent enough to discuss.

Secondly, the great growth and transformation of the educational system, at present going through bigger changes than it has ever done in the past, has made it quite unnecessary for most people to pursue knowledge under difficulties, though we are all aware that there are still difficulties, but not of the same kind which existed in the past century. Also, in the nineteenth century one could "rise" through business, industry, or through being a hero of self-help; in the present century "rising" has been much more through the educational system. The library, in this century's experiments has been a most important instrument in the development of this concept of

education, which is itself open to debate.

The change from the old conception of place, which was important in determining the civic pride of the community, coupled at present in the minds of people who want to change things with talk of "general systems", is evident. Ours is an age of "systems analysis" of various sorts, and particular places are fitted into systems rather than systems being thought of as being, in some sense, the constellations of particular places. Within this concept, public libraries are not called to vie with each other, as to co-operate with each other, in the ever-growing complex systems relating to the changing community in which we find ourselves.

Nor is there the same emphasis on the size of the book collections as there used to be in the past, when city libraries used to vie with each other in regard to the number of books they possessed. In brief, there is far less emphasis on size, far more on function, on the functional relationships associated with the meeting of needs. Thus, taking these points and comparing past and present to get an indication of the changes which have taken place, one will realise that there have been very big changes indeed.

The Public Library plays, or could play, an increasingly important part rather than a diminished part in the community. A library is a place where it is possible to be given not only information, but access to all the materials which enable one to consider the value of problems associated with matters which are discussed briefly and fragmentarily through the electronic media of communication. It is a place where it is possible I think, to obtain a deeper and more personal form of communication than that which we associate with the so-called mass media. Some time ago I came across an article written by Professor Asa Briggs dealing with the communications revolution in the 20th century, and I would like to quote an extract from it which says:

"For the communications revolution in the 20th century, does not necessarily imply that it is easier for us to communicate as individuals. We live at a time when the communications revolution operates our lives by increasing the volume of parallel talk - a bit like the parallel play children engage in when they are very young. Controversies which are artificially stimulated; headlines which are calculated by their very nature to distort perspective these aspects of the communications revolution, should not be welcomed unreservedly or taken for granted as faits accomplis".

In changing circumstances, I believe that it is possible to relate the role of the library to new perspectives of purpose.

I am of course not a librarian, and therefore I am only trying to give some kind of general perspective and to point out some of the elements of purpose which, I think, come into the reckoning when one begins to think about the public library at present.

I would now like to move a bit into the future. Changes in a community itself will continue to produce, I believe, a very different kind of community from what we have ever had before. Given that there will be further changes, and more discussion of their significance, along with more attempts to control them, I believe that it is essential for Librarians to have what I would choose to call a community map, which deals with the social and cultural contours of the community. It should be a map which takes into account the structure of voluntary organizations and their relationships with each other, the provision of public services and the gaps which exist in relation to the combination of voluntary effort and public service. It will always be a changing map and unless the librarian is aware of its details, one will not be able to respond to THE CLAIMS THAT ARE MADE UPON him/her, in the kind of mobile community we have.

With regard to the complexities of both international pressures and concerns, I believe that a new balance will come about on the one hand, between a sense of local commitment to people and their problems, seeking to understand them and to work with them and on the other hand, an increased awareness of international commitment. It will be recognised that what is happening in some remote parts of the world has in some ways a bearing upon what happens here. It is also necessary to remember that we are living in a time, when we are moving with great difficulty towards a far bigger international community through conflict as much as through co-operation. Hence the need to have practical knowledge to deal with problems, and enough imagination to deal with problems where there are differences. A library is one of the few places in society, I know of, where an ordinary person can get the kind of materials one needs to make such progress in relation to understanding the international dimensions of our own experience.

The young and the old are a leisure class in the community, a class with leisure if they have the will and ability to use it. It is absolutely clear that the library is a key agency in relation to this particular activity. The library can afford real recreation, and can be an adjunct to most of the other activities in the leisure field. Also, given the development of "time budgets" for individuals, there is a demand for books covering the entire range of practical activities which represents work in one's home for the family. These, undoubtedly, can be provided by the Library.

Our ways of feeling and of thinking include science and technology, but in odd sorts of ways, bringing in fear as well as hope, and sometimes bringing in superstition as well as rationality. Within this context, since the scientific and technological age needs adaptability on the part of individuals and groups and since they are changing so fast, the library is a very important place; it is to the library that people will turn for materials relating to this whole set of changes. The role of the library as an information centre is relevant here. Also of course, the library itself is being influenced by science and technology. Conceptions of and approaches to information storage and retrieval, the use of computers and association between libraries and other agencies reflect this.

However, if libraries will be important as places where it will be possible to acquire information in relation to new skills and adaptabilities, it is also important that they should provide sufficient material to enable people who wish to look at the problems of this changing society to do so. As there are fundamental questions of values involved in scientific and technological progresses, it should be a place where there is material relevant to problem solving for the future, as well as information materials.

In relation to the increasing educational transformation, the library has a most important part to play because on leaving an Institute, an individual becomes non-institutionalised for a period, before becoming institutionalised again. Thus the library can serve as a bridge between the different stages of the continuous processes of education. With regards to group activities, the library could play an important role, as there exists or should exist, the possibility of very close cooperation between libraries and let us say for example, art centres, and so on in terms of the arts. There should be closer cooperation between the public librarian and the people who are providing some of the services in the community. In relation to matters of educational transformation, I think it is important that librarians should however, be knowledgeable, sensitive, and very realistic about what they can and cannot offer.

In conclusion, there should be more examination in terms of the society, of the conception of service. One of the effects of an affluent and educated society is to raise certain kinds of individual and family expectations and aspirations and, if the services provided are inadequate to meet these, then difficult psychological problems will arise. There are serious dangers when resources are limited, and expectations rise during the same period. Therefore, I think the question of library service needs to be looked at in this context.

Finally, I think that librarians themselves must restate the purpose of the public library, just as it is necessary

to state in public what the purposes of a University are. In my view I think that the public library is not merely a resource centre. Whenever I think of a library I think about the whole of a culture - about a culture in change. Within the culture in change, the library should be a place of exchange - of exchange of views and of values for both individuals and groups.

REPORT ON LIBRARY CONFERENCES ATTENDED IN BRITAIN
FROM TWENTY-THIRD AUGUST TO EIGHTH SEPTEMBER, 1971
BY S. FERGUSON

The UNESCO Pre IFLA Seminar for developing countries held at Liverpool City Library 23rd to 28th August.

Theme: Recent developments in advanced librarianship.

Twenty-one English Speaking countries were represented at the Seminar. - Jamaica had three representatives, the others being Miss Leila Thomas, Deputy Director of the Jamaica Library Service and Mrs. Sheila Lampart of St. Thomas Parish Library, who was observing library practice at the Liverpool City Libraries.

Participants were previously asked to submit brief papers on some aspect of librarianship in their countries. I submitted a brief paper entitled "The Impact of Recent Advances in Library Education on Librarianship in Jamaica". This paper along with others submitted at the Seminar will be published in the IFLA Conference proceedings 1971.

Although the organizer of the Seminar, Dr. George Chandler, President of the Library Association described the theme as "a bit of a hodge podge", the idea behind its selection was quite good as it sought to present to developing countries, highlights of recent advances in various aspects of Librarianship in the developed countries, so that useful comparisons could be made. Addresses were given by various eminent library personalities including H. C. Campbell of Toronto Public Libraries, K. W. Humphries of Birmingham University Library, Dr. Guy Marco, Dean of the School of Librarianship, Ohio State University, Dr. H. Liebars, President of IFLA and Dr. D. J. Urquhart of the National Lending Library for Science and Technology.

It was generally agreed that the seminar had served a useful purpose in bringing Librarians of developing countries together. As a result of this seminar, a resolution was put to the IFLA Council pertaining to the establishment of a section on Librarianship in developing countries. This resolution will be considered by the IFLA Council at its meeting in Budapest in 1972.

IFLA CONFERENCE 29TH August - 4th Sept. Liverpool City Library-Liverpool

Over 700 persons attended this conference, many countries being represented for the first time. Interesting and informative papers were presented on various topics by Librarians from many countries. These were followed by lively discussion periods which were however far too brief. Visits to Libraries and places of interest in the area as well as many social functions were arranged for the conference participants.

Many useful contacts were made by the Jamaican delegation in relation to the proposed International Conference to be held in 1972.

Great stress was laid on the proposals to observe 1972 as International Book Year and participants were requested to encourage their local Library Associations to take an active part in this event.

Commonwealth Library Association Conference , 6th to 8th Sept. 1971

The Conference was sponsored by the Commonwealth Foundation. Twenty -two countries were represented at this conference which was held at the Library Association Headquarters in London. Here a draft constitution for the proposed Commonwealth Library Association was considered, and a final draft approved for submission to the National Associations. In brief, the proposal is to form an organisation of Commonwealth Library Associations to be known as COMLA (Commonwealth Library Association) which will work towards regional corporation of Library Associations within the Commonwealth, promote the exchange of personnel and literature and work towards reciprocal recognition of qualifications in librarianship throughout the commonwealth.

Each Delegate was expected to report to his local Association on the deliberations at the conference with a view to ascertaining whether member countries of the Commonwealth wished to join the proposed association.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY MR. W. E. GOCKING, RETIRING
LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES,
AT A FAREWELL FUNCTION HELD IN HIS HONOUR, BY
THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ON FRIDAY,
MARCH 19TH, AT 7.00 P. M. IN THE FOYER OF THE
KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW PARISH LIBRARY

Mr. President, Members of the Executive Committee of the Jamaica Library Association, Fellow Members, Ladies and Gentlemen -

Mrs. Gocking and I thank you sincerely, for your consideration and kindness in having this farewell party for us and for presenting us with these gifts which remind us of the fellowship we have shared with you through this association.

I include Mrs. Gocking in my thanks, not only because you have included her in your kind invitation and presentation, and indeed she has been a member of the Association until very recently, but because, at the outset of our becoming members it was she who, by her delightful participation in the ordinary meetings of the Association at various rural centres, opened my eyes to their singular charm and efficacy. With new and unfamiliar responsibilities facing me at the University College Library, at Mona, I had felt a not unnatural reluctance to go traipsing off sixty or seventy or more miles into the country, to attend day-long meetings on matters only generically connected with my immediate work. But she, with her more spontaneous response to persons and places, immediately felt the pleasure and the benefit of community in such natural surroundings, and encouraged me to relax and enjoy them, too. She did not of course, need to enter in the more professional aspects of the engagements as I did, but by disclosing to me the charm of their setting, she gave me a wider vision that comfortably embraced both aspects.

So much so, that I was soon closely and continuously involved in the Association's business. The other day, while sorting and winnowing old papers, I came across the text of an old address I had made to a Regular Meeting in Spanish Town in the earlier sixties. I was then, by a mixture of constitutional and customary process of demotion, the third (and last) Vice President, and so I thought pretty safe, despite my titular dignity, from having to perform any strenuous duty. But as luck would have it - and you can apply any adjective of your own to qualify my luck that day - the President, the First Vice-President, and the Second Vice-President, were for good reason, no doubt, all unavailable to conduct that Meeting and it fell to me to do so. I saw from the text of my address that I conceived it to be my first duty to apologise for turning up on the platform yet again in the de facto office of President, and to assure those present that contrary to all appearances I was not really the sort of chap to wrangle high office so that I could cling to power - supposing for one wild moment that any President of the Jamaica Library Association ever wielded such a thing! I hope they believed me.

You have been good enough - in the traditional Jamaican hospitality to imply that you will miss us. This is extremely kind of you, but we are the more likely to miss you: not because of anything in the way of superior virtue on our part, but in the very nature of things. You will have the insistent daily preoccupations of carrying out your regular duties and developing the institutions that depend on your energies for their development. Kind as ever though you be, you will find little time, but for a rare occasion, to remember those who formerly shared the same or similar pre-occupations. It would be unhealthy if it were not so. We, I sincerely hope, may know some respite from such pre-occupations, and will therefore find more time and more inclination to remember where we have been, and have done, or not done. I have no doubt that in future - but not too frequently, I trust - the recollection of some scene here, (and what a place for scenes this is) the memory of some familiar gesture of someone once nearby and known, will come to me.

But normally I, too, expect to remain free. Mrs. Backing and I feel that there is much, thank God, to excite us, with a surge of buoyancy and adventure, in our new prospect: a closer union with our children, and other interests that happily are alive to us, of which, however, you will hardly expect me to speak now. Let me turn instead to this Association, to the members who comprise it, nourish its ideals, and project its prospects. What an enormous improvement there had been in the prospect of libraries in the West Indies in the sixteen years since I came to Jamaica; still more and more dramatically, in the twenty-six years since, as a comparatively young administrative officer in the Trinidad Public Service, I entered librarianship. The Library I was entering was still designated as merely a "Scheme", and a "Scheme" of quite uncertain prospect it remained for the next four years, until it earned admission to the complex of public services, as a Department of Government - albeit the tiniest - in its own right. At the very small office farewell party, my public service colleagues gave me when I was leaving them to enter that "Scheme" of a Library, I clearly remember how the Colonial Secretary, my immediate boss, then viewed my prospects he drily congratulated me on my courage in taking a leap in the dark. It was so and his congratulations were not calculated to reassure me.

Ten years later I arrived in Jamaica, though I came (with no little personal trepidation,) to an assured post of some status within our restricted community, I could not help observing that the prospect for libraries in the country at large was far from rosy; the venerable Institute of Jamaica was suffering acute impoverishment and public neglect, and people almost everywhere were saying harsh things about it; the embryonic Jamaica Library

Service was about to lose its last English Director, generously provided by the British Council, while two or three (literally) half-trained young women were all that were immediately at hand to secure its survival, with one other across the ocean undergoing training for unassured headship on an amorphous and patently shaky institution. I do not need to tell the audience the subsequent and dramatic history of the development of libraries in Jamaica that has utterly transformed their prospect. Like the nurse of John Vavassour DeQuinten Jones's rich but declining uncle in Belloc's Cautionary Tale who, hired for merely menial service, came into the uncle's fortune - like her indeed, but with a modesty, energy and integrity, quite unlike her mean contrivings, our libraries have come into an unexpected fortune, not, however, under some private, but the public will, and though not having the distinction of living in the equivalent of Portman Square, they have nevertheless come to be 'accepted everywhere'.

Not only in Jamaica, either but throughout the West Indies, and throughout the whole wide world, the democratic revolution in which we are living has made their functional importance in the new societies absolutely clear, not only to the political leaders of those societies, but to the peoples themselves. Further, the very demand now being made so strongly, and widely on librarians of all kinds, have helped to dissolve artificial barriers between libraries of hitherto different kinds. For example, in the Open University recently instituted in the United Kingdom, the responsibility for providing the necessary and entire bibliographic reference for students rests wholly on the Public Libraries. This must make for, paradoxically, both a wider and closer community of librarians. Simultaneously it will also intensify the need for more and more skilled librarians.

How acutely we already feel that need here in Jamaica and indeed in the West Indies! Many of you will surely share my conviction that the single most needful thing for librarians to achieve here is the establishment of our own professional School of Librarianship, of an adequate academic stature. If I have any message to leave with you, and any hope to express, you, it is that you will lend your best efforts to the establishment of such a school very soon. Would that we had had it nine years ago when this Association in concert with that in Trinidad first asked with unanswerable logic for it. Now though certainly long overdue, it is not a moment too late; and from all one hears the present moment seems particularly opportune. So fully recognising the very ground on which I here stand, I say, go in and win! That most important position once won, you will be soon able to command new forces and new dispositions to carry forward the library's beneficent battle for the extension of man's minds through knowledge of things, experience of the arts, and the search for wisdom.

LOCALLY PRINTED MATERIAL

Following last year's attempt to compile a list of locally published material, another effort was made in December 1971 to get printers and publishers to furnish the same information. Circulars for the current year were again sent out to those printers listed in the classified pages of the telephone directory.

Sincere thanks are extended to the nine firms who replied. Unfortunately, though circulars were sent out in time some firms did not reply. The Herald, when contacted, said that no time had been available to compile the list. Stephenson's Litho Press, which was included in last year's list has not replied so they have not been included. The 1970 list for Scientific Research Council arrived too late for inclusion in the 1971 Bulletin, therefore entries are listed in this bulletin

The name and address of the printer have been given as the heading followed by the names of the items and the organisation(s) or person (s) responsible for publication.

BOLIVAR PRESS, 1d Grove Road, Kingston 10

Seven Jamaican Poets. Bolivar Press. An anthology of recent poetry by A. L. Hendricks, Basil McFarlane etc. 1971.

These Green Islands. Bolivar Press. A. Worthy collection of 42 short poems by A. L. Hendricks. 1971.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION. 2d Camp Road, Kingston 5

News and Notes. Boy Scouts Association. A duplicated 6 page booklet compiled and produced at Scouts Headquarters circulated to members and supporters.

CITY PRINTERY LTD., 2 Torrington Road, Kingston.

The Clarion. Jamaica Teachers Association, Periodically and annually

The Farmer. Jamaica Agricultural Society Bi-Monthly and annually

Public Opinion. The City Printery Ltd. Weekly.

Public Opinion Christmas Annual. The City Printery. 1970 issue.

INSTANT PRINT. 115 Tower Street, Kingston

Ingeac. Rotary Club of Kingston. Weekly.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS LTD. 14 East Avenue, Kingston 4

Alprojam. Sproston Ltd. Quarterly

Calypso Tan. Jamaica Chemical Co.

Campion Collogo. Campion Collogo. Annually.
 Caribbean Farming, U. W. I. Faculty of Agriculture. Quarterly.
 CMP Industries -Annual Report. Mrs. E. B. Barsoe. Annually.
 CMP Progress. CMP Metal Products Ltd. Quarterly.
 Coconut Growers. Jamaica Press Association. Quarterly.
 D & G. News . Mrs. Kathleen Johnson. Quarterly.
 Gasolene Retailers. Gasolene Retailers Association. Annually.
 Goodyear News. Mr. Ken Jones. Quarterly.
 Goodyear Report. Goodyear Jamaica Ltd. Annually.
 Jamaica Beat. Mr. Robert Dabdoub. Quarterly.
 Jamaica Collogo. Jamaica College. Annually.
 Jamaica Law Journal. Jamaica Bar Association, Cooperativo Society
 Ltd., Bi-Annual.
 Jamaica Lines. Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd. Quarterly.
 Jamaica Manufacturer. Jamaica Manufacturers Association. Quarterly.
 Jamaica Motor Show. The Automobile Dealers Association of
 Jamaica Ltd. Annually.
 The Jamaican Enquirer. Senator. J. E. McPherson. Quarterly.
 News for All. Social Development Council. Quarterly.
 Pepperpot. Mrs. E. B. Barsoe. Annually.
 Priory School. Priory School. Annually.
 Queens School. Queens High School. Annually.
 St. Georges Herald. St. Georges College. Annually.
 Social Development in Action. Mr. Kon Jones.
 Stafford High School. Rev. Muir. Annually
 Wing Foot Clan. Mr. Ken Jones. Quarterly.
 METRO PRESS LTD. 3 Blake Road, Kingston.
 Annual General Meeting Report. Frome Coop. Credit U. on.
 Oct. 69-70
 Annual Report. Banana Workers Credit Union. Dec. 69-70.
 Annual Report. Public Works Department. Coop. Credit Union.
 Aug. 69-70
 Centenary Celebration Booklets. Diocese of Jamaica
 Credit Union News. Jamaica Coop. Credit Union League Ltd.
 Quarterly.
 The "C.U. & You" Assurance Group Coop. Credit Union Leaflets
 and a quarterly newsletter.

Motor Torque. Jamaica Motoring Club. Quarterly.

Souvenir Booklets. Kensington Cricket Club.

Students Handbook. Campion College, Quarterly.

PRINTING HOUSE COMPANY. 70 Hanover Street, Kingston
Bata Dealer. Bata Shoe Company. Monthly.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COUNCIL. P. O. Box 502, Kingston.
Book Wave - Recommended reading for Teenagers. Book Wave
Exhibition Committee. Jean L. Floyd ed.

The Chemical Control of Canofly by J. H. Frank, Sugar
Research Department, Mandeville.

The Farm Machinery. Agricultural Development Corporation,
Revised Edition. 1970.

Fifteenth Scientific Meeting - Programme and Abstracts of
Papers. Published by Standing Advisory Committee for
Medical Research in the British Caribbean.

Journal of the Scientific and Research Council of Jamaica,
Scientific Research Council. Bi-annual V.1 No.2, V2.No.1 1970/71.

Ninth Report of the Research Department. Coconut Industry Board.

Nutrition Education Series - Food for the family.
Scientific Research Council. A eight pamphlet series. Nos.4-8.
Sept.- Dec. 1970.

Pools Scheme. Agricultural Development Corporation.
Revised ed. 1970.

Tropical Notes. Scientific Research Council. Bi-monthly.
Vol. 2, 5-6 1970, v.3, 1-5 1971.

Ways with skimmed milk powder. Scientific Research Council.
Booklet in support of the nutrition education programme.

UNIVERSITY BINDERY. U. W. I. Mona, Kingston 7.
Report on the Library. University of the West Indies. Annual
1969-70.

JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:
Report of the Executive Committee to
the Annual General Meeting
Friday, February 11, 1972,
at the Courtleigh Manor Hotel

1. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The second Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on Thursday, January 28, 1971 at the Courtleigh Manor Hotel, Trafalgar Road. The new members of the Executive Committee appointed for the year were:

President:	Mr. C. L. Stuart, B. A.
1st. Vice President	Mr. K. E. Ingram, B. A., M.Phil., F.L.A.
3rd. Vice President	Miss Leila Thomas, F.L.A.
Secretary	Miss Fay Durrant
Treasurer	Miss Stephanie Ferguson, A. L. A.

OTHER MEMBERS:

Mrs. Rae Wright, B.A. M.Sc.
Mrs. Joyce Robinson, F.L.A., M. B. E.
Sister Tarcisia
Miss June Williams, A. L. A.
Mr. Arthur McKenzie
Mrs. Yvonne Lawrence, A. L. A.

Referrals from the Annual General Meeting

(a) was the meeting held on January 25th, 1971 the 21st or was it the 22nd Annual General Meeting?

After a full investigation into the matter, the Executive Committee decided that the meeting held on January 28th, 1971 was the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Association, and that in future the practice should be resumed of recording the number of the Annual General Meeting in the minutes of such meetings.

(b) Appointment of auditors for 1971 the Executive Committee appointed as honorary auditors, Mr. Stanfield Hill, a professional Accountant who had in the previous year acted as auditor for the Supreme Court Library, and Mr. Patrick Taylor formerly of the Jamaica Library Service, and now of the Ministry of Finance.

(c) Article 13 of the constitution:

After considering a report from its Constitution sub-committee, the Executive Committee decided that Article 13 should be amended by the addition of the following phrase at the end of the first sentence:-

and any established sections of the Association.

(d) Association Funds.

In accordance with Rule 6, of the Rules and Regulations of the Association, the Executive now holds a deposit receipt for \$400 invested in the Blaise Trust at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum payable quarterly. \$650 which had been raised for the International Library Conference has also been lodged with the same Trust so that some interest can be accumulated

(e) Venue for the 1972 International Library Conference. The Executive Committee decided that this Conference should be held in Kingston as it would be more convenient for physical arrangements.

2. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee in February the following Chairmen of working parties were re-appointed:-

Education Working Party	Mrs. Sybil Iton
Finance and Promotions Working Party.	Miss Stephanie Ferguson
Research and Publications Working Party.	Mrs. Rae Wright

Mrs. M. Lettman replaced Mrs. Wright on the departure of the latter from the island)

The working party on salaries, status and conditions of service for librarians which had been re-activated at the end of 1970 began work in 1971. Mrs. Gloria Cumper was appointed Chairman. (Mrs. Hazel Bennett was asked to act as Chairman, for three months while Mrs. Cumper was on leave and off the island).

The Chairmen of the Working Parties were asked to co-opt members of the Association to their committees.

The Executive Committee met nine times during the year. A tenth meeting fell through for lack of a quorum but the business done by the members in attendance was validated at the next meeting.

3. FINANCE AND PROMOTIONS WORKING PARTY

Newsletter: The attractive newsletter - J. L. A. News was circulated at the Annual General Meeting, and subsequent issues at each of the Regular Meetings held during the year. The news ranged from examination results to reports of functions, and excerpts of speeches given to the Association.

Publicity Brochure

A brochure called "About Ourselves" was circulated at the Annual General Meeting to members of the Association and to prospective members. This was continued through the year at Regular Meetings where copies were also circulated to persons wishing to become members.

The members of the Working Party were:-

Miss Stephanie Ferguson	Chairman
Miss Fay Williams	Editor, J. L. A. News
Mrs. Yvonne Lawrence	
Mrs. Gloria Royalo	
Mrs. Carmen Leighton	
Miss Fay Samuels	
Miss Carol DeSouza	

4. EDUCATION WORKING PARTY

The Working Party welcomed the start of the Library School in October 1971. During the year members worked on various matters concerning the school.

(a) Course of Study

The Working Party examined the course of study as planned by the University's Advisory Committee on the Library School, set up by the Vice-Chancellor. Sub-Committees were named to examine the course with reference to content and terminology and to forward recommendations to the University, through the Executive.

(b) Graduate Courses

Members of the Working Party held discussions with Dr. F. R. Augier, Dean of the Faculty of General Studies at the University of the West Indies, and put forward the Working Party's recommendations for the post-graduate programme and the terms of admission for the holders of the A.L.A. and to this course. The possibility of accreditation by American, Canadian and English Library Associations for the first degree at the Library School was also discussed.

(c) Name of Course

A recommendation was sent to the Jamaica Library Association Executive Committee that the course should be named (B.A Library Science). This was also discussed with Dr. Augier at the meeting held at the University of 12th, July, 1971.

(d) Questionnaire

Students interested in entering the Library School filled out a questionnaire prepared by the Working Party and following on that a Special Professional Meeting was held at which Mrs. Hazel Bennett spoke on entry to the Library School to some 70 persons who attended.

British Library Association Examinations

Classes for students sitting the Part I Examination in June 1971 were arranged and the following persons assisted in lecturing:-

Mrs. Gloria James
Mrs. Angela Gray
Miss Barbara Chevannos
Mrs. Claro Risdon
Mrs. A. Jefferson
Mrs. G. Clare
Miss C. Chung

No classes were arranged for the written examinations.

Members of the Working Party were:-

Mrs. Sybil Iton	Chairman
Mrs. Hazel Bennett	
Mrs. Joyce Robinson	
Mrs. Amy Robertson	
Mrs. A. Jefferson	
Miss B. Chovannes	
Miss Daphne Douglas	
Miss Leila Thomas	
Mrs. Gloria Salmon	
Mrs. Glenor Smith	Secretary

5. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS WORKING PARTY

Bulletin:

This Working Party met and decided to concentrate on the publication of the bulletin as their main effort. It was originally considered that as this publication would be circulated at the International Library Conference in April 1972, members of the Association could be asked to write articles related to the topics at the Conference. This, however, did not prove possible.

It was decided to include the talks given by members at the Regular Meetings during the year, as well as articles on the Library School Conference. For the first time, the bulletin will contain

reviews of some publications on librarianship, presented to the Association during the year. There will also be an up-dating of the Register of Jamaican Librarians. The publication will be circulated to members at the Annual General Meeting. Mrs. Rae Wright, Chairman of the Working Party, began as Editor of the Bulletin but had to hand over to Mrs. M. Lettman at the beginning of December 1971 as she was about to leave the island.

Union List of Serials

Progress has been extremely slow due to a combination of financial and technical problems.

Two staff members were trained to key punch, but were unable to start actual operation on the List because facilities became unavailable.

Over \$300.00 was spent on overtime staff pay and student labour to obtain first a list and then the holdings of the Ministry of Agriculture Library, one of the oldest and largest special libraries in the Island. Collation of these holdings is extremely difficult because they are on at least three different card sizes with innumerable variations in form of entry. Work is still proceeding on this tedious task.

All entries from the various libraries that have been found in the World List of Scientific and Technical Periodicals have been checked and the cross-references written out in full. The cards have been re-filed in World List Order.

The great length of some entries and the high cost of alphabetical sorting by computer were cause for great concern. Advice was sought in England from librarians experienced in this field, with very depressing results. However, a chance remark at the end of an otherwise fruitless discussion produced what appears to be a feasible solution. By using a Flexowriter and a separate envelope to store the tape for each entry it is possible to hand -file in any desired configuration and print out on to stencils without re-typing. The search for an available suitable Flexowriter in the Kingston area was successfully concluded three days ago. The cost per roll of paper tape appears reasonable, although it is not yet known how many will be needed. The acquisition of 10,000 suitable envelopes remains to be investigated. There are certain restrictions on the use of this Flexowriter so it is premature to estimate how long the job will take.

Using manual filing it will be possible to start punching the tapes for the World List entries before verification of the non-World List entries is complete. Professional help on the latter task would be greatly appreciated.

The members of this Working Party were:

Mrs. Rae Wright	Chairman & Editor of Bulletin January- November, 1971
Mrs. M. Lettman	Chairman December 1971 - January 1972 & Editor of Bulletin
Mr. C. Oliver	
Miss R. Robb	
Miss M. Josephs	
Miss F. Durrant	
Mrs. C. P. Fray,	Compiler, Union List of Serials

6. WORKING PARTY ON SALARIES, STATUS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
OF LIBRARIANS

This Working Party was put into operation for the first time this year. Its terms of reference were such that it was necessary to contact several persons working in various areas outside librarianship, to ask them to serve on the working party. Mrs. Cumper, the chairman felt it was necessary to obtain information on practices obtaining in other countries, and while in Canada, Mrs. Cumper made enquiries along these lines. It is expected that in the next year the working party will be able to get underway now that the groundwork has been laid.

7. REGULAR MEETINGS

Three Regular Meetings were held in 1971 in addition to the Annual General Meeting.

Alcan (Jamaica) Ltd. Kirkvine Works, 28th April 1971.

This meeting consisted of a tour of the Pick-a-pepper factory, the mining area, and the Technical Information Centre. The Association was hosted by Alcan (Jamaica) Ltd. The guest speaker was Mr. Oliver Raeburn, a visitor from the Teacher's College in Grenada. Mrs. Ouida Benjamin, the librarian at Alcan (Jamaica) and her staff were responsible for the arrangements for the meeting. Mr. Raeburn spoke on The Possibilities for Librarianship in the West Indies

There were 24 members and 46 guests attending.

St. James Parish Library, 2nd July, 1971

The staff and committee of the St. James Parish Library arranged for the Association to have a tour of the recently restored Rose Hall Great House, and this was followed by a business meeting at the St. James Parish Library. The Executive felt that it would be worthwhile hearing the views of

younger members of the Association on matters of professional interest. At this meeting, Miss Reive Robb of the University of the West Indies Library spoke on The Relevance of Library Education and Miss Joan Dolphy on "If I were President of the Jamaica Library Association."

Miss Norma Orr, Librarian- in - charge of the St. James Parish Library co-ordinated the arrangements for the meeting.

Moneague Teachers' College, 29th October, 1971

The first part of the meeting was to have been a guided tour of various points of historical interest in Moneague. Because of the bad weather, however, it was not possible for the tour to take place, and Mr. O. C. White, a lecturer at the College who should have conducted the tour, gave a talk on the points of historical interest in and around Moneague. The speaker at this meeting, was again a member of the Association, Mr. Clive Oliver of the Institute of Jamaica. Mr. Oliver spoke on the role of the Public Library in the community. There were 20 members and 24 guests at this meeting.

8. STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The committee which had been working on the preparation of standards for school libraries completed in August of the previous year. These could therefore be presented to the Library Section of the World Congress of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. In the absence of Sister Tarcisia these were formally presented to the Association by Mrs. A. Robertson, the Regular Meeting in Moneague. The Executive felt that before these could be offered for distribution to the schools, the Ministry of Education should be asked to approve these standards for use in government schools. A letter has been sent to the Ministry along with copies of the standards, requesting the Minister to meet a delegation from the Association to discuss the possibility of implementation of the standards. The members of the Committee were:

Sister M. Tarcisia
Mrs. Inez Carnegie - Principal, . Hugh's High School
Miss Joan Dolphy
Mrs. Joan Floyd
Miss Carole Gooden
Miss Norma Kolly
Miss Joy Miller
Mrs. Amy Robertson
Mrs. Cynthia Warmington
Mrs. Adlyn White

9. CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE

The Constitution Revision Committee had to be asked to re-consider section 13 and to present their recommendations to the next Annual General Meeting. The Committee presented the following recommendations to the Executive Committee:-

1. That Section 13 be allowed to remain as it is with the addition of the following at the end of the first sentence:-

"and any established Sections of the Association".

2. The sub-committee considers it desirable that the Jamaica Library Association should develop to accommodate sections with specialized interests, provided that the interests of the specialized sections are not allowed to take precedence over the overall professional commitments of the Association.

To safeguard against this:-

- (1) The Executive Committee shall define the qualifications required for eligibility to a section.
- (2) The Executive Committee shall set the minimum percentage of the relevant specialist members of the Jamaica Library Association which will be required to establish a section.
- (3) The regulations governing the operation of any section including fees charged, shall be determined by the Association.

The members of the sub-committee were:

Mr. C. L. Stuart	Chairman
Mrs. J. Robinson	
Mrs. C. P. Fray	Secretary

10. PROFESSIONAL CENTRE

The Association had in the previous year declined the invitation to foundation membership in the Professional Centre of Jamaica, because the Executive had felt that the subscription fees were too high. The Centre during this year re-considered the matter and invited the Association to join at a flat fee of \$100 with \$10 entrance fee. This fee would enable the Association to have the use of the secretarial assistance provided by the Centre, a permanent address, and the use of meeting rooms. Mr. Stuart, the President, began to serve as the Association's representative in the Professional Centre Council, when the Association became a member on 24th November, 1971.

REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCES

During the year members of the Association participated in various International Conferences.

Miss Patricia Dunn of the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica, attended the Annual Conference of SALALM (Seminar on the acquisition of Latin American Library Materials) in Puebla, Mexico, from the 14th to 18th June, 1971.

Miss Judith Richards also represented the West India Reference Library of the Institute of Jamaica at a Seminar on automation in libraries in Medellin, Colombia from the 21st June, to 3rd July, 1971.

Miss Leila Thomas and Mrs Sheila Lampart of the Jamaica Library Service attended the UNESCO Pre-IFLA Seminar and the IFLA Conference held in Liverpool from the 23rd to 28th August and the 29th August to 4th September respectively. They also attended the Annual Public Library Conference held in Blackpool England in September, 1971.

Miss Stephanie Ferguson was the Association's representative to the UNESCO Pre-IFLA Seminar and the IFLA Conference in Liverpool. At the UNESCO Seminar she submitted a paper on The Impact of recent advances in Library Education on Librarianship in Jamaica, which will be published in the IFLA Conference proceedings. Miss Ferguson also represented the Jamaica Library Association at the Commonwealth Library Association Conference held in London from the 6th to 8th September, 1971.

12.. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Committee has worked during the year on the plans for the Conference and has made significant progress in its organisation.

The Conference will be held from Monday April 24th, 1972 to Saturday, April 29, at the Sheraton Kingston Hotel. Sessions have been organized around the theme Libraries and the Challenge of Change, and papers will be presented by foreign and local librarians who are well versed in the specific areas. It is hoped that the members of the Association will give the Conference Committee their full support, and that the conference will provide a notable stimulus to professional interest and activity.

Members of the Committee:

Miss Leila Thomas	Chairman, and Chairman Finance Sub-Committee
Mr. C. L. Stuart	Chairman, Fund-raising Sub- ommittee
Mrs. J. Robinson	Chairman, Publications Sub-Committee
Mrs. H. Bennett	Chairman, Reception and Entertainment Sub-Committee

Mrs. C. P. Fray
 Mrs. C. Warmington, Chairman Physical Arrangements
 and Accommodation Committee

 Sister Taricisia
 Mrs. G. Cumper
 Mr. K. E. Ingram Chairman, Programme Sub-Committee
 Miss S. Ferguson
 Miss F. Durrant
 Mrs. Rae Wright Chairman, Publicity and Information
 Committee
 Mrs. Gloria Royalo Secretary
 Mr. F. L. Sangster Chairman, Book Fair Sub-Committee

13. INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS DURING 1971

(a) International Association of School Librarianship.

This Association was inaugurated in Jamaica in August, 1971 during the Conference of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. At the inaugural ceremony the President of the Jamaica Library Association greeted the gathering on behalf of his Association. Further, 100 souvenir folders, prepared by the Executive of the J.L.A. through its Research and Promotions Working Party, were presented to overseas school librarians who had come to Jamaica for the occasion.

A copy of the Association's standards ~~for~~ school libraries was one of the items enclosed in the folder.

(b) Commonwealth Library Association

A Conference of Library Associations of the Commonwealth sponsored by the Commonwealth Foundation and called by the Library Association of Great Britain was held in London from 6th to 8th September, 1971. The Jamaica Library Association was represented by its Treasurer, Miss Stephanie Ferguson. Delegates to the Conference discussed the desirability of forming an Association of Commonwealth Library Association and drew up a draft constitution for the proposed Association to be known as COMLA. It is envisaged that this Association will promote closer cooperation between the Library Associations of the Commonwealth facilitating the exchange of literature and staff and working towards reciprocity of qualifications. The Jamaica Library Association has indicated its willingness to become a member of COMLA.

The Executive Committee wishes to thank all members of the Association who assisted it in any way during the year, and especially the Chairmen and members of the Working Parties and Sub-Committees who did so much to make the Association function during 1971.

JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

JANUARY - DECEMBER 1971

This year our members have been a bit more co-operative in the payment of subscription fees in spite of the increases which came into effect in January, 1971.

During the year ended December 1971, there were 71 paid up members as against 43 during the previous year. Subscription fees collected totalled \$445.15 as against \$134.11 last year. This increase was due largely to the increases in subscription rates and to the fact that we were able to attract 12 new members during the year.

Of the balance of \$819.11, donations to the International Conference funds total \$650.00. This amount is being invested on short term deposit at 8% per annum along with another \$400.00, which was invested earlier this year. It will be seen therefore that the real balance of J. L. A. Funds is only \$169.11.

This is not a healthy position for an Association with plans to host an International Conference in 1972 and members must redouble their efforts to pay subscription fees and to support the fund raising efforts of the Jamaica Library Association.

.....
(Miss) Stephanio Ferguson
Hon. Treasurer.

JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE - 1971

RECEIPTS

Balances B/F	553.90	
MEMBERSHIP		
Bank	553.90	
Inst.	131.70	
Full	282.15	
Assoc.	27.30	
Sch.	<u>4.00</u>	
	445.15	
Annual Gen. Meeting		445.15
Qly. Meeting Refreshment		240.00
Class Fees		38.50
Raffle		10.00
J. L. A. Functions		104.90
Bulletin Sales		30.96
Advertisement		56.60
		<u>5.00</u>
TOTAL		\$2,135.01

PAYMENTS

A. G. M. Luncheon	245.50
Hon. to Lecturers	54.00
Stationery	29.21
Bulletin	147.85
Official Functions	127.85
I. A. S. L.	105.00
Miscellaneous	4.20
Prof. Assocs. & Conference Fees	162.23
Postage- Int. Conference	40.00
Investment-Blaise Trust	400.00
Total Expenditure	1,315.87
Balances	
In Bank	728.79
In Hand	90.35
	<u>819.14</u>
	\$ 2,135.01

.....
Stephanie Ferguson.
Hon. Treasurer.

We have examined the accounts of the Jamaica Library Association and from the records and vouchers produced, we are satisfied that the statements reflect a fairly true picture of the receipts and expenditure of the Association during the year ended 31st Dec. 1971.

Sgd.....
Sgd.....
Auditors.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION EXAMINATION RESULTS

WINTER 1970

Part I

Miss Patricia E. Brown - St. Catherine Parish Library

Part II - Single Subjects

Mrs. B. R. Bent	B12	- Manchester Parish Library
Miss J. Brooks	C106	- Manchester Parish Library
Miss N. Davis	B13, B32 C106	- Hanover Parish Library
Mrs. P. Jackson	B11	- Bank of Jamaica Library

Part II Completed

Miss C. Barnes	- Jamaica Library Service
Mrs. G. Clare	- Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library
Miss W. Nugent	- J. S. A. Library
Miss D. Palmer	- University of the West Indies Library

SUMMER 1971

Part I

Mrs. Dorothy Hanson	- St. James Parish Library(J.L.S Overseas student at Liverpool Polytechnic)
Miss Hermino Salmon	- St. Elizabeth Parish Library(J.L.S Overseas student at Liverpool Polytechnic)

Part II Single Subjects.

Mrs. B. R. Bent	B31	- Alcan Technical Information Centre
Miss E. Shaw	B22	Jamaica Library Service

Part II - Completed

Miss Judith Brooks	- Manchester Parish Library
Miss Norma E. Davis	St. Mary Parish Library
Mrs. G. Hillman	- St. Ann Parish Library (J.L.S. overseas student at Ealing Technical College)
Mrs. Mabel L. Marsh	- St. Catherine Parish Library
Miss Blossom Mullings	- Jamaica Library Service
Miss Rita Neita	- University of the West Indies Library.
Miss Joan Vacianna	

QUALIFIED LIBRARIANS
AND HOLDERS OF PARTIAL QUALIFICATIONS

The first section of this list consists of names of fully qualified librarians. Those who have passed Part I only or Part I and some papers of Part II of the (British) Library Association's qualifying examinations for the ALA are listed in a separate sequence.

There are undoubtedly omissions. In some cases, entries are very incomplete as the only information available was from the lists of examination passes in winter 1970 and summer 1971. All omissions are regretted and it is hoped that everyone who has not been included will now come forward and supply information for publication in next year's "Bulletin".

ABBREVIATIONS:

Asst. Lib.	Assistant Librarian
GL/IJ	General Library, Institute of Jamaica
IJ	Institute of Jamaica
ISER/UWI	Institute of Social & Economic Research University of the West Indies, Mona
JLS	Jamaica Library Service
Lib.	Librarian
Lib. Asst.	Library Assistant
PL	Parish Library
UWI	University of the West Indies Library, Mona. Also used for the University, e.g., B.A.(UWI).
WIRL/IJ	West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica.

ALLEN, Gloria
Completed examination for
ALA 1967. Lib. J.L.S. since
1962. Special Interests:
Reference and Information
work; work with children.

ALPHONSE, Mrs. Hope E.
ALA 1965, Senior Lib.Asst.,
UWI. At JLS 1959 - 65,
Birmingham University
Library 1966 - 69, JLS
September 1969- March 1970,
UWI since April 1970.

ANDERSON, Gloria
Completed examinations for
ALA 1968. Lib.J.L.S. since
June 1970. Worked in

Staffordshire County Library
and Birmingham Public Libraries,
England. Special Interests
readers advisory work.

BARNES, Claudia
Completed examination for ALA 1970.
At JLS since December 1964.

BARNES, Sandra K.
BA (Toronto) 1961; BLS
(Ottawa) 1964, Asst. Lib.,
UWI. At Champlain High
School, Ottawa, 1964 - 68.

BENJAMIN, Mrs. Ouida F.
FLA 1966, Lib. Alcan Jamaica
Ltd., Kirkvine P.O. Taught
at Mt. Carmel High School,
Annotto Bay, 1955. At JLS
1956-69. including secondment

to Ministry of Education
Library 1961-62, internship
Toronto Public Libraries
1967 - 68, Alcan since
August 1969. Special
interests: special libraries;
classification and indexing
with special application to
computer retrieval of
information.

BENNETT, Mrs. Hazel E.
FLA 1963, MSL (Southern
Connecticut State College)
1966. Lecturer,
Library School, UWI.
Taught at Kingston Senior
School 1947-51, St. Hugh's
High School 1951-52. At
JLS 1952-67, UWI Institute
of Education 1967-1971.
Special interests; library
education and administration.
Publications: "Jamaica
Library Service" in UNESCO
Bulletin for Libraries vol.
13, May 1959; "The Jamaica
Library Service: its
foundation & development"
(MS Thesis 1966) "Private
and subscription libraries
in Jamaica before 1879"
in J. of Library History
Vol. 3 No.3 July 1968.
"British West Indies
Libraries" in Encyclopedia
of Library and Information
Science Vol. 3, 1970.

BROOKS, Judith
Completed ALA examination
1971. Actg. Senior
Librarian St. Elizabeth
Parish Library. At JLS
since April 1963. Special
interests: work with young
people.

CHANG, Mrs. Joan E.
ALA. 1968, Lib. Kingston &
St. Andrew P.L. At JLS
since September 1960.
Special interests: work
with children and young
people.

CHEVANNES, Barbara E.
ALA 1963, Senior Lib.
Kingston & St. Andrew P.L.
At JLS since October 1957.
Special interests: reference
and information work, work
with young adults and juniors.

CHUNG, Mrs. Clover L.
Completed ALA exams 1970
Lib. JLS. At JLS since
August 1960. Special
interests: work with
children and young people.

CLARE, Mrs. Gladys A.
Completed exams. for ALA
1970. At JLS. since
April 1952. Special
interests: reference work
and special librarianship.

CUPIDON, Mrs. Delphine
ALA 1966, (Completed
qualifying exams 1959,
elected to the Register
1966). Asst. Principal
Lib. Kingston & St.
Andrew PL. Worked in
several departments of
government service 1949-52,
at JLS since September 1952.
Special interests:
reference work.

DAVIS, Norma
Completed exams. for ALA
1971. Senior Librarian
St. Mary Parish Library.
At JLS since July 1961.
Special interests:
Children's librarianship
and administration.

DAVIS, Mrs. Shirley J. M. B.A.
(English Hons. UWI) 1957,
ALA 1958. At UWI, Mona,
1957-58, 1959-61.
Barbados Public Library
February - September
1963, UWI Barbados 1963-66,
UWI, Mona 1966-69.
Special interests: West
Indian.

DOLPHY, Joan

Completed examination for
ALA 1969, Schools Library
Service, JLS.

DOUGLAS, Daphne R.

FLA 1959, Lecturer Library
School UWI since 1971. With
Jamaica Civil Service 1944-
56, JLS April 1956-1971,
including secondments to IJ
(Acting Chief Librarian)
1961-63, and to Jamaican
Mission to U.N. 1964-65.
Special interests: library
administration, professional
teaching, reference work.

DUNN, Patricia Y.

ALA 1963. Actg. Deputy Chief Lib.
WIRL/IJ, At W.I.R.L./I.J since
January 1957. Special
interests: West Indian, and
bibliographical publications,
reference work. Publications:
ed. "Jamaican accessions 1964-
1967" Kingston, IJ, annual;
joint ed. "Jamaican national
bibliography 1968" Kingston,
IJ, 1969. Joint author of
"Library Resources for
research in the Caribbean:
Caribbean literature in
English" Paper submitted
to ACURIL 111 held in
Caracas, Nov. 7-12, 1971.

DURRANT, Fay

BA (Spanish Hons. UWI) 1966,
BLS (Toronto) 1968. Asst.
Lib. i/c Government Serials
Section, UWI. At UWI since
1969. Special interest:
West Indian, government
publications. Publications:
Bibliography in MUNROE and
LEWIS, eds. "Readings in
government and politics of
the West Indies." "List of
West Indian Government
Serial Publications in the
Library of the University
of the West Indies at Mona."

"The West Indies - Bibliography with
K. Ramchand in Journal 62
of Commonwealth Literature,
Dec. 1971.

EWBANK, Mrs. Joyce M.

ALA 1967, Senior Lib. Asst.
(Cataloguer) UWI. At
Trelawny Health Dept.,
Falmouth, 1943-44,
served in the British
Auxiliary Territorial
Service where she was
employed in the Army
Record Office, Hastings
1944-46; returned to
Jamaica and worked at
Registrar General's Dept.,
Spanish Town, 1947-49;
Dept. of Trustee in
Bankruptcy, 1949-55; at
UWI. since September 1961.
Special interests:
Genealogy and local history
of Jamaica and the Cayman
Islands. Member Society
of Genealogists, London;
member Scottish Genealogy
Society, Edinburgh.

FERGUSON, Mrs. Cynthia

ALA 1969, Lib. ISER/UWI.
At JLS 1962-64, Hounslow
Borough Library, London,
1964-67, UWI October-December
1967, ISER/UWI since 1968.
Special interests: children's
librarianship. Publication:
compiler "ISER recent
additions" (quarterly).

FERGUSON, Stephanie W.L.

ALA 1963, Lib. College of
Arts, Science and Technology.
At JLS 1958-December 1970
with secondments to Jamaican
High Commission, London, 1968,
and Jamaican Parliament
Library 1968-69. Special
interests: reference and
information work.

FRAY, Mrs. C. Phillippa

MRCVS 1943, (Med.) BA (TCD)
and BSc (Vot.) 1950, DVPH
1954, MSL (Illinois) 1964.
Library Consultant, Property
Rentals Limited, 1 Stanmore
Terrace, Red Hills P.O., St. Andrew

- since May 1969. At Scientific Research Council 1962-68, Jamaica School of Agriculture 1968-69. Special interests: special libraries, technical and trade information, serials. Publications: "co-operation between special libraries that are government libraries in Jamaica", MSL thesis Univ. of Illinois 1964, published in part in Jamaica Library Association Bulletin, Vol. 2 No. 1, 1965; "Brief notes on cataloguing times and costs in a small special library in Jamaica" in Jamaica Library Association Bulletin 1970.
- GRAY, Mrs. Angela R.
ALA 1966. Senior Lib.
Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since January 1956.
Special interests: compiling brochures, etc., for intra-library use, editing junior library magazine, exhibitions, work with children and young people, modern library techniques.
- HAMILTON, Mrs. Yvonne M.
ALA 1967, Senior Lib.
Kingston & St. Andrew P.L.
At JLS since September 1957,
- HARRISON, Kathleen M.
ALA 1968, Acting Senior Lib.
Trelawny P.L. Falmouth. At JLS since 1962.
- HENRIQUES, D. Elaine
BA (McGill) 1947, BLS (McGill) 1948. Senior Asst. Lib.
Cataloguing UWI. At McGill University Medical Library 1948-51, at UWI since July 1952. Special interests: social, science, medicine.
- HINDS, Suzette B.
ALA 1968, Actg. Senior Lib.
WIRL/IJ. At WIRL since March 1964. Special interests: acquisition and indexing of West Indian periodicals.
- HUNT, Mrs. Barbara E.
ALA 1968, Lib. GL/IJ. At JLS August 1958-June 1964, Leyton Public Library, London, July 1964-July 1967, JLS September 1967-July 1970, at IJ since August 1970.
Special interests: cataloguing and work with children.
- INGRAM, Kenneth E.
ALA 1945, BA 1947, FLA 1955, M.Phil. 1970, Lib. UWI. At IJ 1941-44, 1947-50, at UWI since February 1950. Special interests: Bibliography of the West Indies with special reference to source materials for their history. Publications: poems in "Focus" and various anthologies; articles in the Jamaican Historical Review Vol. 2, no. 1 and Vol. 3 No. 3; "Manuscripts relating to Commonwealth Caribbean countries in the United States and Canadian libraries and repositories; a descriptive list" (MS in hands of publishers); "A bibliographical survey of the sources of Jamaican history 1655-1838 with particular reference to manuscript sources", (unpublished thesis for University of London M.Phil).
- ITON, Mrs. Sybil
ALA 1959, Principal Lib. JLS Region I. Formerly in Jamaica Civil Service, at JLS since July 1953. Special interests: bibliography, literature and

librarianship of the social sciences, work with young people, information retrieval.

October 1970. Special interests: reference work.

JAMES, Mrs. Gloria S.
Completed ALA exams. 1968.
Senior Lib. Kingston & St.
Andrew P.L. At JLS since
1957. Special interests:
reference work, special
libraries.

LAMPART, Mrs. Sheila I.
Licentiate Royal School of
Music 1952, ALA 1962. Lib.
St. Thomas P.L. At JLS
1958-59. ISER/UWI 1960-61,
Jamaica Industrial Develop-
ment Corporation 1961-64,
JLS since September 1969.
Special interests: library
administration.

JEFFERSON, Mrs. Albertina
BA (Soc.) Toronto 1963, MLS,
Columbia, 1964. Formerly
at Central Library of
Trinidad and Tobago. At
UWI Library, Mona since
October 1965. Special
interests: Bibliography and
reference work.

LASHLEY, Cliff
Educated Kingston College
and the University of the
West Indies. M.A., ALA,
Asst. Lib. JLS; Information
Officer, J.I.S; Asst.
Archivist, for Archives;
Asst. Librarian, UWI.
Jamaica; Ref. Librarian,
University of Western
Ontario, Canada; Teaching
Master, Seneca College,
Toronto; Asst. Prof. Rutgers
University; Chief Librarian,
Institute of Jamaica.
Interests: West Indian
culture, collecting West
Indian; Living.

JOSEPHS, Maria Mercodes D.
BA (Lond.) 1937, Diploma
of London College of
Secretaries 1938, ALA 1953.
Deputy Lib. UWI. Worked in
Food Production Office and
Civil Service 1940-48,
at UWI since October 1949.
Special interests: library
computerization, medical
literature.

KELLY, Norma
ALA 1963, Principal Lib.
JLS Region 3, Mandeville.
At JLS since February 1958.
Special interests: reference
and readers' advisory work.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. Yvonne
ALA 1969. Deputy Lib.
Supreme Court Library, Kingston.
At JLS 1960-66 and January-
May 1968. Special interests;
cataloguing, indexing, class-
ification, reference library
methods.

KENT, Mrs. Arleen
AB (Radcliffe College) 1954
MSL (Simmons) 1957. Lib.
part time IJ. At Massachu-
setts Institute of
Technology Library 1954-56,
1957-62, University of
Ibadan Library, Nigeria,
1962-64, MIT 1964-65
Shortwood Teachers' College
Library, Kingston 1966-
July 1970, at IJ since

LEIGH, Audrey A.
ALA 1966. Now full-time student
at UWI. At Mico College
Library 1960-64, GL/IJ 1964-
October 1970. Special interests:
reference work and special
libraries. Publications:
contributions to IJ's weekly
newspaper column "Book power
on East Street", 1969-70.

LEIGHTON, Mrs. Carmen D.
ALA 1968.
At JLS April 1959-Doc.1970.

LLEWELYN, Dorothy
Completed exams. for ALA 1969.
Librarian, Bureau of Standards,
Kingston. At JLS October
1965-December 1967; Oct.
1969-November 1970.
Special interests: Modern
methods of information
retrieval.

LETTMAN, Mrs. Marlene
ALA 1963, BA. UWI. 1971,
Senior Librarian General
Library/IJ. At JLS
November 1955 - February
1966, IJ since 1966.
Special interests:
reference services.

MCLAUGHLIN, Mrs. Rosalind
ALA 1963, Principal Librarian
JLS/HQ. At JLS since
April 1956. Special
interests: Library admin-
istration and management,
Children's Librarianship.

MACLEAVY, Mrs. Vera
BA (Leeds) 1942, Diploma
in Education (Leeds) 1943,
Diploma in Librarianship
(London) 1970. Lib. St.
Elizabeth P.L. At Bothlo-
hem Teachers' College,
Malvern, Jamaica, as part
time tutor 1947-1968 and
Hon. Senior Lib. 1957-69.
At JLS until Nov. 1971-
Now at Bothlehem Training
College. Special
interests: development of
local collections especially
of archival material;
development of college/
school libraries as
resource centres and their
integration with the
curriculum.

MARSH, Mabel
Completed exams for ALA
1971. At JLS since
August 1966. Currently
on a JLS one year
observation award in
Great Britain.

MULLINGS, Blossom
completed exam, for ALA
1969. Actg. Senior
Librarian St. Catherine
Parish Library. At JLS
since July 1964. Special
interests: rural library
development, extension
work, reference work.

MUNRO, Laura-Ann
ALA 1965. Senior Lib.
Westmoreland PL. (from
Feb. 1, 1971) At ISER/
UWI 1955-56, JLS 1956-58
public libraries in U.K.
1958-70 (Gillingham, Kent
St. Pancras, Middlesex
County, Hackney
Children's, Camden).

NEITA, Mrs. Rita
Completed exams. for
ALA 1971. Actg. Librarian
JLS. HQ., At JLS since
January 1962. Special
interests: promotion of
library use, mechanised
system of information
retrieval, reference
methods and techniques.

NEUFVILLE, Elaine, R.
Completed exams for ALA.
1970. Library Asst. JLS.
1966-1968, Librarian
W.I.R.L/IJ since 1971.
Special interests:
cataloguing, indexing
and information
retrieval in technical
services.

PALMER, Dorothy M.
Completed exams. for ALA 1970.

Senior Lib. Asst. UWI since December 20, 1971. JLS 1965-1970. At UWI since Oct. 1970. Special interests: Classification and cataloguing.

PICART, Myrtle J.

ALA 1965. Senior Lib. St. Ann P.L. At JLS since 1956 including secondment to Jamaican Embassy, Washington D.C. Formerly at Post and Telegraph Dept., R.M. Courts and Administrator-General's Dept. Special interests: reference work.

RICHARDS, Judith E.

FLA. Senior Lib. WIRL/IJ (Actg. Deputy Chief Lib. October 1965-September 1969 on study leave at UWI until July 1972). At IJ since March 1956. Special interests: bibliography. Publications: "Directory of Jamaican Libraries Part I, Kingston," JLA, 1967; "Bibliographical aids for building reference collections on the British Caribbean" in XII SALAM Working Papers 1967, Washington D. C., Pan American Union; "The Chandeliers of old King's House" in Jamaica journal Vol. 1, No. 1 December 1967; "Early Jamaican hotels" in Jamaica Architect, No. 5, (Vol. 2, no. 2) 1969.

ROBB, Roivo

ALA 1970, B.Sc (UWI) 1970. Asst. Lib. Periodicals Section UWI. Formerly at Jamaica Library Service. Special interests: Library administration, training and education, and information retrieval.

ROBBINS, Mrs. Lynno C.

BA, (Pennsylvania) 1968, MSL (Simmons) 1969 Lib. Knox College. At Andover (U.S.A.) Public Library part time 1960-69, Cambridge (USA). Public Library June-September 1969, editorial assistant at Cambridge (England) Scientific Institute Ltd. January-September 1970. At Knox since Sept. 1970. Special interests: library organisation and administration, literature of American history. Unpublished "Bibliography of Cambridge (Mass. U.S.A.) authors"

ROBERTS, Mrs. Audrey K.

FLA 1962, Snr. Asst. Lib. Periodicals Section U.W.I. Formerly at Jamaica Dept. of Agriculture, Islington Public Libraries, London, Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture Library, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Library, Trinidad. Special interests: special libraries, cataloguing and classification.

ROBERTSON, Mrs. Amy B.

FLA 1968, Principal Lib. Schools Library Service JLS. At JLS since 1946. Special interests: work with children.

ROBERTSON, Glory

MA (Hons, St. Andrews) 1951, completed exams for ALA 1963. To be Librarian JLS HQ from February 1972. Taught at St. Hugh's High School September 1951-December 1959. At WIRL/IJ January 1960 - January 1972. Special interests:

reference work, West Indian History, library exhibitions. Publications: "Members of the Assembly of Jamaica 1830-1866" IJ, 1965, mimeo; "The Rose Hall legend in Jamaica Journal December 1968; contributions to IJ's weekly newspaper column "Book power on East Street", 1969-70, joint ed. Jamaican Historical Society Bulletin from September 1965.

ROBINSON, Mrs. Joyco L.
M.B.E., FLA, Director,
Jamaica Library Service.
Taught at St. Simon's
College and Black River
High School 1943-50, at
JLS since 1950, FLA 1959,
awarded M.B.E. 1959.
Member of Jamaican dele-
gation to U.N. Special
Assembly October-December
1966. Awarded Silver
Musgrave Medal of the
Institute of Jamaica in
1969 "for her devoted and
effective service to the
development of libraries in
Jamaica."
Special interests: library
administration and staff
training. Publication:
"Schools Library Service
in Jamaica in UNESCO
Bulletin for Libraries,
Vol. 21, no. 4 July-August
1967.

ROCHESTER, Mrs. Wosila
ALA. 1969. At JLS June 1965
December 1970.

ROYALE, Mrs. Gloria
ALA 1964, Senior Lib. JLS HQ.
At JLS since September 1959.

SALMON, Mrs. Gloria E.
ALA 1963, Senior Lib. JLS HQ.
At JLS since January 1956.
Special interests: reference
publishing trends and
acquisitions.

SEGRE, Norma E.
FLA 1960. UWI Extra Mural
Dept. Montego Bay. At JLS
1950-62, UWI 1963-68, UWI
Extra Mural since 1969.
Special interests: library
training and administration.

SHEPHERD, Mrs. Eileen
ALA 1956. Senior Lib. JLS HQ.
Formerly at Imperial College
of Tropical Agriculture,
Trinidad At JLS since
November 1963.
Special interests: reference
work.

SMITH, Mrs. Glennor L.
Completed ALA exams, 1969.
Lib. Excelsior High School
At JLS December 1963-1968,
WIRL/IJ since July 1968-71

TAYLOR, Morle E.
ALA. 1967. Now student at
UWI. At GL/IJ 1963-October
1970. Special interests:
cataloguing and classification
reference work.

THOMAS, Leila M. T.
FLA 1961, Deputy Director JLS.
At JLS since 1950. Special
interests: library adminis-
tration, library education.

TYSON, Mrs. Ruby
ALA 1963. Librarian, J.B.C
Library, JLS January 1961-
June 1963, GL/IJ July 1963
December 1964, St. Jago
High School January-December
1965, GL/IJ January 1966-
December 69, at UWI December
1969-January 1971, Special
interests; cataloguing and
classification, audio-visual
material.

VACCIANA, Joan
Completed ALA exams. 1971.
Librarian at United Theological
College. Special interests:

- Cataloguing, classification and indexing: reference work.
- VERNON, June
Completed examination for ALA. 1969. Lib.J.L.S. Special Interest.cataloguing and classification.Work with young people.
- WALLEN, Joyce
FLA. 1962. Principal Lib. JLS Region 4. At JLS since 1956 including 1 year internship in U. S. A. 1965.
- WARMINGTON, Mrs. Cynthia M.
ALA 1956. Senior Lib.JLS HQ. At JLS since May 1952 including internship Toronto Public Libraries 1957-58. Special interests: reference work and cataloguing. Publications: "That all way road" in Torch May-June 1963, Library planning in Jamaica" in "Planning of library and documentation services" ed. C.V.Penna, 2nd ed. WILLIAMS, June Y. M. rev. Paris, UNESCO, 1970, and articles in professional journals.
- WEDDERBURN, Maisy
Completed exams for ALA June 1970. Lib. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries since 1965. Special interests: indexing system.
- WELSH, Mrs. Dede
ALA 1969, Lib. Alcan Jamaica Ltd. since Feb. 2971, UWI Hospital Accounts Dept. June - Sept. 1958, JLS October 1958-Feb. 1971. Special interests: reference work and work with children.
- WHITE, Mrs. Adlyn
BSc.(Education) 1965, MSL 1967, Certificates for the teaching of Education, English and Library Science. Church Teachers' College, Mandeville since Sept. 1969. At Public School 118, New York City, 1965-69. Special interests: administering and organizing school & college libraries, children's literature. Thesis: "The library as the educational centre of the school". To be published soon by Macmillan, a series of readers, grades 1-6 for West Indian use and a collection of picture books with Jamaican emphasis.
- WILLIAMS, Fay
ALA 1969. Senior Asst.Lib. Court of Appeal Library, Kingston. At JLS January 1965 - July 1970, at Court of Appeal since July 1970. Special interests: reference and inquiry techniques, special libraries, information retrieval.
- WILLIAMS, June Y. M.
ALA. 1968, Senior Lib. St. James P.L. At JLS since 1961. (On study leave January 1966- November 1968 and during part of that time worked at Liverpool Medical Institution Library and Lancashire County Library). Special interests: work with children and young people and libraries in the educational field.
- WILLIAMS, Mrs. P.J.
Completed exams for ALA 1970. Lib. Jamaica Library Service.
- WILLIAMS, Mrs. Rosalie I.
ALA. 1966. Lib. WIRL/IJ, was Actg. Senior Lib. WIRL/IJ (till Dec. 1971). Now on study leave till June 1972. Special interests: enumerative bibliography, mechanised information storage and retrieval.

Publications: "Caribbean fiction 1900-1960 (English and American Publishers only) in the collection of the West India Reference Library"; mimeo. 1970; "Caribbean languages: a bibliography from the collection of the West India Reference Library", mimeo. 1970; joint ed. "Jamaican National Bibliography 1968; Kingston, J, 1969, ed. "Jamaica National bibliography 1969".

WOO MING, Elsie
 F.A. (Toronto) MSL (Columbia)
 Senior Asst. Lib. (Acquisitions)
 UWI. Formerly at Toronto
 University Library.

CAVE, Roderick
 ALA 1958, FLA 1960, MA
 (Loughborough) 1972.
 Senior Lecturer School of
 Library Studies, U.W.I.
 (Unesco Expert). Formerly at
 Islington Public Libraries,
 1954-1957, British, Iron &
 Steel Research Association,
 1957-1959, U. W. I. (Mona and
 St. Augustine Campuses)
 1959-1964, Ahmadu Bello
 University, Nigeria 1964-65
 and Loughborough School of
 Librarianship 1965-71.

Special Interests:

Bibliography, history of
 printing, reference work.
Publications: "Typographia
 naturalis" 1966; "The Private
 Press" 1971; "Richard Smythe's
 Dissertation on the first
 invention of the art of
 Printing, c 1670" (Unpublished
 MA thesis). Editor of "the
 Private Library 1957-59 and
 1965-69, of "Private Press
 Books since 1959; numerous
 pamphlets, articles and
 reviews on librarianship
 and bibliographical topics
 British, American, Swedish

and German journals.

COLLINGS, Prof. Dorothy G.
 Ph.D. (Chicago) 1947, M.A.
 (Columbia) 1935, B.S. (Simmons)
 1933. Visiting Professor and
 Director, School of Librarianship
 University of the West Indies,
 1971- (UNESCO Expert). Chief,
 Educational Liaison Section,
 U.N. Secretariat, New York,
 1956-71 and Part-time Lecturer
 (Comparative Librarianship),
 Columbia University, 1956-71.
 With UNESCO from 1948-1955
 serving first in Paris (Chief,
 Regional Clearing House, Arab
 States Fundamental Education
 Centre) 3 years. Associate
 Professor, School of Library
 Service, Atlanta University,
 Atlanta, Georgia (USA), 1941-1944
 Library Consultant for Govern-
 ment of Nigeria, U.S. Peace Corps,
 etc.

Special Interests: Comparative
 Librarianship, Education for
 Librarianship.

Publications: various, including,
 Editor, Education Abstracts.
 (UNESCO, 1948-52); Technical
 Libraries in Co-operative
 Programmes. (Washington D.C.,
 ICA, 1956); Planning Nation-
 wide Public Library Services
 in Africa (UNESCO/LBA/Seminar
 10/10, Paris 1962); "Comparative
 Librarianship" in Encyclopedia
 of Library and Information
 Sciences, v.5 (N.Y. Dekker, 1971);
 "Library development in Africa"
 in Encyclopedia Americana, 1972
 edition (forthcoming).

PASSES IN PART I AND PARTS OF PART II

- BROWN, Miss Patricia
Part I 1970 Lib. Assistant /
J.L.S. Now on J.L.S.
Overseas Scholarship
April 1961 - December 1965.
Ministry of Finance.
Library Jan.1966-May 1970.
Ministry of External Affairs.
Lib. June -Aug.1970. Bank of
Jamaica inco Aug.1970.
Special interests:Information
retrieval especially in
Economics.
- BENT, Mrs. Boverley
Part I, 1968. Some papers
of Part II. Lib.Assist-
ant Alcan Technical
Information Centre. At
J.L.S. January 1966 -
February 1970,U.W.I.1970.
- DAVIDSON, Constance
3 Parts of part I. Library
Assistant J.L.S. Now on
J.L.S. overseas Scholar-
ship at Birmingham.
- EDWARDS, Mrs. Eppie D.
Part I 1968; One paper of
Part II. At J.L.S. 1965-
1970; Scientific Research
Council April 1970-Sept.
1971. Now full-time
student at U.W.I. Special
interests:Scientific
Libraries.
- FALLOON, Mrs. Dorrett
B.A.(U.W.I.) 1966. Part I
and 2 papers of Part II
1969. Certificate in
social work (U.W.I.)1971.
At W.I.R.L/IJ February
1962-October 1963/August
1966 - September 1970.
- HANSON, Dorothy
Part I. Lib. Asst. J.L.S.
Now on J.L.S. overseas
scholarship at Liverpool
Polytechnic
- JACKSON, Mrs. Pearl
Part I 1969 - Parts of
Part II 1971. Lib. Bank
of Jamaica. At J.L.S.
- LEVY, Mrs. M. Catherine
A.B. (St. Louis) classification
and cataloguing. Sections of
Part II. At U.W.I. 1958-69
In charge West Indian Section
Bolivar Bookshop, Kingston
1969-70.
Special interests: W.I.
government documents:
Publication: bibliography in
Readings in government and
politics ed. by A.W. Singham
and others.
- OSBOURNE, M.
Part I 1969. Now full-time
student at University of the
West Indies.
- REID, Mrs. Hazel
Part I and Five parts of Part
II. Special interests:
Preservation of Library
Material:
J.L.S. 1957-71
GL/IJ since October, 1971.
- SHAW, Elfreda
Part I 1967, one part of Part
II. Lib. Assistant J.L.S.
since Sept. 1961.
- SALMON, Hermine S.
Part I 1971; Lib. Assistant
J.L.S. Now on J.L.S. overseas
scholarship at Liverpool
Polytechnic .