



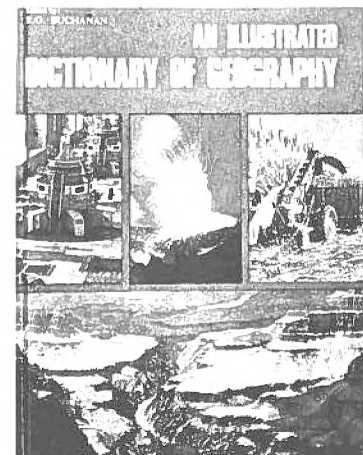
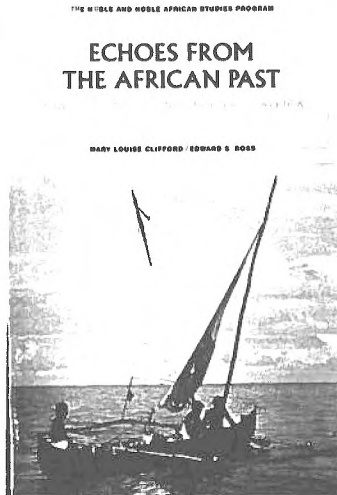
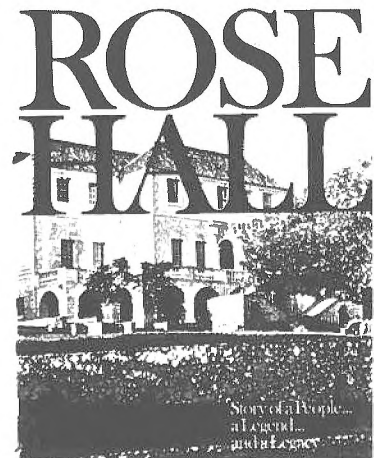
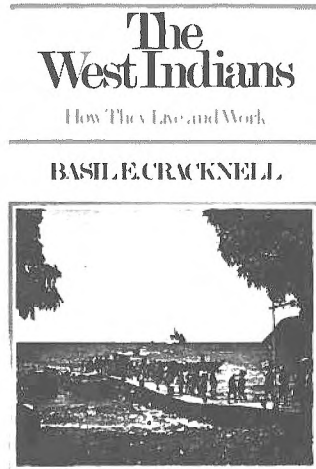
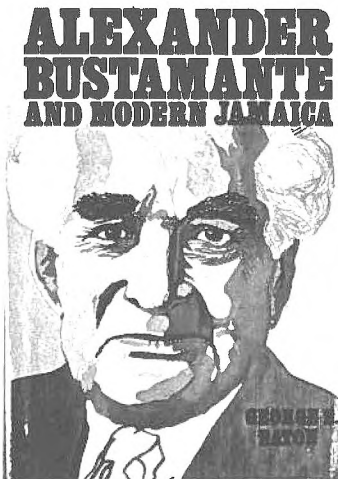
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## BULLETIN

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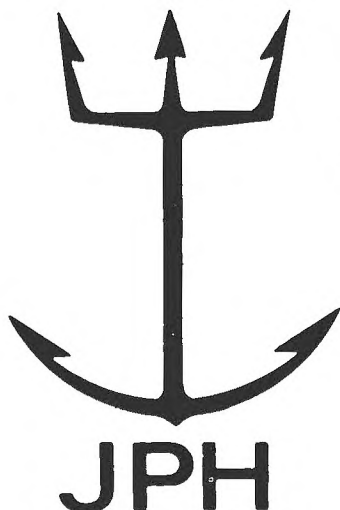
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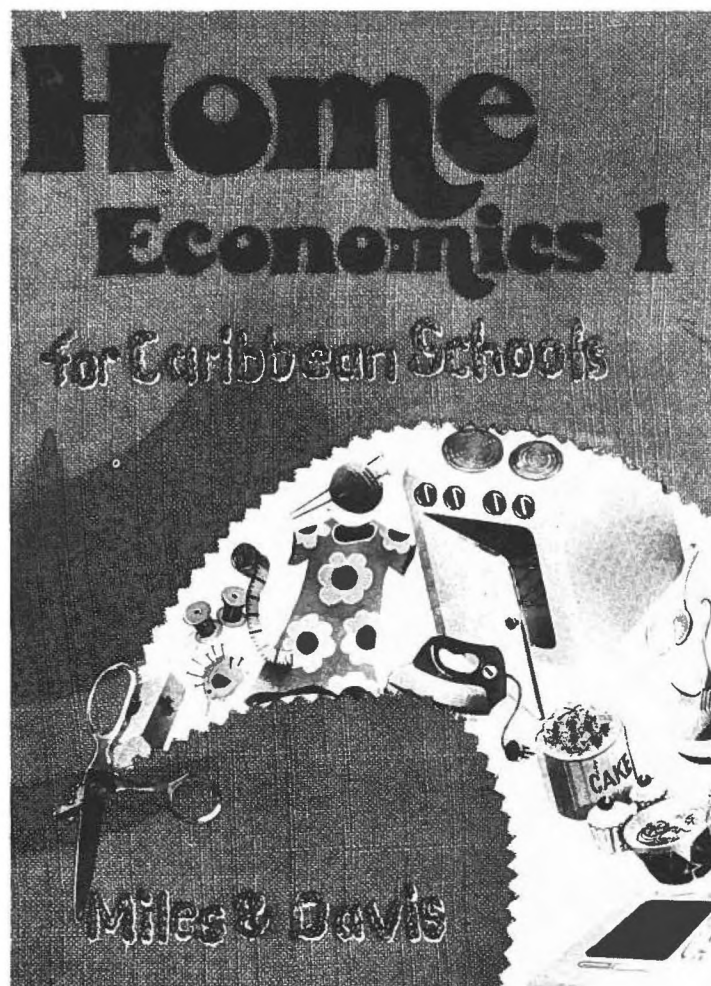
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# JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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# PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS *by Amy Robertson*

At the 25th Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Library Association at the Casa Monte Hotel on February 15, 1974.



Members of the Jamaica Library Association, Distinguished Guests and friends.

You will forgive me if I do not embark on the sort of scholarly presentation which you are accustomed to hearing from your new President. You see, I feel like the Master of Ceremonies at a wedding feast guiding the toastmakers and keeping the audience merry after the Church Ceremony is over. Because this is no ordinary meeting but a celebration of our twenty-fifth anniversary of existence (You see I did not say silver, since gold has disappeared in the market of shortages silver must have moved up to take its place). But the sobriety of our calling will not permit me to continue in this vein.

I am very conscious of the honour you have bestowed on me in electing me your President in this historic year. Indeed I have no claim to this position but for the fact that I was also there. By this I mean, one of the ninety-four persons who met in the St. Catherine Parish Library on July 14, 1949 to consider the formation of a Jamaica Library Association. This Annual meeting is but setting the pace for the many programmes which we hope to arrange during the year. When I read the Minutes of that first meeting three things struck me forcibly:

1. The cooperation which then existed in the year-old services of the University and the Jamaica Library Service in the establishment of a Central Binding to "execute Binding work for the two services and ultimately for all libraries in Jamaica".

2. The plan of both services to establish courses for librarians. It was hoped that courses would start in January 1950, and was agreed that "in the

early stages the number of students that could be accepted would be strictly limited to ensure that not more than the number which could be absorbed in the island would be trained". I call your attention to this last paragraph for here expressed not by management specialists but by librarians is an understanding of manpower needs.

3. The involvement of the Jamaica Library Board in the formation of the Association. Mr. A.S.A. Bryant first director of the Jamaica Library Service an astute man, keenly interested in the growth of librarianship in the island had in his report to Government on the organization of the Service, recommended the formation of a Library Association which would unite all library workers whether Staff or Committee members, and all who were interested in libraries, giving them opportunities for contact. He felt that a vigorous association was an integral part of library organization in the island. The meeting had thus been called on the authority of the Provisional Library Board. Later when the Association needed a firm nudge, the Board did not hesitate to supply it.

It is noteworthy that the Board was also the host at Tea, a role it is still playing from Negril to Morant Point. You see, our hearts were in the right place even though we did not realise all our aims. Let us see how we fared in the four areas of concern expressed by the Association then.

1. Uniting all persons engaged in or interested in library work in Jamaica and providing opportunities for their meeting together to discuss matters relating to libraries.
2. Encouraging cooperation between libraries and promoting the active development and maintenance of libraries throughout Jamaica.
3. Providing a high standard of education and training of library staffs.
4. Forming an educated public opinion of libraries.

The constitution provides adequately for the realization of all these aims backed up by the assistance of the four Working Parties on Education, Finance and Promotions, Research and Publications, Status, Salaries and Conditions of Service — a brainchild of your immediate past president. The extent and degree to which the first two aims have been met has depended on the personnel in libraries, their motivation and commitment. The Association has seen some lean times, but there has been marked rejuvenation amongst its members in recent times. The establishment of a School Library section on November 17, 1973

was an important phase in our development.

The third and fourth aims need to be discussed. In the field of training, the Association was active in assisting persons to qualify for the examinations of the Library Association of Great Britain when such courses were offered overseas. This came at the time of the 1964 syllabus change, which stressed residence in library schools in Great Britain.

Many library assistants would have been unable to qualify without this help, and it is to the credit of the Association that the number of qualified librarians increased at this time. However, the Association's lasting contribution to professional education is surely its key role in the establishment of the Department of Library Studies at the University of the West Indies Mona Campus in October 1971.

You perhaps know that the Jamaica Library Board had approached Government about the setting up of a School of Librarianship at the University of the West Indies, but later thought that Since the Association represented all Employing Authorities, it would make the better negotiating body. Consequently the challenge was taken up, and negotiations went on from 1962 - 1971 a period of nine years. In the later years the help of the Trinidad Library Association was enlisted. The story of this venture is well told in Professor Collings' article "Library education in the English-speaking Caribbean" published by the UNESCO Library Bulletin, February-March 1973.

There is a very warm relationship between these bodies and the School can be assured of every support from the Association. I am sure that the graduates will lend their youth, strength, and knowledge in the continued development of the Association. We feel certain that the high standards set by the Director in keeping with the University's own high standards, augurs well for the future of library education in this country.

On the fourth aim of building up an educated public opinion of libraries, I believe we can say we have achieved this. I say so because of the high calibre of non-librarians whom we have attracted to the Presidency over these past years. We number among them educators, writers, one company director, professionals, senior civil servants including an Active Governor of Jamaica. We are deeply conscious of the fact that these eminent persons helped the profession to advance by serving in this capacity.

Our librarians enjoy the respect of their communities, and the watchful eye of the Press singled out the Jamaica Library Service for the 1971 Press Award.

What we would like to build up however, is a better "government opinion" (if I may coin a phrase). Too

many government libraries are ill-staffed and ill organized despite the fact that the Association organized a Seminar on Government Libraries as far back as September 1965 and the Association drafted a resolution to "inform the Acting Prime Minister of the need for a survey of departmental libraries to be conducted by an outside agency."

It is regrettable that while vast improvements have been made in the libraries run by statutory bodies, the Jamaica Library Service, and the West India Reference Library being internationally known, those in government departments have not shown substantial improvement.

It is doubtful if librarianship will ever become fully recognized until there is a complete understanding of the role of libraries in the educational, economic and social development of the country.

Indeed, the recent reclassification of libraries in the government service does not indicate such an awareness.

In pursuance of its policy as a professional association to improve the position of its members, the Association has made three representations to Government regarding the qualifications and salary structure of librarians. The first resulted in the establishment of the post of qualified librarian. The second in 1967 resulted in a regrading of salaries and reclassification of posts.

The 1974 submissions have sought once again to focus attention on the levels of training and increased responsibilities for staff in all types of libraries in view of the rapid development of all aspects of the nation's life.

The need for equitable salaries to attract and retain suitable staff has been stressed.

It is ironic that at the inaugural meeting in 1949 Mr. E. Deuchars (Institute of Jamaica) said his own staff was underpaid and repeated representations to government had no effect. He felt that an Association of all those interested in libraries could and should do much to improve the payment of librarians. We fervently hope that those of us meeting in the year 2000 will not need to forward another memorandum.

One of the prime responsibilities of a professional association is to watch legislation which will affect its members or institutions and to assist in the promotion of such further legislation as may be considered necessary. To this end, the Association has made representations to Government about the revision of the copyright laws which are now under study.

I think you will agree that the Association has been active on many fronts in its relatively short life. However, in the field of publications it has not followed

the lead set by its pioneers.

From 1951-1953, the Association co-operated with the Caribbean Commission in the publication of the Current Caribbean Bibliography. The general editor was the University Librarian Mr. Holdsworth, who was president in 1951.

Except for the Annual Bulletin which was launched in 1950, and which today celebrates the occasion in its new form, the Association has only to its credit, the Directory of Libraries edited by Miss Judith Richards. A very necessary publication is the story of the Association over the past twenty-five years.

We should however, congratulate those of our members who have entered the publishing field, and I extend on your behalf, warm congratulations to the Jamaica Library Service for their "21 Years Progress in Pictures".

We need this now for we have hit the international scene.

How do we do this?

First, because of the international recognition given to our members as planners, innovators, bibliographers, scholars, evidenced by their membership on International bodies, a Honorary Vice-Presidency of the Library Association of Great Britain, the IFLA Cataloguing Committee, the Board of IASL, invitations to Conferences and their contributions to journals.

Secondly by its involvement in the WCOTP Conference held in Jamaica in 1971, and its mothering of the newly launched International Association of School Librarianship whose President is this year's President of A.L.A.

Thirdly by the bold planning and execution of an International Conference in 1972 indicating in the words of P. Harvard-Williams, "an important stage in professional activity in the Caribbean".

Fourthly by the establishment of the COMLA office and the appointment of a Jamaican Librarian as Secretary.

It is doubtful if the Commonwealth Foundation would have considered siting the office here in Jamaica if the Association's name had not stood high, and the Government of Jamaica not committed to the development of libraries.

So much has happened in this decade that we may term it our development decade. But we are in good company for celebrations as our elder sister, the Library Association (Great Britain) will be celebrating its centenary in 1977, and our good friend to the North, the American Library Association will be celebrating theirs in 1976.

I am sure you know F.S. Smith's, "What shall I read next?"

I am asking the question, "What shall we do next?"

There is very much to do. No self-sufficiency or complacency should allow us to rest our oars.

1. Many areas of librarianship need to be better developed;
2. Much more recruitment of members must be done;
3. A better image of librarianship must be projected if our recruitment needs are to be satisfied locally; planned staff development must be undertaken at every level.

I go so far as to say that the Association should initiate some means of selling "librarianship".

School-leavers' knowledge of this area of work is practically non-existent. We need for example, to endow a Scholarship Fund offer prizes for good performance at the Department of Library Studies, encourage the development of children's literature. We need funds to acquire a home of our own, to establish a professional library, to operate as a professional association should. Many of us administrators need to find time to leave our desks and go to school again. And here I call on the Director of the Department of Library Studies to make good her promise to hold advanced seminars. I quote:

"Future seminars at an advanced level will be organized for practising professional librarians interested in studying new developments in library and information services or in extending their knowledge of a specialized field."

I come to my last point but one

As you know, the Recommendations of the sub-committee on libraries (the Association) to the Prime Minister's Exploratory Committee on the Arts have been accepted by Government. This document is perhaps second only in importance to the laws establishing libraries in Jamaica.

The first Recommendation is for a National Advisory Council on Libraries (and Archives) responsible for providing a National Plan for Libraries in Jamaica. I believe every person in this room is concerned with the systematic development of all our library resources, and I therefore call upon all persons here to be prepared to do their share of the massive paper work that must precede proposals which the Association may be asked to submit.

The recommendations are far-reaching. They touch every facet of library activity, and I am sure that when the Association's views are sought, members will submit a bold, imaginative and workable plan, working together for the cause of library development

*contd. on page 6*



# HIGHLIGHTS OF 25th ANNIVERSARY YEAR by John Aarons

The year 1974 marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of The Jamaica Library Association and it had been hoped to celebrate this event with the holding of a national "Library Week." However, due to lack of time for adequate preparations to be made, plans for this had to be postponed to a future date. Other events instead were held to mark the occasion and these took place during the last week of November.

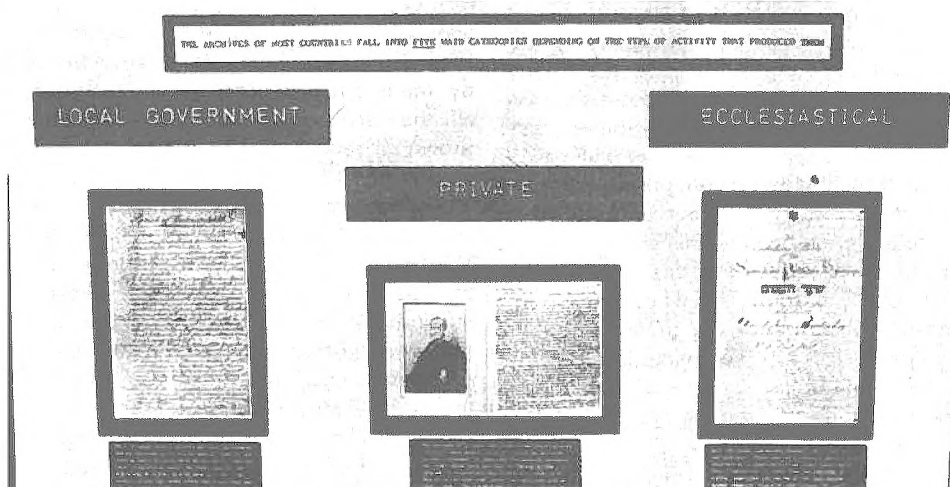
A special feature on the Library Association was published in the Sunday Gleaner of the 24th November. It contained congratulatory messages from a number of persons including His Excellency the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the founder and first President of the Library Association Mr. A. S. Bryant. There were articles on the history of the Library Association, the various types of libraries in Jamaica, the education of librarians and the role of libraries in the areas of Literacy and Social Development. On the same day as the feature, the Association's special guests for the celebrations Mr. E. V. Corbett, the Librarian of the London Borough of Wandsworth and President-elect of the British Library Association, and Mrs. Corbett arrived in the island. Mr. Corbett's visit was made possible through the courtesy of the British Council. The following afternoon he addressed a professional meeting of the Association on the "Many faces of a librarian." He presented to the Association on behalf of the British Library Association a beautiful cut glass rose bowl with a silver plaque commemorating its 25th Anniversary. From the Borough of Wandsworth he presented two specially bound books on Kingston and Surrey in England. At the meeting, greetings from COMLA were brought by the President Mr. K. C. Harrison, who was in Jamaica on a brief visit.

The main event of the week's activities was the opening by Mr. Corbett on the 26th November of the Association's exhibition - entitled "Libraries: Media, Sources and Resources." The exhibition, which was held in the foyer of the Kingston and St Andrew Parish Library and ran for 2 weeks, highlighted the library profession and the role of the Association in its promotion and development. Featured were the different types of libraries in Jamaica, the Jamaica Archives, old and new methods of printing - particularly of newspapers - and the role of television in the fields of education and entertainment. There was also a display of the Association's publications as well as other locally published material. The exhibition received a favourable review in the "Daily Gleaner" while the "Jamaica Daily News" devoted a centrespread to it containing photographs and a short article.

While in Jamaica Mr. and Mrs. Corbett paid a courtesy call on the Mayor of Kingston and visited a number of libraries in Kingston and the country parishes. Mr. Corbett spoke to students of the Library School at the University and took part in a television panel discussion on the work of the Librarian. Later, he and his wife attended a reception given jointly in their honour by the Jamaica Library Association and the Jamaica Library Service at which presentations were made to them. They left the island on the 30th Nov.



Mr. E.V. Corbett opening Exhibition Libraries: Media Sources & Resources. Others l - r: Miss Laura-Ann Munro, Mrs. Y. Lawrence, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. K.C. Harrison, Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Joyce Robinson, and Mrs. Harrison.



Categories of material collected and preserved in the Archives, Spanish Town.



Mr. & Mrs. Corbett (left) on a visit to the Library of the Department of Library Studies with Mr. Frank Hogg and Mrs. Amy Robertson.

# PRESERVING BOOKS AND RECORDS

Clinton V. Black

CONCERN with the problems of paper preservation is not confined to archivists. If it were, I would probably not have been asked for this contribution. Librarians are also concerned, particularly those in charge of special or reference libraries, much of whose materials, like archives, derive importance from age. Not that age alone, I hasten to say, necessarily confers importance on an archive, but with the passage of sufficient time an archive of enduring value enters into its third phase of usefulness when its importance as a research tool becomes its most significant characteristic, the phase in which the user is mostly interested. Many publications share this characteristic.

So age brings with it increasing use and also the problem of deterioration to archives and similar reference materials, and, for that matter, to archivists. In the case of the latter, this is not important for they know they are expendable, but not so with archives since it is the duty of archivists to preserve them to eternity.

Clearly this obligation faces the archivist with a problem of magnitude: a dual problem, in fact, that of preservation and restoration, a problem to which he will have to devote much of his training thought, energy and resources. The subject of preservation alone is a wide one and can only be treated in outline here. Besides, this article will be read mainly by librarians who, apart from a general concern with the subject, may also find themselves acting as manuscript curators, but who are unlikely to have fully equipped and staffed document repair sections in their institutions.

In these circumstances, perhaps the best way of dealing with the subject is, first, by identifying, however briefly, the agencies of deterioration and destruction of paper, and, second, by describing some of the measures which can be taken to counter them with little in the way of expense and expertise.

First, then, the agencies. These are enumerated by W.J. Plumbé in his well-known work *The Preservation of books in Tropical and Sub-tropical Countries\**, as follows:

insects, rodents, micro-fungi, dampness, dust, desiccation, violent rain-storms and sand-storms, and in some territories, "notably the West Indies," hurricanes, earthquakes and tidal waves.

A formidable array, to which might be added: light, atmospheric pollution, and, of course, the all too common apathy (in some cases even active hostility) of humans. But these agencies have in great measure always been with us, as I shall show. They loom larger today because, apart from the basic problem of rehabilitating the considerable

early record collections which have been neglected in many of the territories of the Caribbean, there are the special problems posed by the enormous growth in volume of modern public records, the application of modern technological methods to the production of records and publications, and the use of various, and in many cases impermanent, materials in their production. But it is well to remember that even in the days when only parchment, hand-made rag papers and good inks were employed the documents and books so produced deteriorated in time, and that their preservation and restoration were recurrent problems to their custodians. We are fortunate today in having a body of experience in the field to draw upon and a great many scientific and technological aids which were not available to our predecessors.

There are, to begin with, the so-called natural causes or agencies from which Caribbean archives and related materials have suffered severely through the centuries, — the earthquakes, hurricanes, flooding, tidal waves, and, if we may stretch the classification, fires. Numerous examples of losses caused by these agencies could be instanced from all the territories. One of the documents shown in reproduced form in the Archives section of the Jamaica Library Association's 25th Anniversary Exhibition was taken from an eighteenth-century Westmoreland Vestry Minute Book and records the proceedings of the first meeting held after the disastrous hurricane of October 1780 which destroyed the town of Savanna-la-Mar and, presumably, all the older local government records as well. Indeed, the meeting was called "to consult on the most eligible means for alleviating the distress of the unhappy Sufferers by the Storm . . . and to erect a Town." The town could be recreated, but the records could not.

Another group of agencies of destruction is that related to the climate of this area, especially the peculiar form of deterioration which the late Sir Hilary Jenkinson named 'brown decay'. He saw its effects during his survey of the Jamaica Archives in 1950, but he had first made its acquaintance twenty years earlier in some old volumes transferred to the Colonial Office from another West Indian island and again later in some fragments from Ceylon. His description of the symptoms of the decay is worth quoting:

"A brown discolouration which may be partial or spread evenly all over the paper; a strong and unusual smell, almost identical with that of curry powder, and of the drug called 'slippery elm'; an extraordinary brittleness of the paper, all fibrillation perishing even in the best quality of rag paper, so that when the trouble is fully developed it is impossible to lift a sheet without

breaking or to press one without pulverising it. The ink remains quite black so that legibility is not impaired: but the result of the decay is to make the Document unusable and a volume even partly affected cannot be rebound because the backs of the sheets would immediately break from the sewing."\*

To any one who has worked with records or old books in this part of the world, these symptoms will be familiar, especially the peculiar spicy smell that pervades most Caribbean record store rooms. Jenkinson was inclined to blame acid ink for this form of decay, but the ubiquitous micro-fungi deserve most of the blame.

Fungus spores are always present, floating in the air, in and out of windows, settling on our hands, on books and papers. Many are harmless, but others are not. The essential factors in their germination are humidity and heat. It only requires a short spell of favourable conditions (a temperature above 22°C and a relative humidity of over 65%) for the spores to form, upon contact with paper (quite a nutritious culture medium for them), a whitish film called mycelium which may become in time brown, black, red, 'bright yellow, metallic green or blue! But generally the fungus grows, drawing sustenance in the form of carbohydrates from the paper, without giving any indication of its presence except slight browning (or 'foxing' as it is also called) until such time as the paper becomes brittle and acquires its characteristic spicy smell and marked brown colour.

Since fungus attack is always associated with dampness, humidity should be avoided, but a too-dry atmosphere is equally harmful as it produces yet another of the agencies of destruction on Plumbé's list: desiccation. Paper needs a humidity rate of 50%, certainly not much lower than 40% (although the experts differ on this somewhat) to retain its pliability and strength. Plumbé gives a grim catalogue of the effects of desiccation on documents and books: paper becomes brittle, bits of pages snap off, in time the paper disintegrates into flakes when handled; book covers warp and shrink and cover cloth and binding thread become brittle.

Perhaps the commonest form of paper deterioration in temperate countries, that due to atmospheric pollution, especially the pollution caused by the sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere of almost all industrial countries, is mercifully still unimportant as a problem in much of this area.

A more characteristic danger, on the other hand, comes from the sun's ultra-violet rays, aptly described as "the universal destroyer of organic matter". Paper exposed to sunlight turns yellow and the cellulose in its make-up oxidises, resulting in embrittlement.



Insects and rodents, to take another group, are deadly enemies of books and records. One Agarde, writing in 1610, included "Rates and Mice" in his "fower-fould hurte that by negligence may bring wracke to records." The unwelcome attention of these rodents certainly add their quota to the problems of paper preservation in the Caribbean, although to a lesser extent, perhaps, than they did in early seventeenth-century England.

Far greater are the problems posed and the damage done by insects, some species of which — the termite, for example, that superlative digester of cellulose — are particularly active in this part of the world. The damage which termites have done, and are still doing, to Caribbean collections is incalculable. Working with great speed and efficiency, a colony, often attracted in the first instance by soft-wood stacks, will eat its way along up-rights and into shelves, thence to the books and records stored there, gutting whole series of volumes in short order with scarcely a sign of the damage showing on the outside until it is too late; damage which, unlike that of 'brown decay', is often irreparable since there is small point in preserving a gutless volume, except as a grim warning!

But termites (almost always called 'white ants' although they are not ants at all) of which there are 1,861 species (according to Plumbe) are not the only culprits. Cockroaches, attracted by starch-filled book cloths, by the adhesive used to stick cloth or buckram to the binding boards, by other pastes, glues and certain dyes, will chew book surfaces. There are some 1,200 known species of cockroaches, the majority of which live in the tropics, with at least 50 found in Jamaica. Of these, Plumbe assures us, however, only three are commonly encountered in libraries.

Cockroaches, fortunately, cannot digest cellulose, but certain species of beetles, especially the true 'book-worm' can and do. The so-called worm is in fact the larva of a beetle, it may be the larva of any one of 160 species of beetles (another statistic from Plumbe). The beetle lays its eggs on the edges of books and the larvae, when they hatch, soon burrow into the books, leaving in their wake the familiar tiny tunnels.

They were a pest in Aristotle's day and are not a veritable plague. "The ordinary ravages of time, through climatic conditions, wind and weather, fire and flood, have been mild as compared with the damage created by the lowly worm," declares Dr. P. Brooks, \* Robert Burns when visiting a nobleman's library was moved to write of them:

Through and through the inspired  
leaves,  
Ye maggots, make your windings;  
But, oh! respect his lordship's taste,  
And spare his golden bindings.

A plea which, we may assume, went unheeded.

The so-called 'booklice' which feed on glue and starch paste in binding are too small to cause much damage. In fact, it is thought that their chief food are the micro-fungi that grow on leather bindings, so they may do as much good as harm in a library or archival institution.

Silver-fish, however, referred to somewhere as "one of the teeth of time", whose diet is similar, are more tiresome. They feed on glue, (to get at which they often damage book bindings) on starch, and on the surface of tub-sized or coated paper. They eat the adhesive from envelopes, postage stamps and date labels, and gnaw papers, photographs and prints. The silver-fish has also been the subject of a poem, by Theodore de Beze, translated for us by the English poet Thomas Parnell. At least it must have been the silver-fish de Beze meant when he wrote:

Dreadful his head with clustering  
eyes,  
With horns without and tusks within,  
And scales to serve him for a skin.  
Observe him nearly, lest he climb  
To wound the bards of ancient time,  
Or down the vale of fancy go  
To tear some modern wretch be-  
low . . .  
Insatiate brute, whose teeth abuse  
The sweetest servants of the Muse.

So much, then, for the problems surrounding the preservation of paper, especially in this part of the world. What can be done about them?

No less an authority than G.A. Belov, Chief of the Central State Archives of the USSR, has declared that "the basic means of preserving archives for a considerable time is not to restore . . . them, but to create the most favourable storage conditions."\* This view was echoed by an equally distinguished archivist from the West, Robert H. Bahmer, then Deputy Archivist of the USA, when he wrote: "Records will be properly preserved only if they are housed in proper buildings."\* In a word, if records were well stored, they would not need to be restored.

The provision, then, of a specially constructed building, be it for an archive or library, is the answer to most preservation problems. Such a building can be designed to provide protection from such local ills as hurricanes and earthquakes, storms, floods and tidal waves. It should be as fire-proof as far as it is possible to achieve this ideal and contain devices for the detection and control of fire. It should also afford protection from unauthorised access and theft, although this should not replace the need for the careful control of keys, patrolling during off hours and, in the case of archival institutions and reference libraries, the unremitting supervision of searchers and search rooms in working hours. The site of the building is of the

first importance. Its selection should take into account such possible dangers as flooding, atmospheric pollution and corrosion by salt sea-air.

The air-conditioning of the building increases its usefulness enormously and is a stout aid in combatting many of the ills to which paper is prone, especially if the plant used is capable of controlling both temperature and relative humidity. Such a plant makes it possible to create, artificially, the ideal climatic conditions for paper preservation and goes a long way to preventing the incidence of 'brown decay' and other forms of deterioration caused by micro-fungi, as well as giving some protection even against insect pests. Air-conditioning also controls the dust content of the air, a considerable advantage in tropical climates.

Books and documents, already damaged by 'brown decay' will, of course, require repair and rebinding, but that is outside the scope of this article. In the case of books or documents newly affected by mildew as a result either of damp or water-soak, it is essential that they be aired, cleaned and treated as quickly as possible with a suitable fungicide. A cheap and easy method of fungicidal treatment is that involving the use of vapour given off by thymol crystals when gently heated. A thymol-impregnated duster is not only effective in cleaning away the fungi from infected paper, but its use will inhibit the further growth of spores. Other cheap fungicidal substances are available. **Santobrite**, for example (a commercial preparation of the chemical sodium pentachlorophenate) is finding increasing favour. It is supplied in powder form or as an impregnated tissue which may be used for interleaving the pages of an affected volume or the items in a file.

Rats and mice should not as a rule be a problem in a well run archive or library. Their control is largely a matter of good housekeeping. Rodent problems stem from carelessly stored books and papers; they cease when these materials are retrieved and properly housed. It should be added that if food is kept out of the building, rats and mice will be less likely to enter it.

The same to an extent is true of cockroaches. Ideally insect troubles are best dealt with **before** the insect can reach the books or records. In bad cases of infestation it may be necessary to resort to fumigation. Much could be said on this subject, I shall only mention that while the common fumigate are not detrimental to the permanence of paper, it is advisable that they be applied by specialists in this field since all are dangerous in some respect: they are either inflammable, anaesthetic or toxic to human beings. Correctly applied, however, they are very effective. The trouble with most good fumigators is that they tend to be expensive. The 'Vacudyne' vacuum fumigator



(Model VDF-18) for example, described as inexpensive, was advertised for US\$2,895 two years ago. It probably costs considerably more now.

Insect attacks, especially book-worm attacks, can generally be prevented by a good repellent, but all such repellants must be chosen and used with caution since what is destructive to insects may not be harmless to the tissues of paper or parchment. But apart from this consideration, even a safe repellent substance must be relatively volatile in order to deter the insect before it attacks the paper, but, being even slightly volatile, it will not remain in the paper for the long periods necessary for records or volumes of permanent values, with the result that even with an effective and safe repellent, treatment will have to be repeated at intervals. There are many book lacquers and varnishes available which are insecticidal or fungicidal or both, as well as insect repellants. With regard to the latter, good results have been had from a 5% solution of DDT powder in white spirits. It will generally be found sufficient to paint this preparation lightly on the covers and spine of an infected volume. All new accessions should be similarly treated, as well as rebound volumes, before storing them in the repository area. There should be a programme of inspection for infestation, and, as mentioned above, treatment, in any event, needs to be repeated at intervals.

Termites are a special case. Ideally anti-termite measures should begin before the repository of library is built by means of treatment of the site. Termites being primarily interested in wood as a source of food, they will be discouraged from entering a strong room by the elimination of wood as far as possible in its construction, and from attacking records by storing them on shelving made of steel, hard wood or treated timber. All shelving should be stood away from walls and at least a four-inch space left between floor and bottom shelf. This has the further advantage of facilitating floor cleaning and of affording protection for materials stored on bottom shelves in the event of flooding.

Books and records of permanent value should always be protected from direct sunlight, but indirect sunlight (as well as artificial sources high in ultra-violet rays) can be destructive. Window panes used in the storage areas should, therefore, be of a kind able to absorb some at least of the more damaging rays. Another good defensive measure is the use of boxes of an approved kind for the storage of materials on shelves close to windows. Even a cheap strawboard container is sufficient to protect books or papers for many years, although such a container, bearing as it would the brunt of the ultra-violet light action, might have to be replaced from time to time.

This is a good point at which to men-

tion the importance of improving the make-up of certain types of records (files, bundles, dossiers, and the like) by such devices as wrapping, attaching temporary covers and, above all, by boxing. Remove rusty paper clips and pins and replace them – if necessary – with brass or plastic paper clips. These relatively simple and cheap operations are well within the capability of almost anyone and do not require special equipment.

Boxes are invaluable for the storage of loose papers, files, and, in some cases, volumes with damaged binding (especially if the damage has not affected the actual sewing) as a temporary – it might even be a permanent – substitute for rebinding. Kraft-lined .080 container board boxes have been found satisfactory for all these purposes, but other materials will serve. The chief considerations which operate in the choice of materials for the purpose are that they be strong and light, free from acid content which might have an ill effect on the papers brought in contact with them and capable of bending up on a scored line to make joints which will be both better and cheaper than the artificial joint of two pieces fastened together at an angle. The boxes might be treated with a suitable insect repellent, the contents themselves being wrapped in manilla folders to protect them from the danger of direct contact with the repellent. Labels or tie-on tags would identify the boxes' contents.

Certain types of materials found in both libraries and archives – maps and plans, motion picture, micro-film and sound recordings – present special preservation problems. It is preferable wherever possible to flatten maps and plans and store them horizontally in plan-file cabinets; rolling and unrolling contribute to their deterioration. Air-conditioning plays an important part in the preservation of motion picture or micro-film, since temperature and humidity levels suitable for the preservation of paper are generally suitable for acetate (safety) film, and, to an extent, for sound recordings as well. Nitrate film is another matter. Apart from the great danger of its high inflammability, its unpredictable deterioration even in the most favourable environment defeats any hope of its permanent preservation and leaves no sound course but that of reproduction on safety film stock.

A final word, this about the use of transparent mending materials of the scotch tape variety. Such tapes should never be used on books or documents of permanent value. Once applied to paper it is almost impossible to remove them without causing some damage to the surface, while the adhesive generally discolours and eventually corrodes the paper.

Because of the wide variety of materials from which books and documents are

made, and because of the number of agencies of destruction and deterioration to which they are subject, especially in tropical countries, the problems of preservation are many and complex. I have tried to show, however, that a great deal can be done in the way of heading-off some of these problems without much expense or expertise, and that in this field, as in so many others, an ounce of prevention is worth a lot.

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- \* Belov, G.A. *New Techniques, New Materials and New Experiences Concerning Restoration of Documents and Seals, Preservation of Maps and Plans and Photography since 1950*. (Stockholm, 1960). p.5.
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## Presidential Address

*contd.*

in our country.

You remember that at the beginning of this address I said it was a time for rejoicing and I ask you to note two events of more than passing interest:

One - The St. Catherine Parish Library which gave us birth twenty-five years ago, the last of the parishes to get a new building will be getting it this year. We are sure that veteran "library developer" Pat Jones is a very happy man today.

Secondly, in June, a few short months away, nineteen Jamaicans will be graduating from our own University as fully qualified librarians.

This is surely an auspicious time in which to begin our next twenty-five years.

# ALCAN'S TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTRE

By Dede Welsh

## HISTORY

A library existed at Alcan Jamaica Limited, Kirkvine, for a number of years, and was operated by the Public Relations Division, but it was not until 1967 that a professional Librarian was appointed, who organized it on the present basis and changed the name to Technical Information Centre.

The Librarian now reports to the Superintendent, Engineering Services, Planning and Administration, within whose Group the Technical Information Centre falls.

## CLIENTELE

The Technical Information Centre serves approximately 450 persons engaged in General Administration, Supervisory Management, Engineering, Agricultural and Clerical jobs. Foremen are encouraged to borrow material to assist any hourly-rated worker interested in improving his knowledge and skills.

## SCOPE OF SERVICES

The Services offered are: —

Reference

Current Awareness

Photocopying

Interlibrary borrowing

Special Requests

Serial Routing

Literature Searching

Preparation of short bibliographies, on request.

Branches of the Technical Information Centre, called "Sub-Centres", are located at Ewarton, Port Esquivel and the Kingston Purchasing Office. These provide a minimum service to their respective locations.

## UNION CATALOGUE

All library purchases and processing are centralised at the Technical Information Centre, and a Union Catalogue of materials, held by all locations, is maintained there, to facilitate the swift identification and location of material requested. Books and pamphlets are classified by the Universal Decimal Classification, and journal articles are indexed by the Alcan Subject Headings for Technical Files.

## INTERESTING FEATURES

1. **Serials Routing:** The routing of 350 journal titles to approximately 450 persons, involves the use of routing slips which need constant up-dating, necessitated by frequent transfers, resignations and additions to staff. Since January 1973, routing slips have been prepared by computer print-outs, reducing the task of revising routing slips from a dreary time-consuming manual operation to that of merely recording each staff change in a file of IBM cards, from which new routing slips are produced by computer, every three months. The results are:

- a) neater routing slips,
- b) more up-to-date slips,
- c) faster routing of journals and
- d) more time to devote to other aspects of the service — such as: literature searches and reference work.

2. **Information retrieval.** Because Alcan Jamaica Limited is part of an International Complex, the Technical Information Centre is able to obtain **with** relative ease through its counterparts in Canada and the United Kingdom, information that would otherwise take months to arrive, be very costly to obtain or would be just unobtainable.

It is noteworthy that the Technical Information Centre at Alcan's Research Centre in Canada, is now preparing to retrieve information by computer. If this library is to continue to benefit fully from the services offered there, its plans for the future must include consideration of the possibility of reorganizing for information retrieval by computer.

*contd. on page 23*

# PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS IN JAMAICA

by Elaine Noel

The earliest printer cum publisher, of whom there is record, in Jamaica, was Robert Baldwin, who established the first printing-press, in Kingston in 1718. There is some confusion as to his first known work. John Clyde Oswald, in his book *Printing in the Americas*, states this to be "a broadside reproduction of a speech made by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes, of Jamaica, printed in 1708." On the other hand, Frank Cundall, noted Secretary and Librarian of the Institute of Jamaica for many years, writes, in *A History of Printing in Jamaica from 1717 to 1834*, of a "Speech of His Excellency Sir Nicholas Lawes . . . on Wednesday, October 22nd, 1718" . . . probably the first Jamaica printed broadsheet", noting as its precursor "one of the earliest examples of Jamaican printing existing . . . the thirty-eight number of the 'Weekly Jamaica Courant', which appeared on the 11th of February, 1718, — the first number must have been published on the 28th of May, 1717."

In *The Story of Printing From Wood Blocks to Electronics*, Irving B. Simon points out that "at the beginning, every printer was also his own publisher, editor, bookseller and type designer. Gradually these functions became separated." This statement is no less true for the development of printing in Jamaica. Robert Baldwin seems to have eventually given up printing in favour of publishing, as later works of the 1840's read, "Printed by . . . for Peter and Robert Baldwin". At first, however, he used his press to print books and pamphlets as well, a practice — "job printing" — which has survived in newspaper establishments even to the present day.

After Baldwin, printing presses shot up in other parts of the island — in St. Jago de la Vega (Spanish Town) where the Printers to the Assembly could be found; in Montego Bay, where Robert Sherlock's *Cornwall Chronicle* 1773 set the path for others to follow; in savanna-la-Mar, where Monk and Leyburn produced "The Savanna-la-Mar Gazette" in 1788; and in Falmouth, where "The Jamaica Mercury and Trelawny Advertiser" was printed by David M'Hardie in 1791. Today, Montego Bay is the only area in Jamaica outside of Kingston where there is still newspaper activity — *The Beacon* (twice weekly) for "the North Coast and Cornwall" and *The Visitor*, a tourist weekly which has island-wide circulation in the hotel industry. Any other presses which may still exist have probably been reduced, like "Levien's press" in the Saint James Printery, to the printing of lighter material posters.

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The Family Bookshop

It was in St. Jago de la Vega that Alexander Aikman, who Cundall says "probably did more than anyone else in the cause of printing" in Jamaica, worked. From 1797 to 1816, Aikman printed and published at the request of the House of Assembly, the *Journals of the Assembly of Jamaica*, a collection and revision, in twelve volumes, of the minutes of the House, "from the earliest records of its proceedings." This is a landmark in the development of local printing — Cundall in 1934 terms it, "the most elaborate and important piece of printing undertaken in the colony, then or since . . . the work is carefully set in an artistic fount of type and is marvelously free from misprints. As a work of typography it has never been surpassed in Jamaica and bears comparison with typographical work of the period anywhere."

Indeed, from these early stages printing was acknowledged as an art. There is ample evidence in the minutes of the Assembly that Aikman took his work very seriously. In December, 1792, it is recorded that,

"Mr. Aikman, the printer to the House, had been at considerable expense in importing from Great Britain new types and paper, and the Committee recommend that he should receive 500 on account."

Again, in December 1794, Aikman 'notified the Committee that he intended to go to England shortly when he would, "to give the impression all the beauty and elegance of which it is susceptible . . . , secure a white pressman for its superintendence, that part of the business being executed here by Negroes." ' Today, local printers continue this trend. They have kept abreast of the very latest developments in their field and Mr. Winston Stephenson, Founder and Chairman of Stephenson's Litho Press Ltd., can proudly claim that the printing industry, within the relatively short period of some fifteen to twenty years, has reached a level of sophistication in its standard of work that is second only to that of Switzerland, where prices are twice as high.

In Jamaica now there is a multitude of printers, roughly divisible into three classes:—unsophisticated printing; continuous stationery; and sophisticated colour work. The first and third classes are the more popular and populous, whereas the second class contains a few age-old stalwarts. All three classes complement, rather than compete with or duplicate, each other, for whereas the unsophisticated printer cannot adequately print brochures for the tourist industry, neither can the highly sophisticated lithographer afford to print the

"Swinging Night in Georgia Happening October 6! Threads — anything but nothing. Time-anytime you come till anytime you leave. Breads — \$1.00 per soul"

dance-cards which are so vital to the well-being of local youth. The biggest 'boom', however, is to be noticed in the world of lithography or off-set printing, introduced in Jamaica probably only twenty years ago. Here competition is tight, as some printers use the latest four-colour presses, while others do four-colour work on two-colour presses, others use special Foto-setter equipment, and yet others offer fast printing services for the business world, using streamlined processes. Instant Print, for example, of Park Avenue in Kingston, was set up in June 1967. They offer a "lithographic printing process that produces an offset plate in a few seconds, and the printing results from that plate in another few seconds; thus, within minutes, one can get a printing job done." Letter press machines are now regulated to second place, to be used only when absolutely necessary.

Printing has become highly technical and the would-be printer now has a greater need for specialised training in both printing and photography. In fact, the wage structure in the printing industry now depends on the ability and skill of its workers. Around 1944, a Master Printers and Allied Trades Association was formed. This Association has been vigilant in its demands for high standards of printing and for better working conditions for, and government involvement in the training of, Jamaica printers. In the *Daily Gleaner* of Wednesday, September 28, 1955 Mr. A. Tuach, then Vice President stated:

"As for the matter of foreign printing offering us competition; by British standards we would be thrown off the island. I hope we will stick together, plan together and improve."

He also advocated the training of local people to take charge of the industry rather than have "imported men coming out here to top posts." The work of the Association continues to pay off. The quality of printing in the island continues to improve; in most printing establishments one can 'earn as he learns'; and at the moment concrete proposals have been drawn up and placed before the Government for the establishment of a printing school, under the National Industrial Training Board.

Printing plays a vital part in every area of modern living. To quote Irving B. Simon in *The Story of Printing from Wood Blocks to Electronics*:

"The story of printing is the story of man's attempt to share his ideas with as wide an audience as possible. It was the first and is still the most important medium for mass communication."

Simon continues:

"Today we depend less on the printer than before, because we now have other powerful means of mass communication—television, radio, motion pictures, and electronic machines. We also store knowledge on film, as many libraries are now doing, to conserve space. But the printed word and picture are still the most powerful and effective means of conveying ideas."

The products of the printing press form an important part of our daily life. Newspapers and dollar bills, postage stamps and text books, cereal boxes and reproductions of the old masters, calendars and cook books — all are supplied by the printing industry."

The greatest demand for printing in Jamaica today comes from the business sector. The labelling market grows larger every day, as does the demand for brochures by hotels and the tourist industry. One notable printing firm, (probably the island's biggest printing house), United Printers Ltd., now Uniprint Ltd., has gone from general printing, (including publication work, among which were stories for the use of children in schools, for the Ministry of Education Publications Branch) to a greater concentration on commercial printing, and in 1965 to continuous stationery work (including the production of "die-stamp stationery" for hotels and commercial use, seventy-five percent of which was being imported in 1962) and packaging. Second in demand comes stationery manufacturing and last, but as usual by no means least in value, comes publication work — the printing of books, magazines and pamphlets, newspapers.

It is in this last section — publication work — that, lamentably, the least development is noticed. Lamentably, because the role of publishers is invaluable in any society, more so in a developing country like Jamaica, where local and foreign matters not only have to be brought to the attention of the public, but where these matters can be made to mould and shape the thinking of this public. To quote from *The Daily Gleaner, Souvenir Edition*, Friday, December 31, 1966:

"More power rests, today, in a few square yards of paper, multiplied endlessly in replica, than perhaps in anything else, whether the decrees of tyrants or the persuasions of democratic governments."

In this light, the most important publishers in Jamaica to date are those who have published newspapers.

Ever since 1717 when Sir Nicholas Lawes, then Governor of Jamaica, suggested that a Printing Press should be established in Jamaica,

"I am of opinion if a print-

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ing press were set up in Jamaica it would be of great use, and benefit for public intelligence, advertisements and many other things. But to prevent abuses, that might attend such a liberty, there should be but one, and that to be licensed to the Govr. for the time being,"

there has been a steady flow of newspapers. The first paper known to exist, Robert Bladwin's *Weekly Jamaica Courant* of February 11, 1718 (in the Public Record Office, London, but with a facsimile at the West India Reference Library) contained relatively little — proclamations, news, advertisements and notices of absconded slaves — making up "4 printed pages, 10" high, 6¾ "wide." Today's newspapers cover a great variety of subjects, including "Trade, Industries, taxation, the Constitution, Civil Liberties, Race, Religion and Citizenship." (*The Daily Gleaner, Souvenir Edition*).

In all, thirteen or fourteen newspapers were published in Jamaica over the period 1717 to 1795. Then in 1825 alone, there were eleven newspapers. This was again the case in 1944. Today there are thirteen newspapers being published: 3 daily — *The Daily Gleaner*, *The Daily News*, *The Star*; 3 twice-weekly — *The Beacon*, *The Chung San News* and *The Labrish*; and 7 weekly — *Catholic Opinion*, *Children's Own*, *Jamaica Churchman*, *The Jamaica Weekly Gleaner*, *Public Opinion*, *The Visitor* and *The Voice of Jamaica*. Of these, we note that only two are localized to a particular geographical area — "the North Coast and Cornwall" — the *Beacon* and the *Visitor*. The *Visitor* actually has wider reach than is stated because of its tourist orientation. *Catholic Opinion* and *Jamaica Churchman* represent the Roman Catholic and Anglican denominations respectively; the *Chung San News* is printed in Chinese for the Jamaican Chinese community. Three of the present newspapers are

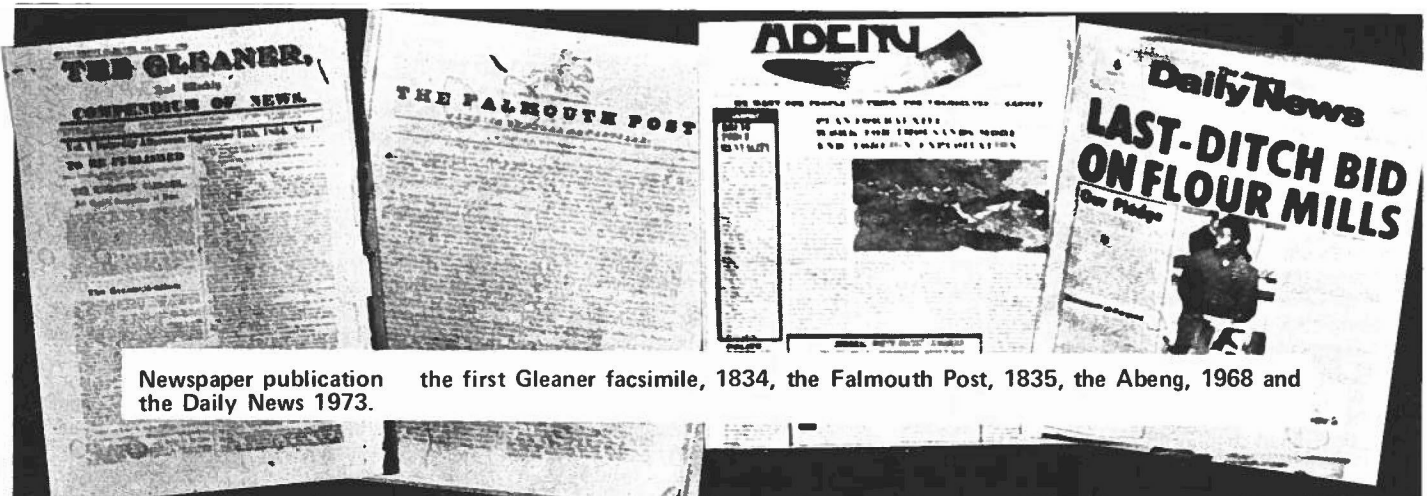
politically — oriented: *Public Opinion* and *The Voice of Jamaica* organs of the People's National Party and the Jamaica Labour Party respectively; and *The Labrish*, published by Mr. Stanley Grant, which frequently criticises popular political figures and party policies, claiming to publish "Jamaican and Foreign Facts others are afraid to print" for "The truth is mighty and it will prevail." This last paper may also be said to have a racial slant, as mention is often made of "the black masses." The *Jamaica Weekly Gleaner* summarises the week's news, high-lighting the main events, mainly for Jamaicans domiciled abroad in Britain and North America. Only three of the current newspapers may therefore be said to aim at island-wide coverage for all Jamaica; these are the *Daily Gleaner*, the *Star* and the yet very young *Daily News*.

Jamaican newspapers stand out for their variety and the anecdotes linked with them, rather than for their longevity. Some names like the *Falmouth Post*, the *Jamaica Advocate*, the *Jamaica Times*, the *Blackman*, the *Abeng* readily come to mind. Between May 1844 and December 1849, the *Falmouth Post*, which lasted some 39 years, was probably the only newspaper of any worth being published. John Castello, the founder and editor, known as the 'Thunder of the North', was noted for his critical and fearless editorials. At one stage he was even jailed — for his criticism of the House of Assembly. The *Jamaica Advocate*, which seems to have run from December 1894 to December 1905, was published by Dr. Robert Love, described by Richard Hart in his article "Jamaica and Self-Determination, 1660—1970 (in the periodical *Race*, July 1971 — April 1972)", as "a black man of striking appearance, erudite and fluent, both in his oratory and with his pen in the newspapers he published — *The Jamaica Advocate* and later (1907) *The Jamaican*. . . . He

was perhaps the first public figure to challenge the tacit assumption that blackness and inferiority were synonymous."

The *Blackman* was published by Jamaica National Hero, Marcus Garvey, from 1929 to 1931 and is of major importance to a study of his life and work. The *Jamaica Times* may have lasted a century had it not been forced to close down in January 1963, after 65 years, because of the "economic situation." The *Abeng National Weekly* was published between February 1, 1969 and October 3 of the same year. This newspaper began as a 4-page weekly and aimed at becoming a 12-page weekly and then a daily. *Abeng*, as it was popularly called, aimed at providing a medium of communication for the "sufferers" in Jamaican society. It had one basic policy — "the welfare of the nation as a whole. Welfare in terms of human dignity, bread and work . . . in that order." In June, Brice Printing Ltd., printers to the *Abeng* Publishing Group was gutted by a daylight fire and the presses were destroyed. Sabotage was suspected — "ABENG, by speaking the truth and being the sufferers' voice, has roused too much fear and hatred in the wealthy few who live off the poverty of the many." Owing to subsequent lack of funds, publication had to be suspended.

The *Abeng* had one of the shortest runs in the newspaper history of Jamaica. On the whole, local newspapers have not lasted, for one reason or another. "Some ran for a few months, the majority for a couple of years, only a few for an appreciable period; though some were virtually the same publication with a change of name." (*The Daily Gleaner, Souvenir Edition*). The oldest surviving newspaper in Jamaica and in the West Indies, is the *Daily Gleaner*, now 140 years old and an "institution" in itself. Since its inception in 1834, this publication has gone from strength to strength, overcoming problems, 'normal',



Newspaper publication the first Gleaner facsimile, 1834, the Falmouth Post, 1835, the Abeng, 1968 and the Daily News 1973.



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such as rising production costs and workers' strikes; and 'abnormal'; a fire in 1812, which destroyed its premises and forced it temporarily into the Government Printing Office; the great earthquake and fire of 1907, which again completely destroyed its premises and equipment; World Wars I and II. Now the *Gleaner* seeks to take its zeal for ever-modernising its equipment one step further, as it attempts to introduce the "Merigraph Plastic Plate System," using photo-composition and "cold-type", to improve the speed and quality of its production.

In its *Souvenir Edition*, the *Gleaner* attributes its "powerful survival value" to "the close connection with, and support of, local industry and commerce, which are a country's lifeblood" and to "balanced and impartial, but always nationalist, editorial policy." Also important, however, must be the financial and social status of its founders, the deCordovas, and of its successive directors. In the anniversary pamphlet published by the *Gleaner* in the 135th year of its existence, appears the following statement:

"The newspapers that can best serve the public interest are those which have the financial strength to maintain editorial courage, independence and integrity. By being Jamaican, and by seeking always to serve Jamaicans well, the *Gleaner* Company has through many years become financially sound and its publications well-supported and influential."

The fact that the *Gleaner* is supported by all sections of the Jamaican society and that it is considered the leading West Indian newspaper, however, indicates that perhaps its editorial policy is the key to its success. This policy gives it virtually unlimited coverage and universal appeal, unlike more partisan papers. The late Hubert G. deLisser, famous Jamaican author, stands out as the editor who really grounded this policy, 'melting' everything 'in a common pot'.

After the death of the *Jamaica Times*, the *Gleaner* remained the only morning daily, until the advent of the *Daily News* in 1973. A survey done in March of last year, showed that in six months "the *Jamaica Daily News* already had more readers than the *STAR* and was already more than three-quarters of the way towards the readership which had taken the *GLEANER* 40 years to achieve." One can but hope that a sound editorial policy will help this newspaper to withstand the financial strain which destroyed so many others, since there is always virtue in 'the other side of the story' and since the importance of newspapers cannot be minimised, for

"reputable newspapers are the faithful recorders of history in detail, and sometimes help to make it into the bar-

gain." (*Daily Gleaner, Souvenir Edition*).

The level of literacy in the Jamaican society has much to do with the fact that publishing has lingered behind while printing has made such important strides forward. A columnist said of newspapers in 1899,

"That they do not actually reach the uneducated people is granted, but their influence does; what appears in them permeates down to the lowest intellectual stratum. And their influence is widening every year as education develops and the reading constituency enlarges and greater efforts are constantly being made and will be made by the best newspapers to cater to the higher tastes of this class."

While these "greater efforts" have not been evident, it is true that newspapers provide illiterates and lapsed literates with the 'hearsay' they so vitally depend on for their information. Even *Abeng*, the "sufferers" paper, had to contend with this problem of illiteracy, as shown in a letter from "Marcus" in Vol. 1 No. 33:

"For the majority of us black people who just barely pass through primary school, the *Abeng* is hard to read. Too much big word for us the half-blind that this country make so. If *Abeng* is for the people, it must write so that the people can easily understand. Words 'bourgeois, monopoly, assets,' to name a few, and phrases like "archaic power structure," "complacency of privileged class" and "arbitrary police action" confuse me and only make me feel to put down the paper. . . The way the paper is written, makes me feel like it is written for educated people alone. The paper is not really grounded in the grass root, of black people back-yard."

A grave problem, and one which sheds great light on the fact that is only now that books are beginning to be printed and published in Jamaica, as in the rest of the West Indies, with any sort of frequency or regularity.

Apparently the earliest establishment of a printing press apart from the publication of a newspaper was that referred to in an advertisement in the "Royal Gazette" of 2nd September, 1781 and in the "Cornwall Chronicle and Jamaica General Advertiser" for March 2, 1782,

"Church St., Kingston  
September, 1781

John Lewis (from the late Mrs. Woodhead's) having advice of a press and apparatus being shipped in the *Flect* daily expected from London, is induced to offer his services to the public, in the general business of a printer, hoping

from his own knowledge in the art and that impartiality which ever ought to be attendant, to merit the support of a generous public."

Most of the early books, however, were printed and published either in London or by newspaper publishers. The earliest existing work is "The whole proceedings of Captain Dennis' Expedition to the Governor of the Havana; being a Memorial, or Journal of what occurrences happen'd during his Stay there. Wednesday, January 14, 1718." This too was printed by Robert Baldwin. (Cundall, *A History of Printing*). Another early piece, probably the first poetical work, "Persian Love Elegies," Cundall describes as "a very good piece of typography." On the whole, however, the only books printed in Jamaica up to 1950 were Government issues such as *The Jamaica Almanack, Handbook of Jamaica* a few Institute publications and other 'occasional ventures here and there', so that Jamaica can truly be said to have been 'backward' in this field of publication.

The need for publishers has become increasingly pressing. In 1960, W. Adolphe Roberts writes in the *Sunday Gleaner* of July 24,

"A country that does not have at least one book-publishing house cannot hope to see its people informed in a large and permanent way on local history, literature, folk-lore, and other kindred subjects. Newspaper articles and lectures are very helpful, but they are not enough. Nor will books published abroad suffice, for the appeal of these will be directed towards an audience that cares mostly for the cosmopolitan, or the sensational, and would be bored by most of the special themes that are of vital import to the country in question.

The native volume tells more, and the standpoint is that of the man on the spot. It remains in the home as a constant source of reference."

In 1969, a similar cry is heard in "Abeng to Reorganize," Vol. 1 No. 35, the last issue to appear:

"It is clear for example that the sufferers struggle in Jamaica is growing so rapidly that it needs more than a single newspaper; in fact a whole Publishing House. A Liberation Press with its own machinery would allow the *ABENG* not only to widen and deepen its sorts but also help the many points of struggle in Jamaica — Independent workers, unemployed youth, Rasta forces — to put out the pamphlets, leaflets and broadsheets required now by the struggle. Anything less will fail to give full expression to the spate of creative forces

contd. on page 19

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# THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA AND PUBLISHING By Wendy Bowen

I don't know if you have noticed, but recently two books have been high on the local best-seller lists: *George "Atlas" Headley*, and *Herb McKenley Olympic Star*. Quite apart from the subject matter of these books, the interesting thing about them is that they are both totally local productions, written by Jamaicans, designed by Jamaicans, printed here and published by a local publisher. Surprisingly too, the publisher of these two books is none other than the august Institute of Jamaica.

The Institute, of course, has published many books before, but these have usually been fairly scholarly works for a more or less specialist audience.

The present books are a departure from this mould. They are designed for a wide popular audience, and the man mainly responsible for them is the manager of the Institute of Jamaica, Neville Dawes.

"This series of short biographies", he says, "will deal with Jamaicans of distinction. In fact, that's what the series is called, and it will feature prominent Jamaicans, both living and dead, from the early 1900's.

The books are printed by Stephenson's Lithographic and the covers are designed by artist Huntley Burgher.

These first two books in the series were both prepared with the active help of their heroes, who gave approval to the finished manuscripts and provided photographs.

Thus the Headley book gives the authors as Noel White and George Headley, and the McKenley one lists them as Errol Townsend, Jimmie Carnegie and McKenley himself.

An interesting feature of this latter book is its appendix by Richard Ashenheim giving statistics of Jamaican athletic records in international meets.

Neville Dawes, who is the general editor of the series, and as manager of the Institute, also their publisher, says that the plan is to produce six titles in this series every year, and the idea is to sell them cheaply and also get them into schools.

The initial print order for the first two 20,000, but if the Ministry of Education shows an interest in them, then larger numbers will be ordered.

"The idea of a regular series of books is new for the Institute, and I'm hoping it will stimulate the whole area of book writing and production in Jamaica", Neville Dawes says.

Other titles in the series already in the works are *The Life and Times of Willie Henry* and *The Life of Sir Donald Sangster* by Lorna Elliott.

These are due for release any time now, and they will be followed at regular intervals by books on N.N. Nethersole, the former PNP Minister of Finance; I.W.A. Barrant, former JLP Minister of Agriculture, and poet Una Marson.

Also being written are biographies of Leila James Tomlinson; Dr. Harold Moody, the founder of the United Kingdom League of Coloured Peoples, and R.M. Murray, former headmaster of Wolmer's and Jamaica College. And a book about Bishop Gibson is also under consideration.

Dawes explains the thinking behind the series this way. "Our aim is to get our youth in particular to become aware of the people who contributed to Jamaica's development, especially in this century, people who are not merely forgotten, but some they haven't even heard of.

"We hope to get these books into our schools as a national thing to inspire our youth and to help build ideas about our nation, even though none of these books are about National Heroes".

The Institute though, is publishing jointly with Jonathan Cape of London, and on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, two official biographies commissioned by the last JLP Government, of National Heroes Norman Manley and Sir Alexander Bustamante.

The Manley book is being written by Vic Reid and that on Bustamante by Sylvia Wynter. They will be 100,000 words long, and as far as Dawes knows, no restrictions of any kind were put on the writers, though he doesn't know if they ran in to any problems with cabinet papers and official documents. Six thousand copies each of these major biographies will be printed.

Besides the Jamaicans of Distinction series, the Institute also publishes a Cultural Heritage series. Unlike the former, this series is printed in Holland and is hardcoverd where the other is in paperback. Nevertheless, because printing costs in Jamaica are two to three times higher than similar costs in Holland, the Cultural Series costs less to produce than the Distention Series.



The Institute also publishes material from the African Caribbean Institute, the official agency for the promotion of cultural affairs with African countries.

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Already published in the Cultural heritage line are four volumes dealing with the nation's history from the time of George William Gordon. These are by H.P. Jacobs, *Sixty Years of Change 1806-1866*; Ansell Hart, *The Life of George William Gordon*; ~ Vincent John Marsala, *Sir John Peter Grant: Governor of Jamaica 1866-1874*; and James Carnegie (co-author of the McKenley book), *Some Aspects of Jamaica's Politics 1918-1938*.

Soon to be published in this series will be Mervyn Morris' *History of Jamaican Literatures*, and Basil McFarlane's *History of Jamaican Fine Art*. This will be followed by a *History of Dress in Jamaica* by Glory Robertson.

Glory, who works at the Tom Redcam Library, is a historian and was for many years at the Institute's West India Reference Library. She has been researching the subject of Jamaican dress for a long time and, Dawes says, is probably the only authority on the subject at the moment.

The books in the Cultural Heritage series are distributed mainly to Universities and Research Institutes abroad, and to Library services. Five thousand copies of these are printed at a time.

But these two series do not exhaust the Institutes' involvement in publishing. There is its quarterly *Jamaica Journal* and its series of Science Bulletins started in 1949 and averaging one publication a year. All of these have been about Jamaica and two of the most recent have been Dulcie Powell's (formerly at the Institute, now at Hope) pamphlets on *The Botanic Garden, Liguanea*; and *The Voyage of the Plant Nursery, H.M.S. Providence, 1791-1793*.

The Institute has also had a reprint done of Cundall's *Historic Jamaica* and Cassidy's *Jamaica Talk*, jointly published by the Institute and Macmillan has gone into two editions. It is a slow but good seller. Its first edition of 10,000 copies took ten years to sell.

The Institute also publishes material on behalf of the African Caribbean Institute of Jamaica - maps, fact-sheets and news-letters about Africa; which are researched by Miss Beverley Hall and edited by Neville Dawes. These are distributed free-so far - to schools and the general public.

The 48 year old Dawes, who is Executive-Secretary of the African-Caribbean Institute, the official agency for the

*contd. on page 15*

## BOOK REVIEWS by Shirley Davis.

*Some aspects of Jamaica's politics: 1918-1938 by James Carnegie. /Kingston Institute of Jamaica, 1973. (Cultural heritage series, 4) 194p. illus.*

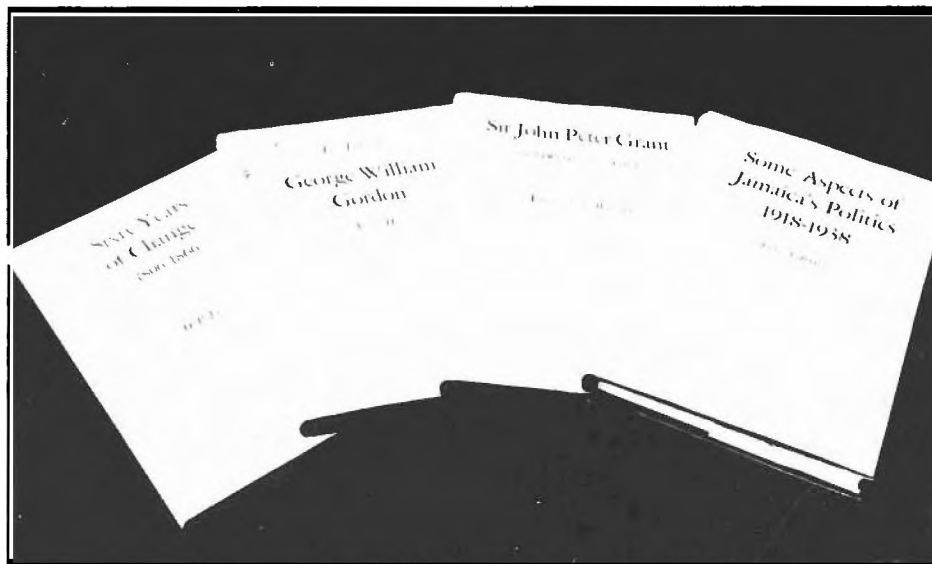
This is not the first study of a little documented period of Jamaican history. There are for example, Lord Olivier Jamaica: *the blessed island* (London, Faber, 1936), a sympathetic account written from the point of view of a colonial governor, W.W. Macmillan's *Warning from the West Indies* (London, Faber, 1936), and H.H. Wrong's *Government of the West Indies* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1933), all contemporary accounts, and in the case of Olivier and Macmillan, certainly with a distinct Colonial Office slant. Amy Jacques Garvey's *Garvey and Garveyism* (New York, Collier, 1963) gives information about attitudes as they affected her husband.

Carnegie's book is important because it is the first serious attempt at an objective study of a period which can perhaps be said to mark the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century for Jamaica. It begins with a resume of the political situation. Crown Colony government had been established after 1865 and this meant that all legislators had become "virtual puppets of the government". The Governor really ruled and in turn ruled by the Colonial Office. The mass of the people (mostly black) had no vote

because of the franchise qualifications which were 10% per annum tax or \$80 per annum income. In 1935 less than 7% of the total population could vote. Inevitably, what emerged from this situation were labour movements, political parties and what Carnegie calls "an incipient nationalism".

There were groups which formed for economic reasons like the Banana Producers' Association, which could not be described as revolutionary. It was a period too for "associations" of various kinds, like the Jamaica Imperial Association, representing mainly the brown middle class and upper middle class. An Association like this was an important pressure group. Indeed, Carnegie makes the point that it never had trouble acquiring credibility in the way that the trade union movement later did.

The newspaper became the weapon of all the martial elements and those who could not rely on or even approach an "establishment" organ like the *Daily Gleaner* quickly formed their own. Of these, the *Jamaica Times*, edited by Tom Redcam from 1904 to 1922, flourished; and *Public Opinion* (founded 1938) is outstanding in that it has survived up to the present day.



Four books from the Institute's Cultural Heritage Series.

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Those who are familiar with the Moyne Commission Report (1938) and the Wood Report (1922) will be only too aware of the appalling economic and social conditions in which the mass of the people existed and which led to the explosions of 1937 and 1938 not only in Jamaica, but in other West Indian islands, notably Trinidad and Barbados. Some writers, like Richard Hart, for instance, credit the self-awareness of the Jamaican masses to Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement, Association, which was certainly making its impact on the mainland. Certainly, the leaders who emerged, then, as now, were from the ranks of the educated (and not so educated) middle class who rightly saw that the only hope for improvement lay in the vesting of political power in the hands of the people in the only way that this was possible - universal adult suffrage.

Carnegie's analysis carries some useful figures. We learn for instance that the average Jamaican domestic help earned 6/- to 12/- per week and usually had to find food and at least 2/- per week rent. The British Medical Association estimated at the time that the average British worker's need for food would be about 6/- per week, while Olivier put the Jamaican minimum at 1/- less. We also learn that for a total of 22 years, between 1921-1943 there were no censuses taken of population growth which had swelled from 858,100 to 1,237,100. The greatest growth was in the Corporate urban area. And, in addition to all this, neither government revenue nor expenditure ever reached £3,000,000 a year. Money was raised largely by direct or indirect taxation.

The Jamaica Welfare Limited was launched in 1937 to offset the fact that foreign companies were doing little to alleviate the lot of the poor. The death rate actually increased from 15.3 per 1,000 to 17.9 in 1943. Carnegie stresses however, that these figures are not terrible for an underdeveloped country in which starvation was low because food (in the form of fruit like the mango) was available. Infant mortality however, was alarmingly high. Hookworm was rampant, but on the credit side it must be said that yaws and smallpox disappeared, largely through the work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

As far as education went, teachers were badly paid. Teachers were distrusted because of their influence, as

"leaders of political discontent among the masses". They were dominant in the Jamaica Agricultural Society where they automatically became Presidents. Secondary schools "were run by and for whites". Macmillan had pointed out that the secondary schools were "a factor deepening and sharpening social distinctions". In 1943 less than 3% of the population (25,538 people) were receiving secondary education. 65% were receiving elementary education and this figure was among the lowest in the Caribbean.

The social structure was rigid. It was dominated by 1300 Jews and Lebanese, and the local "whites". These formed the so-called "King's House Circle". Power and prestige emanated from the Governor who had the final say in who was recommended for public honours. Of six Jamaicans knighted during this period, five were white. A few Chinese and blacks qualified financially but not socially. The middle class was mostly coloured with a few blacks, with "white-values" orientation. What is clear is that all thinking men, whatever their colour or social class, were aware that the society was not satisfactory.

There is a good and informative section on the governors - five in all during this period. Stubbs proved to be the most popular. An examination of the elected persons inside and outside of the Legislative Council, reveals an increasing occurrence of black faces in men like the famous J.A.G. Smith, D.T. Wint who was a schoolteacher, the Revs. G.L. Young and W. Graham, and an engineer, A.G. Nash who were elected in 1920 as against two planters, R.F. Williams and F.M. Kerr-Jarrett of St. James. Their numbers were to increase as racial consciousness grew.

A more or less continuous flirtation with West Indian federation is another feature of these years and this too gets a brief analysis. The importance of outside groups like the Jamaica Progressive League founded by Adolphe Roberts and Garvey's UNIA, which was more effective in the United States than it was in Jamaica, is not ignored. In Great Britain there was Harold Moody's League for Coloured Peoples formed in 1928, which received unofficial support from the Colonial Office. The West India Committee, dormant between 1805 and 1851, gained a new lease on life after 1918 under Algernon Aspinall, the ener-

getic Secretary who revived its library and journal. Extensive migration is characteristic of this period. Thousands went to the United States, Cuba, Panama, and Costa Rica. Those who returned home in the thirties helped to increase the ranks of the unemployed, and exposed as they all had been to new, and in some cases revolutionary ideas, provided fertile ground for intense political agitation.

Carnegie does not tell us much about the literary and creative scene. The importance of writers like Claude McKay, Una Marson, and Tom Redcam (as poet) gets no attention. Writers who were more politically motivated like H.G. DeLisser, Tom Redcam (as editor of the "Times"), and Adolphe Roberts are noticed because of their political activities. McKay however, was a very politically motivated person, who like Garvey, found it necessary to leave Jamaica in order to be more effective.

The final chapter is on newspapers and the way they influenced public opinion, and is exciting and informative. The effectiveness of the *Gleaner*, then as now, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that DeLisser as editor and a perfect "Establishment" figure was able to ignore the People's National Party for three months after its formation. By June 1938 this had changed to the point where the *Standard* (the next influence) paid a great deal of attention to Bustamante and Manley and ignored DeLisser.

The writer's style is not an easy one but it should be remembered that the work was originally conceived as a Master's thesis - a genre not particularly noted for either ease of style nor clarity of thought. What is commendable is the considerable amount of information which has been culled from local primary sources. This should certainly facilitate future students of the period. The book is not an attempt at continuous narrative history. More complete and fully documented studies of some of the personalities of the period like J.A.G. Smith, H.A.L. Simpson, U. Theo McKay and colonial governors like Probyn, Stubbs, and Denham, as well as deeper examination of the social and economic situation will help to provide the information which is needed in order to reach a fuller understanding of the forces which were at work to create the radical changes which came after 1938. But with its publication an important gap has been

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filled, and the way is clear to further investigation.

This is the fourth in the commendable *Cultural heritage series* published by the Institute of Jamaica. The only physical flaw worthy of note is that the references are printed separately and are liable to be separated from the volume. On the other hand, this makes for easier consultation while reading.

*Sixty years of change, 1806-1866*  
(Progress and reaction in Kingston and the countryside).

By H.P. Jacobs. Kingston, Institute of Jamaica, 1973. (Cultural heritage series, 2) 122p. illus. maps.

*The abolition of the slave trade in 1808* was the official end to a period of decline for white interests in the West Indies which had begun from around the 1770's. The question of whether the next period begins in 1806, with Napoleon's Berlin decrees or in 1808 is a quibble. It is safe to say that the next thirty years saw the final rites of a system that was as destructive as it was wasteful.

The plantocracy which was for the most part absentee held the reigns of power very firmly in their hands in the first decade of the nineteenth century and were to continue to do so until 1838. While there might have been among the whites, notably the non-conformist missionaries, persons who cared deeply about the lot of the slaves, to say that reformers constituted "a small but persistent group" among their ranks and to suggest even faintly, that Bryan Edwards, a known apologist for the system, was a reformer is surely to push one's credibility to the limit! I have not so far in my perusal of the Jamaican newspapers of the period found anything but a consistent opposition to abolitionism, an opposition which led to a very real movement for union with the North American States.

Jacobs deals with racial and religious discrimination. His analysis of discrimination against the nonconformist or dissenting missionaries, especially the Baptists and the Wesleyans, is factual. The latter were particularly disliked because their congregation was composed largely of slaves and free coloured and blacks. They suffered most after the 1831 rebellion

when their chapels, meeting-houses, homes and schools were destroyed by the Anglicans led by the obnoxious Rev. George Bridges. The Moravians fared better because their political views were not as strong. The Presbyterians actually allied themselves with Bridges' Colonial Church Union and succeeded in getting official financial support. There was a strong move on after 1831 to get the Presbyterian Church "established" along with the Anglican Church. This was, curiously enough, blocked by a man who was no abolitionist but whose dislike of the establishment often led him to side with their opponents. This was Augustus Beaumont, journalist and member of the Assembly, who pointed out in a debate in the Assembly on the subject that if any sect could be regarded as close to the Church of England it would be the Wesleyans and not the Presbyterians whose doctrines were diametrically opposed to Anglican Church doctrine and had been so since the days of John Knox.

The Jews enjoyed the same lack of civil rights as they did in England. Their position did not change until the 1820's as it did in England. After Emancipation, having bought up many of the abandoned and encumbered estates, they emerged as the financially dominant class in Jamaica — a position they have retained to the present day.

The attempt to ascribe reasonable or humanitarian motives to well-known pro-slavery protagonists like Simon Taylor and Alexander Barclay is a weak one. There can be an "able" defense of slavery — whether there can be a "reasonable" one must surely be open to debate. I agree that there is a tendency, because of 1865, to think that St. Thomas was the most reactionary of parishes. The 1831 rebellion which affected St. James, Trelawny and Hanover, the influence of Bridges in St. Ann and numerous other cases prove conclusively that, with the possible exception of Kingston which was the strong hold of the mercantile and petty bourgeois classes, no parish was less enlightened than any other. There are individual instances of humane masters who genuinely felt uneasy in the system, like Robert Hibbert of Georgia estate in Hanover who invited Thomas Cooper, the Unitarian minister, to reside on the estate and educate his slaves. A similar case was that of Thomas Vaughan of Flamstead, St. James, who reported to Lady

Nugent that he had christened all his slaves and induced them to marry and was committed to seeing that this was continued. Lady Nugent even gave him books for their instruction. It cannot however, be argued that this was widespread practice, or that it happened so frequently as to be presented in a case for the plantocracy. One must admit that on the whole their motivation was profits at all costs, and they were generally of the view that to educate a man meant that it would in the long run be impossible to enslave him.

The reasons for the 1831 rebellion have been analysed elsewhere. To assert that it was provoked largely by the attempt of the planters to interfere with the slaves' holidays is an extreme over-simplification. Jacobs appears unduly concerned by the fact that Barbados (1816) and Demerara (1824) led the way when the Jamaica planters had fully expected rebellion before 1831. Rebellions need leaders, and no one can explain why Sharpe emerged in 1831 and Bogle in 1865 and not before or after. When the times are ripe and the ground is fertile the seeds of dissent will spring. 1831 provided more fertile ground than the years before, in the same way that 1791 did it for Haiti and produced Toussaint L'Ouverture, Christophe and Des-salines.

The free coloured movement started officially around 1823. By 1832 men like Jordan (editor of the *Watchman*) and Osbourne were Assembly members following the progress of the coloureds in the other West Indian islands, and gearing to take over after 1838. Mulgrave who was governor from July 1832 to March 1834, made a positive step in their direction by inviting free coloureds to King's House.

Jacobs' book suffers badly from the lack of an adequate bibliography or footnotes which would greatly sustain his arguments. His attempt to gloss over the 1831 slave rebellion is unfortunate. This was the last, and perhaps the most significant of the slave revolts, and it had far reaching consequences for the only persons who had hitherto done anything tangible for the slaves and who would remain to throw in their lot with them after Emancipation — the dissenting missionaries. His style is discursive, and while the various anecdotes are interesting enough, the book fails to present a clear definition of what the changes were. Changes there

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certainly were, and after 1838, dramatic. The plantocracy was replaced by free coloureds and new white immigrants who in time assumed the attitudes of the old plantocracy with the result that Jamaica in 1865 was as deeply divided as it had been in 1806. The euphoria attendant upon Emancipation soon disappeared. The lust for education, about which the missionaries spoke so enthusiastically in the 1840's had by the 1850's, in the face of serious economic depression completely disappeared. Conditions were aggravated by the cholera epidemic of the early 1850's which carried off one-third of the population. What remained then, were the old resentments and old wounds which were to explode at Morant Bay. The difference this time was that the protagonists were, on the one side, mostly coloureds and some whites, and on the other, mostly blacks and a few coloureds. The result was another one hundred years of very little real change which again exploded at Frome and in Kingston in 1938.

What is clear from Jacobs' book is that the society up to 1838 was a profoundly unhappy and uneasy one. The psychological effect of the free blacks in Santo Domingo, only one hundred and fifty miles away, must have been overwhelming. The paranoia about slave revolts reached a new pitch and one is conscious of this throughout Lady Nugent's *Journal*. After Emancipation, a state of high hopes and expectancy lasted for about twelve years. This gave way to economic and psychological depression among the newly freed blacks. After Morant Bay the record hardly changes until 1938

#### The Institute of Ja. *contd.*

promotion of cultural affairs with African countries, could perhaps himself be the subject of a book in the *Jamaicans of Distinction* series. One of the island's better known poet and writer, publications bearing his name include a book of verse, *In Sepia*; and a novel, *The Last Enchantment*.

Born of Jamaican parents in Warri, Nigeria, he was educated at Sturge Town Elementary School in St. Ann, before going to Jamaica College as a Drax Scholar in 1938. Ten years later he entered Oriel College, Oxford to read English Language and Literature. There he had a distinguished academic career (B.A. 1951, M.A. 1955) and also captain-

ed the Oriel College Cricket Club and the West Indian Students XI.

The next several years were spent in Africa where he taught at the Kumasi College of Arts and Technology and lectured in Language and Communication and English at the University of Ghana. He was also a visiting Professor of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Guyana.

He returned to Jamaica in 1971 to be Deputy Director of the Institute of Jamaica and became its manager a few months ago.

Of the Institute of Jamaica's expanding publishing ventures he says: "We make money from our books, but our authors won't get rich".

He pays his authors on a royalty basis and they get an advance on royalties of \$500, half paid on signing the contract and the rest on delivery of the completed manuscript.

His news for prospective Jamaican authors is that they will not be publishing any fiction, but will read any non-fiction material. Dawes himself reads any manuscript but the decision to publish has to come from the Board of Governors of the Institute, of which he is secretary. At least one other member of the Board reads a manuscript after he has recommended it, and this publisher's reader, who at the moment happens to be John Hearne, then gives his recommendations to the rest of the Board.

Says Neville Dawes of the local publishing scene: "There is a future in local publishing, though it will be slow in terms of general works. We seem to be weak on editing in Jamaica. We have no trained book editors, and book printing is very much in its infancy".

"Why we are in publishing is to try to give it a lead. But if a commercial publisher were willing to pick up the series on *Jamaicans of Distinction* and continue it, we would be willing to let them take it over.

"I think there is a market for local books, so I think publishing in Jamaica will grow, though it may take a little time. But we have people who can develop the necessary skills, and we have lots of people who can write".

And writers are the crux of the publishing profession. There can be, after all, no books unless there are authors.

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## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A LIBRARIAN

By Jacqueline Morgan

Working at the reference desk in any Library is a most interesting job. You get to meet all types of people — students, from primary school level to university level, businessmen and/or women, teachers, university lecturers tourists, and now and then the odd eccentric. You have to help them do their homework, write their theses, trace their family trees, settle their bets and sometimes just lend a sympathetic ear. Each reader's need is different and must be treated individually. But as long as you like people, have tact, patience and a sense of humour, life as a reference Librarian cannot be boring.

To show you what I mean I'll tell you some of my experiences while working at the desk.

On a busy Saturday morning two young ladies from one of the institutions of higher education came in. One said that her project was to write on "Educators in Jamaica". Knowing that there wasn't any one book which dealt specifically with that subject I asked her which persons she wanted to write about. She then said "People like Newman, Powell, etc." She turned to her friend and said "What is Newman's first name again?" To which her friend replied "Isn't it Paul?" Trying not to smile I suggested that it was Arthur. To which she laughed and said "Oh yes!" I gave her what she wanted and she went to sit down still smiling.

Or there was the other young lady who came in and asked if I had anything on sex. That's what she said and even spelt it for me. But after talking some more it turned out that her assignment was to write on religious sects.

The telephone rang one morning and the voice at the other end said "Can you tell me some Arawak female names, and give me the Arawak word which when translated into English means extremely happy?" For a while there was silence at both ends of the line. Apparently she was thinking up a name for a new line of female underwear. I found the female names - Amidar and Mandyeb to name two - but couldn't find a word meaning extremely happy. But that was an interesting exercise.

We have in our Library what we call  
*contd. on page 17*

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# THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

*By Stephanie Ferguson*

1974 saw the establishment of a National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services and the Jamaica Library Association is justifiably proud of its contribution to this important event.

In June 1972 the Submissions by the Jamaica Library Association to the Prime Minister's Exploratory Committee on the Arts dealt with a variety of subjects pertaining to the development of Libraries in Jamaica which for the most part were based on the resolutions of the International Library Conference held in Jamaica earlier that year. The Submissions included Recommendations on:

- (a) A National Library Advisory Commission.
- (b) The Establishment of a National Library.
- (c) Special Libraries.
- (d) Public Libraries.
- (e) School Libraries.
- (f) The training of all categories of Library personnel.

On the subject of a National Library Advisory Commission, The Association stated, "The National planning for socio-economic development encompasses the concept of national planning for library services, and takes account of the need for a comprehensive, co-ordinated and integrated library service consisting of national, public, special (including Government), University and School libraries. If we are to stretch and use our resources to the greatest advantage, a working formula must be created that would integrate all library services in a manner that would retain traditions proper to each type of library and even to individual libraries without sacrifice of efficiency,

As a means to such a co-ordinated and integrated library service we recommend that there be established a National Library Advisory Commission with full professional representation, empowered to survey needs and make recommendations to Government on both a short and a long term basis". The submissions were considered by the P.M.'s Exploratory Committee on the Arts through its Subcommittee on libraries and in their wide ranging recommendations on all aspects of library development in Jamaica. They included the following:

## "CATEGORY 1

- (a) Establish a National Council on Libraries & Archives, responsible for providing a National Plan for Libraries in Jamaica. The Council would co-ordinate and/or integrate all library services in order to upgrade libraries, identify gaps and obtain more effective and economic use of the Island's limited resources without necessarily destroying important traditions and specialisations or restricting the autonomy of individual library services".

The recommended duties of the Council can be summarised as follows:

1. "Study in detail and make recommendations direct to Government for one integrated National plan for the systematic development of all types of libraries supported (wholly or

partially) by public funds.

- e.g. (a) The Libraries of the Institute of Jamaica.
- (b) The Libraries of the Jamaica Library Service.
- (c) The Libraries of Academic Institutions.
- (d) The Libraries of Government Departments and other Institutions."

2. "Study in detail and make recommendations to stimulate and expand the development of the libraries of private organizations and establish official channels for using their resources (unclassified material) in the National pool".

3. "Study and advise Government on the legislation required to establish a National Deposit Library responsible for:"

- (a) "Legal deposit collections of books and allied material including audio and visual material".
- (b) "Organise the continuous collection, storage and retrieval of this material through a suitable Reference Library Service".
- (c) "Complete and maintain an up-to-date union catalogue and publish relevant bibliographies regularly".
- (d) "Be the official National Clearing House of the Nation's literary output".
- (e) "Establish where necessary special reference and display collections of Caribbean culture relevant to Jamaica's growing needs".

4. "Review continuously the Nation's library needs and advise Government on National priorities in the budgetary provisions".

5. "Examine recommended Library Standards and advise Government on any necessary modification and legislation for the implementation of National Standards as a guideline for upgrading all types of libraries in Jamaica".

It was recommended that the composition of the National Council should include:

- (a) "Comprehensive professional representation of each of the main types of libraries at effective policy and administrative level."
- (b) "Government representation (Senior administrative officers) from the Ministries most concerned with libraries".
- (c) "Other individuals specially equipped with current awareness of national and international trends in literature, documentation, audio-visual aids and equipment, publishing and familiarity with economic planning for such programmes".

In March 1974 the National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services was established under the distinguished Chairmanship of Professor Douglas Hall of the University of the West Indies - Members included:

Miss L.T. Thomas — Jamaica Library Service,  
2 Tom Redcam Drive, Kgn 5.

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**\*Hodder & Stoughton \*Hutchinson Publishing Group**

**\*Hamish Hamilton \*Angus & Robertson**

Mr. R.L.C. Aarons	—	Jamaica Library Service, 2 Tom Redcam Drive, Kgn. 5.
Mr. C.V. Black	—	Government Archives, Spanish Town.
Mrs. Hazel Bennett	—	Department of Library Studies, University of the West Indies, Mona.
Mr. Frank Hogg	—	Department of Library Studies, University of the West Indies, Mona.
Mrs. C.P. Fray	—	Commonwealth Library Association, 2 Ruthven Road.
Mrs. Rosalie Williams	—	Institute of Jamaica, 12 East Street, Kingston.
Mrs. A. Robertson.	—	Jamaica Library Association 6 Lords Road, Kingston 5
Miss P. Patterson	—	Ministry of Education, 2 National Heroes Circle, Kgn. 4
Mr. A.C. Malhabir	—	National Planning Agency 2 Camp Road, Kingston 4.
Mr. K.E.N. Ingram	—	University of the West Indies Library, Mona.
Mrs. Inez Carnegie	—	St. Hugh's High School, 1 Leinster Road, Kgn. 5
Mr. Neville Dawes.	—	Institute of Jamaica, 12 East Street, Kingston.
Mrs. Jean Marshalleck	—	Ministry of Finance, 30 National Heroes Circle, Kingston.
Rev. Lewis Davidson	—	Knox College, Spauldings, Manchester.
Mrs. Joyce Robinson	—	National Literacy Board, 47b South Cam Road, Kingston 4.
Dr. Dorothy Collings	—	Department of Library Studies University of the West Indies, Mona.
Mr. Henry Fowler	—	Ministry of Education, 30 National Heroes Circle, Kgn. 4.
Miss Michele Bernard	—	Office of the Prime Minister, 1 Devon Road, Kingston 10.

The terms of reference stated that the Council will have the responsibility of making recommendations to Government regarding:

- (i) A National Plan for the development of Libraries; Archives and Documentation Services.
- (ii) The stimulation and development of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Service, in private organizations.
- (iii) The establishment of a National Deposit Library.
- (iv) The review of the needs of the Nation's Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services.
- (v) The establishment of priorities.
- (vi) The establishment of National Standards with whatever legislation might be necessary, geared towards the upgrading of all types of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services.

The Jamaica Library Association looks forward to the contributions which will undoubtedly be made to Library Development in Jamaica by this august body.

## A day in the life of a librarian *contd.*

Historical Notes, abbreviated H/N. These are newspaper clippings which have been mounted, assigned subject headings and placed in files. One reader on being given a file was asked to fill in a reader's slip and put H/N and the title of the file, so that we could know just what she had. I'm not quite sure who was at fault but she ended up writing //N - eight strokes N. I couldn't help but smile at that one.

Then there are those readers who come in and say that they were Star babies in 1957, could they see their photographs. There is usually much laughter when they do see it.

Tourists come in wanting to find out what positions their great grandfathers had while they were in Jamaica. Sometimes they seem let down when they find out that he was only a Lieutenant in the parish militia, and that there is only a passing reference to him.

We have our 'special' readers too. One of mine is a young gentleman whose favourite word is metaphysical. It crops up at least three times in a sentence with nine words. He just loves to talk, and he doesn't need an answer from you. He will refer to you as an 'Ethiopian princess' and if you have to attend another reader, he tells you that he will just sit and meditate until you are finished.

Another reader telephoned to find out if I knew an authority on obeah. Further conversation revealed that she was having strange experience and needed some advice. I must confess that I was unable to help her as I knew no authorities on the subject.

We answer questions like 'What day of the week was August 10, 1902?' and for the man who wanted to settle a bet 'Was DST ever used in Jamaica before this year?' or 'When did the tramcar stop running in Kingston?' or 'Where did the chicken come from?' Whenever there is a radio quiz show in progress we prepare the answers to the questions in anticipation of the calls.

One young man in a flowing coat of red, green and yellow tried converting me to his way of thinking. Another reader whom I had helped offered me \$2.00 to buy ice cream. (Any guesses as to his nationality?) I've been invited to lunch, to dinner and I've been proposed to, all in the course of an ordinary working day. My friend even met the man she was to marry while working at the desk.

So you see, if you have an enquiring mind, like people - and you can get some difficult ones - working in a Library can be good fun!



Students in the Library of the Department of Library Studies, UWI



**Printers and Publishers** *contd.*  
on the move. ABENG therefore has to hold back to go forward in greater unity and strength . . . The enemy rejoices at his own peril. Black history shows that we retreat only in order to advance."

The "Pamphlets, leaflets and broad-sheets" have been coming forth, sometimes in profusion, depending on the state of the society and the current topic of discussion. In Trinidad's *Sunday Guardian Magazine* of April 25, 1965, there is an illuminating article on the role being played by the pamphleteers or 'natural reformers' in West Indian society:

"The history of little magazines or privately printed books is a history of people who had to create, some what desperately, some outlet for their creative ability. . . . Even if the West Indies had publishing houses these authors would still believe in the spirit of free enterprise, in printing, marketing and profiting. What they have to offer might not interest a publisher. Their messages are urgent and topical. Each publication is given its individual stamp by the personality of the author, the choice of type, the dedication page, the overall design. It is a society still fascinated by the authority of the printed page. But politics has now replaced popular or idiosyncratic religion."

It is the creative writer — novelist, poet — who suffers most in Jamaica, and in the rest of the West Indies, from the lack of publishing facilities, and the society is the worse for it. The creative writer depends greatly on both printer and publisher. With the printer lies the task of presenting his work of art in a legible and attractive manner without typographical errors. On his publisher he depends to have his work designed, printed and distributed. Cultural awareness in the West Indies is increasing, and with it the appreciation of the creative writer. As Jay Munroe rightly states in "What shall our writers do?" Your World and Mine, *Sunday Gleaner* 17th January, 1971,

"The West Indies respects its writers. It respects them as only a culture with very few artistic achievements and institutions to its credit respects the written word. . . . To be a writer here is to enjoy a kind of privilege and special regard not unlike that given to the writer in France."

THE DIFFERENCE, OF COURSE, is that there is no money in it here."

In fact, being a writer in the West Indies, used to immediately relegate one to the lower echelons of society, since if he did not find a 'sensible' job, he was likely to starve.

In 1950, Una Marson worked out plans for a general publishing firm, to be the first of its kind in Jamaica, to be run on "the same professional and commercial line as prevail in the great centres." Contracts with authors would be signed, and they would be paid royalties. The Gleaner Company took charge of the idea and set up the Pioneer Press, with Miss Marson as editor.

The History titles were the most successful, S.A.G. Taylor's *The Capture of Jamaica* being the best-seller among these. Pioneer Press did not, however, receive the general acclaim it deserved. This was due partly to the snobbery of some sections of the Jamaican society, partly to the fact that the Press was "not in a position to secure (manuscripts) by paying large advance royalties." The main problem was, however, and still is to a large extent, the non-receptiveness of the society. W. Adolphe Roberts writes,

"non-historical fiction has not been very popular with the patrons of our paperback books. It would appear that buyers — perhaps because of the many West Indian novels that have lately been published abroad — fail to see unique interest in the local edition of a story, while realizing that historical material of the sort that has been issued by Pioneer-Press is probably not obtainable in any other format."

One reviewer, George Pantton, stated in a *Sunday Gleaner* of C. Everard Palmer's *A Broken Vessel*, "If Mr. Palmer had written a story good enough to be accepted, abroad, the Pioneer Press wouldn't have got it."

In the early 1960's the Caribbean Publishers and Broadcasters Association was formed. Today sees the welcome appearance of more book publishers: the new Jamaican company of William Collins and Sangster (Jamaica) Ltd. "to publish educational books at all levels for Jamaica and selected general books primarily for Jamaica on Jamaican subjects," with provisions for the Company's associate, William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. to 'assist with world-wide marketing of all books bearing the Jamaican imprint'; the new West Indian Publishing House with headquarters in Trinidad, Columbus Publishers Ltd. to "service the entire Caribbean area and all processes such as writing, illustrating, designing, printing and binding will be locally done unless special circumstances warrant otherwise." This Company also has ensured the co-operation of "overseas expertise," and here the British firms involved are Cambridge University Press, Harvey & Co. Ltd., Associated Book Publishers Ltd., and Pitman & Sons Ltd. The Institute of Jamaica has also begun to publish on a more regular basis.

Happily, then, the day is nearing when

Jamaican writers will no longer be forced into exile, not only to get away from an unsympathetic society but to find a publisher for his work, when British publishers will no longer decide what is to be written by Jamaicans and how, when Jamaican creative writers will not only be held in high regard by their society but will be adequately rewarded, financially and otherwise, as well. One need only to note the patronizing, highly subjective attitude of some British publishers.

"Of course, we . . . receive a large number of manuscripts from would-be authors, but, unfortunately, the majority of these manuscripts which arrive without being asked for are quite unsuitable for publication. Often people just write things down without working them out properly first, but more often they simply do not have anything worthwhile to say or cannot write clearly in readable English."

to see how highly desirable this is.

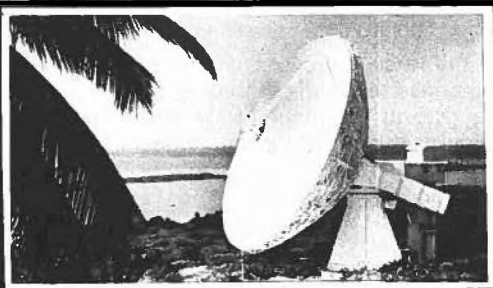
"Printing is an essential tool of free men, because freedom requires that knowledge be readily accessible to all, and not the property of a privileged few." Jamaica has printers who can hold their own anywhere in the world. What Jamaica now needs are publishers and printers who are interested in publication work, whatever financial sacrifices this may at first entail.

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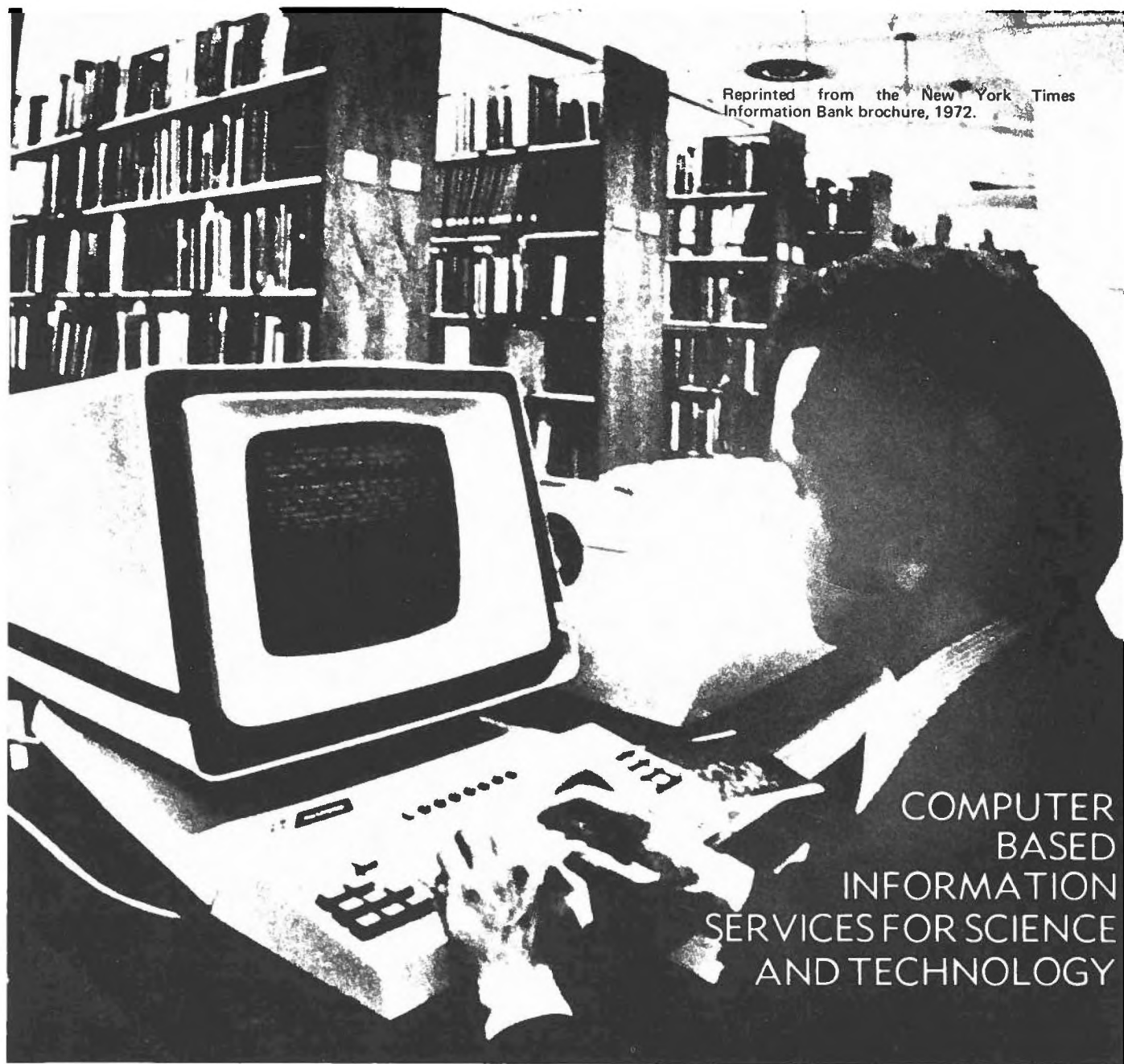


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## COMPUTER BASED INFORMATION SERVICES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

At the cathode ray tube ("CRT") terminal

The amount of scientific and technical research being conducted in the world has been increasing ever since science and technology first began, and moreover it has been increasing at a faster and faster rate: faster than the world's population, faster than the world's gross national product. As a result we are faced with the intriguing situation described by Vivian Bowden (a former British minister for higher education and science) in 1965:

"If the rate of progress which has been maintained ever since the time of Sir Isaac Newton continued for another two hundred years every man, woman and child on Earth would be a scientist, and so would every horse, cow, mule and dog as well." As one would expect, the amount of scientific and technical literature being produced has also been growing at a similar rate: the number of

scientific papers published is increasing by about half a million a year, the number of scientific periodicals and abstracting journals founded is doubling about every 10 to 15 years (although some die out in the meantime), the number of scientific abstracts published is also doubling about every 10 to 15 years. It is hardly surprising then that the term "the information explosion" has now become a commonplace.

Paradoxically, as the amount of literature available increases, it becomes more and more difficult to benefit from it. The volume of material and the complexity of the subjects treated threaten to overwhelm the libraries, information services, and abstracting journals whose function is to organise it, index it, and package it so that the scientists can use it; it becomes harder

and harder for the individual scientist to find and extract from this jungle just the specific pieces of information he needs. Lord Rayleigh a Cambridge physicist and Nobel prizewinner warned that "re-discovery in the library may be a more difficult and uncertain process than the first discovery in the laboratory", and Enrico Fermi, the great Italian nuclear physicist and Nobel prizewinner used to wager with his colleagues that he could work out equations faster than they could find them in the literature. Librarians and information scientists have been forced to adopt new techniques to try to cope with this situation and inevitably they have tried to harness the power of the computer; one result has been the computer based information service.

The things that a computer does best, or at least the things you can most

easily induce it to do, are the simplest things. It is an ideal tool to use for routine, repetitive operations like sorting, filing, and listing large quantities of data, operations which do not require any great intelligence but do require a lot of patience, accuracy, and stamina. If human beings have to do them they get tired, they get bored, and their accuracy falls off. A computer, on the other hand, never gets tired or bored and it hardly ever makes a mistake (the "mistakes" made by computers are usually mistakes made by the human programmers; the computer cannot distinguish between right and wrong instructions and will usually do exactly what it has been told to do by the programmers.) Moreover, computers do the job a lot faster and often more cheaply because the cost of automatic data processing is falling while the cost of human labour, even of humble clerical labour, is rising. Consequently, using a computer may mean either that you pay less or that you pay the same but get a greater variety of products for your money.

Computer based information services utilise these capabilities by using a single input operation to build up a body of bibliographic information (called a data base) in a form which can be read and manipulated in various ways by a computer (a "machine readable data base") to give a variety of products. Typically, information (abstracts, index references, or sometimes complete texts of articles) is either typed onto punched paper tape on a tape typewriter and the tape is fed into the computer, or it is entered directly into the computer through a computer console. The computer transfers the information onto magnetic tape on which the bibliographic references are stored (in sequential order i.e. one after the other) simply in the order in which they were fed into the computer. Periodically the computer manipulates the data base (i.e. the magnetic tapes) to produce the desired output. What kinds of products may result?

Firstly there are printed abstracting and indexing journals. The computer can sort the entries on the magnetic tapes into any desired order, e.g. author, subject, or class number, provided all of this information has been included by the human abstractors or indexers (there are some experimental systems in which the

computer can automatically generate subject headings or class numbers by analysing the text of an article or abstract but so far hardly any have developed into viable, full-scale operations) From the index terms it is given the computer can generate subject indexes in various ways. At its simplest, it will enter a bibliographic reference under each index term assigned to it. It can produce what are called KWIC indexes, in which it scans the title of an article and enters the reference under every significant word in the title. It can produce what are called permuted indexes either from titles or from a string of manually assigned index terms; it lists a reference under every possible combination of these terms.

It can generate cross-references for the subject index, e.g. in the system used to produce British Technology Index for each subject heading used the computer searches a store of cross-references to see whether any cross-references have been associated with it; if any have, the computer automatically inserts them in the subject index.

Having sorted the entries and the indexes into the correct order, the computer can compose the text, i.e. arrange it as lines and pages ready for printing. It may display each page on a cathode-ray tube terminal (something like a T.V. screen) or print it out so that it can be edited and corrected, and finally it can either print out the corrected version or put it onto microfilm, in either case the output can be used to make plates for offset litho printing, or alternatively it can put it onto magnetic tape which can be used to drive a typesetting machine. Microfilm output may also be distributed just as it is for use with a microfilm reader. Readers may already be familiar with major printed abstracting and indexing journals such as Index Medicus, Chemical Abstracts, and Physics Abstracts; all of these are now produced in this way. Moreover, the computer can select parts of the data base, treat each part in the way I have just described, and so produce more specialised journals derived from and representing only a part of the parent journal, e.g. Abstracts of Mycology and Abstracts of Entomology are simply selections from the main Biological Abstracts data base, Chemical Titles is a selection from the main Chemical Abstracts data base.

In addition to using the magnetic tapes to produce a printed version of the

data base, the computer can search the tapes themselves for items on specific subjects, by specific authors, in specific journals, etc. The normal procedure is to construct a list of terms describing your requirements. The list is called a "profile" and it may contain subject index terms, author names, journal titles, etc. You may further specify that these must occur in certain combinations, e.g. you may specify that you want items indexed under Terms A and B but not under term E and in addition all items written by author F within the last ten years except those appearing in journals G, H, and J. The computer will search the tapes, examining each record in turn, and print out any which match the profile. The result is an individual service to a particular person, in contrast to the more general service provided by the printed abstracting and indexing journals. Searches can be made regularly on each new tape to provide a current awareness service aimed at keeping you informed of all the new relevant literature; this kind of service is called selective dissemination of information (SDI). Alternatively, a single search of the whole or a large part of the data base can be made to provide a single comprehensive bibliography; these are called retrospective searches. In addition most computer based information services offer "group profiles" or "macroprofiles" which are designed to cover the interests of a group of people. The advantage of this is that it is cheaper than running searches for each individual in the group; the disadvantage is that a smaller proportion of the references retrieved are likely to be of interest to any one person in the group.

It is uneconomic for a computer to search tapes for a single profile so profiles are normally batched, i.e. held until several have accumulated and then all run simultaneously. This adds to the delay before the results of the search return to the user. Now, however, services are developing which not only eliminate the delay but also eliminate the need for a preconceived profile. These are what are known as "on-line" services, in which the user has his own computer terminal (which may be something like a typewriter or something like a T.V. screen with a keyboard attached). This is plugged in directly to the computer and the user can search the data base himself, entering questions into the computer and receiving the answers back through his

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terminal within seconds. The user does not even have to be in the same country as the computer: he can be connected to it through the ordinary telephone lines. Thus, in the system called Medline the Index Medicus data base in Bethesda, Maryland, is regularly being searched by people in Paris, France, and experimentally by people in Australia. It should be perfectly possible for people in Jamaica to do the same via the Satellite Earth Station at Prospect Pen. On-line systems have two major advantages over off-line, batch processing systems: firstly the user gets results much faster and secondly he can develop his search strategy as he goes along, trying various approaches and modifying them in the light of the results he gets until he has devised the most suitable profile. The computer can give him a lot of assistance in reaching this point, e.g. it can tell him how many references have been indexed under a particular term or combination of terms, it can suggest related index terms to him, and it can suggest reasons why he might be getting unsatisfactory results. Again, it would be uneconomic for the computer to do this for a single person but since people operate much more slowly than computers the computer can handle many on-line searches at once: it can be dealing with one while it is waiting for the next question from another, and although a user may be sitting at a terminal for an hour he may only have used a few minutes of the computer's time.

There are now a great many of these services available covering almost all branches of science and technology (the social sciences are less well covered and the humanities are hardly covered at all). Some are provided by the same organisation which produces the data base, e.g. the Medlars and Medline services use the Index Medicus data base and all are produced by the U.S. National Library of Medicine, the ASCA services use the Science Citation Index data base, both being produced by the Institute for Scientific Information. There are also organisations, sometimes called "information brokers", which do not themselves produce data bases but buy the tapes with which they offer their services, e.g. the U.K. Chemical Information Service offers services derived from Chemical Abstracts tapes which it buys from Chemical Abstracts Service, the System Development Corporation offers services derived from a variety of data bases including Index Medicus and Science Citation Index. In addition many individual libraries and information centres buy tapes which they process to provide information services to users within their own organisations (this is called "in-house" processing).

The use made of computer based information services is now so great

that they have become big business, some indeed are almost multi-national corporations. Fortunately the growth in size and scale of operation has been accompanied by increased attempts at international co-operation and co-operation between the multi-national services. As regards the former, the aim is usually to achieve centralized processing and decentralized input and output: organizations in different countries will prepare and send material to the central organization to be added to the data base and in return they will receive all the output from the data base and be responsible for its distribution locally. The headquarters of Medlars, for example is the National Library of Medicine and it is here that the tapes are produced, but there are co-operating Medlars centres throughout the world which receive the tapes and are responsible for running searches for users in their areas. Three of these centres, in Britain, France, and Sweden are also responsible for indexing the medical literature produced in their respective countries, which information they send to the National Library of Medicine for inclusion in the Index Medicus/Medlars/Medline data base.

As regards co-operation between services, two major areas of activity concern the overlap between services and the standardization of formats. An investigation of Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts, and Engineering Index showed that 23.8% of the journals covered were covered by both Biological Abstracts and Chemical Abstracts. This represented about 3,500 journals and meant that a subscriber to both services would be suffering from wasteful duplication and that the services themselves were doing more work than they needed to. On the other hand, all the surveys which have been made of this subject have shown that every service contains unique material not covered by the others so that if one relies on a single service one may miss some relevant material.

A subscriber to more than one service also faces the difficulty of varying formats. The information may be recorded on the tape in various ways, the amount of information given may vary, and different methods of indexing may have been used. This makes it extremely difficult to merge different data bases. Attempts both to reduce overlap and to standardize formats are being made by the major services, e.g. Biological Abstracts and Chemical Abstracts have embarked on a major co-operative project of this kind with government support.

Another kind of co-operation is that between users. Consultation between users, pooling of experience, and sharing of problems is now common, often taking the form of meetings within the framework of organisations concerned with scientific libraries and information

such as the American Society of Information Science, Aslib, and the Institute of Information Scientists (of the U.K.). One very useful practical aspect of this is the exchange of computer software. Many users have developed programmes for particular data bases and particular machines and have made them available to others.

It should not be thought that there are no problems involved in using computer based information services but the scale on which they are used, the growth in their size, and the range of subjects covered clearly indicate their acceptance and viability. In the United States their use is commonplace; in Europe it is becoming so. Their major advantages are their speed and their comprehensiveness: they can conduct a large-scale search much faster than any human being so that for example an investigation of a SDI service using Chemical Titles tapes showed that users only had to spend about 15 minutes every fortnight scanning the computer output whereas they would have had to spend about 4-5 hours a week searching the literature themselves to get the same results. Moreover, a computer is likely to find more material than a human being because, firstly, human beings tend to get tired, bored, and give up, and secondly because indexing on tape can be more comprehensive than is economical for the printed abstracting or indexing journal; this is the case with Medlars/Medline/Index Medicus, for example. Consequently, I believe computer based information services are increasingly making the conventional printed abstracting and indexing journals obsolete. They are also changing the nature and functions of scientific libraries and librarians. The librarian must become more of an intermediary between the users and these services, helping and co-operating with both and making increasing use of the services himself. He must become familiar with the services offered and their methods of operation and use, otherwise he or she too will become obsolete.

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*Alcan contd.*

## CONCLUSION

For any special library to succeed, not only should its stock reflect the Company's scope of operation and interest but its staff should enjoy an excellent rapport with its clientele. This enables the client to ask the assistance of the librarian on a project as soon as it is realised that additional information will be needed. This liaison tends to inspire trust and confidence in the library staff's ability to give concrete assistance.

Requests for information are many, varied and always urgent, ranging from "the address of a firm in Hong Kong", to "the number of persons employed in agriculture in Israel" or "how to design an evaporator".

Mrs. Marlene Lettman and Mr. Graham Chan visited the United States and Poland respectively during 1974. Accounts of their experiences follow.

## OUR LIBRARIANS ABROAD

**A JAMAICAN LOOKS AT LIBRARIES IN THE U.S.** *by Marlene Lettman*

Each of my visits to the United States has coincided with a momentous event in that country's history. In 1961 America put its first astronaut in orbit in 1969 they put the first man on the moon, and in 1974, for the first time, a President resigned.

For me the entire visit was no less dramatic as it covered over a dozen states, involving visits to more than thirty libraries all in a period of 87 days. It all began at the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh on the 6th May 1974 with a three-week lecture seminar,

and Information Sciences of the University of Pittsburgh. The programme enables participants to meet and confer with their American colleagues and develop the lines of communication that will mean lasting personal and professional ties transcending national barriers. Director of the project was Dean Harold Lancour, Head of the School, and Assistant Director, Mr. William Nasri. Following the seminar was a period of Internship in libraries close to the participants interest and a final five weeks of extensive travel throughout the United States.

Other members of the group were



Mrs. Marlene Lettman (6th from left) with Project participants in Pittsburgh.

The Project - The Multi-regional Librarian project, as it was called was sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and the Graduate School of Library

representatives from various kinds of libraries, one each from the following regions:— Bahamas, Yugoslavia, Guyana, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Singapore, Mexico, Hamburg - Germany, Berlin - Germany.

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## SEMINAR-PITTSBURGH UNIVERSITY

The aim of the Seminar was to introduce the participants to American Librarianship and allow us to gain "a perspective on its development, present status and directions of change". To this end, lectures included such topics as "The library in the United States;" academic libraries; special libraries; public libraries; school libraries; followed by an examination of library management, copyright problems, automation in libraries - and education for librarianship. During this three week period participants were given the opportunity to talk about library systems in their own countries and to discuss the problems they face. Discussions proved to be very useful. There was an interchange of ideas and although we were all from different library backgrounds, university libraries, children's libraries, special libraries, yet there were common problems. It is perhaps relevant to note that the problems facing most of the developing areas were the lack of sufficient funds and trained personnel. From the lectures and subsequent observation we noted a trend towards complete automation of libraries in the United States, and that more libraries were requiring subject specialists with training in library science.

In Pittsburgh we had a chance to visit different kinds of library systems. Important among these visits, are the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Public Library and the North Hills joint School Libraries. At the Hillman library we were able to operate the terminal of the 'New York Times' Information Bank. This computerized electronic retrieval service began in 1966 and provides access to news appearing in the 'Times' with selected material from other publications. This terminal on the University of Pittsburgh Campus was the first computerized hookup to the information bank installed outside the 'Times' own offices.

"Messages on the screen will display directions for the computerized search; abstracts of the articles identified during the search; and references for finding the complete text in a microfiche collection. The second part of the unit consists of a microfiche collection of the referenced 'New York Times' and a reader printer for viewing the microfiche and obtaining hard copy of it".

At the North Hills Centre, I was very impressed with the extensive planning that goes into school library development. Here we saw kindergarten, junior high, and high school libraries. More accent seemed to be placed on the provision of audio visual material, and all the latest equipment were displayed in one regional centre which served the libraries in the areas. Librarians worked closely with teachers and aimed at providing material relevant to the curriculum. The children were allowed to operate the equipment and in some cases equipment could be taken home.

Apart from formal lectures and visits we also had opportunity of meeting faculty members to discuss any topic of interest to us. I took the opportunity to talk with Mr. Wendel Wray head of the oral history department. Oral history is a field of vital importance to any developing nation. He gave me pointers in the setting up of such a programme, as well as a bibliography of recommended texts on the subject.

Pittsburgh, however, was not just work. There was quite a bit of fun as well. The school had a "sherry hour" for us during the first week of our arrival, an outdoor picnic later and finally dinner. The Provost invited us for cocktails and the Assistant Director of the project had us to dinner. During weekends members of the Pittsburgh Council for International visitors had us into their homes for home hospitality and took us sightseeing. We also attended a Barber Shop Concert at the Carnegie Music Hall and "motivated" the Pittsburgh Pirates as can be seen in this news report which appeared in the press.

"Buc Rooters Get Lesson From Foreign Librarians"

"Here is a suggestion offered gratis to our poor Pirates to beef up attendance figures. . . .

Get some foreigners like the 10 librarians from 10 different countries who left Pittsburgh Monday after a month's stay. Give them one lecture on the game by a baseball nut as was arranged by hosts Dean Harold Lancour and William Nasri of the Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences at Pitt. Then turn them loose in Three River Stadium.

They will cheer every foul ball, tagout or what have you.... applaud the lights

on the scoreboard and lick their lips over the concessionaire's gourmet delights.

In fact, they'll think everything is neat... while the locals sit by mute and glum. Nasri reports the visitors from Yugoslavia, Singapore, Guyana, Germany and Mexico were among the diehards who stuck it out at a recent 14-inning game. Not many Pittsburghers can make that claim".

It is noteworthy that the pirates were at the bottom of the competition when that game was played. They won that night and have been winning since.

We departed from Pittsburgh on the 27th May to our internships.

## INTERNSHIP —American Antiquarian Society

I should first say something about the American Antiquarian Society: The society was founded in 1812 by Isaiah Thomas, the leading printer, editor, publisher and book seller in the United States after the war of revolution. It maintains a research library of American history and culture in order to collect, preserve and make available for study the printed record of the United States. Its holdings includes book, pamphlets, broadsides manuscripts, prints, maps, newspapers. The library specializes in the American period to 1877 and holds 2/3 of the total pieces known to have been printed in the United States between 1640 - 1821.

Isaiah Thomas not only founded the society but he began to collect and preserve newspapers, music sheets etc. and these formed the nucleus of the society's library. He also donated \$2,000 in cash.

The society's collections are available to serious scholars at the graduate level. Fellowships are made available to visiting researchers.

The Antiquarian also maintains a small collection of West Indian newspapers and books. This collection was built up by Waldo Lincoln who made several trips to the Caribbean and did research in the history of printing in the various Islands. He also prepared a listing of the West Indian newspapers in the Antiquarian Library.

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I was particularly impressed with their acquisition policy, the fellowship programme and the attention given to the preservation of the material. Newspapers, broadsides, manuscripts are preserved in special acid free boxes and envelopes. Keen attention is given to the control of temperature to ensure that correct humidity is maintained. Repair on documents is scientifically done and one gets the impression that each document is lovingly handled and cared for.

During the time I was in Worcester I also visited the Clarke University Library — an architectural showpiece; The Worcester Public Library and the offices of the Worcester Consortium for Higher Education. The Librarian, Mr. Marcus Corison, Assistant Librarian, Mr. Bauer, and members of the staff all contributed to making my stay both profitable and pleasant.

#### **TRAVEL — June 23 - July 31**

Perhaps the most exciting part of my trip was the five weeks of travel. All members of the group travelled from their several internship libraries to Chicago airport on the 23rd June. There we met our two Department of State escorts. Messrs. Dick Seraile and Marc Fallow. We travelled to San Francisco that same afternoon.

In each city our escorts assisted in having us comfortably settled in our hotels, and assisted us with appointments and saw to our general welfare. So well organised was our tour that at each hotel there was always a kit containing road maps, places of interest to visit, informative literature about the city as well as detailed instructions on our programmes for the stay in that city. For the most part, our programme in a particular city was organised by the local volunteer group who saw to the welfare of international visitors. Members of the group took us sightseeing, and often entertained us in their homes. This was our opportunity to see how Americans lived and also an opportunity for us to sell our countries. Perhaps, because Jamaica is renowned for its beautiful beaches and lush vegetation, I found that many people were particularly interested in the Island and yearned for an opportunity to see it.

I found San Francisco very picturesque. We visited China Town, Sausalito, Muir woods, a reserve for the famous California redwood tree. The trees are thousands of

years old, huge and stately. We then visited the Charles Krug winery in the Napa Valley and after a tour of the winery we sampled California wines and returned to our hotel convinced we were wine connoisseurs.

One morning was spent touring the University of Berkeley Campus, which seemed strangely quiet after all the student activity of the past years. Our host was Dr. Julian Michel. There each of spoke to members of staff according to our specific interests.

From June 27 — July 1 we were in Los Angeles. Perhaps the halo of glamour which surrounds Los Angeles did not prepare us for what to me, seemed an enormous sprawling characterless city. The smog did not help to make it any more attractive. We visited the Los Angeles Public Library; the Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Universal Studios, Hollywood and Walt Disney land

We departed for the Grand Canyon on July 1st and stayed just one day. All members of the group were in raptures over this magnificent natural wonder. We spent hours just staring at the vast rock formation cut by the Colorado river through the Arizona plateau.

From July 2 - 6 we visited New Orleans. For me New Orleans was an extremely fascinating city. Our hotel was on the edge of the French Quarter, the outstanding New Orleans attraction. We were told that the straight, narrow streets, the quaint architecture are much the same as they were toward the close of the French and Spanish domination in the late eighteenth century. The main appeal of the French Quarter is its architecture which seems to be a mixture of early French and Spanish. The striking characteristics are the balconies with their exquisite wrought-iron railings and graceful fan windows. Stark, even ugly doors to the streets, open to reveal cool flagstoned courtyards planted with shrubs and flowers.

New Orleans is well known for its traditional jazz. The group spent many hours at the Preservation Hall listening to and joining in with gusto as the musicians belted out their music with warmth and enthusiasm. A most remarkable feature is that most of the musicians were men who seemed to be over 70 years old.

After 4 days in New Orleans we arrived in New York to attend the American Library Association Conference from July

6 - 12. The attendance at the conference was so large that very often we were unable to find seats in sessions. However, it was a very good opportunity to rap with fellow librarians, listen to the various speakers and sit in on discussion sessions where librarians tackle their problems. We found the exhibitions very informative.

While in New York I visited the Schomburg collection of the New York Public Libraries. The Schomburg has the largest collection of documents relating to the history, literature and art of the peoples of African descent. This library though badly in need of new premises is filling a great need in the American society. Claude McKay's manuscripts were on display the day I visited.

After New York we proceeded to Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Springfield, Ohio and Washington in the order listed. I will not detail the visit in each of these cities but will highlight areas which were remarkable.

In Boston we visited the Harvard University's Widener Library and walked the historic Freedom Trail. Then we proceeded to Buffalo where we were met by volunteers and taken to beautiful Niagara Falls. We crossed to the Canadian side, and so had a chance of viewing the falls from both borders.

Our visit to Springfield, Illinois was very well organised. We visited the State Library, the restored state capital, Lincoln's home and tomb. This was one city in which we saw something of farm life in the United States. We were invited to a farm picnic and lunched at a farmer's house.

Columbus, Ohio was the highpoint of the trip for many of us who were interested in the computerized library systems. Eversince our lectures in Pittsburgh and our introduction to the computer terminals at other libraries visited along the route we were anxious to see the Ohio College Library Centre. The O.C.L.C. was incorporated in 1967 for the purpose of increasing the availability of library resources for use in educational and research programmes of Ohio Colleges and Universities, and to reduce the cost to each student.

As a first step the centre has implemented an on-line shared cataloguing system with a resultant union catalogue function, operating from a computer base. From records in this data base,

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O.C.L.C. produces catalogue cards for libraries as the librarians request them through C. R. T. terminals connected to the computer by multiple line; multiple party, synchronous transmission telephone net work. A C.R.T. terminal in appearance a combination of a television screen and a typewriter. Catalogue cards are tailored to the specific requirements of individual libraries and are supplied in packs assorted for filing in catalogues. The library can also alter a particular entry if necessary as it is displayed on the screen.

This on-line cataloguing system is one of the highlights in library development in the United States. Many libraries are

Our final stop was Washington, D.C. where we visited the Library of Congress National Library of Agriculture and the National Library of Medicine. At L.C. we were welcomed by Mrs. Jean Allaway. The staff of the Library of Congress were our hosts at a luncheon at the library. We spent a day at this library and those of us who were interested in book and documents preservation were taken on a demonstration tour of that section another day.

Washington was also the place where we met representatives from one sponsor — The Department of State and our Project Organiser. One morning was spent in discussions. We had a chance to express our views.

## REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING COURSE IN INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS, KATOWICE, POLAND, 4-24 AUGUST 1974.

by G.K. Chan

This training course was organised by Unesco in collaboration with the Polish Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the Polish National Centre for Scientific, Technical and Economic Information. It constituted part of the UNISIST programme and was to some extent experimental since it was the first such international course to be held within the UNISIST framework. It was therefore hoped that it would provide information which would be useful for the organisers and teachers of future courses which UNISIST intends to offer and also pointers as to the value of such courses. However, the major purpose of the course was to provide an introduction to the subject for teachers of librarianship from developing countries sufficient for them to be able to organise similar courses in their own countries.

There were nineteen participants on the course, of whom twelve including myself were from developing countries in Latin America, the Far East, and Africa. The other seven participants were from European countries. The principal teacher was Professor F.W. Lancaster of the University of Illinois. He was assisted by Madame N. Warnet of the Information medicale automatisée de l'INSERM, Paris. In addition, an observer from FID was present for the final week of the course. The course was conducted in English.

Broadly speaking the course was principally concerned with post-coordinate information retrieval systems and especially computer-based systems. Areas given major attention were: vocabulary control for information retrieval, indexing techniques and policies, types and characteristics of machine-readable data bases and of scientific and technical information centres in the United States and Europe, methods of searching machine-readable data bases using either controlled vocabularies or natural language, and the evaluation of information retrieval systems. Practical exercises were performed in the saurus construction, indexing using a controlled vocabulary (Medical Subject Headings), search strategy formulation using both Medical Subject Headings and natural language, and simulated on-line searching

contd. on 27



Mr. Graham Chan (extreme left) with International Training Course group in Katowice, Poland.

now participating in the system and while none report that there has been a cut in operational costs, yet it does make for greater efficiency and gets books from the publishers to the shelves at a much faster rate. O.C.L.C. is now thinking in terms of going international.

Another remarkable library development in Ohio was the computerized Randriever system used by the Ohio State University Health Science Library. This library is closed access and the system eliminates fetching, since conveyor belts bring the books to the circulation desk. Only the computer workmen can enter the stack area. If there is a breakdown in the system, only they can fetch the books, which I believe is a handicap.

And so the tour gave us an insight into the American Library system with each of us able to pursue his or her particular interest. We returned to our respective countries enthused and full of new ideas ready for implementation.

The hospitality of the Americans destroyed many preconceived notions and left us with memories of warmth and tales of a colourful history. We enjoyed the sightseeing. I for one was impressed with the extent to which Americans exploited and were very proud of this very rich past. This was particularly noticeable in such places as historic Boston, Springfield - the home of Abraham Lincoln, New Orleans and the nation's Capital.

But it is good to be home.

## TOURISM IS MAKING FRIENDS

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# THE YEAR WITH THE SCHOOLS SECTION

By Sister Tarcissia

Chairman Schools Section.

The first year of life of the Schools Section has come to a close. The infant has waxed strong despite some setbacks and obstacles. Some of our members attended library school this year. Three earned the Diploma and have returned to work; three others are still in the undergraduate programme. Communication has been a problem. No two phones seemed to be operating at the same time when they were needed and mail seemed to be unusually slow. Our Newsletter was interrupted one term because there was no ink for mimeograph machines available. However, those difficulties seem to be behind us.

There were a number of changes among the officers. Mrs. Bennett of the Library School left and was replaced by Mrs. Amy Robertson. Mrs. Giesbrecht, our first secretary returned to Canada, and was replaced by Miss Carole Gooden. Mrs. Gemlyn Williams volunteered to fill out as the representative of Junior Secondary Schools.

During the year we had two stimulating meetings. The first was a training day in April held at Immaculate. Mrs. Bennett discussed the school library as a learning centre. As an extra special touch, she brought along a tape recording of an Amerindian folk tale from Guyana. Then Mrs. McLaughlin led a fruitful discussion on standards for school libraries. Miss Carole Gooden did a workshop on Visual Aids and Mr. Lawrence of Tapes, Glues and Adhesives had a display of materials and answered questions.

The November meeting was a mini-celebration of our first anniversary. Miss Gooden was the hostess at St. Andrew Technical library and very thoughtfully even had a cake! Mrs. Mayne from Jamaica College was our guest speaker and explained how she would like the school library to function in support of her work as an English Teacher. Then she talked about books and children's reading in her English programme. Mr. Cardoza of Novelty Trading Co. loaned a number of books for a display and provided a selection of publisher's catalogues.

Those librarians present who had celebrated JLA Week reported on their activities. An interesting array of activities were listed. Two schools had money making activities to get some new books for their libraries. One had a mini-fair; the other, movies and sold ice-cream and pudding at noon time during the week. Two schools did part of the assembly - starting off with a prayer service and ending with, in one case a Book Parade and in the other with a mime of the DDC classification scheme. Two others reported plans that were made but had to be deferred until later because of conflicts with other school activities. All agreed that it would be a good idea to have something similar every year. At this meeting there were a number of teacher-librarians from schools in the area.

Our aim for this year was education. We have learned from our experience that we have much to share and we have learned from one another. We have built up among ourselves a store of knowledge upon which we can draw. We think it would be a useful project to start compiling a handbook for school librarians similar to Mary Peacock Douglas: *HANDBOOK FOR TEACHER-LIBRARIANS* but based upon our needs.

**International Training Course** *contd.*  
of a machine-readable data base. Areas treated in less detail were: microform retrieval systems, problems of scientific journals, informal channels of scientific communication, automatic information systems, and education and training for information retrieval.

I was particularly impressed by the capabilities of on-line retrieval systems described during the course. The ease with which such systems can be used, the flexibility possible in search strategy formulation, and their rapid response seem to me to make them more attractive than off-line systems for a country such as Jamaica which has good telecommunications links with the United States and Europe capable of carrying computer data but where the print-outs from off-line searches conducted in the United States or Europe may take a long time to arrive and where experience and expertise in search strategy formulation are likely to be rare. Similarly, subscription to on-line systems is likely to be preferable to buying of tapes for in-house processing in Jamaica, again because of postal delays, lack

of trained, experienced personnel, and also perhaps lack of adequate computer facilities. However, since on-line systems use telephone lines the major stumbling blocks in Jamaica might prove to be the inadequacy of the domestic telephone service and the unreliable electricity supply.

Lectures, films, slides, group discussions, and samples of pertinent documents, forms, print-outs, etc. were used to present the subject matter and in addition participants were invited to give short presentations on the activities of their institutions and/or the situation in their respective countries as regards libraries and scientific information services. It was interesting to find that many of the participants faced the same kinds of difficulties in trying to expand and modernize library and information services in their countries and in trying to make use of new techniques and services such as were being described during the course. Major problems which seemed to be common to many of the countries represented were: inadequate funds, shortage of trained librarians related to low status of librarians, outmoded attitudes and ignorance of new techniques on the part of those in senior positions, and import and foreign exchange restrictions.

One omission from the course which I think would have been useful was an elementary treatment of computer basics coupled with a visit to a modern, large-scale computer laboratory. It was largely assumed from the start that the participants would know what magnetic tape, core storage, programmes, etc. mean but this was not always the case. Partly related to this, I also think it would have been preferable to have held the course somewhere where such facilities are readily available and compatible with the systems being described during the course. It had been intended to provide a MEDLINE demonstration by connecting a terminal in Poland to the MEDLINE centre in Paris but no compatible terminal was available in Poland. In fact, when some of the participants expressed a desire simply to see a computer terminal, it was discovered that there are no terminals at all in Katowice. The problem of compatibility also prevented the showing of a videotape of the MEDLINE system; again, the videotape equipment available in Poland was not compatible with the videotape made in the United States.

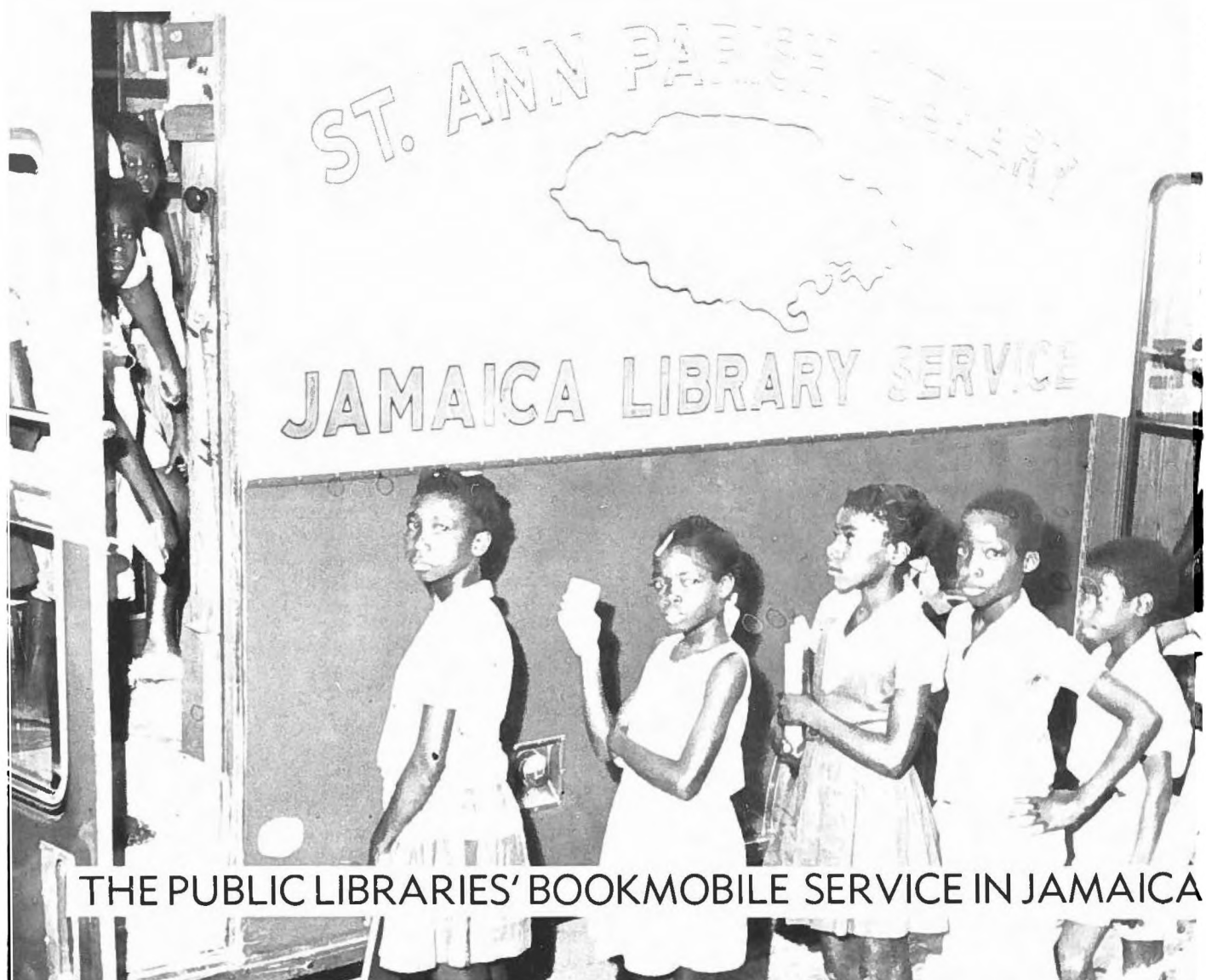
For me the major benefits of the course  
*contd. on page 28*

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Junior readers waiting their turn to borrow books from the St. Ann Bookmobile.

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES' BOOKMOBILE SERVICE IN JAMAICA

### International Training

#### Course *contd.*

were that my knowledge of the subject was refreshed, extended, and updated and that although teaching methods were not directly discussed I learned a great deal about them from the methods used by Professor Lancaster and Madame Warnet.

*by: Gloria Allen,*

A Bookmobile programme was introduced by the Jamaica Library Service in 1958 to assist with the rapid expansion of the island's Library Service. It was immediately recognised that a service of this nature would prove advantageous in many respects and would provide Library Services over a wide area within a short time, be a gauge for the establishment of Branch Libraries and at the same time improve the existing service in some areas.

The Bookmobile Service was first inaugurated in Kingston in 1958 through the provision of a unit to serve the urban area. This was an interim measure as it was not immediately possible to establish Branch Libraries in all the densely populated areas of Kingston & St. Andrew. To date four (4) Branch Libraries have developed from bookmobile stops leaving the Bookmobile unit to service sixteen (16) other areas. This Service was acquired through public funds but with the tremendous support and the need for expansion to other areas, a second vehicle was acquired in 1968, by the Parish Library Committee.

In 1957 the Jamaica Library Service

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examined the need to extend the Bookmobile Service to the rural parishes. The rural Bookmobile programme was aimed at establishing a service in each Parish for the purpose of widening the coverage of the public library service while at the same time improving the present service offered in the small towns and villages.

At present some rural areas of Jamaica are served by part-time Book Centres with small static collections, manned by untrained volunteers and situated very often in locations not accessible to the entire village community. The bookmobile programme was thoroughly examined and officially accepted by Government as the most economical and effective way to develop the Public Library Service, in rural Jamaica.

The first rural Bookmobile was brought in 1964 and assigned to the parish of St. Ann. This proved so satisfactory that the Jamaica Library Service included in its Five Year Development Plan 1968-1973, the proposal for the provision of this service in 11 parishes. Although the programme proposed in 1968-1973 has not been fully realized four more units are now in operation in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Trelawny and Clarendon.

## FINANCE

The financing of the Bookmobile Service is the joint effort of the Parish Library Committee and the Jamaican Library Board. The Board, through a grant from Central Government:—

- (a) purchases new Bookmobile units.
- (b) provides the entire bookstock including periodicals.
- (c) maintains and rebinds the bookstock.
- (d) provides certain types of stationery and equipment used on the vehicle.

The Parish Library Committee through a grant from the individual Parish Councils:—

- (a) provides the salaries for the staff to operate these services.
- (b) meets the cost of maintaining the units.
- (c) provides funds for the upkeep of the vehicle — viz: Insurance, gasoline, oil, servicing and repairs.

- (d) provides uniforms for the Driver/Book Attendants.

The cost of Bookmobile units has increased rapidly over a short period. The first unit, capable of carrying a stock of 4,000 books and assigned to the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library was purchased at a cost of \$12,000.00. The second vehicle, a smaller unit carrying a stock of 2,000 was acquired in 1968 at a cost of \$10,000.00. The cost of the St. Ann Parish Library's vehicle which also carries a stock of 2,000 was purchased in 1964 at a cost of \$8,000.00. The prices have now escalated as in 1972 the cost of the Bookmobile units was \$16,000 and in 1974 approximately \$19,000.00. The present indication is that in 1975 the cost will be \$27,000.00.

The St. Elizabeth Parish Library's Bookmobile was acquired in a very special way through a donation by Alpart (Alumina Partners of Jamaica). The Parish Library Committee decided to acquire a Bookmobile as a fitting commemoration of the Jamaica Library Service's 21st Anniversary Celebrations in 1969. The Committee felt that this would improve the quality of the service rendered to the over 3,000 postal readers who represented 43% of the Parish Library's membership.

Alpart displayed special interest in the project and assured the Parish Library Committee that it would make a donation towards the cost of the unit. The Company then honoured its promise and provided the full cost of the Bookmobile and suggested that the local donation of \$4,000 should be used to purchase additional books for the unit.

## PREPARATION FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE SERVICE

A great deal of planning is needed before the unit is put into operation. The Library carries through preliminary feasibility studies to ascertain the needs of the Parish and the justification for Bookmobile stops. Areas in which there is a concentration of Postal readers would be included. Requests from communities are taken into consideration as well as the replacement of some book centres and the provision of a service to areas not yet served by a library.

The proposed list of areas are grouped into routes and it is important that the stops on each route follow a particular direction to avoid loss of time and additional mileage.

A Bookmobile Sub-Committee is usually established comprising persons who have knowledge of the areas. Trial runs on all routes are also done to prepare the schedule with details of mileage, travelling time and duration of stop. The frequency of visits is usually fortnightly. Trials runs are also important in order to determine the location of stops and the most convenient parking areas. All these preparations are climaxed by an Official Launching function prior to the commencement of the service.

## STAFFING

For the proper supervision of the Service a Bookmobile Librarian is appointed to give close attention to the operation of an efficient service. It is important to keep in close contact with the needs of each area, satisfy requests promptly and deal with any queries. Members of staff are allotted routes. At least three members of staff including a Driver/Book Attendant are on the unit for each visit.

There are numerous duties to be done similar to those at the Parish Library. These include charging and discharging the compilation of statistics, shelving, stock editing, writing of overdue notices, reports, special request searches and the important reader's advisory work. Many of these duties are, however, done off the unit.

In addition, the Driver/Book Attendant keeps a log book to record the mileage, gas consumption and stops visited daily. All routes have log books and in these are noted details of the response to the visits, new readers added, requests received and problems.

## THE BOOKMOBILE UNIT

The Bookmobiles are specially ordered from Gerstenslager Company of Ohio, U.S.A. The unit is equipped with shelves ordered to specification, an issue counter and two passengers' seats. Except for the larger unit of the Kingston and St. Andrew Parish Library the dimensions of all units are:—

Height — 10 ft. 6 ins.  
Length — 22 ft.  
Width — 8 ft.

The Bookmobiles attached to the Parish Libraries are red and white in order to differentiate them from the green ones of the Schools Library Service.

## THE BOOKSTOCK

The stock includes informational, educational and recreational material.

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There is a Children's Collection and a special collection for teenages and an Adult Collection of fiction and non-fiction books. A quick-reference collection is available and a small Periodicals collection. Through a request system, books which are not available from the Bookmobile stock may be obtained from any branch of the Jamaica Library Service.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKMOBILE SERVICES IN SIX PARISHES

Below is a chart showing the development of the Bookmobile Services in six (6) parishes. The tremendous success of the programme can be observed from the statistical returns of April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974.

Parish	Year Inauguration of Service	No. of Route	No. of Stops	Circulating Stock	Membership	Issues
Kingston & St. Andrew	1958 and 1968	—	16	15,417	22,847	52,337
St. Ann	1964	9	52	7,156	7,870	42,318
St. Elizabeth	1972	7	39	4,824	4,006	24,287
Trelawny	1972	8	32	4,500	3,153	26,463
Clarendon	1973	10	55	8,721	7,808	86,596

Bringing books and people together by means of a Bookmobile Service has been the most dramatic of all commonly used types of Library Service in Jamaica. Tremendous strides have been made and this programme has achieved success in providing library facilities to some of our most remote villages. These units can be found travelling over lonely, sometimes almost impassable country roads as well as over fairly good roads in small towns.

After sixteen years of operating a Bookmobile Service it has proved advantageous in many respects including:

- (1) setting the stage for more permanent services before moving on to other areas of need.
- (2) improving the existing services in remote areas and
- (3) bringing a personalized service to a wider section of communities in rural areas. This personalized service of bringing books to the door-steps of our people has brought library staff in contact with a wide cross section of the communities served.

Our readers are mostly charming, but naturally some are hard to please. There is however, a constant programme of staff

training to provide courteous and knowledgeable staff who will be able to understand and cope with the readers. The appreciation shown by most readers compensates for the late evenings and the bad terrain. It is therefore hoped that this service will eventually be a part of every Parish Service and so help the reading needs of every reader in every community. This is the ultimate aim of the Jamaica Library Service.

## PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT

by E.C.V. Corbett,  
President-Elect of the British  
Library Association.

*Prepared for the professional meeting of the Jamaica Library Association on the 24th November, 1974.*

I have given considerable thought to the choice of subject on which to address you this evening and in making this choice I found myself guided by three principles:

- (1) It should be a subject of concern to an audience which I suspect is composed of librarians working in many different types of libraries and may also possibly include some non-librarians. This ruled out discussion of a purely public library topic with which field, as a public librarian, I am naturally most familiar;
- (2) that it should be a subject with which I have an intimate first-hand acquaintanceship; and
- (3) that it should have some present or possibly future relevance to the Jamaica Library Service.

With these three factors in mind, therefore, I decided to talk to you about Public Lending Right, the campaign in Britain and its progress to-date. Logically a PLR, if introduced, should relate to the books in all kinds of libraries and on that account will, I hope, be of some interest to all of you. My own qualifications are that I was the representative of the Association of Municipal Corporations which discussed such a Right with the responsible government Minister in 1970. I served in a similar capacity for the whole year's round of meetings which occupied the Working Party set up in 1971 to advise the Minister whether the Copyright Act, 1956 could be amended to include for the provision of PLR, and have also been a member of the TIG discussing the matter once again, with different terms of reference, during the current year. As to the third factor, i.e., the relevance of the subject to Jamaica, I think that any successful introduction of a PLR in Britain could influence public opinion on this side of the Atlantic. The principle of PLR is

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gaining a significant acceptance and since its creation in Denmark, as far back as 1946, it has been introduced into Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, West Germany, Australia and New Zealand, and it may well snowball and become a common practice.

Firstly then, what is a PLR? To use the sub-title of a small book published in 1971, and edited by Richard Findlater, PLR is succinctly defined as "a matter of justice". The theory is that, although an author receives a royalty of 10% upwards, according to his ability to negotiate terms with his publisher on every copy of the book sold, when a library (usually referred to as a public library) buys a copy of that book and circulates it, the author gets no further reward. The inference is that if the book is lent to x number of people, then this has deprived the author of some fraction of x sales which would otherwise have accrued. It is the very success of the public library service since the post-war period — a success which has brought with it the closure of practically every commercial library in the country — which has led to a very strong campaign by authors, and their friends of the press, to agitate for a PLR or a fee which would accrue to the authors every time one of their books was borrowed. After all, when libraries issue over 650,000,000 books per year — it is a very attractive carrot to dangle before authors, that 650 million multiplied by just one penny represents a very considerable sum of money which could be made available for distribution if only an Act of Parliament to this effect were on the statute book. At this stage I do not intend to go into the arguments of those who dispute the authors' theory, except to say that librarians do not accept the thesis that in general library borrowing detracts from book buying; indeed many examples could be produced to prove the contrary; again, were it not for the public library, many books would simply not be published as they rely almost entirely on public library sales; and thirdly librarians think it is very dangerous to accept the underlying principle that if a buyer purchases an object outright, he cannot thereafter do with it whatever he may choose, without a further payment to the originators.

Before proceeding to outline the history of PLR in Britain, or what I would call the 'Saga of PLR', it is worth mentioning that the movement derives much impetus from the success of the Performing Rights



The interior of a Bookmobile unit.

Society, which was formed in Britain in 1914, after having witnessed the success of similar societies in other European countries. The right exercised by this society produces a considerable income for composers in all instances where their work is publicly performed, e.g., broadcasting, concerts, dance halls, cinemas, etc. In the words of Michael Freegard, general manager of the PRS, this society and others elsewhere are non-profit-making organisations, virtually the whole of their collections being distributed among the copyright-owners, less the administrative expenses of around 10%. He goes on to say that "in this manner, simple in theory, though exceedingly complex in practice, what was once a seemingly insuperable problem has been satisfactorily solved. The composer gains the livelihood which was denied to his gifted predecessors, some of whom, like Mozart, had lived and died in abject poverty while their immensely successful works were sung and played all over the world."

With such a stirring example before them, is it suprising that the authors, seeing themselves as poverty-stricken Mozarts, have taken performing rights an established precedent for PLR, disregarding that the former applies to public performances, while their cause relates to reading

in private?

Well, the battle for PLR in Britain has now been going on for 23 years, for it was as far back as 1951 that John Brophy first ventilated the germ of the principle and strangely enough found support from an unsuspected quarter when Eric Leyland, former librarian of the Walthamstow public library, and by 1951 established as a reasonably successful author, particularly of children's books, contributed an article to *Smith's Trade Circular* of 3rd February. In this, he suggested that circulating libraries might be charged ½d. every time a book was borrowed and that the proceeds should go to the author. Brophy seized upon this idea, translated it from the commercial library to the public library and doubled the suggested fee to 1d. per issue, thus giving birth to the slogan 'Brophy's penny'.

Brophy pursued the idea energetically and was successful in persuading the Society of Authors to take up the campaign. This met with no little success as far as press publicity was concerned and indeed, throughout the long years of campaigning, the authors have had terrific press support, most notably from Lord Goodman, Chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors Association and incidentally

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a former Chairman of the Arts Council. Success of a tangible nature however was not forthcoming. Presumably the authors continued to starve in their garrets but nevertheless the number of new books published still continued to increase significantly and some of the more successful authors were able to buy villas in Spain, Majorca, the South of France, and even in the West Indies — paradise itself!

For some reason I find hard to understand, the authors had expectations that when the Roberts Committee Report on the structure of the Public Library Service in England and Wales was published in 1959, there would be at least some crumb of comfort in it for them. In its absence, there was once more much publicity about the struggling author reduced to penury by the public libraries which were at that time issuing 400,000,000 books a year, while the author had nothing other than his 10% royalty and had to wait for more till the library bought a copy to replace the worn-out original which, at a minimum, was estimated to last for 100 issues and, by some of the more optimistic protagonists, for as many as 200 issues.

If the Roberts Committee Report did nothing else, it rekindled the flames, and mantle of propagandist-in-chief fell upon the worthy shoulders of the late Sir Alan Herbert, an author himself, a man skilled in political debate, aided by an abundance of wit. It was Sir Alan who made great play of the parallel with the Public Performing Right and by July 1960 he had introduced a Bill into Parliament to amend the Copyright Act but it was abandoned because, while foreign writers would have benefitted from their books in our libraries, there would have been no 'quid pro quo' in the absence of international acceptances of the principal of PLR. Nothing daunted, Sir Alan was soon back again with another Bill, this time as an amendment of the PLA, 1892, which would have given public libraries an option to make a charge to the borrower. Opinion was however not by that time favourable to the cause and the Bill was lost. Nevertheless Herbert still pursued the cause with the utmost vigour and during 1961 he had rallied at least 140 MP's to his side but to no real effect, due in no small measure to the continued opposition of librarians and local authority associations who, concluding that the fees would ultimately come from library funds, made great play with showing the devastating effect this

would have on book buying — that from the authors' point of view the suggestion of PLR was self-defeating.

Not missing a trick, Herbert responded to this challenge with a pamphlet, "Libraries: free for all?". Supporting the public library plea of its own poverty, he suggested a charge of 7s. 6d. (37½ n.p.) per registered reader and then, in the hope of wooing the librarians to his side, suggested that part of this should go to library funds to improve services and librarians' salaries, and the remainder to the authors, but the bait wasn't swallowed, or even given a cursory glance for that matter.

The next landmark was the introduction of the Public Librarians and Museums Bill, 1964, which for the first time legalised certain library charges. Again, to the dismay of the authors, the charges didn't include PLR and 'why should they have done?' you might ask! However, certain MP's thought otherwise and sought to have the Bill amended. 600 MP's were canvassed by the Society of Authors but still they failed to carry the day, though one could detect in the debates a growing sympathy for their cause. Sir Alan subsequently retired from active prosecution of the case but by February 1965, Miss Jennie Lee was appointed as Minister with special responsibility for the Arts within the new Labour government. She was known for her considerable and genuine interest in the arts and had no little influence in Cabinet circles.

Early in that year the government issued a White Paper: "A policy for the Arts, the first steps." This drew attention to the suggestions previously made to support creative writing and also to the Scandinavian PLR scheme and its promised government consultation with interested parties. Thus we arrived for the first time at an expression of government sympathy. The Library Association refrained from joining in the discussions on the grounds that it was the authorities providing the funds for library services who were concerned and not the librarians, as well as for other reasons, but the other parties met and presented reports to the Minister. The proposals may have then died a natural death through any likelihood of agreement, and the reports may have mouldered away in the archives, but once more the Press came to the rescue with an article in 'The Times', followed by questions in the House which resulted in the minister calling the interested parties together. This time the

Library Association participated at a meeting held in February 1970. The minister concluded that the gulf on PLR was too wide to be bridged but she was prepared to consider further whether substantially larger funds might be provided for the support of writers, without prejudice to the form that such support might take.

Thus the stage was reached when there were reasonable chances of a fund being established from government funds which could be used in a positive way to encourage authors but this was very far from the statutory PLR which the authors were campaigning for. Unfortunately perhaps in retrospect, the Labour government was displaced by the Conservatives and Jennie Lee's type of solution, which I feel sure would have recommended itself to the Library Association, was stillborn.

However, the battle was by no means over; indeed with Lord Eccles in his role of Paymaster-General with responsibility for the Arts, the pace quickened and in March 1971 he set up a Working Party charged specifically with the following terms of reference: "To consider how an amendment to the Copyright Act, 1956, which added lending to the public to the acts restricted by copyright, might be implemented. The Working Party are not required to recommend particular courses of action, but to consider what form the amendment to the Act might take, to define possible methods by which it could be implemented and to set forth and compare their detailed implications".

This was a bold move, for it expressly ruled out any of the discussions about the principle of a PLR which, from the authors' point of view, had bedevilled all previous discussions, and undoubtedly it cut the ground from under the feet of the opposing faction composed of the Library Association and the local authority associations. However, it also omitted any reference as to how the scheme might be financed and thereby once more aroused the opposing forces to think that perhaps it would be the library authorities which would be called upon to pay, thereby reducing the individual library book-funds.

The composition of the Working Party included all interested bodies including the Publishers' Association, the Library Association, Booksellers' Association, Society of Authors, the Local Authority Associations, the Arts Council, the British Copyright Council, the Department of

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Trade and Industry and the Department of Education and Science. In its later stages the Working Party were adroitly led and brought to conclusions by Harry Hookway of the DES, now Director-General of the British Library.

As a member of this Working Party, one felt that for the first time a serious effect was being made by all concerned, whether for or against PLR, to examine most carefully exactly what it might involve and to whom it might apply. The authors had hitherto lacked skill in devising any scheme which was workable and through lack of an agreed policy had been unable to produce any scheme which would stand up to close scrutiny. Time is too short to go into the unanimous conclusions of the subsequent report in any detail but certain of these must be brought out for they show just how involved are the many issues contained in consideration of PLR if any kind fairness to authors is to result.

Firstly the Working Party, in their examination of the meaning of "lending to the public", decided that the terms 'lending' applied not only to copyright works lent for home-reading but also to books used on the premises for reference purposes. Secondly, in examining the word 'public', the Working Party were unable to discover any ground in logic for excluding from the scope of the Right any category of library, since all provide facilities for multiple use without ownership, either for a section of the public or for the public at large. Thus not only public (rate supported) libraries, but university libraries, college libraries, school libraries, national libraries, libraries of government institutions, commercial and subscription libraries, libraries of firms and professional and institutional libraries, were all seen to be within the 'orbit' of a PLR.

The Working Party also discussed the types of material to which a PLR should apply and concluded it should include:—

- Books and pamphlets by single authors
- Translations
- Books and pamphlets by more than one author, and composite works such as anthologies and encyclopaedias
- Periodical publications
- Printed music
- Sound recordings
- Cinematograph material
- Artistic works.

Referring back to the defeat of A.P. Herbert's Bill of July 1960, on the grounds that British authors would be at a disadvantage in respect of sales of their works abroad in view of the absence of reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries, it is interesting to note that the Working Party made it quite clear that an amendment to the Copyright Act, as proposed, would automatically involve payment to foreign authors in spite of the lack of reciprocal arrangements except for West Germany, where the working details still have to be filled in.

In respect of the method of payment to authors, the report categorically stated that "under British conditions, it would not be practicable to collect the statistical information necessary for the satisfactory operation of a public lending right scheme based on loans; and the same is true of another possible basis — namely library 'stocks'. It went on to say that one way of expressing the right in money terms would be to place a value upon the book at the point of sale, i.e., to add to the selling price of a book on additional charge to be paid on each copy by any purchasing library; this was called a surcharge systems. A second method suggested was the 'blanket licensing system', which can briefly be expressed as a payment to a common fund by each library, based on the size of its book-fund and the total sum it was decided should be raised each year for distribution to authors.

Most of the remainder of the report outlined the various difficulties involved in the collection and distribution of the funds:— the problems of including non-book material; establishing an organisation for the collection and distribution of the funds; and administrative costs which under one possible system amounted to £750,000 and under another to £500,000. If the income raised were only £1,000,000, these costs would represent respectively 75% and 50% of that total, though as they would remain static, they appeared much more respectable if the income anticipated could be estimated at £4,000,000, when the respective percentages would fall to 18.75 and 12.5 — still formidable figures however!

The final report was submitted to Lord Eccles in April 1972 and an ominous silence reigned in 38, Belgrave Square, where he had his offices. Perhaps the inertia was occasioned by the shock which the report must have carried with it, when

the true realisation of the complexities of amending the Copyright Act, as proposed in the terms of reference, were brought home to the Minister. Well over a year elapsed and Lord Eccles, perhaps thankfully, displaced by the young St. John Stevas. This was a sign for the authors to rally to the cause again and internal squabbles within the Society of Authors led to the formation of a splinter group, calling themselves the Writers' Action Group and headed by the redoubtable Brigit Brophy, daughter of the originator of Brophy's penny, and Maureen Duffy, quieter but dogged, securing the predominant roles. In particular this group was opposed to the acceptance of a PLR based on purchases, as it would benefit only the authors of newly published works. They appreciated that a PLR based on total library stocks would be impossible, as would a count of all the loans from every public library. On the other hand, supported by the assistance of a data processing firm and by statisticians, they maintained that a satisfactory method based on loans could be evolved by taking a certain number of library service points as a sample, as a basis for the establishment of a formula of loans per registered author which could then be applied to the grand total of public library issues.

Alas for St. John Stevas, the election of February 1974, removed him and the Tories from office, though he has since stated that in the mere three months he had at his disposal he had a draft Bill ready, leaving the issue of purchase or loan basis open for later discussion.

The new Minister, Mr. Hugh Jenkins, was no sooner appointed than he was off the mark, declaring his positive intention to introduce PLR and moreover he publicly stated that he would bring in a Bill before the end of 1974. Like his two immediate predecessors, Hugh Jenkins was giving opponents of PLR no opportunity to oppose the principles of PLR. He started off assuming that the principles had already been agreed by parliamentarians and indeed, judging by the views known to have been expressed, this is so. Moreover, he specifically confined any application of PLR to public (rate-supported) and national libraries, though the door was left open to including other libraries at a later date. Obviously impressed by the arguments that whatever method was to be chosen, i.e., purchases or loans, could be

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best processed by computer, he set up a Technical Investigation Group to consider the problems involved, whether loan sampling was feasible and reasonably fair, and what the likely administrative costs were to be. As the same time, it was understood that libraries were to be paid for the routine tasks which would eventually have to be carried out by them and that the fund itself would be financed from the central government — two steps which obviously went a long way to allay the opposition!

This TIG has worked under great pressure to meet the Minister's timetable and a data-processing firm has been employed to investigate the technicalities of both purchase and loan systems. They have been assisted by government statisticians and representatives of the authors, local authority associations and the Library Association. The TIG is due to produce its final report in a few weeks time. The system proposed involves the use of a bar-code, representing the ISBN, in every book in the case of a purchase-based scheme, and in all books in the stock of the sample service points in a loan-based scheme. An electronic light pen would be employed to convert purchases or loans to cassette tape by reading the bar code. This would then be fed into a computer by the statutory body established to administer PLR. At the same time, both schemes are being costed. Meanwhile, many of the difficulties as revealed in the 1972 Working Party's report have been resolved, if that is the right word; 'brushed aside' would be more apt. It looks as if national libraries will be excluded, the Right extended only to single-author books and that any material other than a book or pamphlet will be ignored; at the same time, while it is recognised that no sample loan system will be without its margin of errors, it appears that the authors would be prepared to accept such scaling-down of the original proposals, for the sake of getting something on the Statue Book rather than nothing.

The present position therefore is that, providing the TIG can reasonably show that either or both a purchase-based or a loan-based system is feasible and not too expensive in its administration, and always providing that printers will be able to print a sensitized bar-code in a readily accessible part of the book, a PLR Bill will be presented to Parliament this year. Only recently, in the Queen's speech, a declaration to pass such legislation has been publicly declared. Never did the situation appear so rosy to the authors. Lord Goodman, writing a letter to the *Evening Standard* of November 8, begins as follows:—

"When it would seem the historic injustice of library borrowing is about to be remedied . . ." He goes on, "Enshrined will be the name of A.P. Herbert — a tireless warrior —

followed hot-foot by the bracketed Brophy and Duffy — without whom there would have been no real prospect of a royalty scheme. Hugh Jenkins will have brought great honours to himself and his forerunners . . ." With such paeans of praise is it likely that the leaders will falter at this stage?!

If TIG can satisfy the Minister and, perhaps even more important, the legal boys who have to draft the prospective Bill, librarians will have lost the battle they have waged for well over 20 years but, even if an Act becomes law, they will have the consolation of having achieved two very real victories. Firstly, the threat to library book-funds is removed by the promise of funding by the central government and secondly, any administrative costs in respect of work which will fall upon their shoulders will be paid for from the fund. Emasculated as the proposed scheme will be, the authors will readily accept it and look to the future to extend its scope to other types of library, to other classes of material and to a wider definition of authorship. How long will it be before other producers of articles used by the public at large are pressing their claims to a similar Right, etc.? Artists whose pictures are part of our picture loan collections; composers whose works are recorded on our gramophone records and cassettes; artists whose works are displayed in public museums and art galleries, etc.

Ominous though the situation appears, the Library Association is still not giving up the fight and at the meeting of the Council on November 1, the whole Council voted to pursue it. Their opposition is based on a number of factors:—

1. They consider that PLR introduces a new and quite unacceptable concept into English law, that the purchaser, having paid the purchase price of an article, that that article should then be subject to a further charge according to the use made of it.
2. That the PLR as envisaged will only be to the advantage of the best-seller author, whilst the author of the scholarly work involving years of research and the author of serious contributions to literature will get little or no reward because both purchasers and loans are relatively few. In fairness to the authors, it should be pointed out that they have an idea, and no more than an idea, that some formula would be devised to offset this situation.
3. That it is patently unfair to include only books in public libraries when copies of the very same titles will be borrowed from university, college, school libraries, etc., without coming within the scope of PLR.
4. That libraries are already assisting authors to a very considerable extent inasmuch as many of their books would fail to find a publisher if it were not for anticipated public library sales.

5. That the borrowing of books from a public library often encourages subsequent purchases. (Though this is probably true, I know of an example of someone who ordered a paperback copy of a book on the history of transport. Some three weeks later she came into the bookshop and the assistant was pleased to tell her that her order was available. Imagine her chagrin when the customer said she no longer wanted it. "I have been able to borrow a hardback copy from the public library and, having read it, I don't think it worth buying", she said.)
6. That it is folly to pretend that if it were not for public libraries, authors would sell more hardback copies of their books, particularly at current prices. Libraries are already the major purchasers of hardbound editions and these are deliberately price-inflated with the public library in mind.
7. That the scheme likely to be adopted completely ignores many of the pertinent factors advanced by the Working Party of 1971, set up to consider the possibility of amending the Copyright Act, 1956.
8. Whatever scheme is adopted, a considerable part of it will be wasted in administration. Perhaps this is inevitable with any scheme but at least there are methods of calculation other than the two being researched and more attention might be profitably given to them.
9. Finally, there are comparatively few authors who rely on writing books for a living or who are capable of the regular production of new books worthy of publication. The majority of authors are spare-time writers who write as much for self-expression, the very joy of writing, as for any monetary reward.

On the other hand, the Library Association has re-stated that it is not opposed to authors; on the contrary, public library sales benefit the majority to a large extent. There is no parallel between the proposed British scheme and the oft-quoted Scandinavian schemes which were introduced mainly to foster the production of books in the native languages and which schemes are largely designed with a view to foster writing in these languages and helping needy and deserving authors and their dependants. The Library Association would like to see an element such as this in any fund devised for British authors, and in general we would be ready to support the establishment of a fund by the central government as envisaged by Jennie Lee, to be administered by an independent body and to be used for the encouragement of literature and scholarship, and for needy authors, as distinct from one which encourages mass-production of work of slight literary merit.

I leave you with the question, "Could PLR come to Jamaica and would you support it?"



# SELECTED LIST OF SERIALS PUBLISHED IN JAMAICA

*Compiled by Audrey Chambers.*

This list excludes house journals, publications of government departments, (except those of statutory bodies), programmes, calendars and brochures.

TITLE	ADDRESS	FREQUENCY
African Studies Association of the West Indies Bulletin	ASAWI, P.O. Box 222, Kingston 7	Annual
Altimeter	HQ, Jamaica Defence Force, Up Park Camp, Kingston 5.	
Anti-Apartheid News	Council on Afro-Jamaican Affairs, c/o Dr. M.B. Abeng-Doonquah, 9, Retirement Road, Kingston 5.	
Archaeology - Jamaica	Archaeological Club of Jamaica, c/o D.W. Lee, P.O. Box 206, Mandeville.	Quarterly
Bank of Jamaica Bulletin	P.O. Box 631, Kingston.	Quarterly
Bank of Jamaica Monthly Review	P.O. Box 621, Kingston	Monthly
Beacon	Beacon Publishers, 26, St. James Street, Montego Bay.	2 p. Week
COMLA Newsetter	COMLA, Professional Centre, 2a, Ruthven Road, Kingston 10.	Quarterly
Cajanus	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Caribbean Challenge	Christian Literature Crusade, Inc., P.O. Box 186, Kingston.	11 issues p.a.
Caribbean Journal of Education	School of Education, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	2 p.a.
Caribbean Quarterly	Extra Mural Dept., U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Catholic Opinion	11, Duke Street, Kingston.	Weekly
Christian Reporter	113, Water Lane, Kingston	Monthly
Chung San News	Chung San News Ltd., 43, Matthews Lane, Kingston.	
Church Musician	Miss G. Swaby, c/o Bishop's Lodge, 8, Clieveden Avenue, Kingston 6.	Irregular
Church of England, Jamaica. Synod Journal	Secretary of the Synod, P.O. Box 15, Christiana, Manchester.	Annual

Church of God Challenger	Editor, 35a, Hope Road, Kingston 10.	Quarterly
Commonwealth Caribbean Financial Statistics (Regional Programme of Monetary Studies).	Institute of Social & Economic Research, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Daily Gleaner	Gleaner Co. Ltd., 7, North Street, Kingston.	Daily
Evening Light	United Pentecostal Church, 68, Wildman Street, Kingston.	
Family Planning News	National Family Planning Board 5, Sylvan Avenue, Kingston 5.	Monthly
Farmer	Jamaica Agricultural Society, 10, North Parade, Kingston.	Monthly
Farmlife	5, Sandy Park Avenue, Kingston 6.	Irregular
Focus on Jamaica	(Jamaica In-Bond Merchants Assoc.) Beacon Publishers, 26, St. James Street, Montego Bay.	2 p.a.
Geological Society of Jamaica Journal	Geologists' Association (Jamaica Group) Geology Dept., U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Annual
Investment Review	Pitfield, MacKay, Ross & Co., 9, King Street, Kingston.	Monthly
Jamaica and West Indian Review	Arawak Press, 20, Osbourne Road, Kingston 10.	
Jamaica Annual	Arawak Press, 20, Osbourne Road, Kingston 10.	Annual
Jamaica Architect	Jamaica Society of Architects, P.O. Box 208, Kingston 10.	Quarterly
Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Journal	Secretary, Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, 7, East Parade, Kingston.	Quarterly
Jamaica Churchman	Diocese of Jamaica, 2, Caledonia Avenue, Kingston 5.	Monthly
Jamaica Constabulary Force Magazine	Editorial Committee, Jamaica Constabulary Force Magazine, 103, Old Hope Road Kingston 6.	
Jamaica Daily News	Communications Corporation Ltd., 58, Half-Way-Tree Road, Kingston 10.	Daily
Jamaica Developers' Association Ltd. Journal	Jamaica Developers' Association, 38, Trafalgar Road, Kingston 10.	3 p.a.
Jamaican Geographical	c/o Dr. Brian Hudson Geography Dept., U.W.I., Kingston 7.	

Jamaica Industrial Development Corp. News Review	JIDC, 6, Winchester Road, Kingston 10.	Monthly
Jamaica Intercom	Gladys DePass, 20, Osbourne Road, Kingston 10.	2 p.a.
Jamaica Journal	Institute of Jamaica, 14-16, East Street, Kingston	Quarterly
Jamaica Law Journal	Jamaica Bar Association Co-operative Society Ltd., 11, Duke Street, Kingston.	
Jamaica Library Association Bulletin	Jamaica Library Association P.O. Box 58, Kingston 5.	Annual
Jamaica Moravian	P.O. Box 37, Christiana, Manchester	Quarterly
Jamaica Prices Commission Newsletter	Breezy Castle, Kingston.	Irregular
Jamaica Sugar Digest	Sugar Industry Authority, 21, Barbican Road, Kingston 6.	Quarterly
Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd. Directory	Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd., 47, Half-Way-Tree Road, Kingston 5.	Annual
Jamaica Trade Guide	Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, 7, East Parade, Kingston.	Annual
Jamaica Travel Talk	Jamaica Tourist Board, 78, Harbour Street, Kingston.	Monthly
Jamaica Weekly Gleaner	Gleaner Co. Ltd., 7, North Street, Kingston.	Weekly
Jamaican Geological Society Newsletter	c/o Geology Dept., U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Irregular
Jamaican Guide	Girl Guides Association of Jamaica, 2, Waterloo Road, Kingston 10.	2 per month
Jamaican Historical Review	Jamaican Historical Society, Institute of Jamaica, 14-16, East Street, Kingston.	Annual
Jamaican Historical Society Bulletin	Jamaican Historical Society, 14-16, East Street, Kingston.	Quarterly
Jamaican Manufacturer	Jamaica Manufacturers' Assoc., 85a, Duke Street, Kingston.	Quarterly
Jamaican Nurse	Secretary, Nurses Association of Jamaica, 72, Arnold Road, Kingston 5.	2 p.a.
Jamaican Shipper	Shipping Association of Jamaica, 161, Water Lane, Kingston.	Quarterly



Jamaican Standard	Bureau of Standards, 6 Winchester Road, Kingston 10.	
Journal of English Teachers	National Association of Teachers of English, c/o Ralph Boyce, School of Education, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Quarterly .
Light	JAMAL, 47b, South Camp Road, Kingston 4.	Monthly
Links	African Studies Association of the West Indies P.O. Box 222, Kingston 7.	
M <sup>2</sup> A	Mathematical Association of Jamaica, P.O. Box 354, Kingston 10.	Irregular
National Savings Review	National Savings Committee 15, Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5.	Quarterly
New Clarion	Jamaica Teachers Association, 97, Church Street, Kingston.	Irregular
New Nation	New Nation, 33, Grove Road, Kingston 10.	Weekly
New World	New World Group Ltd., P.O. Box 221, U.W.I. Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Pagoda	Pagoda Publications, 13, Lissant Road Kingston.	3 p.a.
Pan African Digest	Ms. Norma Hamilton, 15, Molyne's Road, Kingston 10.	2 per month
Peenie Wallie	Jamaica National Commission for UNESCO (and Cornwall College, Montego Bay) P.O. Box 202, Kingston 5.	
Pepperpot	Elsie Bowen, editor, P.O. Box 147, Kingston 8.	Annual
Police Mirror	Jamaica Constabulary Force, Public Relations Office, 1 Ruthven Road, Kingston 10.	
Public Opinion	Public Opinion, P.O. Box 115, Kingston	Weekly
Rasta Voice	2, Wildman Street, Kingston.	Irregular
Savacou	Savacou, P.O. Box 170, Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Savings News	National Savings Committee, 15, Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5.	Quarterly
Scouting in Jamaica - News and notes	2d, Camp Road, Kingston 5.	Irregular
Skywritings	Air Jamaica Ltd., 72, Harbour Street, Kingston.	3 p.a.

Social and Economic Studies	Institute of Social and Economic Research, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Quarterly
Socialism	Flat 4b, Aqueduct Flats, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Monthly
Sportslife	Mr. S. Burrowes, P.O. Box 80, Kingston 5.	Monthly
Star	Gleaner Co. Ltd., 7, North Street, Kingston.	6 per week
Stethoscope	U.W.I. Medical Students, c/o Dean's Office, Faculty of Medicine U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Irregular
Swing	Swing Pubs. Ltd., 102, East Street, Kingston.	Monthly
Tae Kwon Do	Tae Kwon Do School, Welcome Plaza, Kingston 6.	
Theologue	United Theological College of the West Indies, 7, Golding Avenue, Kingston 7.	Irregular
UDC News	Urban Development Corp. 40, Harbour Street, Kingston.	
United Congregation of Israelites Bulletin	92, Duke Street, Kingston	Monthly
Value	Education Focus Publishers, National Consumers' League, P.O. Box 175, Kingston 5.	Irregular
Visitor	Beacon Publishers, 26, St. James Street, Montego Bay.	Weekly
Voice (of Jamaica)	Voice, 94, Maxfield Avenue Kingston 6.	Weekly
War Cry	Salvation Army, North Parade, Kingston.	Monthly
West Indian Medical Journal	Dept. of Medicine, U.W.I., Kingston 7.	Quarterly
West Indian Sportsman	Mr. Alva Ramsay, 75, Church Street, Kingston.	Quarterly

# QUALIFIED LIBRARIANS

## ABBREVIATIONS:

Assist. Lib.	Assistant Librarian
Dip. Lib.	Diploma in Library Studies
GL/ IJ	General Library, Institute of Jamaica
ISER/ UWI	Institute of Social & Economical Research, University of the West Indies, Mona.
JLS	Jamaica Library Service
Lib.	Librarian
Lib. Asst.	Library Assistant
P.L.	Parish Library
U.W.I.	University of the West Indies Library, Mona, also used for the University, e.g. BA (UWI)
WIRL/ IJ	West Indies Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica.

### \* ALLEN, Gloria

ALA 1961 Senior Lib. Clarendon P.L. At JLS since 1962. Special interests: Reference and information work; work with young people, music, lib. work.

### \* ALLEYNE, Alvona

B.A. (English Hons. UWI) 1965, MLS (Columbia) 1967. Asst. Lib. UWI. Formerly at Music Library, Univ. of Sheffield. At UWI Library, Mona, since January 1972. Special interests: West Indian and bibliographical work.

### ALPHONSE, Hope

ALA 1964. Librarian, St. Andrew High School. JLS 1959-1964; Birmingham Univ. Lib. 1965-69; UWI Lib. 1970-72.

### BARNES, Claudia

Completed exam for ALA 1970. Senior Lib. Manchester P.L. JLS since 1964.

### BARNES, Sandra K.

B.A. (Toronto) 1961; BLS (Ottawa) 1964. Asst. Lib., UWI. Champlain High School, Ottawa, 1964-68. At UWI since 1969.

### \* BENNETT, Hazel E.

FLA 1963, M.S. (Southern Connecticut State College) 1966. Lecturer, Dept. of Library Studies, UWI since 1971. Teacher 1947-52. At JLS 1952-67; Deputy Director JLS 1957-67. Librarian/ Documentalist 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 and development" (MS Thesis, 1966); "Private subscription libraries in Jamaica before 1879" in Journal of Library History vol. 3 No. 3, July 1968; "British West Indies Libraries" in Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science vol. 3, 1970.

### BLAKE, Pamela.

B.A. Hon. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, Dept. of Statistics.

### BRATHWAITE, Doris.

B.A. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, Agency for Public Information.

### BROOKS, Judith.

Completed ALA examination 1971. Senior Lib. St. Elizabeth P.L. At JLS since August 6, 1961. Special interests: Work with young people and children.

### BROWN, Joyce.

B.A. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Mary P.L. At JLS since 1969. Special interest: Children libraries.

### CAMPBELL, Hazel.

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, Portland P.L. Special interest: Work with children.

### \* CAVE, Roderick.

ALA 1958, FLA 1960, MA (Loughborough) 1972. Visiting (UNESCO) Lecturer, Department of Library Studies, UWI on secondment from Loughborough Univ. Formerly at Islington Public Libraries, 1954-1957, British Iron & Steel Research Association, 1957-59, UWI (Mona and St. Augustine Campuses) 1959-64, Ahmadu Bello Univ., 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 Smyth's "Dissertation on the first invention of the art of printing c 1670" (unpublished M.A. 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 in British, American, Swedish and German journals.

### \* CHAMBERS, Audrey.

B.A. (UWI) M.A. Librarianship (Loughborough). At JLS 1960-63. Asst. Lib. (Acquisitions) UWI since 1972.

### \* CHAN, Graham K.L.

B.Sc. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) 1969, M.Sc. (Sheffield) 1971, ALA 1973. Temporary Lecturer, Dept. of Library Studies, UWI, since Oct. 1974. Asst. Lib. (Cataloguing) UWI, January 1972 - June 1973; Asst. Lib. (Science Lib.) UWI, June 1973-1974.

### CHANG, 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 Librarian Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since Oct. 1957. On study leave since October 1974. Special interests: Reference and information work; work with young adults and juniors.

### CHUNG, Clover L.

Completed ALA exams 1970. Librarian, Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since August, 1960. Special interests: Work with children and young people.

### CLARKE, Gloria.

ALA 1964. Senior Lib. St. Catherine P.L. At JLS since May 1957. Special interests: Local history and information work.

### \* COVER, Judith.

FLA 1962, B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1972. IJ 1956-74. Special interests: Bibliography, West Indian, African literature. Publications: "Directory of Jamaican Libraries Part I" Kingston, JLA, 1967. "Bibliographical aids for building reference collections on the British Caribbean" in XII SALALM 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.

### CUFFE, Patricia.

ALA 1972. Librarian, St. Cath. P.L.

### \* CUPIDON, Delphine.

ALA. Principal Librarian, JLS/ HQ.

### DAVIDSON, Constance

Completed exams for ALA 1972. Librarian, St. James P.L.

### \* DAVIS, Norma

Completed exams for ALA 1971. Senior Librarian, St. Mary P.L. At JLS since July 1961. Special interests: Children's Librarianship and administration.



DAVIS, Shirley J.M.

B.A. (Hons) Dip. Lib. Pt. 1 (Univ. of London) A.L.A. Librarian JAMAL Foundation. Special interests: West India; reading; music and art; French language and literature. Publications: "Summary account of a Mexican gift to the Library of the UWI, to mark the National Independence of Jamaica, 6th August, 1962". Mona, Jamaica, 1962; "The University of the West Indies builds a library. Cave Hill, in The Library Binder, Vol. 18 No. 1, June, 1970, p.13—14; "Press and public 1750—1838", in The Jamaica Daily News, July 7, 1974, p. 9; "A gift of the late Ansell Hart to the library of the University College of the West Indies in 1954", in Jamaica Journal, Vol. 8 Nos. 2 & 3, Summer 1974, p. 26—32.

\* DOUGLAS, Daphne.

FLA, 1959. MLS (Pittsburgh) 1974. Lecturer, Dept. of Library Studies, UWI. With Jamaica Civil Service 1944—56 (Lib. Colonial Secretariat, 1964—71) including secondments to IJ (Actg. Lib.) 1961—63 and Jamaica Mission to UN (Lib/ Registrar) 1963—64. Member Beta Phi Mu. Special interests: Cataloguing, classification, information science, professional training.

DUNN, Patricia Y.

ALA 1963, Librarian WIRL/ IJ. At IJ since Jan. 1957, On study leave since October 1972. Special interests: West India, bibliographical publications, reference work. Publications: Editor "Jamaica Accessions" 1964—67, annual; joint editor, "Jamaica National Bibliography, 1968" Kingston, IJ, 1969; joint author "Library resources for research in the Caribbean: Caribbean literature in English", paper submitted to ACURIL III held in Caracas, 1971.

EVANS, Suzette B.

ALA 1968. Librarian Moneague College. WIRL/ IJ 1964—72. Special interests: periodical indexing; information retrieval.

\* EWBANK, Joyce M.

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

\* FERGUSON, Cynthia.

ALA 1969, Librarian, Social Development Commission. At JLS 1962—64. Hounslow Borough Library, London, 1964—67. UWI Oct. — Dec. 1967; ISER/ UWI 1968—1972. Special interests: Children's librarianship. Publication: Compiler ISER "Recent additions" (quarterly)

\* FERGUSON, Stephanie W.L.

B.A. (UWI) ALA. Librarian, College of Arts, Science & Technology. Previously at JLS 1958—1970 with secondments to Jamaica High Commission, London 1968 and Jamaica Parliament, 1968—69. Publications: "Impact of recent developments in library education on Librarianship in Jamaica" in International Librarianship: surveys on recent developments" edited by George Chandler, L.A., 1972. "Karst literature in the Caribbean: a bibliography (unpublished research paper, Geography Dept., UWI) Special interests: Promoting the professional status of Librarians and information storage and retrieval.

\* FRAY, C. Phillippa.

MRCVS 1943; (Mod.) BA (TCD) and B.Sc. (Vet.) 1950; DVPH 1954; MSL (Illinois) 1964. Library Consultant, Secretary, Commonwealth Library Association (COMLA) since 1973. At

Scientific Research Council 1962—68; Jamaica School of Agriculture, 1968—69. Parttime Lecturer, Department of Library Studies, UWI. 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.

GILL, Michael.

B.Sc. (London, UWI) 1960. Dip Lib. (Sheffield) 1967. UWI Cave Hill since October, 1967. Special Interests: Standards for Univ. Libraries; International co-operation: automation of library processes.

\* GORDON, Joyce.

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1968. Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974. Librarian III, UWI since 1974. Special interests: West India; reference work.

GRANT, Gloria.

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Joseph's Teachers College.

\* GRANT, Una Hay.

M.A. (St. Andrews) 1963, ALA, Senior Asst. Lib. Medical Library, UWI since 1972. London: Ministry of Transport library 1967. Royal Society of Medicine, 1969—70; National Institute of Medical Research, 1970—72.

GRAY, Angella.

ALA, 1966. Senior Librarian, Kingston & St. Andrew P.L. At JLS since January 1956. Special interests: Compiling brochures etc. for intra-library use, editing Junior Library magazines, exhibitions, work with children and young people, modern library techniques.

GRAYDON, Yvonne.

B.A. Lib. (Leeds) 1973, Senior Librarian, Ministry of Education. Library experience in England and West Germany. Special interests: library co-operation.

GREEN, Gloria.

B.A. Dip. Lib. (UWI), 1974. Librarian III, UWI.

\* HAIG, Richard.

B.Sc. (Chemistry) Leeds, Completed L.A.P.G. exams. July 1973. Previously graduate trainee at National Lending Library for Science and Technology, Boston Spa. Asst. Lib. UWI since December, 1973.

\* HAMILTON, Yvonne, M.

ALA 1967. Librarian, Shortwood Teachers' College since January 1973. At JLS September 1957 to December 1972.

HANSON, Dorothy.

ALA 1972. Librarian, Cornwall Regional Hospital.

HARRIS, Myrtle.

B.A. (UWI); Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, IJ. Special interests: Reference work.

HARRISON, Kathleen M.

ALA 1968. Senior Lib. Trelawny P.L. At JLS since 1962. Special interests: Reference work.

HAY, Joan.

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

\* HOGG, Francis Norry.

ALA 1949; FLA 1951; DPA 1960. Dir. UNDP Project for Library Training in the Caribbean & Latin America. Professor and Head of the Department of Library Studies, UWI since 1974. Formerly Principal, College of Librarianship, Wales; Senior Lecturer and Deputy, Manchester School of Librarianship. Visiting Lecturer to institutions in the U.K., Canada, U.S. Publications: Various, including "A report on a survey made of book charging systems at present in use in England", 1961; "Cost-benefit analysis", Proceedings of the Library Association Conference, Dublin, 1967; "Library education and research in Librarianship in Great Britain", Libri, Vol. 19, No. 3 191-203, 1969. "Education for Librarianship — U.K.," Proceedings of the Institute on International Library Manpower, Detroit 1970.

HUNT, Barbara E.

ALA 1968. Librarian, Ardenne High School. At JLS August 1958 — June, 1964. Leyton Public Library, London, July 1964 — July 1967. JLS Sept. 1967 to July 1970. IJ August 1970 — August 1973. Special interests: Cataloguing and work with children.

HUTCHINSON, L.

B.A. Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Thomas P.L.

\* 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 Jamaica Historical Review Vol. 2 No. 1. and Vol. 3. No. 3 review in The Library, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, (March 1973); "Bibliographical Control of Commonwealth Caribbean Government Publications" in Jordan, A. (ed.) Research Library Cooperation in the Caribbean (Chicago), A.L.A. 1973, pp. 87-100 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, Sybil.

ALA 1969. Acting Deputy Director, JLS. 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.

JACKSON, Jean.

ALA. Senior Librarian, Portland P.L. At JLS 1961-70; and since 1973. Special interest: work with children.

JACKSON, Pearl.

Completed ALA exams 1973. Bank of Jamaica. At JLS April 1961 — December 1965. Ministry of Finance Library Jan. 1966 — May 1970. Ministry of External Affairs Lib. June — August 1970. Bank of Jamaica since August 1970. Special interests: Information retrieval especially in Economics.

JAMES, Gloria S.

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

JOHNSON, S. Anita G.

Fil. Mag. (Lund, Sweden) 1965, Postgraduate Diploma in Librarianship (Stockholm) 1967. Lib. Gleaner Co. At City Library of Gothenburg 1967-69, 1970-1971 Hammarskjöld Memorial Library Zambia. Special interests: Classification and cataloguing.

\* JOSEPHS, Maria Mercedes D.

B.A. (London) 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.

KENT, Arlene.

BA (Radcliffe College) 1954 MLS (Simmons) 1957. Lib. WIRL/ IJ At Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library 1954-56; 1957-62 University of Ibadan Library, Nigeria, 1962-64, MIT 1964-65 Shortwood Teachers' College Library, 1966 — July 1970, at IJ since October 1970.

\* KELLY, Norma.

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

\* LAMPART, Sheila Jila I.

Licentiate Royal School of Music 1952. ALA 1962. Senior Librarian, St. Thomas Parish Library 1971 — At JLS 1958-59, ISER/ UWI 1960-61, Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation 1961-64, JLS since September 1969. Special interests: Library administration.

AWRENCE, Joan.

BA Hons. (UWI) 1974 — Librarian, Trelawny P.L.

LAWRENCE, Yvonne.

ALA 1969. Deputy Lib. Supreme Court Lib. Chairman — Finance & Promotions Working Party and Treasurer J.L.A. since 1972. At JLS 1960-66; January — May 1969. Special interests: cataloguing, classification, Law Librarianship.

LEIGHTON, Carmen.

ALA 1968. At JLS April 1959 — December 1970.

\* LETTMAN, Marlene

ALA 1963, BA (UWI) 1971. Librarian, Bureau of Standards since Jan. 1975. At JLS 1955-1966, IJ 1966-1975. Editor JLS Bulletin 1972-74. Special interests: reference services.

\* LLEWELYN, Dorothy.

Completed exams, for ALA 1969. Librarian, Bureau of Standards 1970-1974. At JLS October 1965 — December 1967; October 1969 — November 1970. Special interests: Modern methods of information retrieval.

McGUIRE, Vivienne.

BA 1967 (UWI) MLS (Pratt Inst., N.Y.) 1973. Lib. III UWI Lib. since 1974. Toronto Public Lib. 1967-72. Special interests: West Indiana, Oral History.

MARSH, Mabel.

Completed exams. for ALA 1971. At JLS since August 1966.

MORGAN, Jacqueline M.

BA Special. English (UWI) 1969. Dip. Lib. College of Librarianship, (Wales), 1973. Research Asst. WIRL/ IJ, 1969-72. Actg. Snr. Lib. WIRL/ IJ, 1973. Special interests: West Indiana, Bibliography; reference work. Publications; contributions to weekly newspapers column, "Book power on East St." 1969-70.

MULLINGS, Blosson.

Completed exams for ALA 1971. Lib. Ministry of Mines and Natural Resources. JLS 1964-74. Special interests: Reference work.

\* MUNROE, Laura-Ann

ALA 1965. Lib. Inst. of Social & Economic Research, UWI. At JLS 1956-58; 1970-72. In U.K. 1959-1970: Gillingham Public Lib. 1959-60. St. Pancras Public Lib. 1960-61, Middlesex County Lib. (Southgate) 1962-64. Hackney Public Lib., 1965-67, Sandes P.L. 1968-70.

McKEE, Olga.

BA (Hons.) 1974. Lib. Westmoreland P.L. JLS since 1969. Special interests: Reference work, work with children and young people.

McLAUGHLIN, Rosalind.

ALA 1963, Principal Librarian Schools Library Service JLS. At JLS since April 1958. Special interests: Library administration and management, Children's librarianship. Publications: Jamaica Library Service 21 Years of progress in pictures.

McLEAVY, Vera.

BA Dip. Ed. Dip. Lib. Univ. of London, 1970. ALA 1972. Snr. Lib. St. Elizabeth P. L. 1970—71.

NELSON, Valerie.

ALA 1961. Librarian, Ministry of External Affairs Library since July 1974. Lib. Ministry of Agriculture 1961—64, Jamaica Mission to the U.N. 1964—74.

NEUFVILLE, Elaine R.

ALA 1971. Library Asst. JLS 1966—68, Librarian WIRL/ IJ 1971—1973. Librarian, Wolmer's Girls' School since October, 1973. Special interests: information retrieval.

NUGENT, Winsome.

ALA 1972. Library Advisor, Sangster's Bookstores since Sept. 1973. JLS 1963—1969, JSA 1969—1973.

ORR, Norma.

ALA. Principal Lib. St. James P. L.

PLAMER, Dorothy M.

Completed exams. for ALA 1970. Snr. Lib. Asst. School of Ed., U.W.I.; UWI 1971—74. JLS 1965—70. Special interests: Classification and Cataloguing.

PARIAG, Florence.

BA Univ. of Waterloo, Canada (1974). ALA, 1974. Librarian III,

UWI since 1974. 1969—70 UWI, (St. Augustine) 1970—71. Univ. of Waterloo.

PEARCE, Margarette

ALA, 1971. Senior Library Asst., UWI since 1974. London — Borough of Haringey, 1964—69; Buckinghamshire County Lib. 1971—74.

\* PEART, Carmen.

BA Hons. (UWI) 1974. Actg. Snr. Lib. Westmoreland P. L. JLS since 1965. Special interests: Reference work; information retrieval in the social sciences.

\* PICART, Myrtle J.

ALA 1965. Actg. Principal Librarian KSAPL, at JLS since 1956 including secondment to Jamaica Embassy, Washington, D.C. Formerly at Post and Telegraph Dept., R.M. Courts and Administrator General's Dept. Special interests: reference work.

POTTINGER, L. Gwendolyn.

BA (Toronto) ALA (1963) Excelsior School Library, 1974. At JLS July 1957—1963; Ministry of Agriculture 1964—67; Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, 1967—68 National Museum Library (Secretary of States Dept.) Ottawa, 1971 Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto 1973.

REID, Hazel.

Completed ALA exams. 1973. Librarian Ministry of Health. JLS 1957—71. GL/ IJ October 1971—1973. Special interests: Preservation of library material.

RISDEN, Valerie.

BS (Columbia) 1958, ALA 1959, Senior Asst. Lib. (i/ c. Science Library) UWI Mona. At UWI Library 1949—54 and since 1959. Special interests: reference work, assistance to readers.

REYNOLDS, Fae.

BA (UWI) 1974. Librarian, St. Elizabeth P. L.

RHODD, Mrs. Monica.

Completed ALA exams, 1973. Lib. KSAPL Duhaney Park Branch Library. At JLS since 1963. Special interests: Reference and information service.

RICHARDS, Claudette.

BA Hons. (UWI) 1974. Librarian, JLS/ HQ. At JLS since July 1969. Special interests: Reference & information work.

\* ROBB, Reive'.

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

\* ROBERTS, Audrey K.

FLA 1962. Lib. II, Periodicals Dept., UWI. Formerly at Jamaica Dept. of Agriculture; Islington Public Libraries, London; Jamaica Ministry of Agriculture; Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Lib., Trinidad. Special interests: Cataloguing and Classification.

\* ROBERTSON, Mrs. Amy B.

ALA 1957, FLA 1968. Librarian/ Documentalist, School of Education, UWI since October 1972. JLS from 1946—1972. President, JLA 1974. Special interests: Educational developments; work with children.

ROBERTSON, Glory.

MA (Hons. St. Andrews) 1951, completed exams. for ALA 1963. Librarian JLS HQ 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 Jamaican Journal December 1968; contribution to IJ's weekly newspaper column "Book power on East Street", 1969—70. Joint ed. Jamaican Historical Society Bulletin, September 1965—Dec. 1972.

\* ROBINSON, Joyce L.

MBE, FLA, Director, National Literacy Programme (JAMAL Foundation) since July 1973, on two-year secondment from substantive post of Director, Jamaica Library Service. President, Jamaica Library Association 1973. Hon. Vice President, The Library Association (of Great Britain). Taught at Simon's College and Black River High School 1943—1950. At Jamaica Library Service since 1950; FLA 1959. Awarded M.B.E., 1959. Member of Jamaica Delegation to U.N. General Assembly 1966; to U.N. International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 1968; Awarded silver Medal of the Institute of Jamaica, 1969 "for her devoted and effective service to the development of Libraries in Jamaica". Appointed Hon. vice-President of the Library Association (Great Britain) in May 1973 "in recognition of your distinguished work as Director of the Jamaica Library Service". Special interests: Library Administration, staff training, building and furniture designs; Publications: "School Library Services in Jamaica" in UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries, Vol. XXI, No. IV July—August 1967, joint author "Jamaica Library Service — 21 years of Progress in Pictures" 1972 "Rural Library Development in Jamaica", UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries Vol. XXVII No. IV July — August 1973.

\* ROWE, Ouida.

FLA 1966, Lib. Alcan Jamaica Ltd., Kirkvine P.O. Taught at Mount Carmel High School, Annotto Bay, 1955. At JLS 1956—69, including secondment to Ministry of Education Library 1961—62 Internship Toronto Public Libraries 1967—1968, Alcan since August 1969. Special interests: Special libraries, classification and indexing with special application to computer retrieval of information.



ROYALE, Gloria.

ALA 1964. Lib. Urban Development Corp. JLS 1959—1974.

SALMON, Gloria E.

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

\* SALMON, Hermine C.

Completed exams. for ALA 1972. Senior Librarian, Hanover Parish Library since March, 1973. At JLS since June, 1966. Special interests: Cataloguing, Classification, Reference and Information work.

\* SERGE, Norma E.

BA, FLA, 1960. UWI Extra Mural Dept. Montego Bay. At JLS 1950—62. UWI 1963—68. Special interests: Library training and administration, adult education.

\* SHEPHERD, Eileen.

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

\* SMITH, Glennor L.

Completed ALA exams. 1969. Librarian J.B.C. Library since December 1972. At JLS December 1963—68. WIRL/ IJ July 1968—71. Librarian Excelsior High School, 1971—72. McMorris Sibley & Robinson, (Architects), 1972.

\* TARCISIA, Sister Mary.

O.S.F., Ph.B. (Stritch College) Dip. Ed. (UWI) Dip. Lib. (UWI) 1974. Lib. Immaculate Conception High School since 1968. Chairman, Schools Section, J.L.A.

THOMAS, Gladys A.

Completed ALA exams. 1970. Lib. Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library. At JLS since April 1952. Special interests: reference work and special librarianship.

\* THOMAS, Leila M.T.

O.D., FLA, 1961 Jamaican Library Service since 1950. Deputy Director, Jamaica Library Service since 1967. Acting Director from July, 1973, Foundation Member Jamaica Library Association, served as Secretary, 1st Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, President and member of the Executive of the Jamaica Library Association. Chairman International Library Conference, Kingston 1972. Representative of the Jamaica Library Association, on the COMLA Council. Represented Jamaican at UNESCO Seminar on Standardisation of Library Statistics, Paris, 1970. Appointed an Officer of the Order of Distinction 1973 for outstanding contribution to the Jamaica Library Service and the Festival Movement. Special interests: library administration, book selection, staff training.

THOMAS, Maureen.

BA (UWI) 1974. Lib., St. Ann P.L.

\* TYSON, Ruby.

ALA 1963. BA (UWI) 1972. Librarian, Communications Corporation Ltd. JLS 1961—June 1963, GL/ IJ 1963—1964, St. Jago High School, January—December 1965, GL/ IJ 1966—69, at UWI 1969—1971. JBC 1971—1972. Ed. JLA Bulletin, 1975. Special interests: information retrieval, Library co-operation.

VACCIANA, Joan.

Completed ALA exams. 1971. Librarian at United Theological College. Special interests: Cataloguing, Classification and indexing reference work.

VERNON, June.

Completed exams for ALA 1969. Lib. JLS/ HQ. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification. Work with young people.

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# EXAMINATION RESULTS

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS PART II SUMMER 1974

Scott -Thomas, Maurine (Completed)

### UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

The following obtained the B.A. (Librarianship) in 1974.

Benn, Joan	(Trinidad)
Bobb, Hazel	(Guyana)
Blake, Pamela	(Jamaica)
Brathwaite, Doris	(Guyana)
Brown, Joyce	(Jamaica)
Campbell, Hazel	(Jamaica)
Crookendale, Kay	(Guyana)
David, Mazee	(Guyana)
Gonsalves, Marjorie	(Antigua)
Grant, Gloria	(Jamaica)
Harris, June	(Barbados)
Hemmings, Gloria	(Jamaica)
Hutchinson, Lileith	(Jamaica)
James, Olga	(Jamaica)
Lawrence, Joan	(Jamaica)
Peart, Carmen	(Jamaica)
Reynolds, Faye	(Jamaica)
Richards, Claudelle	(Jamaica)
Sandy, Irmie	(Trinidad)
Shaw, June	(Trinidad)
Welsh, Cynthia	(Jamaica)

The following obtained the Diploma in Library Studies in 1974.

Brathwaite, Joan	(Barbados)
Brathwaite, Joyce	(Barbados)
Callender, Jean	(Barbados)
Carrington, Phyllis I	(Jamaica)
Gordon, Joyce	(Jamaica)
Green, Gloria	(Jamaica)
Harris, Myrtle E.	(Jamaica)
John, Sandra	(St. Vincent)
Mansingh, Laxmi	(India)
Scheid, Tarcisia	(U.S.A.)

# MEMBERS OF THE JAMAICA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Associate, Student, Institutional)

Aarons, John		Kamra, Ramma	(Mrs.)
Aarons, R.L.C.		Kelly, Valerie	(Miss)
Abrikian, Helen	(Mrs.)	Kentish, Nina	(Mrs.)
Alcan Library		King, Jean	(Mrs.)
Atkins, Suzette	(Mrs.)	King, Velma	(Miss)
Benghiat Associates		Kingston & St. Andrew Parish Library	
Bent, Thelma*	(Mrs.)	Knox College	
Black, Clinton		Lyn, I.	(Miss)
Blake, M.	(Mrs.)	MacPherson, Isabel	(Ms.)
Bolivar Bookshop		Manchester Parish Library	
Brown, Enid	(Mrs.)	Monkman, E.	
Carrington, Phyllis	(Miss)	Pidduck, H.	
Clarendon Parish Library		Portland Parish Library	
Cole, L.	(Mrs.)	Priory School	
Coley, N.		Roper, M.	(Mrs.)
Cooke, Hazel	(Miss)	St. Ann Parish Library	
Daly, Daphne	(Miss)	St. Catherine Parish Library	
Davidson, Jean	(Mrs.)	St. Elizabeth Parish Library	
Department of Library Studies, UWI		St. James Parish Library	
Dunphy, Hugh		St. Thomas Parish Library	
Excelsior School Library		Sangster, F.L.	
Fowler, Henry		Seivewright, J.	(Miss)
Gardner, Cecile	(Miss)	Silvera, Annette	(Miss)
Gold,	(Mrs.)	Singh, Eulalee	(Mrs.)
Graham, M.E.	(Mrs.)	Small, A.J.	(Mrs.)
Gurney, Jean	(Mrs.)	Steele, Daisy	(Miss)
Haldane, P.	(Mrs.)	Stuart, C.L.	
Hart, K.L.	(Mrs.)	Sykes, Bill	
Hanover Parish Library		(Repr. of British Information Services)	
Institute of Jamaica		Teaffe, Lilian, Sister	
Institute of Social and Economic Research		Trelawny Parish Library	
Jamaica School of Agriculture		Walsh, Fr.	
Johnson, K.	(Mrs.)	Webb, M.F.	(Miss)
Jones, Pat		White, Adlyn	(Mrs.)
Jones, Winnie	(Ms)	White, Jannette	(Miss)
		White, V.	(Mrs.)

For other members of the Library Association  
see names with \* in list of Qualified Librarians

## Qualified Librarians *contd.*

WALLEN, Joyce.

FLA 1962. Principal Lib. JLS Region 4. At JLS since 1956 including 1 year internship in U.S.A. 1965.

WARMINGTON, Cynthia M.

ALA 1956. At JLS 1952—1972 including internship Toronto Public Libraries 1957—58. Special interests: reference work and cataloguing. Publications: "That all may read" in *Torch* May—June 1963. Library planning in Jamaica in "Planning of library and documentation services" ed. C.V. Penna, and ed. rev. Paris, UNESCO 1970, and articles in professional journals. Jt. ed. Jamaican Library Service 21 years of progress in pictures. Since July 1973. Assistant Director, Special projects — National Literacy board. (JAMAL Foundation).

WEDDERBURN, Mafsy.

ALA 1970. BA UWI, 1973. Lib. Ministry of Agriculture. Special interests: Indexing Systems.

\* WELLVANG, James.

BA (Univ. of Min.) 1966 MLS, (UNIV. of Min.) 1971. Librarian III, UWI since 1974.

\* WELSH, Dede.

ALA 1969. Lib. Alcan Jamaica Ltd. since February 1971. JLS 1958—1971. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification, reference work and work with children.

WHITE, Adlyn.

B.Sc. (Education) 1965, Certificates for teaching of Education English and Library Science. Church Teachers' College, Mandeville since September 1969. At Public School 118, New York City, 1959—65. Special interests: administering and organizing school and college libraries, children's literature. Thesis: The Library as the educational centre of the school.

\* WILLIAMS, Fay M.

ALA 1969. BA (UWI) 1974. Senior Assistant librarian — Court of Appeal Library Kingston since July 1970. At JLS 1965—1970. Special interests: reference and inquiry techniques in special libraries, information retrieval with special emphasis on legal data, compilation of book lists, bibliographies and subject indices.

WILLIAMS, June Y.M.

ALA, 1968. Snr. Lib. Manchester P.L. JLS 1961—1973. UWI, Sept. 1973 — July 1974. (On study leave January 1966 — November 1968 and during part of that time worked at Liverpool Medical Institute Library and Lancashire County Library). Special interests: work with children and young people, libraries in the educational field.

WILLIAMS, Merle.

ALA 1967. B.A. (UWI) 1972. At GL/ IJ, 1963 — October 1970. Special interests: Cataloguing and classification, reference work.

WILLIAMS, Pamela J.

ALA 1970. Librarian JLS HQ. At JLS since Oct. 1960. Special interests: work with adult literacy groups, reference and information work particularly with young adults, Library promotion and development in rural areas.

WILLIAMS, Rosalie I.

BA (Hons., UWI) Economics and Sociology, 1972; ALA 1966 Lib./ Cat. WIRL/ IJ 1966—71 Actg. Senior Lib. WIRL/ IJ till Dec. 1971, Senior Librarian WIRL/ IJ since September, 1972, Deputy Chief Librarian, since September, 1972. Publication: Editor Jamaica National Bibliography. Special interests: Bibliography, mechanised information storage and retrieval, Caribbean socio-economic and political problems.

WOO MING, Elsie.

BA (Toronto) MSL (Columbia) Senior Asst. Lib. (Acquisitions) UWI. Formerly at Toronto University Library.

\* Members of the Jamaica Library Association.



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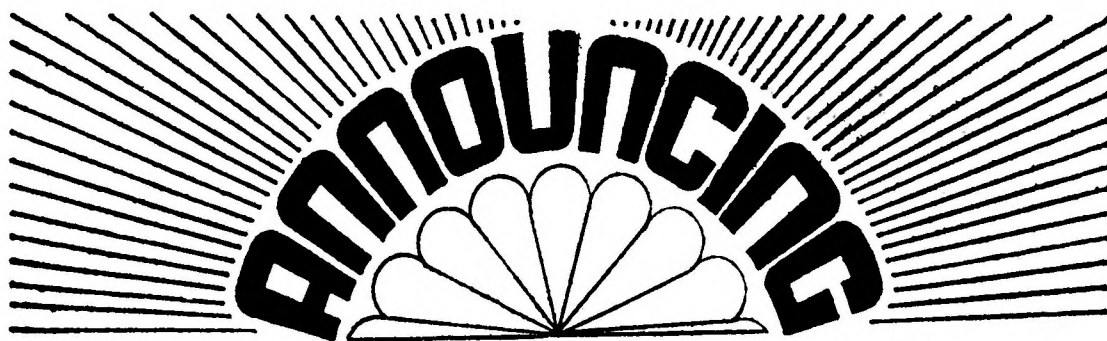




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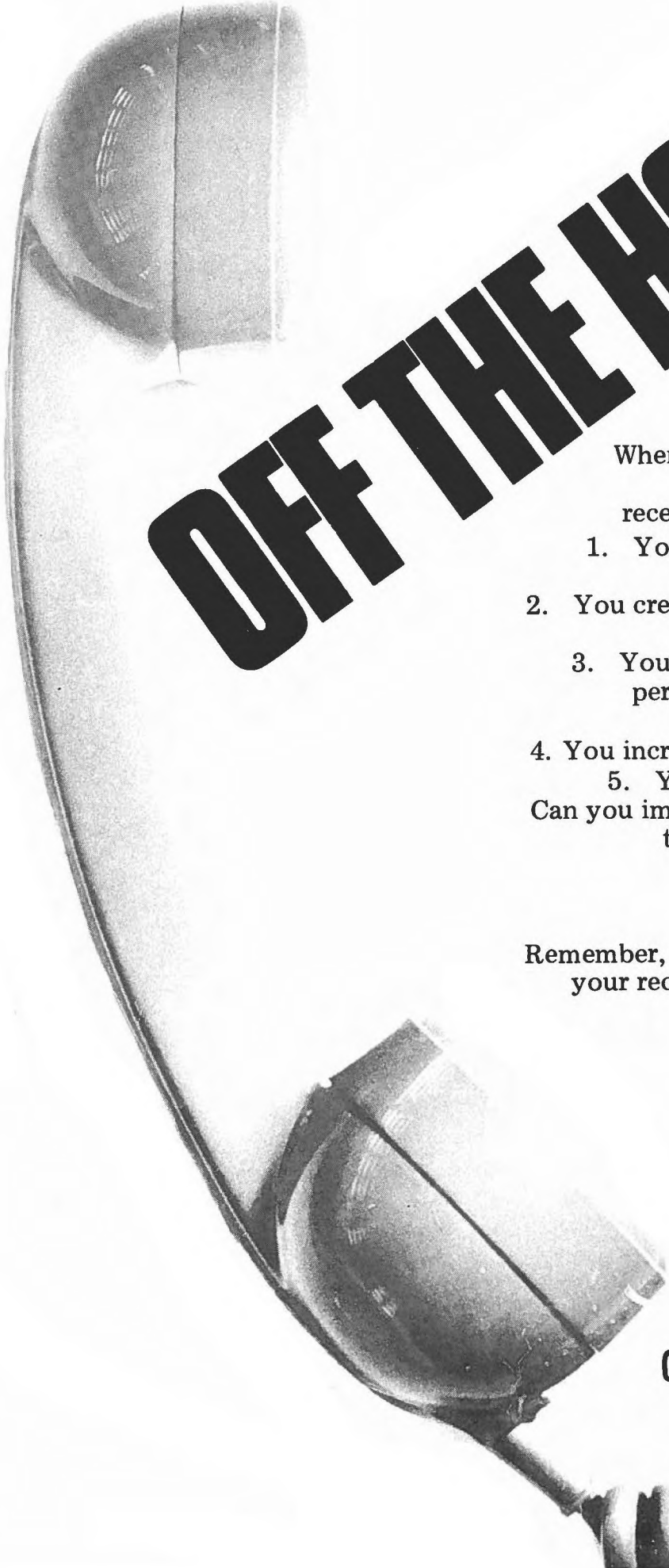
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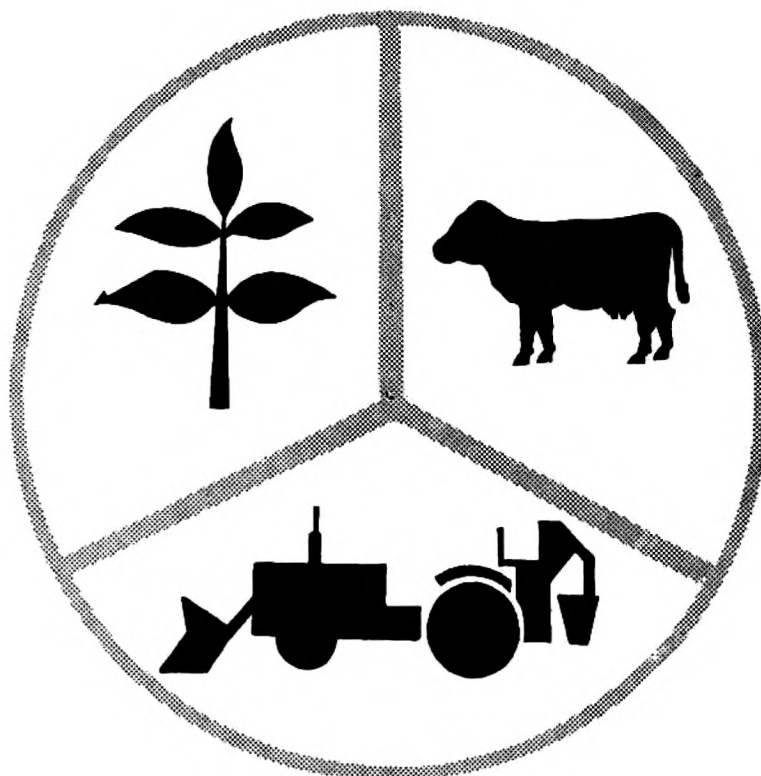
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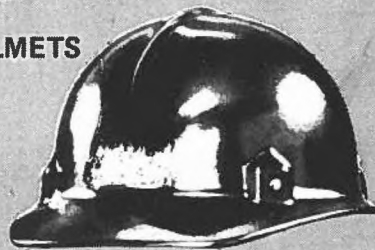


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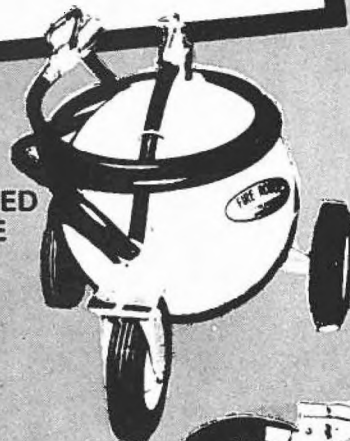
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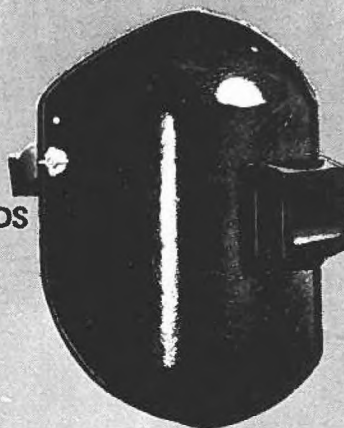
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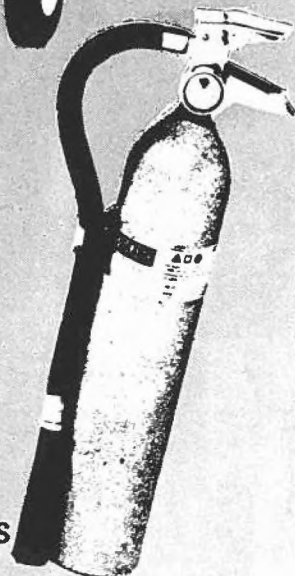
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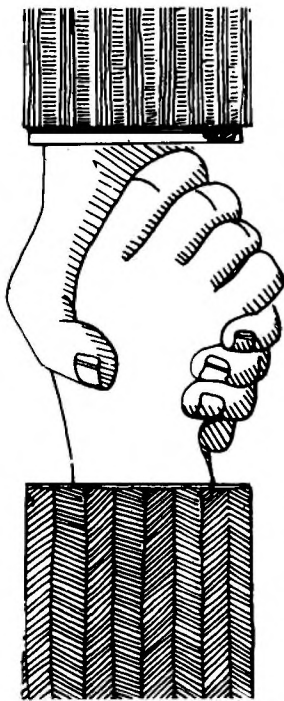


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