

THE
NEW ZEALAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
1960—1970

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In 1960 the NZLA celebrated its golden jubilee. It could look back on a useful half-century, including one remarkable period, 1935-1945, followed by a steady gain in strength as libraries became more important and more varied, and as the training courses at graduate and intermediate levels filled the ranks of its membership. It had unfinished work on its plate, as every good Association should. Its campaign for a National Library, revived in 1951, had impressed committees of inquiry, which was a good start. Much hope was pinned on a scheme for the remodelling of government assistance to public libraries, set out in *Co-operation: a New Phase* (1957). There were worries about the shortage of graduates wanting to enter the Library School, and a remit which, rather bluntly and without adequate preparation, asked that the School should be attached to one of the Universities, was only very narrowly defeated at the conference in February. The Osborn report (1), published in time for the conference, drew attention to current weaknesses and proposed action to correct them. At the Jubilee Dinner the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, said that he would talk with his colleagues to see whether it would be possible to get one regional library system operating within the next twelve months.

It seems worth while to look at what has happened in the ten years since 1960. I shall deal first with the Association's own life as a corporate organism, then with some of the issues it has faced; and then try to draw some conclusions.

THE ASSOCIATION 1960-1970

In 1960, the Association was faced with the need to acquire its own accommodation, since the National Library Service was unable to continue to provide rent-free quarters. Since it had received the final grant of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York ten

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years earlier, it had built up a Property Fund of about £4,000, which still fell considerably short of what was needed, and apart from this it had very little surplus. If it moved into its own accommodation, its expenses would immediately increase.

The property at 10 Park Street was bought at the end of 1960 for £7,250. To cover this price, and other expenses involved in adapting the building, the Association's bank allowed an overdraft of £3,000 which was to be cleared within three years. The debt was in fact paid off much earlier, thanks to the magnificent response of members to an appeal for funds. At the same time, plans were made for subscription rates to be increased by about one-third. The rates for personal members were raised at a special general meeting in November 1961, the new rates becoming effective in 1962, while the rates for institutional members were raised later. In 1967, when the change to decimal currency was made, the rates for personal members were raised again.

Reporting on the need for an increase in the Association's income, the Activities Committee said:

The Committee feels that the purposes of the Association could at times be frustrated through lack of money readily available. As examples, there are three of the Association's major policies—on a national library, on regional development, and on industrial and technical service—any of which might require vigorous prosecution with the public during the current year. Funds might be required for research and for publicity. This would not have been budgeted for, and in view of the absence of reserve funds, desirable action might have to be postponed.

Further, while the Committee looks forward to the continuance for a considerable number of years of the present arrangement of a voluntary secretariat and a capable and experienced Registrar with clerical assistance, it feels that the Council should take cognisance of the fact that it will not always be possible to rely upon this arrangement. In the normal course of events the Association's staffing will have to be considerably strengthened. It would be imprudent not to build up reserves in anticipation of this happening, and to neglect to do so might result in a sudden need to raise subscriptions sharply.

Again, attention is directed to the occasional need for aid to librarians representing the country abroad, and for the development of international contacts (2).

The effect of these transactions is shown in the tables on p. 146, in which the earlier figures given are for 1959, to avoid the transition period of 1960-2. All figures are expressed in dollars.

The value of the property is shown in the Assets table at cost less depreciation, but it is probably worth a good deal more than that.

New classes of corresponding membership (both personal and institutional) were introduced in 1965 for members overseas, and in 1968 a class of subsidiary member was introduced, so that institutional members which had paid more than one subscription in order to maintain extra interloan service points could in future pay one main

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (GENERAL ACCOUNT)

	Year ended 31 December 1959 \$	Year ended 30 September 1969 (3) \$
<i>Income</i>		
Subscriptions	4,135	13,829
Sales	881	3,232
Training course	996	366
Grants and donations	65	—
Conference registration	321	433
Sundries	40	—
Interest	183	148
	\$6,621	\$18,008
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Salaries, etc.	2,665	7,581
Publications	1,367	4,420
Audit fee	21	110
Stationery and equipment	636	920
Telephones and postages	401	1,039
Training course sundry expenses	70	—
Grants	99	70
Travelling expenses	44	615
Sundries	116	233
Subscription to I F L A	—	63
	\$5,419	\$15,051

ASSETS

	31 December 1959 \$	30 September 1969 \$
<i>Accumulated fund:</i>		
Land and buildings	—	11,668
Other fixed assets	914	1,224
Stocks on hand	323	1,375
Other current assets, less current liabilities	3,739	2,674
General reserve fund	—	3,930
Registration fund	715	1,665
Building maintenance and renewal fund	—	9,936
Property fund	7,954	—
C C N Y Survey Trust account	1,507	—
	\$15,152	\$32,472

subscription and extra subscriptions at a lower rate. The numbers of members in 1960 and 1969 are shown in the next table:

NO. OF MEMBERS

	<i>31 December</i> 1960	<i>30 September</i> 1969
Honorary life members	9	10
Life members	4	3
Ordinary members	739	1,041
Corresponding ordinary members	—	80
Institutional members:		
Public libraries	133	135
Schools and training colleges	133	—
Schools	—	85
Technical institutes and Teachers' colleges	—	19
Universities, Govt. depts. and special libraries	70	80
Subsidiary	—	31
Restricted	12	14
Corresponding	—	14
	<hr/> 1,100	<hr/> 1,513

The numbers of personal members have not increased as much as the greatly increased numbers of students taking the Certificate course (for which membership of the Association is necessary) might lead one to believe, probably because of the high rate of wastage in this group of library workers. The following table, derived from membership lists which are compiled in June or July each year, shows that the percentage of new members has declined over the years:

LENGTH OF MEMBERSHIP: PERSONAL MEMBERS

<i>No. of years' standing in membership</i>	<i>In 1960</i>		<i>In 1969</i>	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
0-4 years*	448	61.3	610	54.6
5-9 years	130	17.8	213	19.1
10-14 years	81	11.1	135	12.1
15-19 years	33	4.5	56	5.0
20 + years	39	5.3	103	9.2
	<hr/> 731		<hr/> 1,117	

* Current year counted as 0.

The Association having been described, let us now look at what it has been doing in these last ten years. I have had to select a few topics for full treatment, and hope that those who are passionately involved in others which are dealt with more summarily will not be too annoyed. If they feel the need to correct the balance, the Editor will probably be pleased to hear from them.

The Association's proposal for a National Library which would enable the functions of each of the three State Libraries—the General Assembly Library, the Alexander Turnbull Library, and the National Library Service—to be developed under a single administration, while ensuring that the integrity and individuality of each special function was preserved and safeguarded, emerged with endorsement from two inquiries in the 1950s. These inquiries were conducted by an inter-departmental committee set up in 1956 by the Public Service Commission on the Prime Minister's instruction, and a Parliamentary Select Committee of 1958. In 1961 the proposal was put forward yet again, this time to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into State Services in New Zealand, which reported, 'The evidence we heard supports the conclusions reached by these two well qualified committees' (4). The Royal Commission said that the setting up of the library organisation should not be delayed until a building was erected. It recommended that a National Librarian be appointed, with the status of a Permanent Head and with direct access to his Minister, but that the National Library should be placed with the Department of Education.

The campaign at last began to bear fruit when Cabinet decided, in November 1963, that a National Library should be established. The State Services Commission soon afterwards called for applications for the position of National Librarian, though not at the level recommended by the Royal Commission, and on 19 March 1964 the Prime Minister announced the appointment of Mr G. T. Alley, Director, National Library Service, as the first National Librarian. An officials committee, with representatives from the three State libraries, then began consideration of the implications of the Government's decision.

At the beginning of 1965 a number of interested organisations, including the NZLA, were asked by the Chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Government Administration, the Hon. T. P. Shand, to comment on draft proposals for legislation. The outline of the proposals, which incorporated the main points that had been put forward so often by the Association, were described in February to a meeting of the Conference, which expressed its support and 'confidence in the measures that are being taken'. A committee of the Council went carefully through the proposals and on 2 April met Mr Shand to suggest some alterations. Mr Shand was courteous and frank in saying which suggestions he was prepared to accept and which he was not, and in discussing ways of dealing with problems posed by the Association.

Meanwhile, it had become apparent that there was strong opposition to the proposals in some quarters. A group of people, mostly connected with the Friends of the Turnbull Library, was determined that the Turnbull should not become part of the National Library. It still seems, to one who was a partisan on the other side, that some of their tactics were a wee bit unscrupulous, but there is no doubt that many people were apprehensive that this magnificent collection might suffer

from the change. The Association's view (which was not shared, of course, by some of its members) was that the safeguards written into the proposals were already strong enough to prevent this happening, but that they could be made stronger if this would quieten opposition. More serious, in some ways, was the opinion, held by a number of Members of Parliament, that the General Assembly Library should not be included in the National Library because it could not, as an instrument of the executive, give impartial service to members of the Opposition. This opinion, held as it was by some of those who would decide the issue in the final vote, caused a lot of trouble right to the end.

As soon as the National Library Bill was presented to Parliament by the Hon. A. E. Kinsella, Minister of Education, the Association published a pamphlet, *A National Library for New Zealand*, which it distributed to a wide range of interested and influential people, several thousand in all, and in which it gave reasons why the Bill should be supported. It was not a flamboyant document—in fact, it was deliberately made sober and low-keyed—but it seemed to have an effect. Many newspapers which had begun to sympathise with the opponents of the Bill now began to support it, and only the *Evening Post* of Wellington opposed it throughout. A great deal of support for the Bill was expressed by well-known people throughout the country.

Passage through Parliament

After the first reading the Bill was referred to the Statutes Revision Committee, which heard submissions from representatives of the Association on 29 September. This was a tough session, because some of the bitterest opponents of the Bill in the House were members of the Committee and they were very hostile in their attitude towards the Association. However, the Bill emerged from the Committee with a favourable report but with amendments on 22 October. The amendments, which left the structure of the Bill virtually unchanged, included further provisions relating to the General Assembly and Alexander Turnbull Libraries. The second reading debate, the committee stages, and the third reading, took place on Saturday 30 October, the last day of the session. Two further minor amendments, one of which related to the powers of the Library Committee of Parliament in making rules regulating the use of the General Assembly Library, were agreed to on the last day.

And so the National Library Act (5) became law. It embodied practically every point that the Association had made during its long campaign. The amendments which were introduced as a result of opposition to the Bill were ones, in the main, that the Association could welcome. Without official files being open, it is impossible to assess the contribution made by various organisations and individuals, but it is fairly safe to say that the part played by the Association, first by raising the question of a National Library, and then by supporting official efforts to create one, was an important one.

The National Library came into being on 1 April 1966. The Trustees of the National Library were appointed soon after. It was known that a site had been set aside for a building and that preliminary work on building schedules had begun. Then came a financial crisis which affected the Government building programme, and it was accepted that the National Library building would be delayed. Towards the end of 1968, however, it became known that there was trouble over the original site, and a few months later, after some Government hedging, a map of the proposed Government Centre, published in the *Evening Post* on 12 February 1969, showed the National Library occupying a different site (6). The Association therefore had to take up the question of the National Library again, pressing the Government for a decision on the site and for a high priority to be given the building. It has been only partly appeased by information that a Government architect and a senior librarian have spent some time overseas in 1970 examining recent library buildings.

BOOK RESOURCES

The N.Z. Book Resources Committee, which had semi-official status as adviser to the National Library Service as well as the oversight of Association interests in library resources and their exploitation, continued under the chairmanship of Mr G. T. Alley until 1966. Its name was changed in 1963 to the N.Z. Library Resources Committee. In 1962 it divided itself into three sub-committees, each reporting at intervals to the main committee. They were: a Wellington sub-committee, to deal with routine and urgent matters; a Bibliographical Projects sub-committee, to deal with the National Union Catalogue, the Union List of Serials, the Index to New Zealand Periodicals, the National Bibliography, and other projects which might be initiated; and a sub-committee on Materials for Industry. These sub-committees were useful during their brief existence, one concrete result of their work being the preliminary edition of *A Bibliography of New Zealand Bibliographies*, which was published in 1967.

In 1962 the New Zealand Government ratified the international agreement, sponsored by Unesco, on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials. Since the agreement provided that governments would make available licences and foreign currency for the import of books for libraries, the Central Bureau for Library Book Imports, which was set up at the Association's request when severe import controls on books were imposed in 1939, was no longer necessary and was abolished. The Bureau, which had been closely associated with the Book Resources Committee since its inception, had served New Zealand libraries well in times of import crisis, but the reason for its demise was a good one. Since 1962 the Library Resources Committee has had from time to time to approach the Customs Department over the interpretation of the Unesco agreement, since not all Customs officers were aware of its implications. The literal-minded were es-

pecially confused by the fact that periodicals are placed in a different group from books in the Customs schedule.

The request which was made to the Government in 1959 for a grant of £30,000 to buy a carefully selected list of works in sets and runs of serials which were not held by any library in New Zealand made very little progress. In May 1960 the Minister of Education said that he was prepared to seek approval for the sum to be spent over a six-year period and for £5,000 to be placed on the Estimates for 1960/61, but he later informed the Association that the proposal had been deferred. After the change of Government at the end of the year, little further could be done, although the National Library Service made available a small grant from its own funds for the purchase of some of the items, which were allocated to suitable libraries. A grant of £1,000 from lottery profits, received by the Association in 1962, was used for the same purpose.

In 1963, after representations were made by the Association and by Mrs E. E. McMillan, M.P., libraries were included specifically in the provisions of the Arts Council set up by the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand Act, and it was thought that grants of the kind that were sought by the Association would be available. In March 1965 the Secretary of the Arts Council asked for advice on the type of project that should be given financial assistance, and a reply was sent saying that the Association would support applications for capital grants for buildings and for the acquisition of special material beyond what a library would normally be able to buy. The reply also drew attention to the existing application for a grant for works in sets. A letter of 26 May 1965 from the Arts Council set out a policy on libraries (14) which seemed to meet the Association's requirements, but later in the year the Arts Council decided not to make capital grants or grants for the purchase of books. Since then, several approaches have been made by the Association, but without success.

Library Resources Committee

The position of the Library Resources Committee changed with the passing of the National Library Act. Under Section 14 of the Act the Trustees of the National Library were empowered to set up committees for particular purposes, and at a meeting of the Library Resources Committee on 17 August 1966 Mr Alley, as convener, drew the Committee's attention to the National Librarian's duty, under Section 6, 'to provide means whereby co-operation in library matters shall be brought about with authorities and persons, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere', and, under Section 13, 'to encourage the planning and co-ordinating of library development in New Zealand and in particular: the association of the National Library with other libraries for the purpose of increasing New Zealand's resources in library materials for research and scholarship'. Mr Alley suggested that a committee set up by the Trustees could take over from the Library Resources Committee a good deal of what it had done in the past, but excluding such

matters as inter-library loan, restricted institutional membership, terms of book purchasing by libraries, and, probably, library services for special needs, such as services to industry and technology. He specifically rejected the idea of a representative Council like Australia's AACOBs and he left it to the Association to decide whether it still wanted to have a Library Resources Committee of its own.

The Committee duly decided to ask the Council to recommend that the Trustees of the National Library set up a committee, but reported that its own life should be extended. Because of the suddenness of the move, the Council deferred consideration of the recommendation until its next meeting in November 1966, but the Trustees' programme was not to be denied and they went ahead and created a Special Committee on New Zealand Library Resources and Bibliographical Services (known as the Trustees' Resources Committee) without waiting to hear from the Association. The senior National Library members were not available for the Association's committee when it was reappointed in February 1967, and Mr S. Perry, as the new convener, was left to pick up the pieces. Among the work that the committee has done since then have been the revision of the rules for inter-library loan and the preparation of an interloan handbook, the drawing up of criteria for participation in interloan, and the negotiation of booksellers' terms.

With the addition of the Standing Committee on Library Resources of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, there are now three resources committees, none of which holds the influential position that the Association's committee had in its heyday. The Trustees' committee is useful for its purpose, which is to provide disinterested advice for the Trustees, but its members are hand-picked and responsible to no one but the hand that picks them. There is some interchange of information between the committees, and some overlap of membership, but it is difficult for them to join together to make their voices heard. A great opportunity was lost. If there had been better consultation between the National Library and the Association, it might have been possible to build on what already existed; the hurried substitutes, unfortunately, add up to less than we had before.

EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

The remit that was defeated at the Conference in February 1960 was, 'That this Conference urge Council to consider again the desirability of recommending to the Government that in order to bring education for librarianship closer to other professional training and closer to the attention of intending applicants the Library School be attached to one of the Universities'. Voting on it was very close, and it is likely that the majority of those who were present were in sympathy with the idea that graduate library education should go to a University but felt unable to support a change before various problems had been fully discussed. There was the question, for instance, of the terms on which the change should be approved. Would the new school set out to prepare students for all types of libraries, or would it concentrate on

academic libraries? What would be the relationship between the school and the Association's certificate course? Would it be possible to continue the allowances which were received by students of the existing school?

Another remit, which was passed at the same meeting, was, 'That this Conference urge Council to ask that the Library School institute a post diploma course; the course to involve original research'. Discussion on this remit ended in the following year with the establishment of the John Harris Award, 'for the published record of notable work, whether in the bibliographical, critical, historical or administrative fields which will be a contribution to New Zealand librarianship'. As several members of the Association pointed out, however, this award, although it was good in itself, did not meet the wishes of the Conference. The Library School was quite unable to make provision for advanced study, and this became a major element in later discussions on the future of the school.

Library School Director

A second remit approved at the 1960 Conference asked that a full-time Director be appointed to the Library School. This was agreed to by the Government in 1961, but the objects given in the remit, 'in order to develop the School's work and to stimulate a consistent programme of research work on New Zealand library problems', could be only partly achieved because of other developments which will be described below.

When Mr S. Perry, reporting on a visit to Australia in 1961, said, 'I believe our school should go to a University now, if the transfer can be made without any sacrifice of the impressive standards the present School has maintained', the current of thinking was flowing strongly and he therefore got a quicker response than writers of such reports normally expect. The Library Training Committee on 28 August 1962 recommended to the Council that an approach be made to the University Grants Committee and the Director, National Library Service, to discuss the future of Library School graduate training in New Zealand. The Council decided, the next day, to consult the Director of the National Library Service, Mr G. T. Alley, first, and the matter rested there until its next meeting in February 1963. Meanwhile, it was reported that Mr Alley had approached the Victoria University of Wellington on the question of the establishment of a Library School there, but the Training Committee considered that the Association should also present written submissions.

The record of what was going on is very obscure at this point. Mr Alley has pointed out that he put forward a proposal for a University Library School at an earlier date, but it is not known how far this proposal went or how many people were aware of it. There were also reports that Victoria University was contemplating setting up a Library School, and there were suggestions that this would be set up in opposition to, or to supplant, the existing School. Whatever truth there

was in some of the stories that circulated is buried in inaccessible files at present. There may have been very little, but there was also very little frank and open discussion, and the Association's official attitude became perhaps a little more defensive than was necessary: it wanted to see a University Library School, but one that carried on and developed the work of the existing School, not one that was set up in opposition to it.

In February 1963 the Council decided to write to the Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University of Wellington saying that it understood that the establishment of a library school at the University was being discussed and that the Association, as a national professional body, would like to be consulted. The Vice-Chancellor replied, saying that consideration would probably be given to such a proposal during the next quinquennium (1965-1969). The Council, meeting in August, welcomed the proposal and asked the Education (formerly Library Training) Committee to formulate a detailed basis on which the Association could support the setting up of a school.

The Education Committee then prepared a document, *The New Zealand Library Association and a University Library School: Statement and Recommendations* (7), in which it outlined the Association's participation and interest in library education at the graduate and intermediate levels since the 1940s, and noted some of the points that would have to be considered in setting up a University school. It said that the existing School had transformed the profession in New Zealand by making possible great advances in library service which in turn had created a rapidly increasing demand for qualified librarians, and it went on to say, 'The present and potential demand for its graduates is not being met by the School, and the variety of skills and abilities required is now much greater than it was when the School was founded. It is obvious, therefore, that further ways must be found to increase the number of students entering the profession and to widen the scope of their training. The Association believes that the present Library School would be able to meet this challenge, but it also believes that a university school would be able not only to improve the quality of library education but also to raise the status of librarianship as a career'. The report went before the Council in February 1964.

N.Z.L.A. Certificate Course

It is now necessary to go back to 1961 to find the beginning of another thread in the tangled negotiations of the period from 1963 on. The Library Training Committee had become concerned about the greatly increased number of students taking the Certificate course. The number sitting the Preliminary Examination had almost trebled, to 96, in six years, and the correspondence sections of the course were becoming more and more difficult to organise and to keep running smoothly and efficiently. The Committee therefore began an inquiry

into various alternative methods of conducting the course, including more frequent intakes, dropping the correspondence course and relying on other people or institutions to prepare students for the examinations, and asking the Library School to take over the administration. One proposal which emerged from its discussions was that the Director of Education should be requested to make arrangements through the Technical Correspondence School to prepare candidates for Part I of the course.

Seminar Discussion

The whole question was discussed at a Professional Section seminar in Wellington in February 1963, when Mr H. Macaskill presented the case for tutoring by the Technical Correspondence School and Mr D. M. Wylie examined the possibility of decentralising tutoring within the Association. A full report of this discussion was published in the *Newsletter* (8), and Branches and Sections were asked to send their comments on the proposals to the Education Committee. In August 1963 the Committee recommended that the Technical Correspondence School be asked to undertake the tutoring. This recommendation was in line with comments that the Committee had received, but it was known that the Director of the National Library Service was perturbed by it and that he might put forward another proposal. Sure enough, on 23 September 1963 the Director of the Library School, Mr T. B. O'Neill, at a meeting of the Wellington Sub-Committee of the Education Committee, outlined an alternative proposal on behalf of the National Library Service that the Library School should take over responsibility for the course, running it as a full time course totalling about twelve weeks spread over a period of up to three years. If the Association accepted the proposal, the Director of the National Library Service would undertake to do his best to obtain the approval of the Minister of Education and to secure the necessary space and staff.

This offer was one that had many obvious advantages, though it was a reversal of an opinion expressed by an earlier Minister of Education, who had said, in 1948, 'It is questionable whether the two different types of training could satisfactorily be carried out by the same staff . . .' (9). At this point of time, however, it was embarrassing because of the state of discussions on the establishment of a University library school. It was thought by several members of the Education Committee that a University might be willing to accept a graduate school but not one that also had a non-graduate tail, and the Committee found it difficult to assess the possible effect of one move on the other or to find out what the Director of the National Library Service thought the future of each course should be. Placed in this awkward situation, the Committee found that it could not reject the offer, but it had serious misgivings about the outcome, relieved by the thought that a library education division of the National Library Service might be developed into a school offering several types of courses at an intermediate level after the graduate course had gone to the University.

Mr Alley met the Education Committee on 20 November 1963, and after he left the meeting a straw vote disclosed a majority in favour of accepting his proposals with some amendment. The Committee then put forward the following recommendation, which was adopted by the Council in a postal ballot:

That the Director, National Library Service, be thanked for his suggestion that the Service might take responsibility for intermediate level training and informed that the Association accepts the offer in principle but that at the same time the Director be asked to agree that such action would not commit any possible university library school to enter upon library training at a non-graduate level and that if the National Library Service decided not to continue its library training activities it would give the Association sufficient notice for satisfactory alternative arrangements to be made. It was further resolved that the Association would like to see a continuing committee set up for consultation on the form and content of this course.

This resolution was conveyed to the Director, who replied on 30 January 1964 (10). In his letter he said, among other things:

In offering to recommend to the Minister that the National Library Service extend its commitment to intermediate level training, the Service is simply facing the fact that for good library service this level of training is essential. This is demonstrated by a growing concern in the United Kingdom and the United States with such training. If the Association cannot continue such training, some other institution should do so.

The Association's Training Course cannot be replaced by one for 'technicians', i.e. people primarily equipped to carry out technical processes such as preparing and checking orders, maintaining serial records, verifying entries, routine cataloguing, and similar tasks. An overwhelming majority of students work in public libraries, the Country Library Service and the School Library Service, and they need an understanding of librarianship. While the development of special options should permit more advanced technical training for those who choose it, the greatest need will remain for the training of intermediate level librarians who are working with their public; they do not require advanced training, but they are librarians, not technicians . . .

Approval has already been obtained for the National Library Service to enter into discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University of Wellington on transferring the Library School to the University, and these discussions have been opened. Until there is a response to this initiative it is not possible to foresee the sort of library education the University may undertake to provide.

However, as the Library School is the library education division of the National Library Service, its transfer to Victoria University of Wellington would leave the Service without the establishment or facilities for library education. The Service could not expect to retain these for undergraduate level library training while at the same time expecting to provide funds for bursaries, which could cost over £20,000 p.a. for students attending graduate library training at a university . . .

The Association may be assured that any National Library Service library education activities will not be discontinued unless satisfactory alternative arrangements are made . . .

On 21 February 1964 the Council formally accepted the offer of the National Library Service to take over the NZLA training course, but placed on record that it was of the firm opinion that such action should not prejudice negotiations with the Victoria University of Wellington for the transfer of the Library School to the University. At the same meeting the Council adopted the statement, *The New Zealand Library Association and a University Library School*, as a statement of Association policy, and decided to invite the Director, National Library Service, and the Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University to join with representatives of the Association in discussing the possible transfer of the Library School to the University. The Minister of Education approved the new responsibilities of the Library School later in 1964.

I have dealt with these events in some detail because they help to explain the difficulties which were encountered by the Association later. It is true that the major objective of the Association was to see a graduate library school at Victoria University, but this fairly simple aim was complicated by its desire that it should be achieved by agreement between the National Library Service and the University, and by the need to ensure that intermediate-level training, which was a unique and valuable feature of New Zealand librarianship, was maintained and, if possible, improved. Even with these complications, however, it should have been a simple enough matter for the National Library Service and the University to work out a solution with the assistance of the Association. Things did not turn out this way, however, and the Association found itself faced with the difficult task of trying to persuade not one, but two, horses to drink, and nearly drowned itself in the attempt.

Let us take a little time off from the negotiations to look at the actual work being done in library training between 1964 and now. The new Certificate course, agreed upon between the Library School and the Association, came into effect in 1965, the first students entering the School in 1966. It provided for a preliminary examination, conducted by the Association, followed by three four-week full-time sections at the Library School. The gap between the sections was about fifteen months at first, but later, in order to meet complaints that the course took too long to complete, the order in which groups entered the School was changed and the gap was reduced to nine months. The timetable for a student is now as follows:

- June, year 1: enter for Preliminary Examination (late entries considered in October).
- April, year 2: sit Preliminary Examination.
- 3rd term, year 2: Section A
- 2nd term, year 3: Section B
- 1st term, year 4: Section C and, with luck, award of Certificate.

Libraries are expected to arrange the work of their students to give them suitable experience, and to give them leave with pay to attend the

School, and most do so. The students must have reading records accepted between sections and must remain in library work. Their preparation for the Preliminary Examination is assisted by some very full notes prepared by a sub-committee of the Education Committee under the direction of Miss J. S. Wright. The conduct of the Preliminary Examination has been improved by the establishment of a Board of Examiners and by regular examiners' meetings. The 'continuing committee' suggested by the Association was not set up, but meetings of the Wellington members of the Education Committee with the staff of the School have provided an acceptable substitute since 1967.

The pre-requisite qualification for entry to the Certificate course was raised to Endorsed School Certificate in 1964, and to University Entrance from the start of the new course. In spite of these restrictions, however, the number of candidates rose until, at the beginning of 1968, the Education Committee advised that the existing arrangements at the Library School, which allowed for 80 entrants to Section A in any one year, would probably not be adequate from 1969 or 1970. This advice was unfortunately not heeded by the National Library members of the Committee, and at the beginning of 1969 the Committee was astounded when the National Librarian informed it that some form of restriction of entry to Section A, apart from that imposed by the Preliminary Examination, would be necessary.

The rather bitter exchanges which followed this announcement were explainable only in part by the facts of this particular situation; they also stemmed from the frustration that was felt by the Education Committee in its attempts to get discussions going on the future of education for librarianship generally. In fact, the new course has been very successful, and demonstrates the value of block courses for intermediate-level students.

For the record, the number of Certificates awarded since 1960 has been as follows:

1961	40	1966	33
1962	39	1967	69
1963	41	1968	40
1964	40	1969	49
1965	86		

Representatives of the Association at last managed to get into one room with the National Librarian (as he had become) and the Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University on 17 August 1965 to discuss the possibility of a University library school. They had what seemed to be a useful discussion, conducted in the spirit of exploring possibilities and ranging fairly widely. All parties seemed to accept the need for a University school. It was agreed that the Association should draw up more detailed proposals and that these should be discussed at a further tri-partite meeting to be held in May 1966.

The Education Committee then prepared another document, *University Library School* (11), which was approved in principle by the

Council in February 1966 and referred to Branches and Sections for comment. In this document the background of existing courses was described and future needs estimated, including advanced study and research on the one hand, and a proposal for a Certificate in School Librarianship (see under School Libraries below) on the other. For the first time the Committee spelt out in detail its views on the way in which the various levels of training might be dealt with:

The Association is anxious that these non-professional courses should be developed vigorously, and their range extended, since they provide a solid basis of trained staff which is necessary to support the professional librarians, and it has been grateful to the Library School for its willingness to become involved in them. The Association is not convinced, however, that they must continue to be part of the responsibility of a University Library School, and it has repeatedly emphasised that the future of the professional course and other advanced work should not be prejudiced by the School's other responsibilities. It believes that there would in fact be distinct advantages in having the different levels of training conducted by separate institutions.

. . . The School needs to devote a great deal of attention to the development of the professional course and advanced work, and there is also, in the Association's view, scope for great development at the non-professional level. There is room for two schools, each concentrating on its own level and type of work, and it is suggested that the non-professional level could well remain the responsibility of the National Library. It is recognised that there may be considerable administrative and staffing difficulties while these developments are being put into effect, but it would be expected that the University and the National Library would co-operate in minimising them . . .

The Association wishes to emphasise, therefore, that the question of the transfer of the Library School to a University is essentially one which concerns the Graduate Course and advanced work. The Association does not wish to be dogmatic about the future of other courses, but it considers that other matters should not be allowed to cloud the issue of the future of the Graduate Course.

When this document was referred to Branches and Sections it became apparent that the Education Committee and the Council had got ahead of the general membership. The failure to publish the 1963 statement and to draw the attention of members to the quite firm policy decisions that the Council had made from time to time meant that a good deal of the background was not generally known, and it was not clear to everyone that the document in question was intended as a basis for another tri-partite discussion, rather than a full statement of a case. This was a lesson in elementary public relations, but in mitigation it may be said that the aim of the Education Committee all along had been to bring the National Library and the University together in order to make it easier for them to work out a programme. In doing this, it had taken at their face value the statements of the National Librarian and the Vice-Chancellor. Step by step, because of

the eagerness of the other parties, the Committee had been led to make the detailed proposals which should have been the work of all three institutions. This process was to continue.

Membership Support

There was strong support from most of the membership for the major policies set out in the document, but there was some uneasiness about the future of the Certificate Course, and it was clear that the Association could go no further without endorsement from a General Meeting. The discussion planned for May 1966 was therefore called off and the Education Committee prepared yet another document, *The Future of Library Education in New Zealand*, which was adopted by the Council and published in *New Zealand Libraries* (12) with a note that it would be discussed at the 1967 Conference, which would be asked to endorse it as Association policy. It proposed a plan based on two schools, one at the Victoria University of Wellington and the other in the National Library, and made the new suggestion that an intermediate course at the National Library's school could be used as a pre-requisite for entry to the University school.

At this stage the National Librarian said that the Association should make direct representations to the University Grants Committee and the Minister of Education. The document was therefore sent to them, as well as to the Vice-Chancellor and the National Librarian, and preparations were made for the Conference discussion in February 1967.

On 6 February 1967 the Vice-Chancellor wrote to say that he had read the document *The Future of Library Education in New Zealand* and that 'it seems to me that the case which it makes for the establishment of a school at this University and for the future of library training within the National Library would form a very satisfactory basis for further discussion'. A few days later the National Librarian wrote to say that he no longer had authority to take part in discussions on the proposed transfer of the Library School to the University.

On 14 February the Minister of Education, the Hon. A. E. Kinsella, opened the 1967 Conference. In his address he said that he did not approve the plan put forward by the Association; that he did not wish to see two schools; that library education was being carried out well by the present school; that the very few who needed specialised training could be sent overseas. He added, however, that he had no objection to a committee looking at the problem: 'There might be a case for setting up a small group to report to me on any needs for changes in the pattern of library education.'

The Minister's statement gave great offence, not because of its substance but because of the manner in which it was made. Mr Kinsella must have known for a long time the way the Association's policy was being developed. He had been sent a copy of the most recent document, but had not offered to discuss it. He had been invited to open the Conference as a matter of courtesy, because it was being held in Wellington. Until he began to speak he had given no hint of what he

would say. It was a pity that the Minister who had got the National Library Act passed felt it necessary to treat so cavalierly the Association which had been of some assistance to him on that occasion.

The discussion on the document was therefore a bit aimless, though a passage which implied that many women might be content with the pre-requisite course rather than the full graduate course created some trouble. Another lesson for Association committees: never, never say anything that can be seized upon by the feminists, because this will inevitably become the main topic of discussion. The debate ended constructively, however, in a request that the Minister set up a working party to discuss the future of library education in New Zealand. The request was duly passed on to the Minister, and two and a half years later, after a protracted game of will-you won't-you, a Working Party on Education for Librarianship was appointed. It met on twenty days between 4 June and 26 September 1969 and presented its report (13) to the Minister in October.

In making submissions to the Working Party, the Association repeated its earlier statements, but with one significant change. Although its major concern was the establishment of a graduate school at the University, it now said that the weight lay with retaining if possible the connection in a single institution of both graduate and undergraduate library education, and it suggested that precedents might be found in the various certificate courses of University Extension Departments.

The Working Party recommended the establishment of an independent College of Librarianship, under its own statute, to conduct courses at all levels and to co-operate with the Victoria University of Wellington at the more advanced level; it suggested that, at the graduate level, a second, post-diploma year might lead to the award of a Victoria University degree. The report, which was published in December 1969, is still under discussion.

Two other matters should be mentioned. First, arrangements were made in 1963 for Pacific Islanders to take the Certificate course. And second, after some years of requests by the Association, which was alarmed at the very low numbers of graduates wishing to enter the Library School, the Government agreed in 1963 to offer annually six library studentships, under which students were assisted to take university degrees before proceeding to the School. Thirty-six students were granted studentships by 1969, after which, because places at the School were being more eagerly sought, the scheme was suspended.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

The proposals for the replacement of Government aid-in-kind, through the Country Library Service, by financial aid to regional groupings or metropolitan authorities, embodied in the pamphlet *Co-operation: a New Phase*, seemed likely to move a step forward when the Government in 1960 announced that funds would be provided for a pilot project. The Country Library Service prepared a

plan based on Palmerston North and encompassing the Manawatu-Rangitikei-Wairarapa region, with a total population of about 160,000, and providing for boroughs to contribute 6s. per head and counties 2s., the government subsidy being 4s. This plan, which was later modified in some respects, was put by the C L S to local authorities in an intensive campaign at combined meetings and by individual visits. Opinion among the local authorities was divided, and in the end the scheme had to be abandoned.

A very full account of the campaign and an examination of the reasons for its failure were given to the 1962 Conference of the Association by Mr A. G. Bagnall, who was Acting Director of the National Library Service during the critical period (15). Hindsight suggests that the deciding error of judgment was to attempt first to set up a regional system in a predominantly rural area which already had a certain level of service from the Country Library Service, rather than in selecting a metropolitan area in which large sections had no library service at all. However that may be, the failure was a considerable setback and the Association has not since then been able to screw itself up to prepare for another attempt. A Working Party on regional library service reported to the Council at the end of 1962 that 'It was maintained by government librarians and accepted by the others that it was quite unrealistic at the present time to consider any proposals for the establishment of library regions; government funds would not be available and local authorities could do little unaided'.

Revision of Standards

In February 1963 the Council referred the question of the revision and extension of standards of service for New Zealand conditions for public and regional library service to the Public Library Service Committee. This led, in 1966, to the publication of *Standards for Public Library Service in New Zealand*, which were prepared in terms of minimum standards which could only be achieved by libraries or groups of libraries serving a population of the size envisaged in *Co-operation: a New Phase*, and provisional standards, as a guide to what was possible in smaller libraries.

From time to time consideration has been given to asking the Government for subsidies for public libraries, and a wary eye has been kept on the Municipal Association, which also wants subsidies but does not tie its requests to standards of service. At present, the Association is pinning its hopes on its request that the Government should set up a Commission of Inquiry into library services in New Zealand, which would deal with all types of libraries but which would be of particular significance for public libraries because no other proposal concerning them is being considered. The terms of reference which were suggested to the Government included, 'whether there should be any changes in the present method of government assistance to public libraries operated by local authorities'. The request for an inquiry has not yet been agreed to.

Andrew Osborn said in 1960, 'The weakest links in the existing library system are without doubt the academic libraries. Despite the contribution of the School Library Service there are few excellent school libraries in New Zealand, the shortcomings being at the local level. Most school libraries are mediocre or poor, and will remain so until local school administrations accord libraries a key place in the school programme, employ school librarians and allocate funds . . .' (16). Osborn's strictures were fair enough, but he did not realise that the real decisions are made at the centre, in the Department of Education, which was the body responsible for removing the meagre time allotment for teacher-librarians and for putting underpaid, untrained ancillary staff in schools and calling them librarians until the solecism was pointed out by the NZLA.

The Association presented submissions to the Commission on New Zealand Education in 1960, emphasising the need for the appointment of librarians with appropriate qualifications and status so that standards of service, on which it also made recommendations, could be met. The report of the Commission (17) recommended that as soon as possible the staffing allowance of teacher-librarians be restored and steadily increased, that library assistants be retained as ancillary technicians, and that training schemes be instituted leading to a Certificate in School Librarianship for teacher-librarians and to a minor technical qualification for library assistants. It also criticised other aspects of school library policy which stemmed from the same lack of appreciation of the importance of school libraries as the lack of adequate staffing.

There has been very little change on the surface during the past decade, but some groundwork was done that might lead to developments in the future. In 1962, the Association published a pamphlet, *The Need for School Libraries*, which was widely distributed, and it maintained contact with groups in the teaching profession which were concerned about school libraries. It also sent two representatives to take part in a seminar, arranged by the Department of Education, held at Wallis House, Lower Hutt, from 17 to 21 September 1962. This seminar, which was also attended by teachers, inspectors of primary schools, and members of the School Library Service staff, took as its subject 'The function and development of the school library in primary education' and discussed such topics as standards of book selection, basic collections of books for schools, co-ordination of book buying, library accommodation and the organisation of book stocks within the school, staffing, professional assistance to teachers through the School Library Service and public libraries, in-service training for teachers and instruction for students in teachers' colleges on the use of books and libraries in classroom work, and the guidance of children's reading. It was a good opportunity for members of the two professions to get together and find common interests.

In 1964 Mr G. R. McDonald was appointed to the Post-Primary School Inspectorate and seconded to the Curriculum Development Unit with the assignment of 'promoting better use of libraries in the school curriculum and assisting with the establishment of a school library qualification for teachers'. A group which met at Lopdell House in August 1964 produced a plan for a course leading to a Certificate in School Librarianship (18). Candidates for this course were to be teachers who had a degree or an educational background suitable for a graduate level course, and two years' approved teaching experience. They would do a correspondence course of eight assignments, followed by a seven-weeks' full-time course at the Library School, for which they would be granted leave. This proposal was deferred by Cabinet, but Mr McDonald has remained with the Curriculum Development Unit. The Association, which knew of the proposal only by repute, made several approaches to the Government to have it acted on, and the Minister of Education gave it favourable mention in his 1967 address to the Conference. It was given very full consideration in 1969 by the Working Party on Education for Librarianship, which incorporated a similar course in its proposal for a College of Librarianship.

At the suggestion of the Council, the Palmerston North Branch, which had shown some interest in the matter, devoted its weekend school, 17-18 August 1968, to the subject of secondary school libraries. As a result of the report of this school (19), a deputation met the Minister of Education on 7 October 1969 to present submissions (20). On the question of training the Minister was non-committal, saying that he was awaiting the report of the Working Party, but he gave enough careful encouragement to make it certain that the Association will want to continue the discussion with his successor.

CABBAGES AND KINGS

In 1961 the Department of Justice took the initiative in trying to improve the procedures for handling censorship, and the Association, as an organisation which had shown interest in the problem, was asked to send a representative to a meeting. The Department's proposal was for a tribunal empowered to classify publications. A Bill incorporating some of the suggestions made by the Association was introduced into the House of Representatives in 1962, and by the Indecent Publications Act, 1963, the Indecent Publications Tribunal came into being. It had been opposed by some people who objected to the principle of censorship, but the Association has never denied the need for some form of control, being mainly concerned that the haphazard and ill-informed methods of the past should be replaced by a better method (21). The Tribunal, which was described by Mr S. Perry (22), a member since its inception, has caused a great deal of interest overseas. It has been liberal and consistent in its operation, and has taken the heat out of the censorship question. It was defended by the Association against public attack in 1967. Shortly after the Tribunal was set up, the

Association made a series of representations to the Customs Department in an effort to clarify the relationship between the Department and the Tribunal (23).

The problems of two small groups of libraries—those of teachers' colleges and of technical institutes and polytechnics—have been considered by the Association. Standards for teachers' college libraries were published in 1967, and have been used in negotiations with the Government. A committee is still examining the problems of the other group.

Library Service to Maoris

Representations were made to the Minister of Education and the Maori Education Foundation on the special library problems of Maoris in 1963-64. The Maori Education Foundation approved the award of a library study bursary to a Maori student, but so far it has not been taken up. The publication of a pamphlet *The Public Library is for Everyone in the Community*, was designed to encourage the use of libraries by Maoris.

The Association has watched the effects of building programming in times of financial crisis, not only in relation to the National Library but in other cases as well. The most notable instance was that of the Auckland Public Library, whose new building was held up for some time. The Minister of Works said, on 23 March 1966, 'Your Association may be assured that there is no intention on the part of the Building Programmer to classify libraries as a restricted category. Their part in the educational and cultural activities of the community is fully appreciated.'

The Association's *Standard Salary Scale* has been kept up to date and re-issued regularly, and has had a marked effect, especially on smaller library authorities which do not know where to place library staff in relation to other employees. The fact that it is endorsed by the Local Authorities Section and approved by the Council, which has a fixed quota of Local Authority members, has made it generally acceptable to authorities controlling public libraries. Its effect is reinforced by the now almost universal practice of advertising positions in the *Newsletter*, where notes assess their relationship to the scale.

When the Association's rules for the granting of Associateships and Fellowships were adopted in 1955 it was suggested that they should be reviewed after five years of operation. In 1961, after various proposals had been made for their amendment, a new Registration Committee was set up. It decided, after its first discussions, that the rules regarding the award of Associateships should be altered to make the possession of a degree, other than a degree in librarianship, a normal prerequisite, but with provision for special cases. It also recommended the retention of the Fellowship as a professional honour, and it made various suggestions for improving the machinery of the scheme, but it did not wish to propose any other major alterations. These views were published (24) and discussed widely, and met with general approval. They were then incorporated in revised rules which were adopted at the

Annual Meeting in 1963. Since the adoption of the revised rules, the following charters have been granted by the Council:

	<i>Associates</i>	<i>Fellows</i>
To holders of		
Dip. N.Z.L.S.	62	7
Cert. N.Z.L.S.	3	—
N.Z.L.A. Cert.	8	—
Overseas library qualification	4	2
No library qualification	3	—
	80	9

In mid-1970 there are 218 Associates and 23 Fellows on the Register.

Two new awards have been established since 1960: the John Harris Award, which has already been referred to, and the Mary Fleming Prize, in 1964, for the student of the graduate course of the New Zealand Library School having the highest grade for the year in cataloguing and classification. Each nomination for the John Harris Award is referred to a panel of judges; the Mary Fleming Prize is awarded on the recommendation of the Director of the Library School. Since 1960 the following awards have been made: Mary Fleming Prize, 1; Esther Glen Award, 1; John Harris Award, 2.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Since the revision of the Rules in 1960 there has been very little change in the machinery by which the Association works, though small improvements have been made which have caused a great deal of pleasure to those members who sponsored them. The structure may be outlined thus: the supreme body of the Association is the Annual Meeting, whose terms of reference are limited by the Rules. The Council is in effect the governing body, though it must give way to the wishes of the Annual Meeting, and it appoints a number of committees to advise it. Branches and Sections are groups of members organised territorially or by interest; they elect their own officers and plan and carry out their own activities, but any proposal from a Branch or Section which would affect the external relations of the Association must be put forward as a recommendation to the Council. Conferences of the Association are held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting.

The turnover of the membership of these various bodies is not very apparent from year to year, but it is interesting to note that, of the 20 members of the 1970 Council, only 6 were also members in 1960 (Mrs McMillan and Messrs McEldowney, McKinley, Sage, Wilson, and Wylie—obviously these are due for the next purge). The average age of the 13 librarians on the 1960 Council was 45.1 years; the 15 librarians on the 1970 Council average 46.3 years.

Two new Branches have been established: Hawke's Bay in 1965, and Waikato in 1967. The name of the Small Public Libraries Section was changed to Public Libraries Section in 1970.

CONFERENCES

In 1960 it was decided to try biennial, instead of annual conferences, and there was no conference in 1961 or 1963. There is always a certain amount of feeling against annual conferences, on such grounds as the total cost to all parties, the annoyance of having to attend them, and the sometimes rather thin programmes. To balance these factors the advocates of annual conferences point to the value of the contacts that are made and the need for groups to get together to discuss work they are engaged on. It is worth noting, too, that in 1961 and 1963, when Annual Meetings were poorly attended, some important matters were dealt with, such as the amendment of the Registration rules. A matter of policy can often be safely deferred for conference discussion if the conference will be held within, say, six months, when a delay of eighteen months would be intolerable. One reason that was given in 1960 for the adoption of biennial conferences was that Branches and Sections might undertake special activities in the intervening years. The Professional Section organised some very good seminars which it was unable to continue, but their work had a considerable effect on the planning of future annual conferences, which in general have had more to offer to the professional librarian than earlier ones. Branches were stimulated into activity. A number of them have organised regular weekend schools, or mini-conferences, and this also seems to have become a regular feature of Association activity. The return to annual conferences was, however, approved by a large majority, and was again endorsed at the 1970 conference.

COMMENT

It is very easy, when doing an exercise of this kind, to lose one's sense of proportion. So much of the work of the Association consists of planning, persuasion, negotiation, an occasional peak of triumph like the passing of the National Library Act, but most of the time bushed in the valleys below, that it is necessary to remind oneself that life still goes on. If the plans for regional library development have come to nothing, the Country Library Service has continued and improved its operations and is daily providing books for readers. Students keep entering the Association's Certificate Course, many of them emerging at the other end with a Certificate. The Library School awarded 201 Diplomas and 2 Certificates between 1961 and 1969, 71 of the Diplomas being awarded in the last two years. The Association's Fiction Committee has turned out its monthly *Fiction List* during the whole of the period under review, and this has been the result of constant, devoted work by a large number of people which has helped to maintain standards of public library service throughout the country. But it is the changes, or attempted changes,

that command most attention, and necessarily so, because a failure to make or achieve changes can nullify the day to day work of so many people.

One of the problems that has faced the Association during the last decade has been to learn to cope with a fundamental change, the nature of which has not been clearly understood, in its relationships with the National Library Service, later the National Library. Great things were achieved in the days when the two were so linked that it was sometimes hard to tell them apart—such things as the start of training courses and the book resources system—but that time really ended in 1949 when the first Labour Government fell from power; it was an unusual relationship which could only work in unusual circumstances. But habits of thought die hard, and people went on acting in the same old way, even those who did not like the set-up. This accounts in part for the feeling that the Association was not achieving very much in the 1950s; it was not realised that the Association would have to stand on its own feet and organise itself to act as a pressure group like any other pressure group. The Association did act in this way over the National Library Act, although there was naturally some confusion of roles and the fact that the Association and the National Library Service were interested in the same object obscured the issue still further.

The move of the Association's office was a step in the right direction, but the real break came with the unceremonious dropping of the old Book (or Library) Resources Committee in 1966. The Committee was a strong survivor from the 1940s because the objects it helped to create, such as the National Union Catalogue, did not fade away with time—quite the contrary. At its last meeting the old committee gave genuine expression to its feelings when it recorded the following resolution:

That the Library Resources Committee records its appreciation of the work of its convener, Mr G. T. Alley, during the whole of its twenty-five years of existence and acknowledges the great value of Mr Alley's personal contribution in uniting the representatives of various library interests in the pursuance of common objectives. Under Mr Alley's guidance, and largely because of it, the work of the Committee has been of major importance in the library development of the nation.

This was a well-earned tribute, and one that in all honesty the Association had to pay. Nevertheless, Mr Alley had dumped the committee, and it is interesting to speculate why he should do so. More perceptive than others, he probably felt the need for a change in relationship, but he was all the same almost as much a prisoner of the past as anyone else. He did not realise the full implications of, for instance, the independent stand the Association was taking over such matters as library education. With both sides influenced by past habits of thought, this inevitably caused dissension, whereas negotiations between independent bodies should have produced a common programme, or at least common understandings. With a new generation emerging in both organisations, it will probably be easier for the two to work together as

separate and independent bodies in the future and for them to be frank with each other in a way that for a time has not been very easy.

This change means that the Association must in future work out its own policies and try to persuade others to agree to them, and that the National Library must accept this as inevitable, and in fact as the best way in which the Association can work for the good of all. It also means that the National Library cannot expect its word to be regarded as celestially inspired, but must in turn go through the normal processes in trying to persuade the Association to change its policies, if it thinks this is necessary. A common meeting ground is needed, and this cannot be a committee selected by the Trustees to advise them on matters which concern the Trustees, valuable though such a committee is. It was this kind of thought which led the Working Party on Education for Librarianship to go a little outside its brief and recommend the establishment of a Library Advisory Council (25).

Relations with Municipal Association

Another body with which the Association needs to examine its relations is the Municipal Association. This is a body which irritates librarians who do not work in public libraries and who regard members of local bodies from the point of view of ratepayers rather than as employees, for it persists in taking a master/servant view of the relations which should exist between the two organisations. However, the Library Association is very much involved in public libraries and it has been a source of great weakness that it has not been able to carry the Municipal Association with it in its plans for improvements. The story of the campaign for regional library service could have been quite different if the two Associations had been able to act together. This does not mean that the NZLA should abandon a good plan if it meets with opposition from the Municipal Association, but that it should try harder to find a way in which the two Associations can work together.

Finally, we should note the number of things that the Association has been unable to do. The fact that its record has been poor in such matters as the improvement of school libraries is probably due, as much as anything else, to the fact that the greater part of the work of the Association is done by working librarians in their spare time (even if the time is sometimes spared by their employers). Some negotiations, such as those over library education, could have gone much more smoothly if the Association had been able to use the full-time services of a person with a senior library background, respected by those he had to deal with and known in the corridors of power. Progress has been slow on the promotion of industrial and technical service; an inquiry into music library service produced a report but no action and was then dropped; the collection of annual library statistics was thought to be a good idea but could not be proceeded with; it took the Council some years to get an inquiry into the library problems of technical institutes and polytechnics off the ground; a much-needed inquiry into future staffing needs could not even be started. A glance

at the financial tables given earlier will show that, although the Association, on its present basis, is in good condition, it cannot afford to be very venturesome without additional sources of income.

Meanwhile, the Association is greatly indebted to Miss D. G. Bibby, its indestructible Registrar, who has kept the office of the Association going and worked with the Council and the numerous committees so efficiently that it is now able to contemplate going a stage further.

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PATRONS, 1961-1970

- 1960-1963 His Excellency the Governor-General, the Right Hon. the
Viscount Cobham, G.C.M.G., T.D.
1963-1968 His Excellency the Governor-General, Brigadier Sir Bernard
Edward Fergusson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
1968- Professor J. C. Beaglehole, O.M., C.M.G., Hon. D.Litt. (Oxon.)

PRESIDENTS, 1961-1970

- 1961 Miss M. S. Fleming, Library School, National Library Service.
1962 Miss M. J. Clark, Wellington City Council.
1963 Miss M. J. Clark, Wellington City Council.
1964 Mr A. G. Bagnall, Librarian, National Library Centre.
1965 Mr W. J. McEldowney, Librarian, University of Otago.
1966 Mrs A. N. Gale, New Plymouth City Council.
1967 Mr D. M. Wylie, City Librarian, Lower Hutt.
1968 Mr M. C. Sexton, Palmerston North City Council.
1969 Mr M. C. Sexton, Palmerston North City Council.
1970 Mr J. O. Wilson, Chief Librarian, General Assembly Library.

CONFERENCES 1961-1970

1961 [Annual Meeting (34th) only]	
30th, New Plymouth	20-23 February 1962
1963 [Annual Meeting (36th) only]	
31st, Hastings	18-21 February 1964
32nd, Christchurch	16-19 February 1965
33rd, Auckland	14-18 February 1966
34th, Wellington	14-16 February 1967
35th, Dunedin	13-15 February 1968
36th, Gisborne	18-21 February 1969
37th, Nelson	10-13 February 1970

N.Z.L.A. PUBLICATIONS

1961 TO MID-1970

Rules

1961

Bylaws for committees, adopted by Council, February 22, 1961. 2p.
Also issued as Council document 1961/19.

Esther Glen Award. Rules adopted by Council, February 22, 1961. 2p.
Also issued as Council document 1961/18.

1962

*Bylaws for branches, adopted by Council on 20th February, 1962, to
replace all other rules of branches, other than those set out in the main
rules of the Association. 3p.* Also issued as Council document 1962/26.

*Bylaws for sections, adopted by Council on 20th February, 1962, to
replace all other rules of sections, other than those set out in the main
rules of the Association. 4p.* Also issued as Council document 1962/25.

1963

John Harris Award. Revised conditions adopted by Council, February 19, 1963. 1p. Earlier rules in Council document 1962/29.

Rules for the granting of Associateships and Fellowships of the New Zealand Library Association, adopted at the Annual Meeting held on February 20, 1963. 7p.

1968

Rules, standing orders and bylaws, together with New Zealand Library Association Act, 1939. 44p. mimeographed. Council document 1968/27. Includes the following, amended to February 1968: Main rules; Standing orders; Rules and bylaws for Associateships and Fellowships, Branches, Committees, Sections, Mary Fleming Prize, Esther Glen Award, John Harris Award; New Zealand Library Association Act, 1939; Finances of Branches and Sections; Holiday borrowing facilities from public libraries; Restricted institutional membership.

1970

Handbook, with loose-leaf supplements. Variable pagination. The first issue contained the following, amended to February 1970: Section 1, New Zealand Library Association Act, 1939; Section 2, Rules of the New Zealand Library Association; Section 3, Bylaws; Committees, Branches, Sections, Associateships and Fellowships, Mary Fleming Prize, Esther Glen Award, John Harris Award, Holiday borrowing facilities; Section 4, Standing orders; Section 5, Subscription rates; Section 6, Publications of the Association.

Serial Publications

Annual report. The annual report continued to be issued to members as a mimeographed document until 1964. The report for 1965 and subsequent issues have been issued as photoprinted documents in a similar format to *New Zealand libraries*.

Children's and Young People's Section. Select bibliographies (folders) prepared for Children's Book Week:

1961 *Picture books for younger children.*

1962 *Myths, legends and fairy tales.*

1963 *Poetry books for children.*

1964 *Reference books for the home.*

1965 *Fantasy.*

Picture books for younger children. Rev. ed.

1966 *Art books for children.*

1967 *Historical fiction.*

1968 *Hobbies.*

1969 *Children's books to own.* Rev. ed. (1st ed. published 1960.)

Fiction list. Monthly supplement to Guide to authors of fiction, sixth report, 1965 (sub-title varies). no. 33 (Jan. 1961)—continuing.

New Zealand libraries. v24 no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1961)—continuing.

Sub-title (Bulletin of the N.Z. Library Association, Inc.) dropped from v30 no. 2, Apr. 1967.

v24-29, 11 issues p.a. (but v29 no. 7-8, Aug.-Sept. 1966, published as one issue); v30-6 issues p.a. Pagination of v27: 1-156, 189-320.

Editors: v24 no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1961)—v28 no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1965) J. E. Traue; v28 no. 2 (Mar. 1965)—v28 no. 11 (Dec. 1965) R. N. Erwin; v29 no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1966)—v31 no. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1967) J. E. Traue; v31 no. 2 (Apr. 1967)—v31 no. 1 (Feb. 1968) M. H. Heine; v31 no. 2 (Apr. 1968)—v33 no. 1 (Feb. 1970) R. N. Erwin; v33 no. 2 (Apr. 1970) to date J. W. Blackwood.

- Newsletter*. no. 56 (Jan. 1961)—continuing, monthly, mimeographed until no. 123 (Apr. 1967); photoprint from no. 124 (May 1967).
 —*Supplement*. mimeographed. Distributed with the *Newsletter* since no. 124 (May 1967); consists of advertisements of vacant positions.
- Otago Branch. *Proceedings of a weekend library school* . . . (title varies).
 1962 Dunedin.
 1963 Dunedin.
 1964 Invercargill.
 1965 Alexandra.
 1967 Dunedin (with selected papers from the 1966 school).
- Standard salary scale*. 2nd ed. Council document 1961/30. mimeographed; 3rd ed., with amendments to 17 August 1961. Council document 1961/30. Title then changed to
- Standard salary scale and standards of qualification*. 4th ed. Approved by the Council on 22 August, 1963. mimeographed.
 Reprinted with corrections to July 1966 (Council document 1966/37), August 1967 (Council document 1967/42), August 1968 (Council document 1968/47), September 1969 (Council document 1969/66). Amended scales are printed from time to time in the *Newsletter*.
- Summary of public library statistics*. 1968 (as at 31 March 1967)—continuing, annual. Compiled by the Local Authorities Section.
- Syllabus and regulations of the training course and professional examinations conducted by the New Zealand Library Association*, 1961. mimeographed. Issued annually since 1941. Later issues are in the Council documents series: 1962/19, 1962/70, 1963/22. After this issue, title changed to
- New Zealand Library Association Certificate Course. Revised syllabus and regulations*. Council documents 1964/55, 1965/34, 1966/16. Title then again changed to
- New Zealand Library Association Certificate Course. Syllabus and regulations*. Council documents 1967/49, 1968/60, 1969/33, 1970/20.

Books and Pamphlets

1961

- Building fund: an appeal to members*. 3p. illus. Issued as a supplement to *New Zealand libraries* v24 no. 3 Apr. 1961.
- Introduction to cataloguing and classification: being notes for Part I, paper B of a course of training in librarianship*. Compiled by Enid A. Evans. 108p.

1962

- John Harris Award: conditions adopted by Council, August 17, 1961*. 1p. mimeographed. Council document 1962/29.
- The need for school libraries*. 7p. illus.
- The New Zealand Library Association and its part in New Zealand library development*, by W. J. McEldowney. 106p.
- Who's who in New Zealand libraries 1962*. Edited by A. L. Olsson. [4th ed.] 53p. Earlier editions 1951, 1955, 1959; later edition 1967.

1963

- Union list of theses in the Universities of New Zealand. Supplement 1955-1962, with some additions and corrections to the 1910-1954 list*. Compiled by D. G. Jamieson. 86p. Main list published 1956; second supplement 1969.
- Working with books: a career in library work*. 8p.

1965

Certificate course: notes for preliminary examination. 1st draft ed. 2v. mimeographed. Published May 1965; reprinted with minor corrections Aug. 1965. See 1967 and 1969 for later editions.

Guide to authors of fiction: sixth report 85p. Compiled by the Fiction Committee. Earlier reports 1942, 1947, 1949, 1954, 1960; supplement 1969.

A National Library for New Zealand. 8p.

Palmerston North and Hawke's Bay Branches. Regional conference, 18th and 19th September 1965. *Proceedings.* 4p. mimeographed.

The public library is for everyone in the community. 8p. illus.

1966

Standards for public library service in New Zealand. 49p. Prepared by the Public Library Service Committee.

1967

A bibliography of New Zealand bibliographies. Preliminary ed. 58p. mimeographed.

Certificate course: notes for the preliminary examination. [2nd ed.] 2v. See 1965 and 1969 for other eds.

Palmerston North and Hawke's Bay Branches. Regional conference, 26 and 27 August 1967. *Proceedings.* 7p. mimeographed.

Standards for Teachers' College libraries. 44p.

Suggested standing order for fiction. 8p. mimeographed.

Who's who in New Zealand libraries 1967. Edited by A. L. Olsson. [5th ed.] 77p. Earlier editions 1951, 1955, 1959, 1962.

Working with books: a career in library work. 10p.

1968

Auckland Branch. *Guide to technical library resources in the Auckland province.* 26p.

Interloan. *The New Zealand Library Association's interloan rules and general guide to interloan practice.* 16p. Prepared jointly by the N.Z.L.A. and the National Library of N.Z.

Otago Branch. *1968 conference, N.Z.L.A., Dunedin.* 16p.

Special libraries and collections: a New Zealand directory. 2nd ed. 52p. Compiled for the University and Research Section by H. M. Gilmore. 1st ed. published in 1959.

1969

Certificate course: notes for the preliminary examination. [3rd ed.] 2v. See 1965 and 1967 for earlier editions.

Guide to authors of fiction: supplement to sixth report. 10p. Compiled by the Fiction Committee. See 1965 for Sixth report.

A message to schools. 6p. illus. folder.

Union list of higher degree theses of the University of New Zealand. Supplement 1963-1967. Compiled by Catherine G. Swift. 138p. Main list published 1956; first supplement 1963.

Working with books 1969: a career in library work. 10p.

1970

Manual for small special libraries. 109p.