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APLA Bulletin

The Atlantic Provinces Library Association

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Bulletin Board

The Master of Library Service Programme at Dalhousie University has been reaccredited by the American Library Association. The ALA's Committee on Accreditation, meeting in Los Angeles, came to its decision on June 28.

The School of Library Service was visited by a team of Canadian and U.S. librarians in March, and was examined according to the *Standards for Accreditation*. This was the third time a Site Visiting Team has been to Dalhousie; the programme has been accredited since the graduation of its first class in 1971.

Before making its recommendations, the site visitors examined the school's aims and objectives, curriculum, resources, faculty and students, and looked at how it is organized within the university as a whole.

The Site Visiting Team recommended that Dalhousie's programme make clear its objectives to prospective students, that it expand its cataloguing lab facilities, and that it provide office space for part-time faculty. Library School Director Norman Horrocks, emphasizing the overall positive evaluation of the team's report, concurs with these recommendations. "Their observations on the need for an expanded cataloguing lab, and for more office space merely reinforces recommendations we have already made to the university", he said.

The School expects to receive the detailed report of the Accreditation Committee in several weeks.

(An APLA Bulletin interview with Dr. Horrocks is found on page 2.)

APLA members are encouraged to support the continuation of the projects pursued by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. Please send letters of support to:

Mr. William Taylor, President,
Social Science & Humanities Research Council of Canada,
255 Albert Street, P.O. Box 1610,
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6G4.

Copies of these letters should be sent to:

Honorable Francis Fox,
Minister of Communications,
Journal Tower North,
300 Slater Street, 20th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8.

Mr. Ernest B. Ingles,
Executive Director,
Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions,
P.O. Box 2428,
Station D, Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5W5.

The newly appointed Newfoundland Provincial Libraries Board, with **Kelvin Fowler** and **Agnes Richard** as Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively, is actively engaged in preparations for a year-long celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Public Libraries Act. The festivities will begin in November and will emphasize "a recognition of the past, a reappraisal of the present, and a resolution for the future."

Reported by Susan Sexty

Organizations preparing briefs for the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Post-secondary Education have until November 1, 1983 to make submissions.

APLA has been notified of the deadline in a letter from D.G.L. Fraser, the Royal Commission's Secretary.

Margot Schenk, Vice-president for Nova Scotia, has not yet announced the names of those preparing the organization's brief, but it is understood that the committee will include a representative of the Provincial Library and representatives of various Nova Scotia universities.

New St. John Library opens at the heart of Market Square

by Howard Cogswell

Generations of Canadian school children have been conditioned by Bliss Carman's "The Ships of St. John" to think of Canada's first incorporated city as a drab old seaport. So it has been on occasion. Now, however, Carman would blink his foggy eyes at the splash of colour on the waterfront of "gray St. John." The Market Square complex has set this 200 year-old harbour city on a new roll, with the new Saint John Free Public Library and Regional Headquarters at the heart of it all.

Canada's first free public library celebrated its centenary by opening the doors of a \$6 million, 49,000 square foot facility smack in the middle of Market Square.

The scarlet-clad trumpet fanfare team of Second Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment welcomed a throng of dignitaries, well-wishers and print-starved library patrons. National Librarian Guy Sylvestre headed a ribbon-cutting team composed of the Premier of New Brunswick, Federal and Provincial cabinet ministers, city officials, three provincial librarians, the President of the Canadian Library Association and library people of every stripe from many cities. Mr. Henry Meinhardt, Chairman of the Library Board's Building Committee, acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Twenty years of lobbying and at least three years of intensive planning have been



Left to Right: Ian A. Wilson, City Librarian; M. Eileen Travis, Regional Librarian; Shown with presentation from Saint John Mayor Robert A. Lockhart—a framed calendar issued by an early Saint John business, 1910.

involved in the production of this new municipal library for Saint John. Toronto library consultant Al Bowron has been involved since the spring of 1976. Library staff did all the packing in the 79 year-old Carnegie Building and all the unpacking and shelving in the Market Square location . . . no mean task for twenty or so people and 100 tons of library materials!

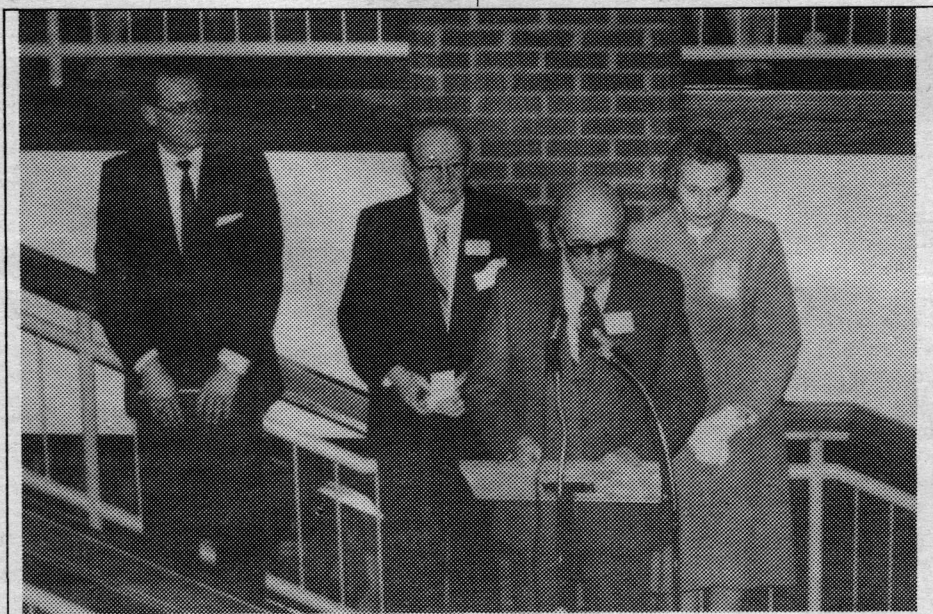
The Saint John public and library staff are being treated to a number of features that were not available in the Carnegie building on Hazen Avenue. The showpiece is a Special Collections Room furnished in

Victorian antiques and finished in Victorian-style wallpaper, panelling, lighting and parquet floor. It houses the library's principle local history collection in compact Mobilex shelving. The cost of the room was underwritten by a grant from the Devonian Group of Charitable Foundations.

Other grants and gifts provided a marble-topped circulation desk fronted by carved walnut panels, a memorial collection of paintings and sculpture, a set of 8 Chippendale chairs and a talking World Book Encyclopedia. Mobilex shelving is used in four storage areas, reaching a capacity of between 40,000 and 45,000 volumes with room for a decent amount of growth. A 120-seat multipurpose room is featured also, along with two smaller meeting rooms, three small study rooms and a music practice room. Approximately fifty study carrels are spotted in three areas of the library's two floors. An as-yet nonexistent bookmobile will be docked in its own 1,000 square foot area on another level of the complex.

As Dr. Sylvestre pointed out in his dedicatory remarks, the Saint John Free Public Library's 100 years have been marked by good service to its public and by a number of pioneering efforts. Anyone visiting the new facility and the downtown renewal area in which it is located, will soon affirm his further comments about the Public Library and the Regional Headquarters it houses: "The local and regional libraries are now better equipped to meet successfully the challenges of the information age and yet preserve the valuable rare books and pamphlets and the unique archival documents which are not only local treasures, but are also part of the nation's cultural heritage."

Howard L. Cogswell is Branch Supervisor with the Saint John Regional Library.



Left to Right: Henry Meinhardt, Building Committee Chairman; Dr. Norman Skinner, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Saint John Free Public Library; Dr. Guy Sylvestre, National Librarian; Mrs. Frances Corbett, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Saint John Regional Library.

Dr. Horrocks Library School to retain generalist outlook; Continuing education emphasized in the future

Taking advantage of the recent ALA decision to reaccredit the MLS programme of the School of Library Service at Dalhousie, the APLA Bulletin interviewed Library School Director Norman Horrocks about the School's present condition and future plans.

Dr. Horrocks' observations:

On the reaccreditation of the programme.

Naturally, we're pleased. While I haven't received the full report of the Committee on Accreditation—just a letter confirming that we have been reaccredited—I've seen the recommendations of the Site Visiting Team. Their evaluation is so positive that I can hardly disagree with it. They have recommended that we state publicly our goals and objectives for our programme; they have no qualms about our objectives, they just want them stated in our annual booklet, **Information for Prospective Students**.

As regards the expanded cataloguing lab and office space for part-time faculty, these are things that we have already recommended and which have been approved in principle by the Vice-President. The university has a freeze on alterations as a result of funding difficulties but it may be helpful for us to have our needs reinforced by the Committee on Accreditation.

It is possible that the full Committee may take away from or add to the on-site report—we'll have to wait and see.

On where the Library School stands today

The Library School has held longer than most to offering a generalist programme. A small school can't offer the range of specialist studies that you can in the larger university.

We have general overview courses, first of all because many students when they come in aren't committed to one or another particular type of library, and secondly we feel it is advantageous for them to hear the views of others—especially now when there is so much overlap, and networks in which different types of libraries cooperate. A lot of the old, rigid categories are breaking down.

We have one of the most active public lecture series and continuing education programmes of any school. When Dalhousie's Senate established the Library School one of the objectives it was given was to provide continuing education for the region. Our lecture series is particularly strong, considering that in Halifax you don't often get good people who are just passing by; you have to go out and get them.

There haven't really been major changes

in the philosophy of the Library School since we started. Some changes in courses, yes, but with the exception of the emphasis on the importance of machines in library operations we have retained the same, generalist programme.

On library school students

The type of student admitted hasn't changed, except that the academic background of applicants has risen. We are getting a higher proportion of people with second degrees. The first may be part of grade inflation, and it may just be that people are taking a second degree before they decide on a professional course.

We are always told that science libraries still need science graduates. I'm not sure that that is still the case—I haven't noticed a great many advertisements for jobs in science libraries recently. It's good to have a mix of disciplines, but it would be nice to have more with science and with the social sciences. It is still important to have people who think; technical proficiency is apart from this.

On the effects of Dalhousie's financial bind on the Library School

The effects of Dalhousie's situation will depend on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Higher Education. Dalhousie's problem, as seen by Dalhousie, is that it has a higher proportion of graduate programmes and of regional programmes, and these are quite expensive, not only the programmes, but also the library services which support them. Dalhousie has a regional obligation, and it should be funded accordingly. The MPHEC has given this some recognition; Dalhousie feels that it would like even more attention paid to this.

The effects on the Library school? We have been fortunate in that we have been able to hold on to our full-time faculty. Where we have been affected is that our part-time faculty has been reduced, in the sense only that certain courses are now offered every second year rather than every year. Also, we can no longer have replacements for sabbaticals. In a two-year programme we can rationalize this, so we are weathering the storm better than some others.



On jobs for Library School graduates

We have half of our students placed now; some May graduates are only just starting to look for work. It's not as disastrous as people may have thought. However, it is true that more people are now being hired on contract and for shorter terms than used to be the case.

We still get a number of job notifications. The greatest difficulty is for those people who are tied to the Metro area. The University of Toronto has told me that they had more notices of job vacancies last year than in previous recent years. So I'm getting conflicting signals. In September we should know better.

I think that the fact that we have never sought to expand the size of our school has been a wise decision. We bring in 35 students a year and we graduate about 31. We have no plans to change that.

On the effects of the School on librarianship in Atlantic Canada

Maybe you should ask employers about that.

Seriously, I think it has achieved its major objective, which was to produce a good quality programme for employers and for students. Employers previously had to rely largely on Toronto and McGill, and many people couldn't afford to go away to school.

Over the years we have produced a number of high quality graduates who are moving into key positions in this region and elsewhere. We have had a small influence in other countries; as a whole Canadian schools don't attract foreign students—it's much simpler to go to the United States for a one-year programme.

We have also been helpful in continuing education—the lecture series and workshops have been good in bringing knowledge, new ideas and attitudes to librarians in the area. The Library Science collection in Killam is strong and available to area librarians.

Other successes have been in our publications programme, the Occasional Papers series and the YA hotline, and we have had some influence in bringing the CBIC and CLMC to Halifax. Library school faculty, and sometimes students, have from time to

time taken on research projects and acted as consultants for area libraries.

On the future

We have got to come to grips with, as does the whole profession, the area we call continuing education. People are no longer as mobile as they once were. They aren't changing jobs, and therefore the biggest challenge to library administrators and to librarians will be keeping staff abreast of new developments, and keeping people motivated. We are no longer hiring many people from outside with new ideas—this is a challenge facing all professions.

More important in the years ahead, then, is how the Library School can assist through continuing education. For example, this past May we ran a special workshop for middle management, for Regional Librarians and for the Senior Staff of public libraries from New Brunswick, P.E.I and Nova Scotia, designed simply to bring them all together; I think more of this has to take place.

Because of distance and critical mass much of what we have done has been in Halifax—only occasionally have we gotten outside. It may be that some form of teleconferencing will be used; we have been talking to our university Extension Department, which has the technical capability, on how we can deliver this kind of service outside Halifax-Dartmouth.

In addition to the M.L.S., we have to develop programmes for professional librarians who want to upgrade their skills in new areas. Last year we had an introductory workshop on microcomputers in the library. It was oversubscribed—clearly there is a market for upgrading skills.

I'd like to see some local librarians have the opportunity to become librarians-in-residence, with facilities made available to someone who wants to get away from day-to-day work, explore a certain subject, and be in an environment with faculty, students, and a good collection. We have to respond to people who want to have a completely new challenge.

Dr. Horrocks was interviewed for the APLA Bulletin by Ken Clare.

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Health Information from the Public Library: Some Questions and Some Sources

Part one: Who comes to us, and why?

by Barbara Prince

The two articles in this series provide a brief review of who comes to the public library for health information, why people come to us rather than other sources, what is available to answer their questions and some specific health materials which I have found useful during my brief experience as a reference librarian in a public library.

WHO COMES?

Of course ours is not a controlled environment like a health centre, hospital or university, special or school library and this makes it more difficult to classify our users and decide why they do come to us for health information. However, it is necessary to consider these basic questions before materials can be selected or services planned.

Students are one large group of users. They need health information to fill course requirements—non-personal consumption if you like. In our context these range from primary school up. We service the usual grade school projects, smoking, venereal diseases, vitamins, and so on, as well as adult and vocational school students doing perhaps cosmetology, food service courses, nursing, first aid and numerous others. These needs are straightforward and easy to answer. Circulating books or vertical files and reference books are available. There is

no question of interpreting terminology, no pressure for advice rather than information, no personal involvement on the part of the user (although one 3 foot tall person from Grade 2 once gave me a very hard time about the poor choice of pictures of cancers in the lung we offered, and the fact that the photocopies came out in black and white and not the glorious technicolour which she would have preferred).

Some users want factual information on a specific topic, often so that they can make an informed choice perhaps about nonprescription drugs or diets, or find out about a voluntary health agency and see its publications, or learn about their rights and responsibilities under the law. The public library can fill these needs with the publications of consumer groups and voluntary agencies, federal and provincial health department publications, directories and copies of the various health related acts.

The largest group of users want general

information on a particular health topic. Some come merely out of interest, but many because they have to cope with a personal problem. They choose titles on child care, allergy, birth control, back problems, bed-wetting, living with schizophrenia—the list is endless. This type of book is reviewed in the library literature and the public library can and generally does have an adequate selection of titles. Numerous titles are available in bookstores and popular magazines contain articles on many of the topics. It has become generally accepted that there is demand for this information, the general public should have easy access to it and the public library will provide it. Problems may arise. Some information may be dangerous when used in a certain context. Controversial and untried treatments or diets may be included in an otherwise useful book. Books often stay on the shelves long after the information they contain has become outdated.

However it is the user who is under medical treatment or who has a family member under treatment who may present some problem to the public librarian. This is the situation which requires the staff to deal with unfamiliar terminology and tread the careful line between information and advice. We can provide information, we may even have to read it to those who cannot do so themselves, but it is essential to avoid interpreting symptoms, or offering opinions as to the causes, possible outcome or treatment being given for a particular medical condition. Sometimes what seems a straightforward enquiry about a specific illness can become quite tricky. An answer to the symptoms and cause of a particular mental illness, which can be easily provided from an up-to-date medical dictionary or encyclopedia, once led to the enquirer listing symptoms which she considered her daughter was exhibiting and enquiring if library staff considered they matched those provided by the medical reference book. It turned out that the person could not cope with her teenager and wished to get her confined "until she grew out of it". Obviously both the parent and child needed professional help. In cases such as this library staff are not qualified to give advice, and, indeed, often it would be dangerous and irresponsible to do so. Staff may listen sympathetically to what the person has to say and often, especially with the elderly and lonely, this is all the person really wants, but then it is the responsibility of library staff to refer them to an appropriate health professional or agency for qualified help. I have not read of any court cases in Canada involving library staff who have given wrongful medical advice, but this could certainly be a possible outcome of such actions.

WHY DO THEY COME?

Why do these people come to a public library to find out about the disease, its treatment, its prognosis, the drugs prescribed? I believe one reason is that many people still find it difficult to ask the doctor. He is busy, often seems a superior being and unapproachable to his patient, besides which any encounter takes place in what is for the average person intimidating surroundings—the doctor's office—white coats, examination tables—or the hospital. Anyone who has ever sat in a breezy hospital corridor clad only in a thigh length green garment, which barely closes at the back, waiting for some unmentionable test to be performed knows how the bravest lose the power to think clearly let alone ask a sensible question!

Even if the doctor communicates well and explains things clearly, many people still like to read on the subject by themselves in a neutral atmosphere or at home. It is a fact that often the only place they can find health information is in the public library. There are very few places to refer people in the Atlantic Provinces if they are not satisfied with what the health professionals have told them, or the resources of their public library and its Provincial support services.

The Kellogg Health Sciences Library at Dalhousie University is the only large health sciences library in the Maritimes. They serve all the health professions by mail as well as in person. They will also help members of the public who go there to find what they need, although they do not buy materials specifically for the lay person. The staff are also very helpful when other librarians telephone for assistance as we know from experience. Other university libraries have limited collections often to serve schools of nursing and there are some specialized collections such as at the Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency Library. The central resource for Newfoundland is the health sciences library at Memorial University.

Many hospital libraries in much of Canada and especially in the Atlantic Provinces are generally just adequate to service the needs of the staff and make no provision for the layperson. Doctors' offices, and medical centres offer very little in the way of patient education materials. Of course, there are some notable exceptions such as the programmes and services of the Children's Hospital in Halifax.

The public library then must often serve as a patient information centre. People want to read up about the condition which they have so that they will feel more confident talking to their doctor and be able to ask intelligent, informed questions. Others feel more confident after reading some literature that they have been properly diagnosed and are being properly treated with up-to-date methods and drugs. It's like getting a second medical opinion.

Some people are embarrassed about asking staff for information on a specific health problem and prefer to search alone. When they do approach the desk, it is with a very general question and it takes a lot of skill to narrow the subject down. This is especially true in our situation, which I am sure is quite common, where the reference interview must take place at a busy desk or on the way to the shelves.

Generally there has been a tremendous upsurge in the demand for medical information. People are accepting more responsibility for their own health care, are questioning the health professionals more and want accurate information. It seems far more sensible to me to provide that information, even though as some argue it may be misinterpreted, rather than to leave people to Great Aunt Jane's gossip and the nonsense published in some sensationalist magazines or overdramatized on television.

It is apparent that public libraries in the Maritimes are the prime resource for health information for the general public. This poses a problem for the librarian who is unacquainted with the medical literature.

The second article of this series will discuss the criteria for the selection of health materials and include a bibliography of recommended titles.

Barbara Prince, formerly with the Kellogg Health Sciences Library at Dalhousie University, is Head of Information Services with the Dartmouth (N.S.) Regional Library.

Need Money for Travel?

(library types only)

The Margaret Scott Memorial Fund was designed to help you. The Fund, jointly created by the Ontario Library Association and the Canadian School Library Association, serves three purposes:

- 1) To honour the memory of Margaret Scott;
- 2) To provide travel funds for an individual(s) to further the development of school libraries in Canada;
- 3) To advance the profession of school librarianship.

If you are a practising school librarian, or actively involved in school librarianship, you can apply for travel funds. Up to \$400 is available to assist you with travel to conferences, seminars, and courses, visits to other library systems, or with travel to do original research or establish pilot projects. To be eligible for funding you must apply for and submit an application form. These forms are available from:

Margaret Scott Memorial Fund,
Ontario Library Association,
73 Richmond Street W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 1Z4

Applications must be submitted before September 15, '83 to be considered for the 1983/84 school year. The Margaret Scott Memorial Fund Committee reserves the right to rule on applicant eligibility.

APLA Bulletin

The *APLA Bulletin* is a bi-monthly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. The Association seeks to promote library service through the provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region, to serve as a focal point for all those in library services in the Atlantic Provinces, and to cooperate with library associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern.

Individual annual membership in the Association is \$15.00, and includes a subscription to the *APLA Bulletin*.

The Executive of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1983-84

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All correspondence to the Association should be addressed to the appropriate officer, c/o the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

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Typed manuscripts, news, and correspondence should be addressed to The Editor, *APLA Bulletin*, c/o the School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, B3H 4H8. All advertising correspondence should be addressed directly to the Advertising Editor.

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To our readers:

With this issue we begin the forty-seventh volume of the *APLA Bulletin*. Originally the *Bulletin* of the Maritime Library Institute, this publication has served the interests of libraries and librarians in this region since 1936.

In that time the *Bulletin* has progressed from a mimeographed record chiefly of annual meetings and local happenings, through the magazine format it adopted for many years, to the present newspaper look. Never the region with the greatest resources, the Atlantic provinces have nonetheless produced one of the significant publications for Canadian libraries, one which has maintained a distinct flavour. The Association can justifiably take pride in this accomplishment.

The most recent editorial team of Eric Swanick of New Brunswick's Legislative Library, and Elizabeth Hamilton and Patricia Ruthven of U.N.B., have more than made their contribution. In their three years the *Bulletin* has enlightened and enlivened the work of those who take a special interest in libraries. Their efforts have been a credit to the *Bulletin* tradition.

Each volume of this publication has reflected the interests and outlook of whoever happened to be the editors of it at the time. Our prejudice is towards news and features; in the months ahead we expect that the *Bulletin's* pages will reflect this. While our new balance will seek to de-emphasize the academic-style article and bibliography, we recognize that this type of material is important to many of our readers, and so it will continue as an important part of the *Bulletin*.

It is traditional for all editors, particularly the harried editors of small publications of voluntary organizations, to at some point admonish the membership to take a greater part (The President's message next door, you will notice, does this for the Association as a whole). This exercise is a useful one for us: it relieves frustration, fills editorial space, is a convenient excuse for our failings, and sometimes even turns up new contributors. It is almost always a boring exercise for readers.

Here, then, is our admonition, which we promise never to repeat as long as we are editors:

While we sometimes like to believe that we all serve the same master, the public at large, in fact many of us now serve very disparate, sometimes very specialized groups of library and information users; we also are accountable to a varied panoply of political masters. The library world has become far more atomized, and though this increases our need to share information and ideas with each other, it also makes this exchange far more difficult.

Editors such as ourselves usually find our task, providing that exchange, a fulfilling one. While it is true that there is nothing like seeing your own name in print, there is even more satisfaction in getting others' names and ideas into print. But while self-satisfaction and the *Bulletin's* longstanding reputation are reasons for us to go on, by themselves they are not reason enough. Whether or not the *Bulletin* remains a useful exercise is something which can best be measured by your contributions and criticisms, or by their absence.



The transfer of power from Past-President Anna Oxley to President André Guay is symbolized by the transfer of the APLA gavel.

From the President's desk

On behalf of the Executive, of the Committee Chairmen and of their membership, I wish to extend to all who attended the proceedings of the last annual conference at Dalhousie University our sincere appreciation for having contributed to its success. I wish also to extend our warmest thanks to the Programme and Local Arrangements Committees for providing us with such a pleasant encounter.

Your presence has been interpreted not only as an opportunity to get away from the day-to-day routines, but chiefly as an expression of a belief that your Association can meet some of your expectations. We fully realize that a given program cannot meet the requirements of the entire membership but we hope that the conference has set the stage for an exchange of ideas with your colleagues which, we hope, will prove beneficial both to you and the profession as a whole.

I would like to invite the membership to play a greater role in the work of our established committees. Should the terms of reference of these committees not meet your objectives, do not hesitate to contact our Vice-President, Mr. William F. Birdsall, University Librarian at Dalhousie.

I would also encourage you to seriously consider running for office in our Association. We observe that some nominations generated by the Nominating Committee remain unchallenged. This fact can be interpreted in many ways: either we are completely satisfied with the slate presented by the Nominating Committee; we would like very much to challenge but we do not dare to; we do not know how to go about it; or we are apathetic about it. Should the latter be the case, one could expect to live within the framework of a highly directed democratic system, the degree of which can only be reduced by a more aggressive and challenging membership. Should you have any questions on how to go about running for office or about the nature of certain responsibilities within the Association, do not hesitate to contact our Past-President, Mrs. Anna Oxley.

Following the APLA Joint Executive Meeting which was held on Sunday, May 29, 1983 at Dalhousie University, I would

We expect to hear from the membership. We want news of importance (get in touch with your provincial Vice-president—they want to know, too!), letters to the editor, and ideas for future issues.

If you expect us to be in touch with you, keep in touch with us. A funding success story in P.E.I., a new technical development in Newfoundland, layoffs in New Brunswick libraries: The extent to which it is important for these stories to be shared is

like to report the following on behalf of the Executive:

—We have confirmed with Mr. Don Scott, Provincial Librarian, P.E.I. and with Mr. C. Merritt Crockett, University Librarian, U.P.E.I., our intention to hold the 45th Annual Conference on Prince Edward Island from May 10 to May 13, 1984.

—Upon recommendation of the Publications Committee, we have appointed the following officers to the editorship of the *APLA Bulletin*: Ken Clare as Editor, Arthur Smith as Managing Editor, and Jerry Miner as Advertising Editor. Ken and Arthur are both from the Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University and Jerry is stationed at Kentville, N.S., with the Canada Department of Agriculture.

—A letter of intent to present a brief to the Nova Scotia Royal Commission on Post-Secondary Education has been dispatched to the Secretariat of the Commission.

—A letter of appreciation has been addressed to Mr. Rashid Tayyeb, Head of Technical Services, Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University for having revived the interest in the preservation of library material in our region.

—A letter of appreciation has been addressed to Miss Diane MacQuarrie, Chief Librarian, Halifax City Library, for having accepted assuming the Chairmanship of the Program Committee of the 45th Annual Conference.

—A letter, supporting the continuing funding of the projects pursued by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions has been dispatched to Mr. William Taylor, President, Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council of Canada. Copies of this letter have been sent to all the Members of Parliament representing the Atlantic Provinces in the Federal Government of Canada, to the Honorable Francis Fox (Minister of Communications), and to Mr. Ernest B. Engles, Executive Director, CIHM.

—We further wish to extend our warmest thanks to Mrs. Margot Schenk, Vice-President, Nova Scotia, for having represented the Atlantic Provinces Library Association at meetings of the Canadian Library Association Council held in Winnipeg.

the extent to which you should feel responsible for ensuring that the *Bulletin* knows about them.

You are particularly urged to take part in the Baffle Board Quiz; the Quizmaster has hastened to inform us that the rest will not be as easy.

Ken Clare
Jerry Miner
Arthur Smith
Editors

Dix ans d'ouvrages de référence sur l'Acadie et les Acadiens (1973-1982)

Ten years of reference works on Acadia and Acadians (1973-1982)

par/by Paulette Lévesque

Depuis une dizaine d'années l'Acadie est à l'honneur, on veut connaître son histoire, sa littérature, son peuple etc. . . . La production littéraire est abondante et les travaux de recherche nombreux. Pour permettre à tous: bibliothécaires, chercheurs, étudiants, généalogistes et autres de bien se documenter et se renseigner, j'ai dressé une liste d'outils de référence concernant l'Acadie et les Acadiens parus au cours des derniers dix ans. J'ai exclus de cette liste les ouvrages publiés pas des Acadiens mais dont le contenu ne concerne pas l'Acadie ou les Acadiens. On y retrouve: atlas, bibliographies, dictionnaires bibliographiques, généalogies, index, inventaires, recensements, répertoires et registres de l'état civil.

Plusieurs de ces titres ont déjà été annotés soit dans la rubrique "Recent Canadian Reference books" ou "Recent Acadiana" de l'APLA bulletin. Cependant je ne crois pas que les livres de référence sur l'Acadie aient été regroupés sous une même en-tête. Cette bibliographie par sujets a été établie à l'aide du fichier du centre d'études acadiennes de l'Université de Moncton, de *Canadiana* (1973-1982), de *Canadian reference sources* (1981) de Dorothy E. Ryder et des rubriques déjà mentionnées de l'APLA bulletin. Chaque titre est annoté brièvement en français suivi de l'adresse de l'éditeur lorsqu'elle était disponible.

Cette liste se veut aussi complète que possible, cependant si un lecteur remarquait des lacunes, je lui serais reconnaissante de me les souligner:

Mme Paulette Lévesque
Bibliothèque Champlain
Université de Moncton
Moncton, N.-B.
E1A 3E9

Over the past ten years, there has been increasing interest in Acadian people, history and literature. Literary publications as well as research studies have been numerous. To make these documents more accessible for librarians, researchers, students, genealogists and others, I have compiled this list of reference works published since 1973. Included in the list are atlases, bibliographies, bibliographic dictionaries, genealogies, indexes, inventories, censuses, repertories, and birth, marriage and death registers. Excluded are documents published by Acadians but not relevant to Acadian culture.

Many of these titles have already been annotated in "Recent Canadian Reference Books" or in APLA Bulletin's "Recent Acadiana." However, it is believed that reference books on Acadia have never been grouped under one heading before. This subject bibliography was compiled from the following sources: the card catalogue of the Centre d'études acadiennes de l'Université de Moncton, *Canadiana* (1973-1982), *Canadian Reference Sources* (1981) by Dorothy E. Ryder and from APLA Bulletin noted above. Each title is annotated briefly in French, followed by the editor's address when available.

This list is intended to be as complete as possible; however, should anyone notice a gap, please notify:

Mme Paulette Lévesque
Bibliothèque Champlain
Université de Moncton
Moncton, N.-B.
E1A 3E9

Archives—Index

Dupuis, Noël et Valéda Melanson

Index des noms propres avec un choix de thèmes.- Moncton : Université de Moncton, Centre d'études acadiennes, 1975.- 75 feuillets.

Ce relevé des noms propres de bateaux, de lieux et de personnes des fonds des colonies série C 11 D des archives nationales de France est l'index d'une des séries des Archives de France de première importance pour l'histoire de l'Acadie.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B., E1A 3E9

Archives—Inventaires, Répertoires, etc.

Société historique Nicolas Denys

Inventaire des archives de la Société historique Nicolas Denys.- Caraquet : La Société, 1978.- 65 p.

Cet inventaire permet aux chercheurs de consulter facilement les archives de la Société dont les activités se concentrent sur la partie nord-est de la Province du N.-B.

Disponible à la Société historique Nicolas Denys, Case 6, Site 19, Bertrand, N.-B., E0B 1J0

Artistes—Répertoires

Talents de chez nous.- Yarmouth : Imprimerie Lescarbot, 1979.- 180 p.

Préparé par la Fédération acadienne de la Nouvelle-Ecosse pour valoriser les artistes, ce bottin des régions d'Argyle, Clare, Inverness et Richmond donne une brève description de la spécialité de chaque artiste et artisan.

Disponible à L'Imprimerie Lescarbot, C.P. 402, 4 rue Alma, Yarmouth, N.-E., B5A 4B3

Bibliographie

Arsenault, Georges

Bibliographie acadienne.- Summerside : Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1980.- 26 p.

Bibliographie sélective d'ouvrages se rapportant spécialement à l'héritage culturel des Acadiens de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. Cet instrument de travail, classé par sujet, est destiné avant tout aux enseignants de la Province insulaire.

Disponible à la Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, C.P. 1130 Summerside, I.P.E., CIN 4K2

Barter, Geraldine

A critically annotated bibliography of work published and unpublished relating to the culture of French Newfoundlanders.- (St. John's) : Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977.- 52 feuillets.

Ce travail répertoire 150 documents: monographies et articles de périodiques, sur la culture des français de Terre-Neuve. Les 2/3 de ces documents sont des travaux d'étudiants de Memorial University et la majorité de ceux-ci sont disponibles au Centre d'études franco-terreneuviennes de cette université.

Boivin, Henri-Bernard

Littérature acadienne, 1960-1980; bibliographie.- Montréal : Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1981.- 63 p.

Bibliographie par sujets regroupant 86 publications d'auteurs acadiens. Comprend un index auteurs-titres.

Distribué gratuitement par la Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1700 rue Saint-Denis, Montréal, Québec, H2X 3K6

Landry, Maurice

"Thèmes": bibliographies commentées.- Moncton : Université de Moncton, Département d'études françaises, 1979.- 69 p.

Bibliographie analytique, de monographies et d'articles de périodiques, classée par thèmes. Le premier thème : L'Avenir de l'Acadie est divisé en 8 sous-thèmes. Les autres thèmes ne concernant pas l'Acadie.

McGee, Harold Franklin, Stephen A. Davis et Michael Taft

Three Atlantic bibliographies.- Halifax : Dept. of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, 1975.- 205 p.

Destinée aux chercheurs en archéologie, ethnographie et folklore, cette bibliographie comprend de nombreuses références sur les acadiens.

Potvin, Claude

Acadiana 1980-1982.- Moncton : Editions CRP, 1983.—(à paraître Sept. 1983)

Bibliographie commentée des ouvrages de langue française publiés en Acadie, par des acadiens et sur les acadiens au cours des trois dernières années.

Tennyson, Brian

Cape Breton : a bibliography.- Halifax : Nova Scotia Dept. of Education, 1978.- 114 p.

Une bibliographie de 1352 monographies et thèses, sur l'histoire, la religion et la littérature de Cap Breton. La section III: French regime contient de nombreuses références sur les acadiens.

Université de Moncton. Centre d'études acadiennes

Inventaire général des sources documentaires sur les Acadiens. - Moncton : Le Centre, 1975-1977.- 3 v.

Outil de base pour toutes les recherches sur l'Acadie. v. 1 Les sources premières, les archives v. 2 Bibliographie acadienne : liste de volumes, brochures et thèses concernant l'Acadie et les Acadiens. v. 3 Bibliographie acadienne : liste des articles de périodiques concernant l'Acadie et les Acadiens des débuts à 1976. (Publié aux Ed. d'Acadie)

Disponible aux Editions d'Acadie, 236 rue St. Georges, C.P. 885, Moncton, N.-B. et au Centre d'études acadiennes.

Vaison, Robert

Studying Nova Scotia, its history and present state, its politics and economy : a bibliography and guide.- Halifax : Mount Saint Vincent University, 1974.- 123 p.

Dans la section historique de cette bibliographie, un chapitre est consacré au régime français : The French in Acadia.

Biographies

Lemieux, Thérèse et Gemma Caron

Silhouettes acadiennes.- Campbellton : Fédération des dames d'Acadie, 1981.- 374 p.

Biographies d'une centaine de femmes acadiennes ayant contribué à l'évolution de la société acadienne aux 19e et 20e siècles.

Disponible à la Fédération des Dames d'Acadie, C.P. 488 Campbellton, N.-B.

Please turn to page 6

Tufts, Edith Comeau
Acadienne de Clare.-Saulnierville :
Chez l'auteur, 1977.- 93 p.

Cet ouvrage biographique souligne
l'influence des femmes dans la société
acadienne de Clare. Il nous présente
sous forme de courtes biographies
l'acadienne d'hier et l'acadienne d'au-
jourd'hui.

Disponible chez l'auteur, Saulnier-
ville, N.-E.

Cartes

Atlas de l'Acadie : petit atlas des franco-
phones des Maritimes / Samuel P.
Arsenault . . . (et al).- Moncton : Ed.
d'Acadie, 1976.- 33 feuillets de plan-
ches pliés.

" . . . un outil de travail utilisable
aussi bien dans les écoles des régions
francophones que par le grand public"-
Introduction. Pour l'étude des condi-
tions économiques et sociales des franco-
phones des Maritimes.

Disponible aux Editions d'Acadie, 236
rue St-Georges, C.P. 885, Moncton,
N.-B.

Ecrivains—Dictionnaires

Gallant, Melvin et Ginette Gould
Portraits d'écrivains.- Moncton : Ed.
d'Acadie; Ed. Perce Neige, 1982.- 88 p.

Dictionnaire donnant une courte biog-
raphie et bibliographie de 83 écrivains
acadiens contemporains.

Disponible aux Editions d'Acadie, 236
rue St-Georges, C.P. 885, Moncton,
N.-B.

Généalogie

Arsenault, Bona

Histoire et généalogie des Acadiens.-
Montréal : Leméac, (1978).- 6 v.

Cette nouvelle éd. revue et augmentée
est divisée en deux parties : 1. Histoire
des Acadiens (v.1) ; 2. La généalogie par
ordre alphabétique des familles acadie-
ennes avant et après la dispersion (v. 2-
6) Ouvrage essentiel pour les généalo-
gistes.

Disponible à la Librairie acadienne,
Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-
B., E1A 3E9

Bergeron, Adrien

Le grand arrangement des Acadiens
au Québec.- Montréal : Ed. Elysée,
1981.- 8 v.

Dans cette vaste généalogie des
acadiens du Québec l'auteur donne pour
chaque famille : une brève histoire et la
généalogie.

Disponible aux Editions Elysée, C.P.
188, Succ. Côte Saint-Luc, Montréal,
H4V 2Y4

Chiasson, Rémi J.

Généalogie des familles acadiennes de
Magré, Saint-Joseph du Moine, Chéti-
camp avec liste des premiers mission-
naires.- Antigonish : L'Auteur, 1977.-
91 feuillets.

Classée alphabétiquement par famille
cette généalogie inclut également le re-
censement de 1809 pour les régions.

Généralités

The Acadians of the Maritimes : the-
matic studies / edited by Jean
Daigle.- Moncton : Centre d'études
acadiennes, 1982.- 637 p.

Traduction de : Acadiens des Mari-
times.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadie-
ennes, Université de Moncton, Mon-
cton, N.-B., E1A 3E9

Les Acadiens des Maritimes: études thé-
matiques / sous la direction de Jean
Daigle.- Moncton : Centre d'études
acadiennes, 1980.- 691 p.

Ouvrage de synthèse d'envergure ency-
clopédique sur la société acadienne, son
histoire, son évolution et sur la situation
présente de ses institutions.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadie-
ennes, Université de Moncton, Mon-
cton, N.-B., E1A 3E9

Dix ans d'ouvrages de référence sur l'Acadie et les Acadiens (1973-1982)

Journaux—Index

Chaussade, Jean et Nicole Chaussade

Index des articles concernant la pêche
et les pêcheurs des Provinces maritimes
du Canada parus dans le journal l'Evan-
geline de 1887 à 1974 inclus (à l'excepti-
on des années 1950 à 1955 et 1959 à
1965 incluses).- (s.l. : s.n., 1975?)- 60
feuillets

Index signalétique non publié divisé
en cinq grands sujets: espèces de pois-
son, pêche dans chacune des 3 prov-
inces, pêcheurs, sujets particuliers et les
données statistiques sur la pêche et les
pêcheurs.

DeGrâce, Eloi

Le Reflet du Nord, L'Analyste, Le
journal acadien, Le Pari : inventaire.-
Moncton : L'auteur, 1975.-

Inventaire de quatre publications du
Nord-est du N.-B. dont l'existence fut de
courte durée.

Inventaire de l'Evangeline.- 1976.-
Moncton :

Université de Moncton, Centre
d'études acadiennes, 1976.-v.

Index publié pour les années 76, 77.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadie-
ennes, Université de Moncton, Mon-
cton, N.-B., E1A 3E9

LeBlanc, Gabrielle et Diane Lecouffe

Inventaire de l'Impartial.- Sum-
merside : Société Saint-Thomas
d'Aquin, 1980.- 110 feuillets.

Cet index permet aux chercheurs
d'avoir accès aux précieux renseigne-
ments contenus dans l'Impartial sur
l'histoire acadienne et les familles de
souche française de l'Ile-du-Prince-
Edouard. Au début on y trouve égale-
ment un historique du journal.

Disponible à la Société Saint-
Thomas d'Aquin, 1130 Summerside,
I.-P.-E., G1N 4K2

Inventaire du Petit courrier 1937-
1977.- Church Point, N.-E. : Univer-
sité Ste-Anne, 1978.- 170 feuillets.

Indexe les articles d'intérêt acadien
des Provinces maritimes avec une con-
centration sur les articles concernant les
Acadiens de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Est in-
clus, également, un court historique de
ce journal acadien de la Nouvelle-
Ecosse.

Lacerte, Roger

Inventaire de l'Aviron de Campbel-
ton, N.-B., avril 1962-juillet 1973.- Low-
ell, Mass. : Librairie populaire, 1973.-
147 feuillets.

Relevé des titres de tous les articles
qui touchent de près ou de loin aux
Acadiens du N.-B., parus dans l'Aviron.

Robichaux, Albert J.

Acadian marriages in France.- Harvey
: The author, 1976.- 188 p.

Transcription des registres des mar-
riages acadiens du département d'Ile-et-
Vilaine après la déportation de 1759 à
1776.

Disponible chez l'auteur, 532 Man-
hattan boulevard, Harvey, La., 70058

Robichaux, Albert J.

The Acadian exiles in Nantes, 1775-
1785.- Harvey, La. : The author, 1978.-
280 p.

Outil de base pour localiser les regis-
tres de l'état civil des Acadiens exilés
dans la région de Nantes.

Disponible chez l'auteur, 532 Man-
hattan boulevard, Harvey, La., 70058

Robichaux, Albert J.

Colonial settlers along Bayou La-
fourche.- Harvey : The author, 1974.-
219 p.

Liste des premiers colons tirée des re-
censements de 1770-1798. Les Acadiens
sont nombreux dans cette région.

Disponible chez l'auteur, 532 Man-
hattan boulevard, Harvey, La., 70058

Sanders, Mary Elizabeth

Selected annotated abstracts of mar-
riage book 1, St. Mary Parish, Louisian-
a, 1811-1829.- Lafayette : (s.n.), 1973.-
164 p.

Selected annotated abstracts of St.
Mary Parish Louisiana, court records,
1811-1837.- Bâton Rouge : Sanders,
1978.- 140 p.

Ces deux volumes permettent d'établir
les généalogies des premières familles de
la paroisse St Mary. Plusieurs familles
acadiennes étaient établies dans cette
paroisse.

Sigogne, Jean-Mandé

St Mary's Bay.- Clearwater, Fla. :
L.H. Smith, 1975.- 2 v.

Reproduction intégrale de deux regis-
tres, contenant la liste des familles de la
Baie Ste-Marie, tenus par l'abbé Sigogne
de 1818-1844. v. 1 : 1818-1829. v. 2 :
1840-1844.

Disponible chez Léonard H. Smith,
1660 Harmony Dr., Clearwater, Fla.,
33516.

Smith, Léonard H.

Cape Sable, Nova Scotia : vital records
from Roman Catholic registers of Saint
Anne of Eel Brook/Argyle, Saint Michel
of Tusket/Argyle, Saint Peter of Pubni-
co.- Clearwater, Fla. : L.H. Smith,
1979.- 162 p.

Smith, Léonard H.

Salmon River, Digby County, Nova
Scotia : vital records 1849-1907, from
parish registers, Roman Catholic Parish
of St. Vincent de Paul.- Clearwater, Fla.
: L.H. Smith, 1977.- 160 p.

Ces deux volumes complètent la publi-
cation de l'abbé Sigogne pour les regis-
tres d'état civil des acadiennes de la Nou-
velle-Ecosse au 19e siècle.

Disponible chez Léonard H. Smith,
1660 Harmony Dr., Clearwater, Fla.,
33516.

Musiciens—Répertoires

Drisdelle, Rhéal

Inventaire des ressources musicales en
Acadie.- (s.l. : s.n.), 1977.- 47 feuillets.

Répertoire d'environ 175 musiciens
des différentes régions acadiennes. Les
musiciens sont regroupés par genre et
l'ouvrage comprend un index.

Noms géographiques

DeGrâce, Eloi

Noms géographiques de l'Acadie.-
Moncton : Société historique acadienne,
1974.- 256 feuillets.

Ce répertoire alphabétique de la
toponymie acadienne est un relevé des
noms utilisés en Acadie avant 1755, et
donne la localisation actuelle des lieux si
possible.

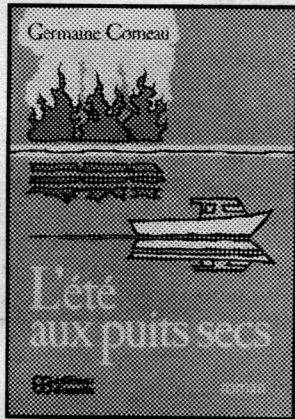
Disponible à la Société historique
acadienne, C.P. 2363, Station "A",
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Population

Population totale et population acadienne des provinces maritimes de 1871 à 1971.- Moncton : Université de Moncton, Centre d'études acadiennes, 1976.- 17 feuillets.

Recueil de statistiques démographiques pour les années de recensement décennal de 1871 à 1971 divisé par provinces et par comtés, il donne la population totale, la population d'origine française, la population parlant français et le % de population française.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B., E1A 3E9

Recensement—Louisiane

Robichaud, Albert J.

Louisiana census and militia lists, 1770-1789.- New Orleans : Popyanthos, 1977.- v.

Transcription et traduction anglaise des recensements et listes militaires de la Louisiane. Les données comprennent le nom, le prénom et l'adresse des personnes recensées. Le v. 1 publié en 1973 recense les régions suivantes : German Coast, New Orleans, below New Orleans and Lafourche. Ce volume est un complément à Colonial settlers along Bayou Lafourche du même auteur.

Disponible chez Polyanthos, Drower 51359, New Orleans, La., 70157.

Recensement—Nouveau-Brunswick

The Fredericton census of 1871 / edited by Robert F. Fellows.- Fredericton, N.B. : Geneological Section, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 1974.- 237 p.

The New Brunswick census of 1851 : Charlotte County, New Brunswick, Canada / edited by Robert F. Fellows.- Fredericton : Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, 1974.- 2 v.

The New Brunswick census of 1851 for Victoria county / (transcribed) by Daniel F. Johnson.- Perth-Andover : D.F. Johnson, 1979.- 68 p.

Dix ans d'ouvrages de référence sur l'Acadie et les Acadiens (1973-1982)

Recensement 1861, Comté Gloucester, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada = 1861 census, Gloucester County, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada / Centre de documentation de la Société historique Nicolas-Denys.- Fredericton, N.B. : Provincial Archives, 1980.- 1 v.

Recensement 1871, Comté Gloucester, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada = 1871 census, Gloucester County, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada / Centre de documentation de la Société historique Nicolas-Denys.- Fredericton, N.B. : Provincial Archives, 1980.- 390 p.

Le Recensement du Nouveau-Brunswick de 1851 : Comté de Westmorland / Wayne A. Gillcash, éditeur.- Fredericton : Archives provinciales du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1981.- 2 v.

Recensement—Nouvelle-Ecosse

Census of Nova Scotia - 1827 : census of District of Pictou - 1818 / compiled by Allan C. Dunlop.- Halifax : Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 1979.- 151 p.

Registres de l'état civil

Bailly de Messein, Charles-François

Registre de l'Abbé Charles-François Bailly 1768 à 1773 Caraquet / transcrit sous la direction de Stephen A. White.- Moncton : Université de Moncton, Centre d'études acadiennes, 1978.- 214 p.

Tenu par l'abbé Bailly de 1768 à 1773 à Halifax, ce registre est un outil important pour les généalogistes, l'abbé Bailly étant alors le seul prêtre dans toutes les provinces maritimes.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B., E1C 3E9

Forsyth, Alice D.

Louisiana marriages - New Orleans : Polyanthos, 1977.- v.

Le volume 1 est l'index des registres de mariages de St Louis Cathedral de New Orleans pour la période de 1784 à 1806.

Disponible chez Polyanthos, Drawer 51359, New Orleans, La., 70151.

Gallant, Patrice

Les Acadiens de Saint-Pierre & Michelon à La Rochelle, 1767 à 1768 et 1778 à 1785.- Moncton : Université de Moncton, 1977.- 76 feuillets.

Cet ouvrage destiné aux généalogistes est la transcription des notes de l'abbé Gallant. Il s'agit des renseignements tirés des registres paroissiaux concernant les Acadiens de LaRochelle et des listes des passagers arrivés à LaRochelle en 1778.

Disponible au Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B., E1C 3E9

Hebert, Donald J.

Acadians in exile.- Cecilia : Hebert Publ., 1980.- 757 p.

Guide localisant les registres de l'état civil et les documents d'archives, concernant les acadiens exilés, dans les archives françaises. Pour chaque dépôt d'archives une référence complète est donnée.

Disponible aux Hebert Publications, P.O. Box A., Cecilia, La., 70521

Hebert, Donald J.

A guide to church records in Louisiana.- Eunice, La : The author, 1975.- 350 p.

Divisée en deux parties cette publication est un inventaire des archives religieuses de la Louisiane : 1. archives catholiques; 2. archives protestantes et juives. Elle comprend de plus un index des églises catholiques et un index des églises protestantes et juives.

Disponible aux Hebert Publ., P.O. Box A, Cecilia, La., 70521

Hebert, Donald J.

Southwest Louisiana records.- Eunice, La. : The author, 1974-1982.- 28 v.

Index volumineux regroupant par période les registres de l'état civil des premiers colons du sud-ouest de la Louisiane.

Disponible aux Hebert Publications, P.O. Box A., Cecilia, La., 70521.

Jehn, Janet

Acadian exiles in the colonies.- Covington : J. Jehn, 1977.- 366 p.

Listes d'Acadiens exilés aux Etats-Unis établis à partir des archives publiques du Canada et des archives de Boston.

Disponible chez Janet Jehn, 863 Wayman Branch Rd., Covington, Kentucky, 41015.

Rieder, Milton P. et Norma Gaudet Rieder

The Acadian colonies, 1755-1768.- Metairie, La : The author, 1977.- 54 feuillets

Liste d'Acadiens se trouvant aux Etats-Unis après 1755 dans six états : Pennsylvanie, New York, Connecticut, Caroline du Sud, Massachusetts et Maryland.

Disponible chez l'auteur, 1457 Poincetta Dr., Metairie, La., 7005

Robichaux, Albert J.

The Acadian exiles in Saint-Malo, 1758-1785.- Eunice : Hebert Publ., 1981.- 3 v.

Cet ouvrage localise les registres de l'état civil des Acadiens exilés à St-Malo et dans les environs.

Disponible aux Hebert Publications, P.O. Box A, Cecilia, La., 70521

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Resolutions 1983 APLA Conference

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Resolved,

That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association write to the federal Minister of Communications urging the establishment of a national commission on the emerging information society, as proposed in the May 1983 report of the Department of Communications' Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee, Subcommittee on the Effects of Videotex on Individuals and Society.

MOVED: Peter Glenister
SECONDED: Andrew Poplawski

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Resolved,

That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association's Vice-President for Nova Scotia convene a special committee to prepare a brief for the Nova Scotia Commission on Post-Secondary Education, which may investigate issues of relevance to libraries; and,

Resolved,

That, if feasible, a draft of this brief be distributed to the membership of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association for comment prior to submission.

MOVED: Peter Glenister
SECONDED: Andrew Poplawski

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Resolved,

That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association strongly urge the continued funding by the Government of Canada of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, in its attempt to preserve our Canadian heritage and to make it available to the people of Canada; and,

Resolved,

That funding of this project be of the first priority.

MOVED: Gayle Garlock
SECONDED: Arthur Smith

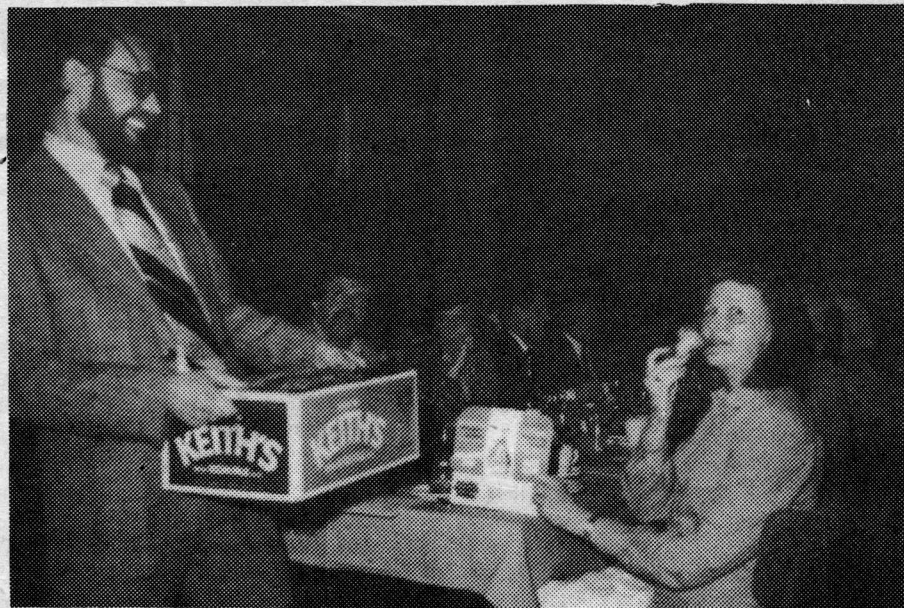
RESOLUTION NO. 4

Resolved,

That the thanks of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association be extended to:

- 1) Dalhousie University, for acting as host for the 1983 Annual Conference and for providing facilities;
- 2) Blackwell North America, A.G. Brown and Son, Canadian Book Information Centre, John Coutts, Dalhousie University through the President's Office, the School of Library Service and the University Library, Dalhousie University School of Library Service Associated Alumni, Mahons Stationery, N.S. Stationers, R & R Bookbinding, 3M Canada Inc., and UTLAS Inc. for their donations and other support;
- 3) Mary Dykstra, Ann Cameron and Everett Brenner for delivering the keynote addresses;
- 4) the speakers, panelists and other contributors to the program; and,
- 5) the Local Arrangements Committee and the Program Committee for organizing a highly satisfying conference.

MOVED: Douglas Vaisey
SECONDED: Lloyd Melanson



APLA Banquet, 1983. Yes, presidents do have more fun. Above: Local Arrangements Convenor Gayle Garlock ensures that President Anna Oxley enjoys a gourmet Nova Scotian meal. Below: No, it's not Rocky IV . . . it's CLA President Pearce Penney enjoying the Jarvis Benoit Quartet, with APLA Vice-President (P.E.I.) Frankie Dindial



(photos courtesy Paul Schenk)



On behalf of APLA, Anna Oxley is presenting a cheque to Barbara Eddy, right, for the Margaret Williams Memorial Fund.

People

Memorial University has announced the appointment of **Mary Chalker** as the Associate University Librarian. She has been with the university as Head of Periodicals and, more recently, as Head of Acquisitions/Periodicals.

Reported by Susan Sexty

Dr. Norman Horrocks, Director of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, has been elected to a four year term on the Council of the American Library Association, topping the list of 75 candidates for election to the Council. Dr. Horrocks has also been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies at Dalhousie, pending the results of a review of the Faculty.

Wendy Duff has been appointed Librarian at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

The Newfoundland Public Library System now has a full complement of Regional Librarians with the appointment of **Victoria Murphy** as the Librarian for Burin/Bonavista Region, and **Bob McGowan** as the Gander Regional Librarian.

Gloria Corbett of Shelburne, Nova Scotia has received a scholarship valued at \$10,500 from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, awarded for the study of science librarianship and documentation. She will enter the Dalhousie University School of Library Service programme in September, 1983. Ms. Corbett, who has degrees in Nursing and Zoology, is presently employed by the Western Counties Regional Library.

Former APLA President, **Lorraine McQueen**, until recently the Coordinator of Reference Services with the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, has joined the National Library of Canada as Chief, Services for the Handicapped.

Mary Dykstra will rejoin the faculty of the School of Library Service at Dalhousie in September, 1983 as an Associate Professor. Ms. Dykstra was a member of the full-time faculty of the School from 1974 to 1982 before becoming Senior Audio-visual Librarian with the National Film Board in Montreal. With the NFB she was responsible for the design and introduction of FORMAT, Canada's National Information System.

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Some Canadian Conservation Highlights

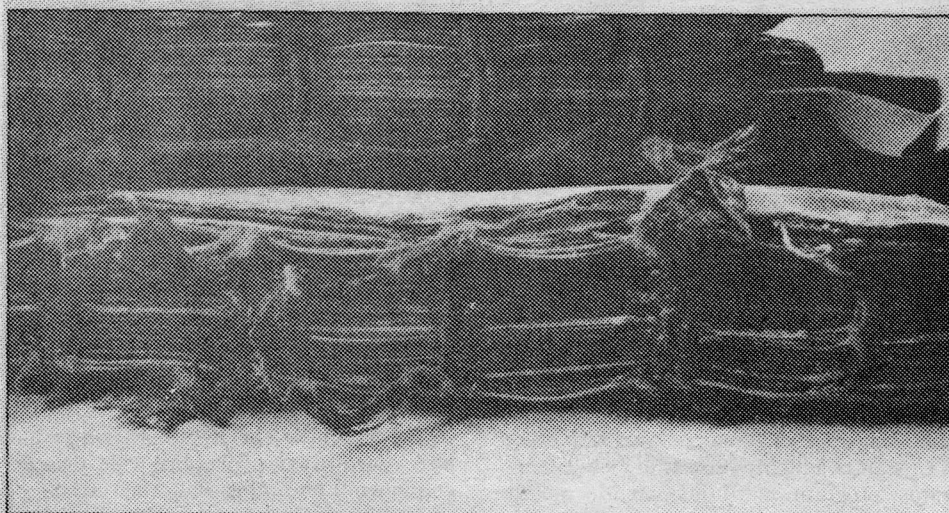
by Joyce M. Banks

This paper was presented to the Committee on the Conservation of Library Materials at the 1983 APLA annual conference at Dalhousie University in Halifax.

I am very pleased to have been invited to speak to the Committee on the Conservation of Library Materials of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association. Yours is the first, and only, Canadian library association to have established a conservation committee, and it is a pleasure to be speaking to this group. We are all aware of what are the major conservation problems facing Canadian librarians: acid paper, inadequate preventive conservation measures, lack of disaster preparedness and salvage plans, the shortage of trained conservators and the failure of many institutions to establish conservation facilities. However, considerable conservation activity is taking place in this country, and while the situation is still very grave, advances have been made, and conservation plans for the future are most encouraging.

The survival of the Canadian printed heritage is threatened, mainly because of the inherent acidity of book papers, which inevitably results in their embrittlement. The size of the body of material affected is enormous, and its scope is comprehensive. The major part of our printing heritage dates from Confederation and because of papermaking techniques introduced during the nineteenth century, nearly every book printed since 1867 either is embrittled or will become embrittled. In 1891 one critic of inferior paper, who recognized it as "a menace to permanency of literature," was moved to write: "Centuries hence some bibliographer will construct an ingenious theory to explain why no books were printed between 1870 and 19-- , that date at which we accomplish the destruction of the forests . . ." Because of exposure to atmospheric pollution, which triggers adverse chemical reactions in paper, a great deal of earlier material is also endangered. Coupled with this chemical deterioration is the damage caused by the poor housing and handling of fragile materials. Lack of respect for the book is a fundamental problem, even among those who should be committed to its conservation.

Paper which is not inherently acid, and which has not been exposed to adverse housing conditions or to poor handling, can endure for many centuries. With the development of mass deacidification systems and the wider use of permanent-durable book papers in North America, we may now be approaching the time when the problem of the brittle book can be isolated, and a specific period can be identified for which all of the printed heritage cannot be conserved in original format. If librarians and scholars ensure that Canadiana is housed and handled in ways which will prolong the life of paper, these conservation measures will protect future publications. However, they cannot restore strength to embrittled paper. The damage done by acid decay over the past century, and more, constitutes a national disaster of stunning proportions, and the salvage of the printed record of the past must continue for many years. We cannot afford to delay in the hope that new advances in technology will be developed in time to retrieve this enormous body of embrittled material. The only practical conservation means now available to us is preservation microfilming on a huge scale.



The comprehensive program for the filming of retrospective Canadiana which has been undertaken by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction has been well-planned and well-organized. From the standpoint of conservation, the policy and guidelines for handling and filming fragile materials which have been established by the Institute are models of excellence. The Institute began its work in 1978. Since then work has been done on the first phase of its program, which entails the filming of monographic Canadiana, including materials of Canadian interest printed abroad, which appeared before 1901. For materials published between 1867 and 1901, the National Library of Canada and the Library of the Public Archives of Canada have furnished more than 40% of the items filmed. The Institute expects to film more than 20% of the Pre-Confederation imprints from these sources as well. The National Library has provided office space for the Institute's bibliographic search team and its cataloguing staff, and has also provided facilities for the filming team and its equipment.

The Institute's next project depends upon Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council funding, but may well be the filming of serials and periodicals for the same period, excluding newspapers. This phase will, however, be limited to materials which bear a Canadian imprint. Future programs will cover twentieth century materials.

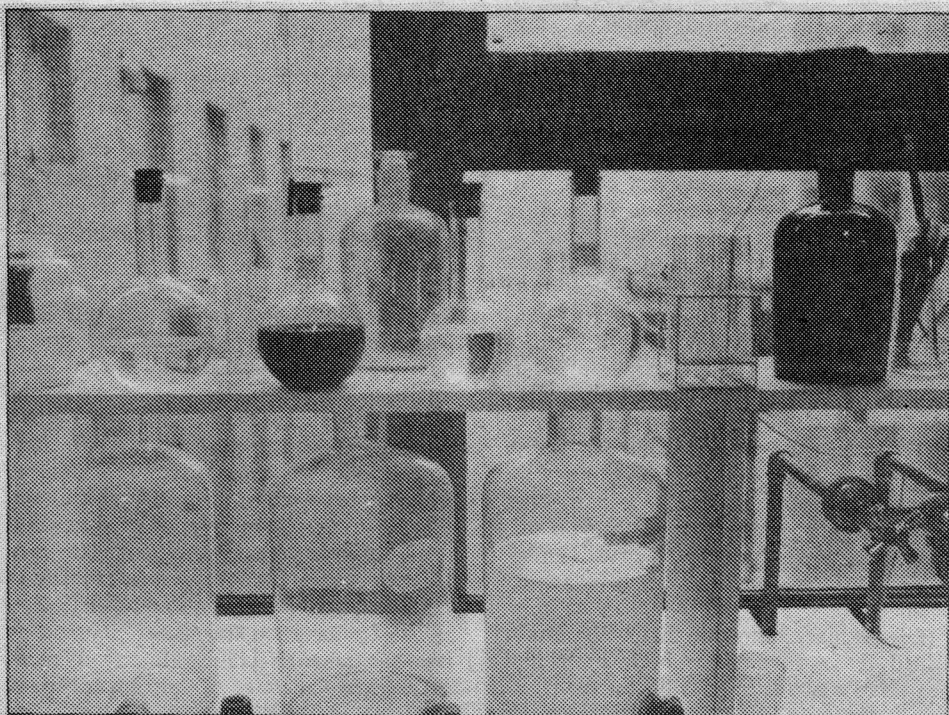
The Institute has 31 full subscribers, both in Canada and abroad. By March of 1983 some 27,000 titles have been filmed, of

which about 17,000 have been catalogued. The Institute will publish a COM catalogue of the catalogued material in July of this year. A printed catalogue has also been compiled of the some 10,000 titles which are available for individual purchase.

This preservation microfilming program merits our full support. It will preserve and make available an enormous range of information, and will protect thousands of fragile books from repeated handling. But if any attempt is to be made to conserve in original format at least part of the national printed heritage, deacidification must be the first step in the salvage procedure. Traditional deacidification methods are totally inadequate for the treatment of such a large body of deteriorating material, and relatively few brittle books can be treated using these techniques, which entail lengthy and exacting procedures. The cost in terms of time and money to mount a conservation program on the scale needed would be enormous, and there are simply not enough trained conservators to undertake the task.

Restoration is lengthy and expensive, and requires the skills and knowledge of a qualified conservator working in a well-equipped shop. Bernard A. Middleton has expressed the problems of conservation as follows:

Scores of millions of books are deteriorating at a compound rate, by which I mean the rate of deterioration increases as the condition worsens. It is sobering to speculate that one book which needs to be deacidified, resized and rebound or repaired may well occupy one hundred hours of skilled



time, and if paper-mending is involved, the expenditure is likely to be very much greater, and yet there are very few binders qualified to handle the work unsupervised.²

The selection of books for such treatment is now usually limited to the rare and the scarce, that is, those books worth the time and worthy of the skills of conservators. But the conservation manager is always reluctant to have these books disbound, since they are the very books for which the preservation of bibliographical integrity is most important. The alternative to the risk of destroying the book's bibliographical integrity has been, until now, its loss through embrittlement. Mass deacidification should be one solution to this problem.

In North America two national institutions have undertaken to develop mass deacidification systems: the Public Archives of Canada and the Library of Congress. Professor Matthews will be speaking to you later today about the LC system which is still experimental, so my remarks will be limited to a description of the system and program in Ottawa. It has been operational for more than a year, and it is called the Wei T'o Nonaqueous Book Deacidification System. It was developed by Records Conservation of the Public Archives of Canada and Dr. Richard D. Smith, President of Wei T'o Associates, Chicago. It is an in-house system which is safe and effective, designed to treat 5000 books weekly, working on a 24 hours-per-day, 7 day-per-week basis, at a cost of \$3 to \$4 per book.

In the past year 1,312,250 leaves were treated in the system. (The leaf has been chosen as the statistical unit for mass deacidification because this unit gives a better picture of the volume of work than does the book. For example, twenty books of 300 leaves or more with twenty books of 10 leaves or fewer, give a total of 40 books. The size of the project is not clear; all forty books could have had fewer than 10 leaves each, or more than 300.) The number of leaves treated since the program became operational is, of course, far fewer than the capacity of the system. But until the beginning of the current fiscal year, the system was operated by a staff of only one technician who was responsible for all aspects of the operation and control of the system, including the record-keeping. Consequently, the process tank was in operation only three days per week. At least three technicians are needed in order to establish a five-day, one-shift schedule with the existing equipment.

Other limitations of the system have been identified, and selection guidelines have been established for the exclusion of material unsuited for treatment in the system. Leatherbound books will not be processed. The deacidification does not harm them, but the leathers do not recover from the preliminary drying which must precede treatment. Books with colored illustrations, for which the inks are fugitive, are usually excluded. However, since they are easily identified by staff technicians, the problem is minimal, and can usually be solved by protecting the face of the illustration with a blotter. Books larger than 8 1/2" x 10" will not fit into the process tank. The limitation is a problem only with the existing tank, which was, after all, designed for the pilot project. It will accommodate only a standard book. However, the tank need not be this small, and a larger tank will not change the effectiveness of the system. Books which are heavily soiled, such as those which have been smoke damaged or stored in very dusty quarters, are not suitable for treatment.

Please turn to page 10

They will foul the system, and the deacidification solution used for their treatment will not be retrievable. Testing has shown that some plastics used on the covers of modern paper-bound books react adversely to the system. Depending on the plastic used, the book's glossy finish could be dulled, leaving it otherwise unharmed, or the varnish finish might crack and flake. But these flakes can be readily reconsolidated by the application of a suitable spray. These two reactions to the system do not pose insurmountable problems. However, books with mylar coating should not be treated. The coating will bubble, trapping moisture between the mylar and the paper cover, which will dissolve adhesives and destroy the binding.

Ideally, new books should be treated before they are added to the collection, i.e. while their papers are still strong and flexible. The mass deacidification program at the National Library of Canada gives priority to new Canadiana, but some retrospective materials are also being treated. Inclusion in the program, though, has been reserved for materials which are still relatively strong. The system will deacidify, but will not strengthen weakened papers.

The Wei T'o system is safe, effective and economical, and it makes possible a simple and efficient deacidification program. An in-house system, such as the one at Ottawa, would be out of the question if any aspect of the process, or any of the equipment used, posed a threat to health or safety. The deacidification agent used is not in any way dangerous either to the books treated or to those who must handle or use them. The installation and operation of the equipment meet all safety standards. The pH levels achieved by the system are in the range of 8.5 and 9.5, which leaves the books not only deacidified but buffered against the adverse chemical affects of atmospheric pollution. The life expectancy of the papers treated in the system is increased by three to four times. Apart from the fact that the deacidification of each item treated is relatively inexpensive, the library is also saved the expense of shipping lots of books for treatment at a mass deacidification centre, which could be hundreds of miles away.

Once routines have been established, an in-house mass deacidification operation using the Wei T'o Nonaqueous Book Deacidification System can be simple and efficient. Nothing is held in the Mass Deacidification Unit for more than ten days. During that period, they are delivered, examined and prepared for treatment, dried (24 hours), deacidified (45 minutes), reaclimated (24 hours), identified as treated, recorded and returned to the stacks. This is a remarkable breakthrough in preventive conservation technology, of which Records Conservation and Richard D. Smith can be justly proud.

The problems of curative conservation cannot be easily solved. There are relatively few qualified conservators in this country, and, given the number of Canadian libraries and archives, there are only a handful of in-house conservation laboratories. Moreover, archival institutions are outstripping libraries in the establishment of shops for the curative treatment of holdings. Apart from Records Conservation and Picture Conservation, both at the Public Archives of Canada and both giving services shared by the Public Archives and the National Library, federal government conservation facilities include shops connected with the National Historic Sites & Parks Branch of the Parks Canada Program, and the National Museums of Canada, i.e. the Restoration & Conservation Laboratory at the National Gallery of Canada and at the Canadian Conservation Institute.

Artistics and Historic Works on Paper of CCI is staffed by binder/conservators. Although the service suffered serious reverses in 1978 because of severe budget cuts, the staff of Artistics and Historic Works on Paper has assisted wherever possible in the restoration of historically significant materials,



and has, since 1979, co-operated with other CCI staff in a highly-successful mobile laboratory program. Until this year, the mobile laboratory was used as a means of training curators in basic conservation procedures and methods. Although the advisory service will still be available, the mobile laboratory's work will now be mainly directed towards treatment visits. For a "first-time" visit, three or four days will be devoted to advice and training, but the treatment visits, normally three weeks in length, are meant to accomplish more complex, medium-range conservation measures. Visits will probably be limited to major institutions, mainly museums, and will be made in response to requests which will be screened by provincial authorities. Twelve weeks will be allotted for each province.

This can be described as the second phase of CCI's conservation program for Canada. During the early years emphasis was placed on raising conservation awareness and basic training. Curators now want more, and the mobile laboratory program proposed reflects the new trend in CCI's out-reach policy.

CCI works with provincial government agencies to assist in the preparation of conservation services development plans, and in the establishment of conservation facilities which will offer cooperative service to a number of provincial institutions, such as art galleries and museums. Funding has been a major problem for archives and libraries, since they are not normally eligible for grants under the Museum Assistance Programme. Some institutions have, however, been served as part of a larger provincial program.

The Public Archives of Nova Scotia has benefited in this way. The Archives has space and equipment for paper conservation, and some conservation work has also been done for the Archives through a cooperative program undertaken by the Provincial Conservation Committee, which includes representatives from the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and other cultural agencies under the jurisdiction of the provincial Department of Culture, Recreation and Fitness.

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has shown a most responsible attitude in addressing the problems of curative conservation, being among the first of the provincial archives in Canada to devote funds to a conservation program. In 1975 a Conservation Division was established, and in 1977 an in-house conservation laboratory was opened. Five of the province's major institutions plan a cooperative conservation program under which each will provide service on a specialty basis to sister institutions. This plan has not yet been implemented.

Les Archives nationales du Québec established a conservation laboratory eleven years ago which is responsible for the treatment of materials in all archival institutions

in the province. The chief conservator has also coordinated a province-wide disaster contingency plan, including the training of salvage teams in recovery techniques. The Bibliothèque nationale du Québec also has a restoration program, but staff conservators cannot undertake to do work in cooperative programs since the collection served is so extensive.

The general level of conservation awareness and activity among librarians and archivists in Ontario has been fairly high for many years, reflecting willingness of major institutions to provide funds for conservation programs. However, while the size of the collections has grown, in most cases management has not increased conservation budgets in scale. There are several in-house shops, but none has a staff of more than three, and one shop has been closed for three years for lack of staff and/or funding. Conservation facilities in Ontario include those at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto, the Provincial Archives of Ontario, The Metropolitan Toronto Central Library, the Toronto City Archives, the Mills Memorial Library at McMaster University, the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario, and Queen's University. The University of Toronto conducted a conservation survey this year, and a major report is being prepared. The University intends to appoint a conservation librarian, but is impeded by lack of funds.

Before 1981 there were only two conservation shops in operation on the Prairies. Until then, the in-house conservation facility at the Glenbow-Alberta Institute, which serves the Glenbow Historical Library and Archives, and a small paper conservation unit maintained by the Saskatchewan Archives Board provided the only restoration programs. Two new shops have now been opened and a third is planned.

A major conservation laboratory was opened last year by the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The Hon. Eugene Kostyra, Minister of Cultural Affairs and Resources of the Province of Manitoba, announced on 12 March this year that his department, "in discussion with the provincial archives, the Museum of Man and Nature and the Winnipeg Art Gallery, has developed a heritage conservation policy. In the present fiscal year, this policy will enable the provision of advisory and technical treatment services to heritage repositories and museums throughout the province."³ The Manitoba Heritage Conservation Institute will be partially funded by the Museums Assistance Programmes which will provide aid in support of in-house conservation facilities and staff. As is the case of Nova Scotia, the provincial program drew an archival institution into the sphere of museums and galleries.

The conservation laboratory planned by the Saskatchewan Archives Board will more than double the size of existing facilities. That laboratory was to have opened this

year, but the program appears to have been delayed.

The University of Alberta has established a paper conservation laboratory to serve the Library's special collections, and the Provincial Archives of Alberta will open a large new laboratory in 1985. Some 25% of the work time will be devoted to the repair of documents sent by affiliated repositories within the provincial network.

The Provincial Archives of British Columbia opened a new conservation laboratory early in 1982.

This review⁴ of conservation facilities in Canada clearly demonstrates that libraries have not met the challenge of curative conservation in this country. This can, in part, be attributed to the fact that there are so few binder/conservators in Canada, and that the problem to be addressed is so large. But of the new conservation shops opened, or planned, only one is in a library, and two of the shops in libraries which were mentioned are not operational. Only two library schools offer meaningful courses in conservation. Obviously, our own profession has given only token support to the solution of a major problem in our field.

Training programs for conservators are sorely needed, as are formal conservation standards, such as those articulated by the American Conservation Institute. Conservators should have a system of accreditation and the possibility of upgrading their qualifications and skills.

There are few training programs for conservators in Canada. Some conservators will accept apprentices and will accept for internships trainees from university or community college courses. Records Conservation of the Public Archives of Canada has a formal training program covering both theoretical and practical aspects of the work, consisting of hand or deluxe (artistic) bookbinding, book and paper restoration, accompanied by instruction in the history of the book and bookbinding industry and in the elements of paper, leather and materials industries. The training program covers a 4 1/2 to 6 year period. Employee evaluation and counselling will be on a continuous basis, with formal evaluations held at intervals throughout the program. However, this training program is severely limited, as are other apprenticeship programs, because of lack of space. At present there are nine trainees at the Public Archives. Five are "apprentices" and four are staff conservators who are upgrading their qualifications. Such programs should be encouraged. The more highly-qualified conservators there are in this country, the stronger future training programs will be.

The School of Graduate Studies and Research at Queen's University offers a conservation course leading to the degree of Master of Art Conservation, but as the name of the degree implies, the focus of study is on fine arts, rather than on book arts.

On a level more suited to conservation managers in libraries and archives, there is a course on paper conservation offered at the University of Victoria. It was first offered in the autumn of 1981, and again offered in 1982, in the program for Advanced Studies in Cultural Conservation. This year it will be offered as part of the University's Diploma Program in Cultural Conservation, a post-degree extension program of the Faculty of Fine Arts, to serve those who are currently employed professionally in museums, art galleries, historic sites, archives, building conservation and related settings. Again, the main focus is on fine art and on architecture, but Conservation of Paper, an intensive seven-day course, is directed to librarians, archivists and others responsible for the conservation of artistic and historic works on paper. One segment will cover bindings and their conservation. Enrolment is limited to 16.

As mentioned previously, only two library schools in Canada offer full courses in conservation management and techniques. One

Please turn to page 11

Conservation highlights

is given at the School of Library Science, Dalhousie University. The other is given at the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario. Other Canadian library schools include a lecture or two on conservation in their courses on rare book management or archival services. The Public Archives of Canada devotes a full day to conservation in its four to six week archives training course. This includes theory, techniques and management. Tours of the in-house conservation facilities are also provided. Proportionally, this minimal instruction is far greater than what most library schools in Canada are offering.

The APLA Committee on Conservation of Library Materials is, as has been noted, the only committee of its kind sponsored by a library association in Canada. There is no need to review this Committee's accomplishments here, but heartiest congratulations are offered for the excellent work which is being done. Two conservation tools prepared in Nova Scotia must be mentioned which will be of considerable value to conservation managers everywhere: *The conservation of library materials*, by Alice W. Harrison, and *The conservation of archival and library materials: a resource guide to audiovisual aids*, by Alice W. Harrison, Edward A. Collister and R. Ellen Willis.

A similar group to that established by APLA is the Committee on Conservation/Preservation of Library Materials of the Council of Federal Libraries. This Committee has conducted two successful conservation workshops since 1979, and has published a pamphlet, *Guidelines for preventive conservation/Directives régissant la conservation préventive*. In 1982 the Committee undertook a survey of federal libraries to discover how much material of



permanent value is held; how the material is housed and handled; what provision has been made for its protection and/or salvage in case of disaster; what measures, if any, have been taken by federal librarians for the curative treatment of deteriorating collections. The information gathered will enable the Committee to prepare a proposal for a conservation policy for federal libraries, and to make practical recommendations for the development of a practical conservation program. More than 80 libraries are participating in the survey.

An Interim Report has been prepared on the basis of responses to the questionnaire

prepared by the Sub-Committee responsible for the survey. The final report should be ready late in 1984. The Committee is also assembling a disaster preparedness kit, which will include articles in both English and French. The latter are somewhat scarce in Canada so far. A disaster preparedness manual for federal librarians should be available within the year.

The Toronto Area Archivists' Group has been one of the most active organizations of its kind in Canada in raising conservation awareness, training archivists and librarians in conservation techniques, and in organizing workshops on disaster preparedness and salvage. TAAG has announced that a disaster planning manual is in preparation, edited by John Barton and Johanna Welheiser. The latter compiled a splendid bibliography on the topic in 1981. TAAG is currently seeking funds for a three-day national symposium on disaster planning to take place in 1985, probably in Toronto. Finally, TAAG and the Ontario Museums Association will this autumn publish a completely new edition of *Museum and archival supplies handbook*.

In summing up, some remarks on the conservation of library materials should have been quoted from the Applebaum-Hébert Report of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee. But our problems were not addressed by the Committee. In fact, the Report failed to pay the attention they deserve to libraries, although we have been active, notably in promoting conservation awareness in Canada and in launching some highly successful conservation programs in Canadian institutions. But what have we done as librarians that will catch the public imagination in the same way as

the renovation of the gallery housing the McMichael Collection at Kleinberg, Ontario? That the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee could ignore libraries and their conservation problems suggests that we have a major task before us in raising awareness of our conservation problems among the scholarly, artistic and general public to the same prominence as that enjoyed by those of museums and galleries.

¹ Rossiter Johnson, "Inferior paper a menace to literature." *Library journal* 16,8 (August 1891): 242.

² Bernard C. Middleton, "Foreword," *The tradition of fine bookbinding in the twentieth century; catalogue of an exhibition, 12 November 1979 to 15 February 1980* . . . (Pittsburg: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie-Mellon University, David-Warde, 1979): 10.

³ The Hon. Eugene Kostyra, "Notes for an evening address," Manitoba Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources Provincial Conference. Identities and Resources. (Winnipeg, March 12, 1983): 7.

⁴ The review has been drawn from "Conservation organization and activities in Canada: an overview," by Joyce M. Banks, a paper prepared for presentation before the Conservation Section of the Management and Technologies Division at the IFLA General Conference held in Montreal in 1982. The information has been updated where appropriate.

Photographs are from *Un'Esperienza di Restauro*, courtesy Alice Harrison.

Joyce M. Banks is Rare Books and Conservation Librarian at the National Library of Canada, in Ottawa.

Not in our schools?!!!

Anti-censorship book falls short

by Terrence Paris

At a time when censorship in Canada has a reborn legitimacy and demands have arisen for an enhancement of restrictive legislation, as in the May 1983 Ontario Liberal Caucus report *Pornography and Censorship*, we need a strong endorsement of the principle of freedom of access to library materials. Alas, *Not in Our Schools?!!!* is not an inspirational call to action against the censors.

Judith Dick describes her book as "a readable, informative, general guide for parents, teachers, and administrators and others who are becoming increasingly concerned about the choice of school books in (English) Canada." It is her hope that a history of school book selection in Canada, an analysis of aspects of books which may be deemed offensive, and an identification of the main participants in the debate may promote informed discussion and allow for reasonable and constructive responses to the challenges of potential censors.

The main virtue of the book is its uniqueness; I am aware of no other monograph, currently in print, on school censorship in Canada. It is useful too for its summaries of recent confrontations. Dick reviews the campaigns to remove *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovitch* from the approved list in Kings County, N.S. and Virden, Manitoba schools, and *The Diviners* from the list in Peterborough County, Ontario.

There is much that is unsatisfactory about this book. The author identifies one such deficiency when she admits the difficulties inherent in her reliance on newspaper and journal articles—stories often are not pursued to their conclusions, two accounts of facts in a single debate may be inconsistent, errors and omissions occur frequently.

The problem is compounded by the author's treatment of her source material. It is

frustrating to read an excerpt from *Felicitier* on the Kings County school board's response to censors, and not have it tied to any of the other references to Kings County in the text. Is it the Solzhenitsyn book or some other that is under discussion? Absence of an index only increases the reader's difficulty.

The author also fails to amplify inadequate sources. Who is the professor quoted by a *Winnipeg Tribune* reporter on the expurgation of violence from fairy tales? Bruno Bettelheim has written on this issue. Could it be him?

The ideological orientation of some authorities is so ambiguous that it is difficult to know if they are being quoted pro or con censorship. Jo Robinson, in an article in the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald*, asserts that "it is difficult to enact legislation based on widely differing concepts of how to control and allay psychological fear of Anglo-Saxon words, the effects of adultery and homosexuality and the very real threat of their corruptive power. The relation between books and anti-social behavior has yet to be proved beyond doubt." (p.37).

To what edifying purpose is Robinson being quoted? Dick merely responds with a series of questions. Does she agree that books on homosexuality threaten to corrupt their young readers? In the context of the fair-minded, search-for-consensus tone of *Not in Our Schools?!!!* it is hard to tell.

I miss the partisan engagedness of comparable American books, especially those that uphold court decisions made under the First Amendment law on student's right to know.

As the sub-title indicates, the book is organized as a discussion guide. The excerpted material, though inadequate, is used as a source for a series of questions, "Something to think about", intended to promote reflection or debate. To the library

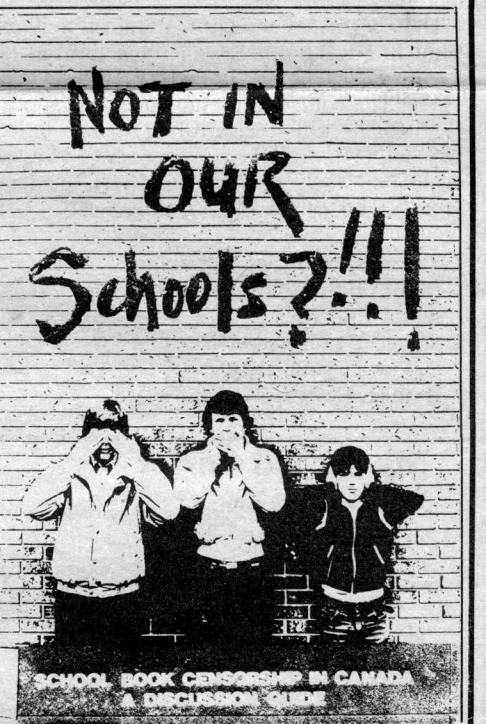
school and teachers' college students who use this book some questions will be pertinent. ("Who should decide on curriculum content: parents, teachers, boards, departments of education?") and some will be obvious, ("Why is it important that school materials be read before action is taken?")

When she asks in one instance, "Is it significant that the pastor is not a member of the community to whom he is addressing his complaints?", the reader may be hard pressed to answer in the absence of substantial background material.

The author need not prompt her readers when there is enough information in the main text to engender debate. Dick mentions a Manitoba survey which indicates that students, while blasé about violent themes in books, are upset by sex and obscenity (p.12). Do some parents respond to their children's concerns when they initiate actions against their school boards, or do students adopt their parents' biases as their own? If, in Canada, books with sexual themes are most likely to arouse parental objections does the same situation obtain in other countries? (p.8).

It is my impression that there is less concern here with the political and sexual orientations of individual writers, less preoccupation with lack of patriotism, revisionist history and the defamation of historical heroes and heroines. Indeed, some issues like Creation vs. Evolution in text-books, which arouse so much fury in the U.S., are not even mentioned by Dick.

Those who were once perceived as natural allies in the struggle may withhold their support in the future. If it is an accurate observation that civil libertarians and feminists, themselves traditionally victims of censors, are at present on a collision course (p.36), and that younger librarians, armed with copies of *Human and Anti-human Values in Children's Books* (CBIC, 1976), adopt more restrictive book selection crite-



ria and engage in more self-censorship than do older librarians, then the cause of intellectual freedom will be weakened and even discredited.

Eventually a better book on school censorship will be written. Basic research in Canada is required to identify the books most often targeted by censors in libraries and on the approved lists of compulsory and optional reading for schools. Can geographic and demographic patterns be discerned for Canada? In the absence of a body comparable to the A.L.A.'s Office for Intellectual Freedom, the intellectual freedom committees of the C.L.A. and the regional library associations must become clearing-houses to collect, interpret and publish details on censorship actions in Canada and must be prepared to give strong and consistent support to librarians targeted by censors.

Terrence Paris is Head of Public Services at Mount St. Vincent University Library, Halifax, and is convener of APLA's Intellectual Freedom Committee.

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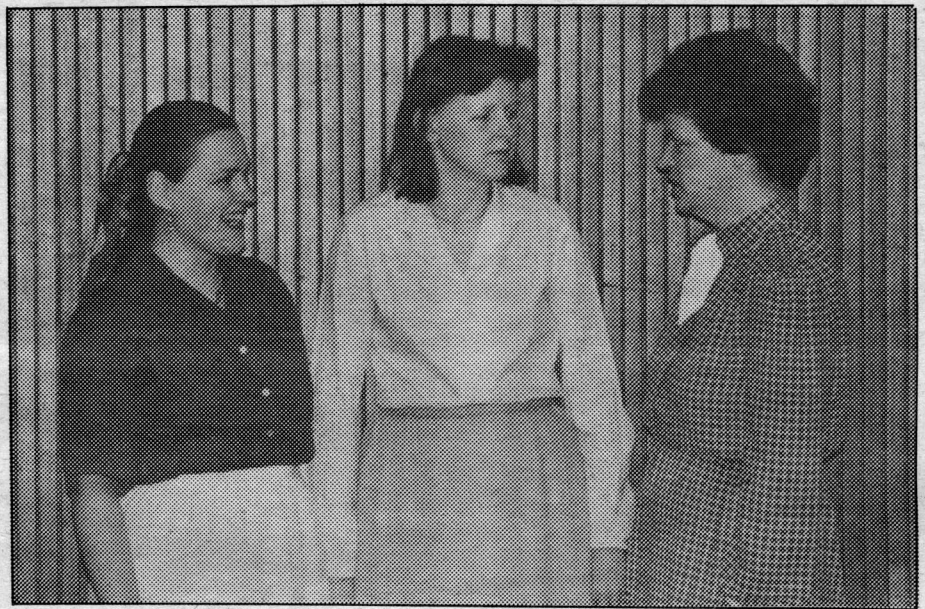
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Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowships were awarded by APLA President Anna Oxley, centre, to Linda Harvey, left, and Pat Rahal, right. Also a recipient of a Fellowship was Eric Swanick. Ms. Harvey will do a follow-up survey of regional services provided by the libraries of the Royal College of Nurses and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to users outside the metropolitan area. Ms. Rahal will study the organization, role, and function of Community College Resource Centres in Canada, with particular emphasis on Ontario and Alberta. Mr. Swanick will attend the Columbia University School of Library Service summer course on the 19th Century Book, and Comparative Historical Bindings and their preservation.

The Baffle Board

Here begins a new feature designed to illuminate your lives with interesting quizzes on subjects from revolution to the *Room at the Top*, but all tied in some way to libraries.

This is a contest column, which will appear in each issue. Participants will receive two (2) points for a correct answer and one (1) point for a near miss. Scores will be collected throughout the year and a PRIZE (to be determined) will be awarded during the APLA Conference.

To enter, send your answers to:
BAFFLE BOARD QUIZMASTER,
 APLA Bulletin,
 School of Library Service,
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BAFFLE NO. 1: MY SECOND CAREER

In the history of humankind, there have been some persons who have abandoned librarianship to pursue (and succeed in) lesser careers—leaders of nations, 'pop' idols, best-selling authors, and so on.

Here are the clues for ten (10) individuals who settled for something other than the idyllic path of librarianship and who are better known for so doing.

1. It takes more than Donald Sutherland to reconstruct this Eighteenth-Century man of love letters and intrigue.
2. This Princeton librarian is better known for his works on Thomas Jefferson and on the Susquehanna Company. Boy, oh boy! Is this tough!
3. After seventeen years as an English librarian, there's always room at the top for a successful novelist, two of whose works were made into films.
4. This Canadian, who served as an NDP member of federal Parliament, now makes his career as a journalist and political pundit.

5. If you've peeked through his high windows, you can appreciate why this Englishman is better known for his poetry than his annual reports.
6. At age 26, this world leader worked as assistant librarian at Peking National University.
7. This Black American writer, who served as librarian at Fisk University, could be eligible for the Order of Good Cheer.
8. Life at the Rumyantsev Museum in Moscow can give you ideas. How about a society which conquers nature and resurrects the dead? If you know the answer, keep it under your hat.
9. Working in his Tennessee school library didn't deter a teenager from a later career in popular music and films.
10. What American lawyer set his hand to poetry and ended up at the Library of Congress as its VIP?

My Second Career

My answers are:

1.
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10.

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