

APLA BULLETIN

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July 1982

Atlantic Provinces Book Collectors

Joseph R. Smallwood

By ROBERT D. W. PITT

The private collection of Joseph Roberts Smallwood consists of two main parts: (1) the early diaries and many papers of Newfoundland Prime Minister Sir Richard Squires (1919-1923; 1928-1932) and Smallwood's own unpublished Premier's papers (1949-1972), and (2) his collection of published works, by his own estimate 18,000 volumes, maps and engravings. The latter represent nearly every subject in the humanities and social sciences and were collected between the mid-1920s and 1982. This article will deal with the published works and primarily with the Newfoundland complement of that collection. No inventory or catalogue of the Smallwood collection has yet been compiled though the importance of the Newfoundland collection has been recognized by those who have had access to it. Recently the Smallwood collection was listed in *Newfoundland and Labrador: A Social Sciences Bibliography* (St. John's, 1975) as one of the ten main "depositories of Newfoundland materials"; his is the only private collection listed. Indeed, the Smallwood collection probably contains, after the Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University, the largest collection of published Newfoundlandiana. Since 1979 the Smallwood collection has been kept in two locations: the largest part at Newfoundland House (Smallwood's residence 65 km from St. John's, where it

has overflowed the downstairs library and halls and now threatens to engulf the upstairs livingroom) and the greater part of the Newfoundland collection at his publishing company's offices in St. John's. Both the unpublished papers and the Newfoundland material will eventually be delivered to the Centre for Newfoundland Studies. A selection of the Squires papers is now in microform at the Centre.

The library of the Hon. J.R. Smallwood, as perhaps any private library must, reflects much of the man. "Joey" Smallwood, though best known to mainland Canada at least as the inimitable Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador from 1949 to 1972, has had many interests and occupations during his eighty-one years; these have ranged from printer's devil, to union organizer, to broadcaster, to politician and elder statesman. Indeed, his active participation in Newfoundland publishing began when, barely sixteen years old, he wrote for the *Fishermen's Advocate*, then still in its first decade of publication. After stints as a reporter with such publications as the *St. John's Evening Telegram*, the *Halifax Herald* and the *New York Call*, he published his first book, *Coaker of Newfoundland* (London, 1927). In December, 1981, Smallwood, as Editor in Chief, published the first volume of a projected four-volume work, the *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador*, his most ambitious project yet,

the twentieth work of which he has been the author, co-author or editor. The sober business of being Premier has done little to quiet his passion for books.

Richard Gwyn in his biography *Smallwood: The Unlikely Revolutionary* describes the literary habits of Smallwood as a schoolboy:

Almost a recluse, he read on the edge of playing fields, at meals, or late at night in the dormitory, by the light of a naked bulb hidden beneath the bed-clothes, compounding a natural myopia so that he wore glasses by the time he entered his teens. He began with the British comics, *Gem* and *Magnet* ... and graduated to Henty and Alger and R.M. Ballantyne, James Fenimore Cooper and Robert Louis Stevenson. 1

Though Smallwood had little "capital" he was able to build his library of magazines and books and thus satisfy his literary desires, by lending the contents of his library to the other boys at school for a cent a copy.

Perhaps the most important event in the development of Smallwood's early taste in literature (and his politics) was his contact, about 1912, with a small group of socialists in St. John's and with the socialist literature that they could provide. This planted in him a lasting interest in politics, social history and economics and later in philosophy and the biographies of patriots and reformers. Favorite writers included the likes of Robert Blatchford, Edward Bellamy, Leo Tolstoy, George Bernard Shaw, and Bertrand Russell. Smallwood's own first book *Coaker of Newfoundland*, is an account of the Newfoundland reformer William F. Coaker, founder of the *Fishermen's*

Protective Union and a hero of the young journalist.

Smallwood's early travels, around Newfoundland, in Canada and the United States, prevented his keeping a permanent personal library. Books that he accumulated in one city were sold or given away when he left for another address. The beginners of his present collection date from the mid-1920s, when he was married, had established a regular income and was more or less settled down. Smallwood dates his serious collecting from the late 1920s and his early visits to England. There, and especially in London in the second-hand book stores of Charing Cross Road, he began buying books on politics, history, trade unionism and economics. These were not rare nor extrinsically valuable works, merely second-hand and therefore inexpensive. He bought and collected according to his tastes and interests, slowly compiling an eclectic yet serious library, and becoming acquainted with the booksellers.

Whenever he could peruse the shelves of book stores himself he did, always looking for books that suited his interests and also, and later especially, for books, magazines, monographs -- anything -- dealing with Newfoundland and Labrador. Before 1949 and Confederation, Newfoundland books were, as Smallwood describes them, "dirt cheap" because so few people were interested in them, especially in England. But after 1949, Newfoundland books became "retroactively" Canadiana and very quickly in greater demand and consequently more expensive. While Premier, Smallwood continued to buy books during trips abroad and through

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Upcoming events

August 16-22 (Monday-Friday) Association of Canadian Map Libraries is holding its annual conference in conjunction with the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the National Map Collection in Ottawa. Conference theme is "Map Producers and Map Collections: Perspectives on Co-operation". Information can be obtained from: National Map Collection, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, ON. K1A 0N3.

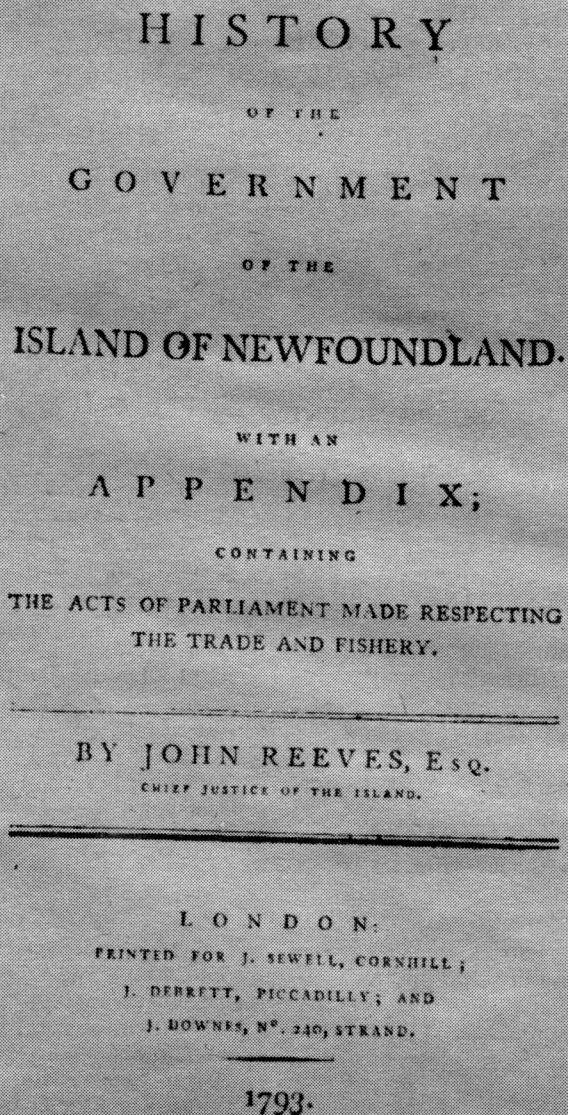
August 22-28 (Sunday-Saturday) The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) will hold its general conference in Montreal. For further information, contact Onil Dupuis (514) 288-8524 or Denis Rousseau (514) 873-2997.

October 12-14 (Tuesday-Thursday) The North Atlantic Health Sciences Libraries will celebrate twenty-five years of existence at the annual meeting at the Balsams in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire. In addition to the anniversary celebration, the three-day program will include invited papers, continuing education courses under the auspices of the nationwide Medical Library

Association, and workshops and seminars on "New Technology and the Health Science Library." For registration information for this program, contact Marilyn Ruthowski, Medical Library, Memorial Hospital, 8 Prospect Street, Nashua, NH 03061. Tel. (802) 883-2251 x 2750. For further information, contact: Sue Maywood, Agency for Human Services Library, Vermont State Hospital, Waterbury, VT 05676. Tel. (802) 241-2248 or

Janet Miller, Medical Library, Copley Hospital, Morrisville, VT 05661. Tel. (802) 888-4231, x 270.

October 17-20 (Sunday-Wednesday) The International Association of Marine Science Libraries and Information Centers will hold its 8th annual conference at the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, North Carolina. Built around the theme, "The Geography of the Oceans," the programme will include sessions on the law of the sea, and on maps, charts and atlases, as well as a contributed papers session. For further information and registration forms, contact Ms. Jean Williams, Pearse Memorial Library, Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, NC 28516 (919) 728-4404 x 277.



The Editor's Diary

Vol. 46 starts with another theme issue. This time the province of Newfoundland is featured.

The lead article is on Joseph R. Smallwood as a book collector. This is the second in a series on Atlantic Provinces Book Collectors; there are three more such articles planned for this volume.

You will note from the article that the Smallwood collection "...will eventually be delivered to the Centre for Newfoundland Studies." The relationship between libraries-librarians and book collectors merits further attention, especially now since there is a growth in the number of individual collectors and a growth in the variety of their collections. This is in contrast with what is happening in a number of institutions. Because of inflationary pressures and a less than favourable overall climate, rare books and/or special collections along with other areas are feeling a certain pinch. This does not hold true for most individual collectors. Ignoring those who invest in books as an inflationary hedge, there has generally been a growth in the number of book collectors and in the variety of subject matter collected. To support these collectors and as spin-offs from their interests, often there are book collecting groups in the larger centres. New publications devoted to the book, a number of monographs and Canadian journals such as *The Devil's Artisan*, *Amphora*, the calligraphic, *Belles Lettres*, have recently appeared. The irregular publications from the rare book-special collections departments of the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary continue as do a number from other institutions. Book clubs are being established such as the *Alcuin Circle*, a new chapter of the *Alcuin Society* in Toronto, (perhaps one should be considered for the Atlantic region), the *Ottawa Book Collector's group* and of course the *Alcuin Society*. Although Canada still does not have anything comparable to the *Book Club of California*, the *Grolier Club* or the *Roxborough Club of England*, the roots are being laid. As mentioned earlier the scope of book collecting has moved into a number of different areas such as paperbacks (e.g. *King Penguins*), science fiction, the history of computers, various forms of ephemera, etc., etc. The diversity of collecting was featured in vol. 4, 1980 of the *Journal of the Long Island Book Collector's Society*. That issue of the journal went on to suggest a number of new areas

in which to collect. The point of all this is that libraries-librarians should become more conscious of the individual book collector and make that collector aware of the larger audience and facilities available in most libraries.

Returning to the Newfoundland theme, Elinor Benjamin has written a very good article on the music of that province. She has supplemented her article with a discography of current material; this is complete with addresses. Anne Alexander has compiled a bibliography on Newfoundland offshore oil and gas production. And Patricia Rahal has a review of Jessie Miffen's new book, "Be You a Library Missionary, Miss" (St. John's, 1981). A number of shorter articles and reports complete the issue.

In the July, 1980 issue of the *Bulletin*, Susan Hilborn contributed an article entitled, "Access to Government Information in New Brunswick" which reviewed the New Brunswick Right to Information Act. To bring you up to date on this Act, effective 18 June, there was an amendment to Section 6 which is the 'excludes' section. The preamble to Section 6 states, "There is no right to information under this Act where its release..." The amendment to appear under paragraph C is as follows: (c.1) would reveal financial, commercial, technical or scientific information (i) given by an individual or a corporation that is a going concern in connection with financial assistance applied for or given under the authority of a statute or regulation of the Province, or (ii) given in or pursuant to an agreement entered into under the authority of a statute or regulation, if the information related to the internal management or operations of a corporation that is a going concern. This amendment was amended in the Committee stage to specify the restrictions to companies that are 'going concerns'. With the addition of this phrase, those companies which had received government assistance and had gone bankrupt would now be open to public scrutiny. The Premier, Hon. Richard Hatfield, in introducing this Bill, cited a confidential report on the possibility of reopening the Georgia-Pacific plant in McAdam. The Premier stated that this report contained a great deal of information on another company still in business and that he feared such information would interfere with the capacity of private business to operate.

I should like to draw your attention to three short articles which I have read recently. The first dealt with the plight of Ahoy. This appeared in *Atlantic Insight* 4 July, 1982:36. Take out a subscription for a birthday, real or otherwise, or for a Christmas present, whatever...but do try to help them. Another reading I should like to draw to your attention is 'Atlantic Soundings' which "...will offer readers half-yearly charts of the literary happenings in their provinces." The first of this promising series appeared in *The Fiddlehead* no. 132 (Apr., 1982): 119-125. The last item is by William French in the 6 July issue of the *Globe and Mail* in which

he points out that the federal government had on June 30 passed an order-in-council returning 'zero-rating' and thus avoiding a tariff imposition on imported British and U.S. books. The federal government still has not signed the 1952 Florence Agreement.

And finally Dr. Horrocks has passed along the information that Longhouse Bookshop Ltd. (630 Yonge St., Toronto On) M4Y 1Z8 now offers a 'library service'. Among other things, they plan to publish a catalogue on a semi-annual basis. If you desire further information, write to Longhouse at the above address.

Vol. 46 No. 1

July, 1982

APLA Bulletin

The APLA Bulletin is a bi-monthly organ of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association whose object is to promote library service throughout the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, to serve the professional interests of librarians in the region and 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 membership to the Association is \$15.00, May-April and institutional subscription to the APLA Bulletin is \$15.00 per calendar year. Single copies: \$3.00.

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BULLETIN DEADLINES

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MAILING ADDRESS

Typed manuscripts and advertising information regarding the Bulletin should be addressed to the appropriate editor c-o 53 William Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3A 4W7; other inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate officer c-o School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

From the president's desk

I am not, by training, experience or temperament, a reference librarian. However, I am stubborn, and since perseverance is one of the most enduring attributes of the reference librarian, perhaps I qualify in part.

I had occasion during the annual conference in May to wonder where the concept of "square dancing" had originated and how it evolved? So you can see that, even in the midst of chaos, with panting bodies all around me, my mind was still in the library!

My quest began soon after my return from the Conference. To my surprise, few sources even mentioned square dancing, although some commented generally on the term under "folk dancing". I thought that Walter Terry's remarks in *The Dance Encyclopedia* were rather droll: "Each nation brings its own characteristics to bear upon its folks dances, yet all have much in common, for these dances are usually simple to do, communal in spirit,

and demand that participants move together in harmony."

The only exact reference I found was in the *Dictionary of Mythology, Folklore and Symbols*, which gave the following explanation under square dance: "Originally an American Indian fecundity rite; also performed to make the sick well. Later a rite for expelling witches. It shares the symbolism of the round dance."

So much for my exploits since my return from APLA. I would like to draw your attention to the advertisement in this issue for new editors of the *Bulletin*. Here is an opportunity for those aspiring to become involved in journalism to gain first-hand practical experience in editorial responsibilities. Interested readers should call or write Peter Glenister, convenor of the Publications Committee.

The 1983 APLA Conference will be held in Halifax; tentative dates are May 27-29th.

Anna Oxley
President

From P.1

booksellers' catalogues which were sent to him in abundance. Friends who knew of his penchant for Newfoundland material, and happened upon an interesting work would often buy it for him. Nimshi Cole Crewe, Newfoundland Archives Research Officer (1960-1968) and an ardent bibliophile himself, was such an intermediary for several of Smallwood's purchases.

Smallwood has always had an interest in and sympathy for various religions and modes of religious thought. Smallwood's unique upbringing ensured this and encouraged an openmindedness in him that was rare in Newfoundland during the first years of this century. His father, a Methodist, had married a Roman Catholic, but their children were baptized as Methodists. J.R. Smallwood's mother was an early Newfoundland convert to Pentecostalism and Smallwood himself attended the Church of England college and mandatory religious services in St. John's. In these singular circumstances he developed a curiosity about other religions and religious sects and many of his books reflect this. One of the largest parts of his library is occupied by writings of religious thought, descriptions of world faiths and encyclopedias of religion. He has collected an extensive library of "lives of Christ" and he has close to two hundred volumes concerned with Freemasonry. (Smallwood is himself a thirty-third degree Freemason). But it was his interest in Methodism, and more specifically the works of John Wesley that most influenced the development of the "theological" portion of his library and eventually led to the accretion of a large and notable collection of Wesleyana.

About 1930 Smallwood bought a four-volume set of Wesley's Journals from the estate of an acquaintance in Carbonear, Newfoundland. Thereafter, on his trips to England especially, he began to collect all of the interesting Wesleyana he could find and afford until today his library contains approximately 700 volumes concerning the Wesleys or Methodism. The earliest work in this collection actually antedates the "Wesleyan Connexion"; it is *The History of the Old and New Testament Attempted in Verse: And Adorned with Three Hundred and Thirty Sculptures* (2 vols. 2d ed. London, 1716 & 1717), a remarkable rendition of the scriptures in Augustan rhyming couplets by Samuel Wesley. Another early volume by an author whose work became associated with the Wesleyans is *The Psalms of David Imitated in the Language of The New Testament and Applied to the Christian State and Worship* ("new edition" Salisbury, 1718?) by Issac Watts. Amongst the early works by John Wesley are *The Doctrine of Original Sin* (1st ed. Bristol, 1757) and *Explanatory Notes upon the New Testament* (2d ed. London, 1757). The library also contains a copy of the anonymous, *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared* (2 vols. London, 1754), Robert Southey's *The Life of John Wesley and the Rise and Progress*

of Methodism (1st ed. London, 1820), early volumes of the *Arminian Magazine* and its successor *The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* and a variety of Methodist orders of service and collections of hymns.

A rare and interesting book which in many ways united the Wesley collection and Smallwood's collection of early Newfoundland books is *An Account of the Work of God in Newfoundland, North America ... In a Series of Letters, to Which are Prefixed a Few Choice Experiences, Some of Which Were Taken from the Lips of Persons Who Died Triumphantly in the Faith* (London, 1776) written by Laurence Coughlan, the first preacher of Methodism in North America (if 1765 is the correct date of his arrival in Newfoundland) and the founder of the "denomination" in Newfoundland. This is the earliest of about twenty accounts in the Smallwood collection written by early

missionaries and clergymen about their work in Newfoundland and Labrador. Amongst them are Moravians in Labrador (Edinburgh, 1835); Edward Wix's inscribed *Six Months of a Newfoundland Missionary's Journal* (London, 1836); several numbers of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Church in the Colonies Series*, including *A Journal of the Bishop's Visitation of the Missions of the Northern Coast* (no. 15, 1846) and Rev. J.G. Mountain's *Some Account of a Sowing Time on the Rugged Shores of Newfoundland* (no. 25, 1857); and Rev. Julian Moreton's *Life and Work in Newfoundland* (London, 1863). Such works combine to give an invaluable account of everyday life in outport Newfoundland and Labrador, of the country's social history, and, in many cases, the earliest descriptions of scores of isolated coastal communities.

The earliest and rarest books in the Newfoundland collection are amongst the earliest works written about what was to become Atlantic Canada; they include Richard Whitbourne's *A Discourse and Discovery of New-found-land* (London, 1620) and Sir William Vaughan's *The Golden Fleece* (London, 1626) (not examined). A lesser-known tract from this period, which touches on Newfoundland, is *Royall and Gracious Priviledges, Granted by...Philip of Spaine, &c. March 19, 1645 Unto The English Merchants Trading with His Dominions* (London, 1645).

Smallwood has first-edition copies of all the important formal histories of Newfoundland, beginning with an inscribed copy of *History of the Government of the Island of Newfoundland* (London, 1793) by John Reeves; *Chief Justice of Newfoundland and two editions of A History of the Island of Newfoundland ... and the Coast of Labrador* (London, 1819; 2d ed. 1827) by Lewis Amadeus Anspach, a Swiss-born Church of England clergyman who came to Newfoundland in 1799 to establish the first grammar school in St. John's. Other nineteenth-century histories are those of Rev. Charles Pedley (1863), Joseph Hatton and Rev. Moses Harvey (1883), Rev. Moses Harvey (2d ed. 1890), D.W. Prowse (1st ed. 1895; 2d ed. 1896).

In addition to the histories, the collection houses many early works on different aspects of Newfoundland life, law, commerce, travel and geography. One of the earliest, *The Voyages, Dangerous Adventures and Imminent Escapes of Capt. Rich. Falconer* (2d ed. London, 1724), contains an interesting description of St. John's. The best early description of Labrador is in George Cartwright's *A Journal of Transactions and Events ... on the Coast of Labrador* (3 vols. Newark, 1792). Others in the collection include the inscribed *Considerations of the Expediency of Adopting Certain Measures for the Encouragement and Extension of the Newfoundland Fishery* (by Robert Prowsell) (London, 1805), *Select Cases from the Records of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland* (St. John's, 1829), (this copy bears the signature of Sir Fredrick B.T. Carter, Prime Minister of Newfoundland 1865-1869 and 1874-1878), and *Excursions in and about Newfoundland during the Years 1839 and 1840* (2 vols. London, 1842) by J.B. Jukes, the Newfoundland geological surveyor.

Partial sets of the *Journal of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland*, the *Journal of the Legislative Council*, and the *Proceedings of the House of Assembly* fill several shelves in the Newfoundland section. There are also copies of most of the nineteenth-century gazetteers and directories (Hutchinson's, Lovell's, *Might & Co.'s*), but the most important set is the *Newfoundland Almanac* (later *Year Book and Almanac*). The Smallwood library has the most complete set known to exist and several of the annually-issued volumes may be the only extant copies. The series appears to have begun in 1840 and continued until 1932. These books contain complete lists of elected officials, officers of the courts, barristers and solicitors, foreign consuls, banks, societies, newspapers, tariffs and much more similar information.

Three of Smallwood's favorite books are tracts written for or concerning Richard Brothers (1757-1824), the mad prophet who claimed to be the "Prince of the Hebrews": *A Revealed Knowledge of Some Things That Will Speedily be Fulfilled in the World* (London, 1794) by

John Wright; *Testimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his Mission to Recall the Jews* (London, 1795) by Nathaniel Brassey

Halhed, M.P.; and *Anecdotes of Richard Brothers in the Years 1791 and 1792, With Some Thoughts Upon Credulity* (London, 1795) by Joseph Moser. Brothers was born in either Placentia or Admiral's Cove, Newfoundland and joined the Royal Navy in his early teens. He left the King's service as a Lieutenant in 1783 but stayed at sea until 1787, then settling in London. Shortly after this he began his religious mission, making prophecies and gathering followers. When a number of his predictions came true he attracted more attention, but after he declared that George III would abdicate and proclaim him King of England, Brothers was arrested, declared insane, and locked up in an asylum. His considerable following, in Britain, continental Europe and North America, quickly fell away when later prophecies did not come to pass.

The remainder of the Newfoundland collection is composed of further early books, periodicals (including an all but complete set of the venerable *Newfoundland Quarterly* from Vol. I, no. 1 1901 to the present), dissertations, Royal Commission (and other) reports, monographs,

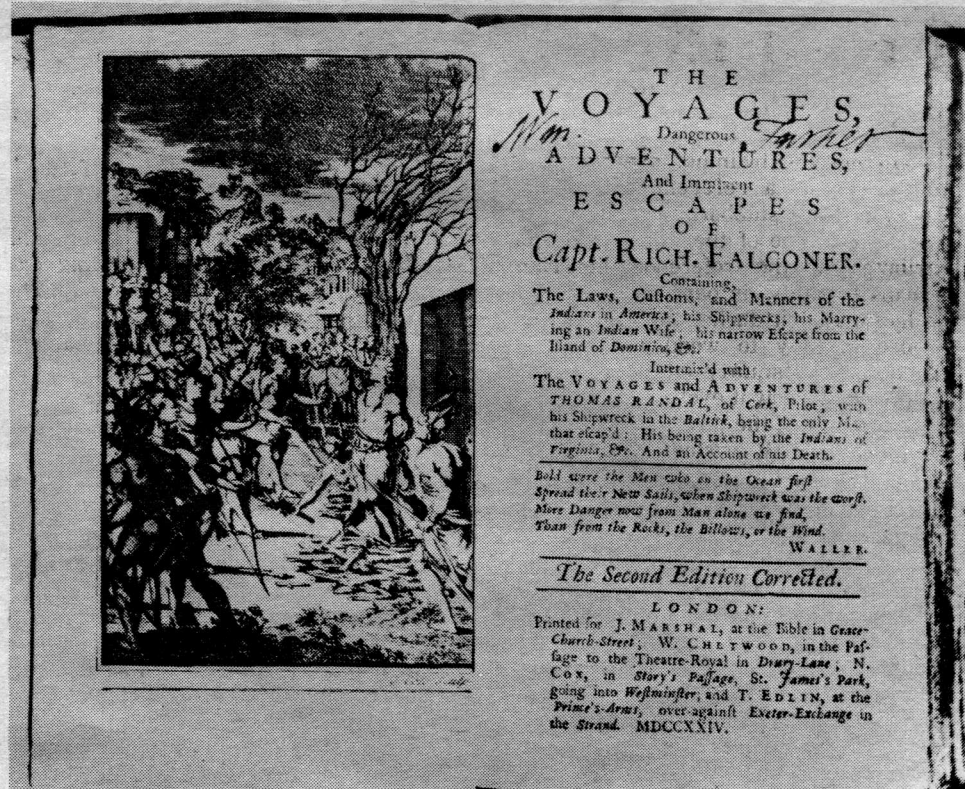
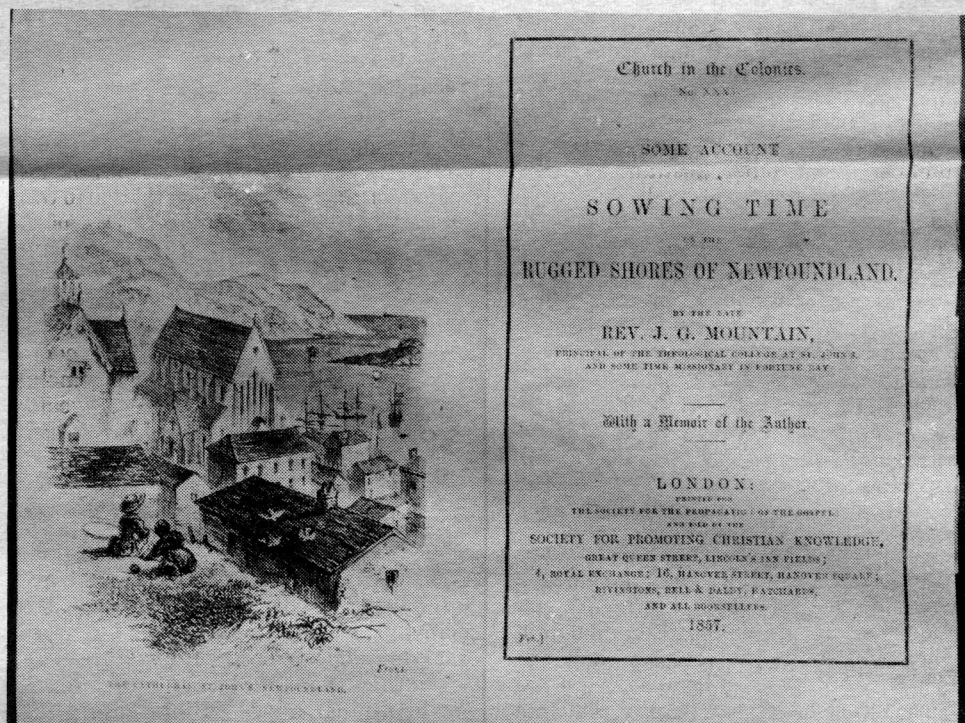
paintings, engravings, maps (one of the better collections in Newfoundland) and early photographs. But Smallwood has not stopped collecting, and most recent publications on Newfoundland and Labrador have been added as they have been released, specifically for the use of the Encyclopedia researchers. Although the excellent Centre for Newfoundland Studies is nearby and is constantly used by the researchers, it has been convenient to have the Smallwood Newfoundland collection in the research offices, and this in turn has helped to ensure that this collection is not only an invaluable repository of old books, but a living source of knowledge.

FOOTNOTE

1. Gwyn, Richard. *Smallwood: The Unlikely Revolutionary*. (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1968):7.

NOTE ON SOURCES

My sources, in addition to those books named, are Richard Gwyn Smallwood: *The Unlikely Revolutionary* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1968), Joseph R. Smallwood *I Chose Canada* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1973), *Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador*, edit Smallwood and Pitt (St. John's: Newfoundland Book Publishers, Vol. I, 1981), interviews with J.R. Smallwood, and my own knowledge of Smallwood's collection, particularly of the Newfoundland and Labrador portion, with which I have been working for the past three years.



APLA resolutions

1982

The following are the 1982 A.P.L.A. resolutions as carried at the recent annual conference. Resolution no. 5, a statement of 'thanks' to various people, institutions and companies has not been reprinted here. The full text of these resolutions will appear in the annual conference volume. (Ed.)

RESOLUTION NO. 1

Resolved, That, for the 1983 Annual Conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the Committee of Library Trustees prepare a workshop reflecting issues arising from Project Progress as related to trustees.

Moved: Suzanne Sexty
Seconded: Mardi Cockburn

RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas, Trustees are concerned with the future of public libraries;
Whereas, The input of trustees into the development of Project Progress has been minimal;

Resolved, That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association express its concern to the Canadian Library Association Council over the lack of adequate input from public library trustees to the Project Progress study and:

Resolved, That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association urge the Canadian Library Association Council to undertake significant consultation with trustees and their associations before Project Progress is implemented.

Moved: Mardi Cockburn
Seconded: Suzanne Sexty

RESOLUTION NO. 3

Resolved, That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association request the National Librarian of Canada to investigate, with the Library of Congress, the feasibility of including with the CONSER microfiche Title Register an index of North American locations and holdings.

Moved: Peter Glenister
Seconded: Lloyd Melanson

RESOLUTION NO. 4

Resolved, That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association request the federal Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Finance, and Communications to support, at the end of the trial period in June 1982, the reinstatement of the zero-rated tariff on the importation of books into Canada.

Moved: Peter Glenister
Seconded: Lloyd Melanson

Resolutions de l' A.B.P.A., 1982

Cet article contient une version abrégée des résolutions proposées à l'assemblée générale de 1982 de l'A.B.P.A. La cinquième et dernière résolution qui contenait les remerciements aux individus, institutions et compagnies a été omise. Toutes les résolutions ont été adoptés. Le texte complet de chacun sera publié dans le rapport annuel de la conférence. (Ed.)

1ère résolution

Il est résolu que le Comité des Commissaires de Bibliothèques Publiques prépare des sessions d'études pour étudier les questions pertinentes du rapport "Projet Progrès" relatives à leurs responsabilités lors du Congrès annuel de l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique en 1983.

Proposée par: Suzanne Sexty
Secondée par: Mardi Cockburn

2ième résolution

Attendu que les commissaires de bibliothèques publiques se préoccupent de l'avenir des bibliothèques publiques;
Attendu que les commissaires n'ont été que très peu impliqués dans la préparation du rapport "Projet Progrès";

Il est résolu que l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique exprime au Conseil d'administration de l'Association des bibliothèques du Canada son inquiétude vis-à-vis le manque de participation adéquate de la part des commissaires de bibliothèques publiques à l'étude "Projet Progrès", et

Il est résolu que l'Association des

bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique invite fortement le Conseil d'administration de l'Association des bibliothèques du Canada à consulter grandement les commissaires de bibliothèques publiques et leurs Associations avant d'implanter les recommandations de "Projet Progrès".

Proposée par: Mardi Cockburn
Secondée par: Suzanne Sexty

3ième résolution

Il est résolu que l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique demande au directeur de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada d'étudier, conjointement avec la Bibliothèque du Congrès, la possibilité d'ajouter au "Registre des titres sur microfiches "CONSER" un index des endroits où ces titres sont localisés et des collections disponibles à chaque endroit.

Proposée par: Peter Glenister
Secondée par: Lloyd Melanson

4ième résolution

Il est résolu que l'Association des bibliothèques des provinces de l'Atlantique demande aux ministères fédéraux de l'Industrie et du commerce, des Finances et des Communications d'appuyer la demande que les livres importés au Canada continuent à être exempts des droits de douane après juin 1982.

Proposée par: Peter Glenister
Secondée par: Lloyd Melanson

Workshop report

Project progress seminar

By BARBARA COWAN

Forty-four librarians and trustees signed up for the May 13, 1982 Sackville regional seminar on Project Progress. It proved to be a good introduction to the report.

Anne Woodsworth, a member of the Urban Dimensions team which undertook the research for the report for CAPL, was the seminar leader. She briefly introduced each section of the report giving some explanations of the various charts and tables then moved into a discussion period. It was the discussion periods which most participants felt to be the most valuable part of the day.

Recommendation 6 was hotly debated several times during the day: the relationship that many libraries must develop with unions, and the training that unions give to their members to deal with management were singled out as two areas of great concern. There are many courses available in management which are not specifically geared to the library community (through provincial government sponsorship, for example) which are not as fully exploited as they might be by librarians. There were several recommendations that Dalhousie Library School take a more active outreach approach to continuing education by developing 'travelling' workshops or by consciously offering extension courses in non urban centers throughout the Maritimes. This theme was reiterated later in the day by several who stated that Dalhousie should take a more aggressive leadership role here, although courses need not specifically involve library school faculty, and that one area to focus upon is 'people management'.

There is, too, with reference to technology, the 'fear of the new' which can be alleviated by workshops done locally and regionally. When computer applications are considered in relation to library goals not only does the continuing education aspect need to be developed but also the cost benefit analysis of the application must be considered. With changes occurring every day in the microcomputer and its applications, libraries are increasingly becoming isolated.

The task analysis mode of the study was valuable in highlighting what problems there are in defining what constitutes professional elements within the profession. Here again was the suggestion that Dalhousie assume a leadership role to co-operate with other library schools in Canada to develop a position paper on professional elements and propose methods for licensing and regulation procedures.

One area highlighted for particular concern was the non use of libraries. There are many factors contributing to this: the current economic climate with cutbacks

throughout all government funded services; traditional attitudes to libraries; continuing illiteracy; and, here in the Maritimes, the geography of many regions contributes to non use. These are major challenges which we must be prepared to meet creatively.

In planning for the future the key role of the trustee cannot and should not be forgotten. Trustees are increasingly instrumental in working with agencies to provide public library needs, particularly in reference to the various kinds of technology available in the marketplace. For those present in Sackville, the need for greater emphasis on the role of the trustee in this plan for the future came across clearly and strongly.

The final discussion session was concerned with the need for an advocate at a national level: two obvious groups for this role are CLA and-or the National Library. In relation to CLA, there was some feeling that it is somewhat remote from the ordinary member and what do we get for our membership dollars allied with the feeling that a greater regional presence of CLA was necessary, providing that existing local organizations do not suffer. CLA already does have representation at the federal level speaking out on library concerns; for example, the federal depository status came into being as a result of CLA action. Additionally, CLA provides a voice for trustees who as a body are not nationally represented elsewhere. With the recent revision of CLA's goals and objectives, the role of advocate may indeed become more closely focused within CLA.

Overall impressions of the day were that the seminar was a success and that it has provided a basis to stimulate further discussion on specific areas within the report.

News and notes

Patricia McDougall has been appointed to the position of Systems Librarian of the Dartmouth Regional Library. In this capacity she will co-ordinate computer projects and examine present library routines that might be automated.

Patricia Belier has been appointed, librarian in the Collections Development Department of the University of New Brunswick library system. Her primary responsibilities will be in working with Saint Thomas University and with the U.N.B. Arts Faculty, School of Administration, and Physical Education Faculty.



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How about some 'friends of the library?'

By E.A. COTÉ

"Has your library any friends?"

"Naturally," comes the easy answer, "we have friends: all our patrons are friends."

Well, that's true enough. But are your friends prepared to give your library more than moral support? Are the patrons of a "free" public library the kind of friends who are prepared to give all moral support short of cash and practical help? Where are your friends when the library needs support to approach the City for more money? Are they the ones who will lobby City Council or will get out and raise further funds for the library?

Generally speaking, public library patrons enjoy the library's many services as being what might be called a free gift. They do not always realize that, as taxpayers, they pay for the public library. Nor do they always understand that there are limits to civic and provincial funding of public libraries.

What is striking is that the revenues of a public library (those provided by the City and the Province) do not always keep up with inflation. But the costs of running such libraries do keep up with inflation! This is the case at the Ottawa Public Library. While the purchase of books has remained fairly constant at 15 per cent the costs of book purchases have climbed very quickly. Less titles are bought in each succeeding year. Services (such as music records and films) have had to be restricted or eliminated if a decent wage is to be paid to library workers and fair working conditions are to be provided.

These are some of the thoughts which struck some members of the Ottawa Public Library Board of Trustees in 1980. At that time, the Board was planning means to mark the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Main library building (now defunct) by the U.S.-Scottish philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. As he had done in dozens of Canadian cities, Andrew Carnegie had given Ottawa a fine stone building on condition that City Council provide the land free of cost and undertook to provide at least 10 per cent of the capital costs for the operation of the library. Thus Carnegie gave Ottawa a fine "university of the working people", as he called the public libraries. Things have gone well for the Ottawa libraries, 179 employees and well over 600,000 books. But with rising costs outstripping revenues, where are the Andrew Carnegies to be found to feed the lusty institutions into which his modest libraries have grown?

In this context, some Trustees concluded that, in the long-run, the Ottawa Public Library needs active friends. Friends who will raise money for the library by gifts of cash, books or legacies. Friends who will offer their services to assist, say, in library extension services such as "books on wheels" to the shut-ins. And needed as well are friends who will support the aims of the library by making their views known not only to the Library Board but also to City Council, the Province and the public at large.

As a result, a temporary Steering Committee was formed early in 1981 by the Board of Trustees in order to set up the "Friends of the Ottawa Public Library" as a benevolent and charitable organization to support the aims of the Library. The President of the Committee was Mrs. Joan Oliver, former Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Vice-President was Mr. A.E. Gray, Superintendent of Schools, Ottawa Board of Education. Its Secretary was M. Gilles Frappier, Director of the Ottawa Public Library with Mr. C.J. MacKenzie, a former Chairman of the Library Board, as Treasurer. Five other persons agreed to serve on this committee.

The Steering Committee drafted a Constitution and By-Laws and decided to

launch the association on May 3, 1981, on the occasion of ceremonies to mark the 75th anniversary of the opening of the Carnegie Library building in Ottawa.

The first Annual General Meeting of the "Friends of the Ottawa Public Library" was held on December 10, 1981. It then had 68 members, 15 of whom were Founding Members who contributed \$100 each for life memberships. The constitution and bylaws were adopted at this meeting and the first Executive Committee of the Association, under the presidency of Prof. Albert Hubbard, of the University of Ottawa, was elected.

The association is launching a membership drive. Its objective is to have 300 members by the summer of 1982 and 500 by December. The "Friends" first priority is

Workshop report

Government documents workshop

By LINDA SHERLOW LOWDON

The collection and utilization of government documents was the topic of a weekend workshop sponsored by the Dalhousie School of Library Service, April 2-3 in Halifax. Invited participants included Peter Herson, Assistant Editor, Governments Publications Review and Associate Professor, Simmons College; Barbara Prince, Information Services Librarian, Dartmouth Regional Library; and Peter Hajnal, Government Documents Librarian, University of Toronto.

Norman Horrocks, gave the opening workshop address entitled, "Some Recent Developments in British Official Publications." Dr. Horrocks outlined the problems libraries face as they try to keep current with their collection of British government documents. The major obstacle is that 80 per cent of the publications do not come through official HMSO channels. In addition, Mrs. Thatcher's government has eliminated free distribution of documents and has initiated a program whereby government departments are required to pay for their own publishing. This has dramatically raised the price of British publications while lowering the quality of service provided by HMSO. Dr. Horrocks reviewed those sources he felt were the essential tools librarians need in order to effectively cover the British government publishing scene.

The Saturday session was lead by Dr. Peter Herson, who outlined the complexities of the publishing program of the United States government. His discussion of the U.S. organization mirrored the comments Dr. Horrocks had mentioned regarding the British government. The U.S. is also drastically cutting back on its publication program. Dr. Herson stated that the Reagan administration is of the attitude that government information is a priced commodity and that access to it is not free.

Dr. Herson also dealt with the problem of obtaining United States government publications and gave helpful hints for cutting through the red tape. He recommended the use of government book stores as the best source for obtaining prompt, reliable and personal service when ordering government publications.

The second speaker of the afternoon was Barbara Prince who covered the Canadian content of the workshop. Her presentation offered an informative look at how the Dartmouth Library accesses and maintains a special collection of Dartmouth municipal documents. This unique collection provides city officials and citizens of Dartmouth with access to

to reinforce the Home Readers' Service for persons who are confined to their home for long periods as well as for the blind. This is one service that is threatened by the ever-escalating inflation. Thus at their annual meeting, the "Friends" agreed to raise money - in part to form the membership drive - for more talking-books, more cassette-players and an additional van. Help is to be sought to staff the vans much on the basis as is done in various cities offering "meals on wheels".

The idea of the "Friends of the Library" is not a new one. Joan MacLeod, Information Officer of the Eastern Ontario Library System, says that there aren't too many "Friends" groups in Canada - at least by that name. There are several

attached to branches of the Toronto Public Library, she says; Regina has had one and there are some in British Columbia. "However, "Friends of the Library" groups started in the 1930s in the Midwestern United States", says Joan MacLeod, "and have grown in number across the U.S. so today there are many State Associations."

In Ottawa we hope to mobilize the "latent" friends of the Library - mainly its patrons - to give the Ottawa Public Library support in thought and in deed. Thus volunteers, donors and idea people may help to support a vibrant, healthy public library system and to develop means to supplement the funds which the City and Province may not be able to provide.

important documents often unattainable anywhere else in the city.

Mrs. Prince emphasized the need for a library to establish good relations with city hall in order to maximize the success rate in collecting municipal documents. Providing access to local government information is a vital role the public library can play, one which can only serve to enhance the image of the library in the community.

"International Organizations and Their Documents" was the topic of the final paper given by Peter Hajnal. The tremendous amount of published material issuing from the United Nations alone, makes the job of collecting international documents an arduous one. Mr. Hajnal used the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea as an example of the complexities involved in collecting information pertaining to just one international conference. He emphasized that non-United Nations organizations are also interested in this field of research and gave examples of the multitude of documents issued on topics related to the Law of the Sea.

Mr. Hajnal then turned to a discussion of the physical forms of documents available and the problems involved in obtaining copies. He distributed a bibliography of the major sources and reviewed the merits of various publications. The presentation was concluded with an extremely useful overview of United Nations reference books.

The reoccurring theme expressed throughout the workshop was the effect of government cutbacks on the collecting of government documents. Increased prices and limited availability are necessitating new acquisition policies for many libraries. It is inevitable that microforms and on-line facilities will play a far greater role in the dissemination of government information in the near future.

The workshop was an excellent example of the kind of programs which are most valuable as continuing education for librarians. As well as being factually informative, workshops offer an opportunity for students and practitioners to meet informally with distinguished speakers from various fields of librarianship.

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Robert D.W. Pitt is an Editor of the recently published, *The Encyclopedia of Newfoundland*.

Patricia Rahal is Librarian at the Newfoundland College of Trades and Technology.

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Newfoundland offshore oil and gas expl

By ANNE ALEXANDER

Note: This listing is arranged alphabetically under three headings: Bibliographies, Political, Economic and Social Aspects, and Scientific and Technical Aspects.

All of the items listed, with the exception of the periodical article literature, are held in the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University Library, St. John's, Newfoundland.

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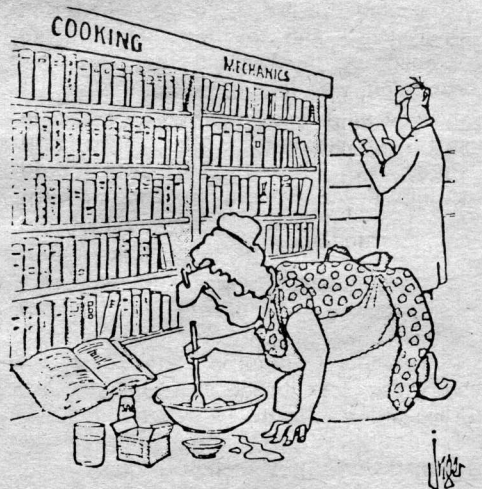
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APLA Committee on library technicians

By CATHY BUSBY

In 1981 APLA established a Standing Committee on Library Technicians for the purpose of implementing goals similar to those committees of the Canadian Library Association (CLA) and L'Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED), establishing contact with these committees and promoting greater involvement by technicians and other library support staff in APLA. This Committee was headed by Mr. George Halliwell from Acadia University and included library assistants from each of the Atlantic provinces.

The work of the Committee during the past year resulted in the acceptance of the following additions to the APLA Constitution on May 14, 1982:

Committee on Library Technicians

- to promote interest in the work and concerns of the Atlantic paraprofessional community

- to provide a forum for paraprofessionals to become involved in the work of APLA. A library technician is one who does the work of a library assistant or a library technician; that is, he/she does the work of a paraprofessional rather than that which is primarily clerical.

-APLA Bulletin (May, 1982)

The Committee organized the first meeting of the Atlantic Provinces Library Technicians which was held in Sackville on May 15, 1982 as part of the APLA Annual Conference. The meeting was attended by approximately 35 library technicians (seven of whom were from New Brunswick) and was chaired by Mr. Halliwell. Dr. Horrocks, Director of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, was also present and offered to establish contacts with library technicians' associations at the CLA Conference in June.

The purpose of the meeting was to bring together interested library assistants and to discuss the results of a survey conducted by the Committee to better assess the needs and concerns of the library technicians in the Atlantic Provinces. Questionnaires had been distributed to librarians attending the 1981 APLA Annual conference to forward to the library assistants in their respective libraries. Unfortunately very few technicians actually received the questionnaire. Of the 93 who responded, 41 library technicians have degrees, 55 are employed in public libraries (30 in New Brunswick) and 15 in academic libraries. Fifty-eight respondents stated their primary concern—need as further training or courses, 51 stated workshops as a priority and 24 considered status-recognition their major concern. The Committee interpreted the interest in further training as an indication of library technicians' desire to "become better at their jobs" and to "feel better about themselves" and stated that this was consistent with the Committee's aims. By showing an interest in their jobs and in self-improvement, Mr. Halliwell suggested, library assistants could stimulate an interest in and concern for the role of library assistants among library professionals, paraprofessionals, and administration. The response from library technicians in attendance, however, seemed to indicate that further training is perceived as the only way for library assistants to gain recognition in terms of wages and status from librarians and library administrators, even though in many cases the existing skills and educational background of many library assistants are under-utilized. In view of the desire for training courses, a librarian present

suggested that a two year diploma course for library technicians might be beneficial from the employer's point of view as it would promote the standardization of library technicians' qualifications. The feeling of the library technicians seemed to be that such a course would benefit high school graduates with no library experience but would not be of much benefit to trained and/or experienced library assistants since library technicians are not officially recognized in the Atlantic Provinces. The Dalhousie School of

Library Service, the only library school in the region, does not accept library courses outside their MLS program as credits toward the Master's degree. Concern was expressed over whether there actually is a demand for the course or for

well-trained, well-educated paraprofessionals. There were no resolutions resulting from the meeting and the session closed with the understanding that the Committee would take action on the suggestions for future workshops and

courses dealing with such topics cataloguing, documents, reference and online searching.

The meeting was neither a structure nor a dynamic affair. The indirect method of contacting library technicians through their supervisor or other librarians resulted in a poor response to the questionnaire and, indeed, to the Committee's formation. Advance notice of the library technicians' meeting at the APLA Conference was only available through the APLA Bulletin or through informal librarians. The result was limited discussion at the meeting and a relatively small number of library technicians at the Conference. It is also unfortunate that more librarians were not present at the meeting for it is only through co-operation between professionals and paraprofessionals that library technicians can realize their potential - to their own advantage and certainly to the advantage of libraries and the public. In this time of financial restraints the usefulness of skilled paraprofessionals should not be overlooked. The time and money required to advance library technicians' skills and to redefine their duties would be a wise investment.

Hopefully, the Committee and the technicians who expressed interest in working with the Committee will conduct research into the operation of existing library technicians' associations. The demand for university or college training for technicians could be assessed and the possibility of gaining university credits for course work in the field of library technology could be explored. Guidelines for the hiring, classification and payment of library technicians might also be formulated.

If you are a library assistant interested in the work of the Library Technicians Committee, you may wish to complete questionnaire (printed on p. 12) and write stating your concerns, opinions and ideas to:

George Halliwell Esq.
Serials Dept.
Vaughn Memorial Library
Acadia University
Wolfville, NS BOP 1X0

Haut-Saint-Jean-Regional library

1981-82 REPORT TO APLA

The main highlights for the year 1981-82 in the Haut-Saint-Jean region can be summarized as follows:

During the National Book Festival in May, 1981, the main attraction in the region was the presence of a famous storyteller from Montreal, Tante Lucille, who visited each public library and read from her books. 600 youngsters participated in the programs.

The newly renovated Edmundston Public Library reopened its doors on April 13, 1981, after being closed for four months. The library has been renamed Mgr. W.J. Conway Public Library, at the request of the Edmundston Lions Club who donated \$25,000 to buy new furniture and equipment for the library.

The new bookmobile, purchased in the previous fiscal year, resumed its operations on June 1st 1981. The service had been suspended for seven months. The new bookmobile schedule includes stops in every community of the region where there is no public library. Therefore, library service is now being offered to all the population in the Haut-Saint-Jean library region.

The trailer-type bookmobile was finally removed from circulation at the end of June 1981, thus putting an end to that type of service.

The Regional Library Board has given its full support to the recommendations of the Ad hoc Committee report of the Library Council presented to the Cabinet Committee on Social Development in September 1981, relative to school libraries vs the Libraries Act and to a study on public library services in the province. The Regional Library Board recognizes the importance and urgency of a library consultant being hired as soon as possible by the Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources to study public library services in the province of N.B. and make recommendations to the Minister.

After a year of planning and preparations, the Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library celebrated with magnificence its 10th anniversary of service to the population of northwestern N.B. Celebrations were held all over the region during the week of September 21 to 25, 1981. A booklet, entitled *Jalons historiques; la Bibliothèque Regionale du Haut-Saint-Jean au nord-ouest du N.-B.*, was officially launched. It is a chronological account of the development of public library service in this part of N.B. The document is available free of charge for the asking.

An amnesty week was held during the celebrations of the 10th anniversary. More than 440 documents were returned.

A membership drive was held from August 24 to September 15, 1981 as part of the celebrations of the 10th anniversary.

346 new members were registered during this campaign.

All the employees attended a seminar on time-table (Emploi du temps) on October 6, 1981 at the regional headquarters. This seminar was conducted by the Federal Development Bank.

Following publication and reception of Project-Progress by CLA, the Regional Library Board has formed a committee to study the content and recommendations of the report.

As of January 1982, a new publicity program was initiated with the joint collaboration of the Regional Library, the local radio station in Edmundston and twenty library users chosen from around the region. Every day of the week, Monday to Friday, one of the volunteer clients is interviewed on the air about a book he has read. The interview lasts about five minutes. The program is a success and will continue until June 1982.

The extension librarian, Mr. Robert Daigle, has conducted three workshops during the year to initiate new employees of school district 32 who will be attached to the school libraries.

Mrs. Lucille Pineault, a library clerk at St-Léonard Public Library, has successfully passed the library assistant course of the province of N.B.

A new photocopier was purchased by the Regional Library Board to replace the old photostatic paper copier.

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Newfoundland music: An introduction

By ELINOR BENJAMIN

The music of Newfoundland is perhaps the most accessible and exportable aspect of Newfoundland culture, which, were it not for the fact that the same (well, approximately the same) language is spoken, might be more easily perceived to be as unique a "nation" as Quebec. Close ties with a more homogenous "old country" culture than the ties of the mainland "mosaic" and over 400 years of isolation have been two of the main factors in the development of this uniqueness.

THE TRADITIONAL MUSIC

The traditional music of Newfoundland comes mainly from the British Isles and northwestern France. The Anglo-Irish connection is the most direct as most of the French and Scottish settlers came later via Cape Breton and not directly as did the English and Irish.

Traditional ballads straight from Child survived in a "pure" state into the 20th century bringing questing musicologists in the 20s and 30s, particularly Maud Karpeles *Folk Songs From Newfoundland* (Camden, Ct.: Shoe String Press, 1970). Greenleaf and Mansfield, funded by Vassar College, came in pursuit not only of the older forms but also of locally-composed songs; see Elizabeth Greenleaf *Ballads and Sea Songs of Newfoundland* (Detroit: Gale, 1968c1933).

It was Gerald Doyle who in 1927 first drew widespread attention to these local songs by publishing large runs of a pamphlet called *Old Time Songs and Poetry of Newfoundland* for free distribution.

Still popular, the latest edition of Doyle's songbook appeared in 1978. These small volumes brought many popular songs far beyond the shores of the island, including those of Art Scammell (1913-) and Johnny Burke (1851-1930), composer of the fabled "Kelligrew Soiree", a party far more infamous than the one currently being touted by the Rovers. A sampling of Burke's topical lyrics is contained in *The Ballads of Johnny Burke*, edited by Paul Mercer. (St. John's: Newfoundland Historical Society, 1974. Pamphlet; no. 1.) The songs in the Doyle collections have become an indelible part of the repertoire of all popular Newfoundland singers, perhaps to the detriment of the many fine songs which did not make their way into the Doyle collections. Some of the pioneer recordings of these Doyle songs were made by outsiders like Kenneth Peacock and Alan Mills.

Kenneth Peacock brought together earlier work from Karpeles, Greenleaf and Mansfield and others, and added the results of his extensive fieldwork in the 1950s to publish his 3-volume *Songs of the Newfoundland Outports* (Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1964. Bulletin; no. 197, Anthropological Series; no. 65). The work has been criticised for faulty editing and errors in transcription of dialect but the tapes from his extensive field recordings are extant, allowing further researchers to make corrections where required. A similar work exists for Labrador, MacEdward Leach's, *Folk Ballads and Songs of the Lower Labrador Coast* (Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1964. Bulletin; no. 201, Anthropological Series; no. 68). Another anthology *Haulin' Rope and Gaff; Songs and Poetry in the History of the Newfoundland Seal Fishery*, edited by Shannon Ryan and Larry Small (St. John's: Breakwater Books, 1978), is also of value to anyone wishing to understand the cultural context of the Newfoundland position on the seal hunt.

There are still traditional balladeers practicing - some of them elderly, like members of the Bennett family of St. Paul's on the west coast, whose songs were collected by Peacock, some of them young

enthusiasts like Anita Best, a former, and Pamela Morgan, the current vocalist with the group Figgy Duff. A combination of these two haunting voices is available on unreleased concert tapes heard on local radio. Sympathies are extended to those who may never experience this pleasure. Aside from field recordings and concert tapes, very little of this kind of traditional music is currently available commercially. A *Regional Discography of Newfoundland and Labrador, 1904-72* (St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland, Folklore and Language Publications, 1975. Bibliographical and Special Series; no. 1) needs a supplement. The Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive, was featured in the May, 1982 issue of the *APLA Bulletin*. For those with a further interest in this topic, MUNFLA will send upon request "Newfoundland Folklore and Language: A Selected Bibliography".

Although the considerable length of Newfoundland folk songs is diminishing to suit the attention span of juke-box conditioned audiences, the topicality has not, and each new shipwreck, disaster or significant political event brings forth some new "Come all ye" song on a diversity of topics ranging from John Crosbie's "Mukluk Budget" (Eddie Coffee) to the sinking of the *Ocean Ranger*.

It is to Ireland and west country England that one can trace the lively tradition of instrumental dance tunes that bring many a Newfoundlander to his feet to step out one "close to the floor".

So Irish is the atmosphere and the dialect of St. John's that Irishmen confess to feeling right at home and mainland Canadians have difficulty in distinguishing the St. John's resident from the former. Many expatriates Irish musicians, like members of well-known groups like Ryan's Fancy and The Sons of Erin, have settled in the area giving the tradition a new infusion of energy. Local musicians are all well-known to one another and form easily into performing groups, sometimes long enough to make one recording (Tickle Harbour, The Kitty Vitty Minstrels), sometimes long enough to play for a folk festival and sometimes just long enough to provide a "time" for one pleasant evening. The beloved late humorous singer, Joan Morrissey, perhaps exemplifies the best of the transplanted Irish tradition.

Emile Benoit, 68, and his adopted "son"

Rufus Guinchard, 82, are only two fine fiddlers in the French tradition, but they are the two who have taken on an almost "folk-hero" stature since their "discovery" in the late 60s. Breakwater's recording Rufus Guinchard (no longer available) was one of the first commercial recordings of these traditional musicians. Emile's *Dream* (Pigeon Inlet) is still widely available and a new record from Pigeon Inlet, due in several months, will feature Mr. Guinchard. Another attractive new album *Music from French Newfoundland* (Pigeon Inlet) features some of the other traditional French musicians from the Stephenville-Port au Port area. This summer will see the 3rd staging of "Une Longue Veillée", a festival which attracts Francophone musicians from all over Atlantic Canada, the Magdalen Island and St. Pierre-Miquelon. Perhaps we can look forward to an eventual recording of highlights from one of these festivals. Further information about this festival and the others that brighten our brief summers may be obtained by writing to the Folklore Department at M.U.N.

The Codroy Valley, located just 15 miles from the embarkation point for the ferry from Port aux Basques to Cape Breton is one of the few areas on the island where Scottish names and music prevail. *Musical Memories of the Codroy Valley* featuring Walter MacIsaac on the fiddle with his daughter Marina Cashin on the piano, and accordionist Minnie White's *Homestead Reels* are two good representations of the music of this area. In both the Codroy Valley and Port au Port areas, one may often find the taverns full on a Sunday afternoon with people passing the instruments around to whatever musician wanders in. This tradition does not seem to prevail in more Protestant communities, particularly those with a large membership in the Salvation Army or Pentecostal churches. The Salvation Army has a large following in Newfoundland and while discouraging some dance music, it has promoted choir and band music. *The Newfoundlander* (Festival) is an anthology of Salvation Army musical groups from the province.

THE TRADITION EVOLVES

Outside of Quebec I can't really think of another region in Canada where there is such a wealth of surviving regional music

which is so clearly defined and so firmly imprinted in the souls of its residents, and remains so, in spite of the inroads of mainstream country and western, rock and roll and other popular forms. A musician will seldom fail to please with one of the old songs. Many factors combine to make this so.

Active Folk Arts Councils function in nearly every "bay" in the province. The island's thriving music festival movement relies heavily on Newfoundland folk songs particularly in the vocal categories. Donald F. Cook, founder and director of the Memorial University Chamber Choir has set the standard for choral arrangements of the folk songs. Purists may well object to arrangements which borrow heavily from Handel and the like, but no one can argue that the Chamber Choir is a fine medium through which to air them. Corner Brook composer Brian Sexton has incorporated many folk tunes into his musical perambulation, *The Newfie Bullet*, a multi-media work using symphony, slides and actors. This is available on recording with the Newfoundland Symphony and other local artists.

Another great force in the preservation and promotion of island's folk arts is Kelly Russell, former member of the Wonderful Grand Band and son of the late Ted Russell, whose radio show "The Chronicles of Uncle Mose" brought the Newfoundland yarn to its pinnacle. Kelly, himself an expert fiddler, teaches his craft in St. John's and his company Pigeon Inlet Productions has five titles to its credit. *The Chronicles of Uncle Mose* and *Uncle Mose from Pigeon Inlet* were made from some of the few surviving tapes of his father's radio show. *Tales the Fisherman Tell* features popular local reciters - Lem Snow and John Joe English among others. These three albums are worthy additions to any folklore collection, as would Al Clouston's two albums of jokes and yarns and observations about the province's unique sense of humour. *Emile's Dream* and *Music from French Newfoundland* have been previously mentioned. Soon to be released is the album featuring Rufus Guinchard on one side and Kelly and storytelling musician Jim Payne on the other. One of the most interesting features of this record is that Rufus will be prefacing some

See page 10



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From P. 9

of his tunes with the story of how he learned them, which is almost as important a part of the tradition as the tune itself. Pigeon Inlet is also at work on a record of contemporary Newfoundland poets reading from their own works. Al Clouston (RCA) offers the best in "Newfie" humour.

Until very recently there was no really well-equipped sound studio on the island and many local artists were forced to travel great distances to record, or worse yet, become the victims of some not so scrupulous recording companies who came briefly to the province to make as many records as they could, some of low quality, returning to the mainland with the bulk of the profits. Approximately 6 years ago, two Newfoundland musicians, Claude Caines and Neil Bishop set up Clode Sounds Studio in Stephenville and now much of the island's recording is being done there. Although Clode Sounds is mainly in the business of recording, leaving production and distribution to the artist or his chosen agent, they do arrange pressings and jackets for those requiring them, and they have produced a few records on their own label QUAY. There is no question that the arrival of Clode Sounds has done much to advance the quality of Newfoundland recording and to keep the profits at home.

Last, but most assuredly not least, is the contribution of one Neil Murray of OZ-FM Radio, whose two-hour radio show "Jigg's Dinner" is devoted not only to Newfoundland traditional music but also to similar music from the opposite side of the ocean. Neil is an active supporter of traditional music and will often be found hosting festivals and seeking out more music wherever he goes.

POPULAR MUSIC

It's no exaggeration to say that Country and Western music is probably the most popular music on the island. The most successful local practitioners excel not only at the "somebody done somebody wrong" form, but also in translating the eternal Newfoundland themes of going to Alberta-Toronto to look for work, feeling homesick for "the Rock", coming back from Alberta-Toronto, the erosion of the traditional way of life, and the disappearance of familiar institutions like the Newfoundland Express Train. Some current favorites are Dick Gardiner, Rex Hemion, Dave and Aubrey, Simani, Eddie Coffee, Reg Watkins, Roy Payne, Loretta Cormier, Corey and Trina, Eddie Eastman, The Carlton Show Band and A. Frank Willis. Not all of these performers limit themselves strictly to country and western and some have followings far beyond the province.

The most successful "Pop" group on the island is without question The Wonderful Grand Band, which after entertaining Newfoundlanders for several years now, has gone across Canada with its TV and radio shows. While some of their earlier skits may have been somewhat incomprehensible to the outsider, the songs composed by the many talented members of the band have broad appeal, and "Sonny's Dream" written by Ron Hynes and become almost a second Newfoundland national anthem. Two albums are available and a third is in the works.

Figgy Duff, another popular group, began as a straight rock band, and passed through a name change and several changes of personnel before achieving its tightly fused "trad-rock" sound. Their well-produced first album has earned them critical and popular acclaim internationally. Singer and instrumentalist Pamela Morgan, with a voice you can't easily forget, and the accordion styling of Geoff Butler are only two of the reasons this band has a most distinctive sound.

Gordon Quinton is not easily categorized. In the words of Wilf Wareham of M.U.N. Folklore, he is a man who "fell in love with the guitar...in a province

where the button accordion is the traditional instrument". His first album *Guitar Songs* is a listenable potpourri of Irish harp tunes and traditional jigs and reels with a dash of Bruce Cockburn, *My Grandfather's Clock*, *Malaguena* and *Harold Arlen*. A second album is nearing completion.

Jazz-rock-blues musician and artist Scott Goudie is now recording a promising album at Clode Sounds but I know of no other jazz recordings by Newfoundlanders.

THIS OTHER NEWFOUNDLAND MUSIC

In between the jigs and the reels, Newfoundland does have its own symphony, which has to overcome demographic obstacles in order to perform, as not all its members are located in St. John's. Classical artists live throughout the island, organizing whatever performances they can with the resources at hand, and CBC Radio, St. John's, show cases their talents on its program "Recital". There is no hotbed of contemporary composing in Newfoundland, but Corner Brook's Michael Park recently won a Newfoundland Labrador Arts Council competition for choral music with a *missa brevis*, "Missa Silvatica", which was premiered by the M.U.N. Chamber Choir in Corner Brook and is soon to be recorded by them for national CBC radio broadcast. An orchestral work by Mr. Parker entitled "Blomidon" was aired in March 1981 on a CBC St. John's television production called "This Other Newfoundland Music". Also featured on the TV program were one movement of Brian Sexton's "Newfie Bullet", some of Donald F. Cooks folk song arrangements performed by the M.U.N. Chamber Choir with soprano Karen Kierstead Mills as soloist. The M.U.N. Jazz ensemble played a composition entitled *Whales* by Jim Duff. As pointed out by former Newfoundland Symphony director David Gray, narrator of the program, much of Newfoundland's "other" music does not turn out to be as "other" as one might expect, relying as heavily as it does on traditional songs for its thematic material.

The following list of recordings, most of them currently available, is to be hoped, is only a sampling of what Newfoundland has to offer of its music and culture. Apologies to those musicians who do not find themselves represented here. Ignorance, space and time limitations will prevail, despite an author's best intentions. A great number of the records produced in Newfoundland are "vanity" productions, which mean they are subject to the vagueries of distribution this normally entails.

QUAY records can be ordered directly from Clode Sounds, P.O. Box 443, Stephenville, NF A2N 3A3; Pigeon Inlet Productions, 1 Stonehouse, St. John's, NF A1B 2T5. AUDAT appears to be out of business, or at least they do not respond to requests for their catalogues; many of their titles are still in stores. Fred's Ltd., 198 Duckworth Street, St. John's, NF A1C 1G5 has been most cooperative with our orders for newer titles; I have found older titles I hadn't seen elsewhere at O'Brien's Music Store, 278 Water Street, St. John's, NF A1C 1B7. I have never dealt with A.R.S. Records, 58 Kenmount Road, St. John's, NF A1B 1W3.

Benoit, Emile. *Emile's Dream*. Pigeon Inlet

Clouston, Al. *Proper Ting; Wit and Humour of Newfoundland*. RCA KXL;-0226, c1977.

Wait Till I Tells ya b'ys; *Spinnin' Yarns From Newfoundland*. RCA KXL1-0097

Coffee, Eddie. *My Sweet Forget-Me-Not*. WEE 80002, 1980 (Great Canadian Music Co. 155 University Ave., Suite 804, Toronto, M5H 3B7)

Corey and Trina. *Corey and Trina III*. QUAY CS 8020, 1980.

Songs For Laughing and Dancing. QUAY CS 7808, c1978.

Dave & Aubrey. *Bartender's Sweetheart*. RCA KXL1-0386, c1980.

Dorymen. "1497". Condor Music Corp, A1S 398, c1977. (Condor Music Corp., 1145 Bellamy Road North, Unit 20, Scarborough, ON M1H 1H5)

Doyle, Wilf. *The Music of Newfoundland*. Canadian Cavalcade, CCLP 2012.

Figgy Duff. *Figgy Duff*. Posterity Records, PTR 13014, 1980. (Hag-Down Music, St. John's)

Gardiner, Dick. *Heading Back to Newfie*. QUAY CS-8004, c1980.

Hemion, Rex. *Bingo and Another World*. RCA, KXL1-0320.

Hibbs, Harry. *Pure Gold*. Tapestry, TL 7375, distributed by RCA. Harry Hibbs has many other records available.

Johnson, Ray. *The Warm-Hearted Newfoundlander*. World AUDAT 477-9078.

Kitty Vitty Minstrels. *The Cliffs of Bac-calieu*. AUDAT 477-9033.

MacIsaac, Walter. *Musical Memories of the Codroy Valley*. (Distributed by K-Mart or Walter MacIsaac, 361 Curling St., Corner Brook, NF A2H 3K4)

Mills, Alan. *Folk Songs of Newfoundland*. Folkways, FW6831, c1953.

We'll Rant and We'll Roar. Folkways, FW877, 1958.

Morrissey, Joan. *At the Admiral's Key*. Condor, MMS-76047. (Heritage Music Sales, P.O. Box 113, Milliken, ON L0 1K0)

Memorial University of Newfoundland Chamber Choir. *The Winter's Gone and Past*. Waterloo Music, WR-18, c1979. (P.O. Box 250, Waterloo, On).

Music from French Newfoundland. Pigeon Inlet.

Newfoundland Symphony. *The Newfie Bullet*. Turnabout Canadian Collection CTC-32010, c1980, (Moss Music, 51 Coronation Drive, West Hill, ON M1E 2K1)

The Newfoundlander. Festival NSB-670 (The Salvation Army Bookstore, 15 Penneywell, St. John's, NF A1C 2L5)

Newfoundland's Greatest Hits; 14 Solid Gold Songs. *Original Artists Tapestry* GD 7374, c1980, distributed by RCA. This is a very well-chosen sampler.

Nolan, Dick. *The Best of Dick Nolan*. RCA KNL1-7062. Dick Nolan is a popular accordionist from the Corner Brook area.


Payne, Roy and Nolan, Dick. *Side By Side Down at the Fishing Hole*. Starpak, SK-132 c1980. (Impact, 3121 Universal Drive Mississauga, ON L4X 2E2)

Peacock, Ken. *Songs and Ballads of Newfoundland*. Folkways, FG 3505, c1956


Quinton, Gordon. *Guitar Songs*. QUAY CS 7933, c1979.


Russell, Red. *The Chronicles of Uncle Mose*. Pigeon Inlet. *Uncle Mose from Pigeon Inlet*. Pigeon Inlet, c1981.


See P. 11



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APLA Regional workshop

APLA REGIONAL WORKSHOP CUMBERLAND-COLCHESTER-PICTOU REGION

By DEBORAH NICHOLSON

The Cumberland-Colchester-Pictou regional workshop was held on Saturday, April 3, 1982 in the Cox Institute of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro. Most of the forty-nine people who attended the workshop were from public libraries. Seven of the twelve APLA members in the area attended the workshop.

The morning program consisted of a presentation, "Public Relations - Everyone's Business" by Dr. Norman Horrocks, Director of the Dalhousie

School of Library Services, and another entitled "Community Involvement" by Frances Langille, Curator of the Colchester Historical Museum. After lunch, Rashid Tayyeb, Head of Technical Services at the Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, discussed "The Impact of the New Technology on Libraries." Paul Robinson, Research Associate, Atlantic Institute of Education, and Regional Chairman, National Book Festival, then spoke about "The Future of the Book Festival in Atlantic Canada". A demonstration of Telidon was provided at the afternoon coffee break and at the end of the afternoon's program. Book displays were provided by the Canadian Book In-

formation Centre and two publisher's representatives from the region.

The people attending the workshop reacted positively to the program, particularly to that which applied to their area. There was also a very positive response to the concept of the regional workshop, particularly from library administrators. Funding cutbacks have made it difficult for libraries to be able to send workers out of the region to workshops and conferences, so a workshop offered locally was warmly welcomed.

The workshop generated some publicity for APLA. Notices of the workshop were sent to all library workers in the region and to the NSLA News, the Truro Daily News, the Halifax Mail Star, as well as the APLA Bulletin. A picture taken at the workshop was later published in the Chronicle-Herald.

At this writing, the account is not completely settled, but it is expected that at least part of the seed grant can be returned.

The members of the workshop's planning committee were Sheila Pearl, Nova Scotia Teachers College; Fred Popowich, Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library; B. Sodhi, Nova Scotia Agricultural College; and Jagpal Tiwana, Nova Scotia Teachers College. Working with such capable and supportive people made organizing the workshop a pleasure.

Thanks should be extended to the speakers for contributing their time and energy. Thanks as well, to the Nova Scotia Agricultural College for providing the facilities that added greatly to the pleasant atmosphere of the workshop and to the Nova Scotia Teachers College for providing its printing services. Finally, thanks should be extended to the libraries of the organizers for supporting their work: the Nova Scotia Agricultural College Library, the Nova Scotia Teachers College Learning Resource Centre, the Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library, and my own library, Halifax City Regional Library.

Publications noted

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McDonough, Irma, ed. *Profiles 2; authors and illustrators, children's literature in Canada*. Ottawa: CLA, c1982. 170 p. ill. ISBN 0-88802-163-1 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E3) Cost: \$12.00.

Olden, Edward Anthony. *The development of the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria and its implications for the planning of library education programmes in English-speaking black African countries*. Halifax: School of Library Service, Dalhousie

University, 1982. 215 p. ill. (Occasional paper; 30) ISBN 0-7703-0170-3 Cost: \$10.00.

Our world; children's creative writing and art work. Saint John, N.B.: Saint John Regional Library, 1981. 64 p. ill. ISBN 0-9690941-0-8 (Saint John Regional Library, 20 Hazen Avenue, Saint John, NB E2L 3G8) Cost: \$3.95 plus postage.

Vincent, Thomas, Ann LaBrash, comps. *The Acadian Magazine, 1826-1828; contents report and index*. Kingston, Ont.: Royal Military College of Canada, 1982. 39 p. (Occasional papers of the Department of English, R.M.C.; 50 ISSN 0707-0209 (Dept. of English and Philosophy, R.M.C., Kingston, ON K7L 2W3).

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St. John's Extension Choir of Memorial University. *Newfoundlanders Sing Songs of Their Homeland*. Memorial University of Newfoundland Extension Service, SJEC 1001.

Scammell, Art. *My Newfoundland*. AUDAT 477-9043.

Simani. *Saltwater Cowboys*. QUAY CS-8059, 1981. (Distributed by Simani, P.O. Box 27, Belleoram, NF AOH 1B0)

Smallwood, Joey. *Smallwood - A Living Legend*. Robin Records, WRC1-935, c1979. (Distributed by Fred's Ltd., 198 Duckworth, St. John's.) The greatest storyteller of them all shows his many sides from playful to contemplative.

Walsh, Ray. *Newfoundland Accordion Favorites*. AUDAT 477-9022.

White, John. *All Around the Circle*. AUDAT 477-9072.

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Wonderful Grand Band. *Living in a Fog*. (Grand East Records, Box 13488, Station A, St. John's, NF A1B 4B8)
The Wonderful Grand Band. QUAY CS-78-014, c1978. (Distributed by WGB, Box 42, Avondale, NF AOA 1B0)



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Position-Title _____

Outline of your duties _____

Previous experience and-or places of employment: _____

Education and-or in-service training _____

What are your concerns or needs which this committee could look into (for example, workshops? status? employment opportunities? further training or education? or _____) ? _____

Would you like to become involved in the work of the APLA Committee on Library Technicians? _____

Note: Librarians who receive this should pass it around to library technicians and assistants who might be interested.

Workshop report

Computer technology and information systems

By FRANCES DINDIAL

On Saturday, May 1st, a one day workshop - "Computer Technology and Information Systems: The Impact on Ordinary Libraries" was held at Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island. The APLA sponsored workshop was co-ordinated by Frances Dindial,

APLA Vice-President for P.E.I. and Marion Kielly, Librarian at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Three resource people from U.P.E.I. led the morning session. Dr. Peter Meincke, University President, spoke on two information retrieval systems - Canole and Dialog and also on the electronic publishing of journal articles. Dr. Meincke was followed by Anthony O'Malley,

Philosophy Department. Professor O'Malley's discussion centred around current developments in interactive computer networks such as the Electronic Information Exchange System (EIES), the source etc. The third lecturer, James Hancock, Director of the Computer Centre, described Edunet, the Phoenix System and Telidon.

Andrew Armitage, Visiting Professor, Dalhousie University School of Library Services and Library Administrator, Owen Sound Public Library, was the guest speaker for the afternoon session. Mr. Armitage's lecture was entitled, "Ordinary Libraries: Preparing the Unprepared for a Technological Future". The discussion focused on the small and medium sized public libraries of Canada which will be under increasing pressure to meet the more sophisticated recreational, educational and informational needs of its users.

Following the lecture the participants were taken on a conducted tour of the U.P.E.I. Computer Center and also participated in several demonstrations of a number of systems. The final event of the day was a panel discussion with general participation and chaired by Larry Coffin, Holland College.

Because of the format and location of the workshop, attendance was limited to approximately fifty participants. Enthusiasm and comments from the librarians and technicians were very favourable and indicated that the workshop was a topic of considerable interest and a great success.

WANTED

I am interested in works of fiction which feature librarians as their primary characters or in which libraries play a leading part. Works such as *Final Notice*, by Jonathan Valin (1982), *The Abortion: an Historical Romance* 1966 by Richard Brautigan (1970); and *The Great Piratical Rumbustification; and the Librarian and the Robbers* by Margaret Mahy (1978, 1981) are some examples. Please check through your summer reading, and if you particularly like the representation of a library or librarian in a book, or particularly detest the image in another work, send the bare bibliographic information to the Managing Editor, c-o 544 George St., Fredericton, N.B.L. E3B 1K1.

Book review

By PATRICIA RAHAL

Miffen, Jessie B. "Be You a Library Missionary, Miss?"
St. John's: Harry Cuff Publications, 1981.
148 p. \$9.00

Jessie Miffen's new book is a lighthearted reminiscence of her career with the Newfoundland Public Library Service. It's an amusing book full of the characters and incidents dear to every Public Librarian. All are told in the same relaxed manner with which Miss Miffen has always recounted her adventures. From the Board Member concerned about the number of moths in the moose head which graced the old Gosling Memorial Library to the seal with whom she played hide and seek through the porthole of her cabin while stuck in the ice for three days, it's a vivid picture of the characters and incidents.

There is, of course, a difference as Miss Miffen's territory covered all of Newfoundland and Labrador in the post-

Confederation period, when transportation was chiefly by boat and entailed considerable delays and personal hardships. It is a record of the generosity of many of the people she met; of the development of the Regional Library Service and the province over a period of twenty years and of a way of life and even verbal expression which has undergone rapid change.

While my perception of the gray boxes of the Travelling Library was undoubtedly different from those who received them in small isolated communities as it is based on a short period of work one summer at Headquarters, I developed a greater appreciation of the value of this service.

My fondest memory of this period is of a gentleman who described himself as "Six juicy love stories" - reading material for his invalid wife.

All of this is chronicled with love and affection by a person who truly enjoyed her work with all its drawbacks and frustrations and who also loved and understood the people she served as a "Library Missionary".

Atlantic Provinces Library Association

EDITORS REQUIRED

EDITOR,

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Applications for the position of Editor of the *APLA Bulletin* are now being sought from among members of the Association. The position will be open as of the completion of *Volmue 46* (May, 1983).

The Editor interprets the policy of the *Bulletin* in terms of the kinds of material accepted and sought and the kind of features to be developed. The Editor must originate ideas for articles and canvass possible contributors.

The Editor also serves as regional correspondent for *Feliciter*, published by the Canadian Library Association.

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The Managing Editor assists the Editor with layout and proofreading of the *Bulletin* and is responsible for distribution of the *Bulletin* following publication.

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The Advertising Editor solicits and invoices advertisements and classifieds for placement in the *Bulletin*, confirming accounts with the Association's Treasurer, in order to maintain a level of advertising revenue adequate to fund the *Bulletin*.

Applications for these positions should be forwarded to:

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