

# APLA BULLETIN

46 1982 No. 2 p. 13-24

Fredericton, N.B.

Sept. 1982

## Textual editing of early Canadian Literature (or lack thereof)

By TOM VINCENT

It has only been since World War II that Canadian literature has become widely accepted as a respectable subject for scholarly research. In the 1950s and 1960s, the first generation of Canadian literature specialists strove to lay the foundations for Canadian literary studies by providing fundamental critical, bibliographical, and textual materials. Marie Tremaine's *A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800* (Toronto, 1952), Reg Watters's *A Checklist of Canadian Literature* (Toronto, 1959), the *Literary History of Canada* (Toronto, 1965) and the establishment of the "New Canadian Library" series of texts (1957) were the most notable achievements of the first two decades of concerted scholarly research into Canadian literature.

While the critical and bibliographical studies produced during this period were generally well and thoroughly researched, the same may not be said of the texts that were made available. Canadian scholars were aware of American and British efforts to produce accurate and authoritative texts of their most respected authors, but the need simply to get Canadian texts onto the market and into the hands of teachers and students more often than not overrode careful scholarly editing. The pioneering "New Canadian Library" series, for example, appears to have had no clear editing policy—at least not one that is explained in the introductions to the individual volumes published. In most cases, the reader has no idea whether the scholar who wrote the introduction also edited the text and rarely is any information at all given about how the text was established. This kind of murky textual-editing has meant that the reader never knows to what extent an NCL text can be trusted to be complete, accurate, and reliable. The same is true of most of the texts produced by other publishers in the wake of the success of the NCL series. Even the University of Toronto Press's "Literature of Canada: Poetry and Prose in Reprint" series of the early 1970s seems to have been little concerned with textual questions. At a time when the call for authoritative texts was growing in the scholarly community, the U of T series produced photo-offset reprints of early editions with little or no textual commentary.

By the early 1970s, the problem of unreliable texts was becoming a major concern for a new generation of Canadian literature specialists. In 1972, the issue was the focus of a University of Toronto Conference entitled "Editing Canadian Texts" and was raised again in 1974 at the "National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography." Throughout the period it has perennially popped up at the annual meetings of the Association of Canadian Teachers of English, the Association of Canadian and Quebec Literatures, and the Bibliographical Society of Canada. Indeed, it has even been the subject of at least one graduate thesis; Gerald Cronck's work, "The Editorial Destruction of Canadian Literature" (Simon Fraser University, 1977), analysed the implication of poor

editing, using John Richardson's Wacousta as his case study.

The effect of this concern has been to make Canadian scholars more sensitive to textual research and careful editing practices, particularly with reference to nineteenth-century authors. This is reflected at the moment in the productions of small scholarly presses, such as Tecumseh, Golden Dog, and Loyal Colonies, which emerged in the 1970s as vehicles for reprinting early literary texts that the larger commercial and scholarly presses deemed unmarketable and unprofitable to publish. These break-even presses, run by scholars for scholars, actively encourage the development of reliable, authoritative texts as a matter of policy. Hopefully, this attitude will be shared by the larger presses when they come to reissue their line of early Canadian texts. Since they represent the largest share of the market, no substantial gains will be made in improving textual reliability until they move to improve their products.

The most encouraging signs of changing attitudes toward textual editing is the funding recently given by the Humanities Research Council of Canada to establish the "Center for Editing Early Canadian Texts" at Carleton University under the guidance of Professor Mary Jane Edwards. The Center will focus its attention on nineteenth-century Canadian fiction with the declared intention of producing reliable, authoritative, scholarly texts based on a thorough study of manuscripts (where available) or on the earliest published texts, ones in which the author was involved. Atlantic Canada can look forward in the next few years to Malcolm Parks's editing of James DeMille's *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*, Douglas Lochhead's editing of Thomas McCulloch's *The Letters of Mephobosheth Stepsure*, and George Parker's editing of Haliburton's *The Clockmaker*. With the costs of editing being paid by research grant money, it is hoped that large commercial and scholarly presses will find their way clear to make the fruits of this work available to students and teachers. When one looks at authoritative American texts or British series such as "Oxford Standard Authors," it is acutely embarrassing to realize that we have so little respect for our early writers that we do not care whether or not we are able to read what they really wrote. And the blame lies not with the publishing industry alone, but with all those who are concerned with Canadian literature and Canadian books—scholars, librarians, informed readers. We must let it be known that we care about our authors, that we care about what they wrote, and that our caring and respect be reflected in the way we treat their texts. Anytime we review in our scholarly and professional journals new publications of early literature, one of the first things we must question is how the text was established. If no information is given, the editor and publishers should be chastised for failing to provide a fundamental piece of information for the reader. It is our professional responsibility to make such demands.

## APLA interviews Dr. Olga B. Bishop

APLA: It is often said that the most valuable exports from the Atlantic Provinces are people. Many librarians are among those former Maritimers. Could you mention a few?

Dr. B.: Yes. These are a few that come to mind: from Nova Scotia, Dr. Winifred Barnstead, first Director of the University of Toronto Library School; Beryl Anderson, now at the Library Documentation Centre of the National Library and formerly Professor at the McGill Library School; Joan Honeywell, formerly of the Reference Section of the National Library; from New Brunswick, the late Elizabeth Morton, long-time Executive-Director of the Canadian Library Association (through born in Trinidad); Elizabeth Dolan who teaches at the School of Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario, formerly of the McGill Library School; Ethelyn Harlow, Librarian of the Ontario Archives; Dr. Nancy Williamson of the University of Toronto, Faculty of Library Science; from Newfoundland, Dr. F. Dolores Donnelly, Professor at UTFLS, and Clara Miller who for many years was Chief Librarian of Imperial Oil in Toronto. I could go on and on.

APLA: Your own library career began in New Brunswick. Are you a native New Brunswicker?

Dr. B.: Yes, I was born in Dover, N.B., a small farming community ten miles from Moncton, a seventh generation descendant of United Empire Loyalists. I was unable to attend public school for health reasons, but I am probably the only person who graduated five times from Mount Allison: Senior Matriculation from Mount Allison Ladies' College with Birk's gold medal for the highest average; secretarial diploma from Mount Allison Academy; three-year secretarial diploma; B.A. in Economics and History; and M.A. in History from Mount Allison University. In my B.A. programme I was fortunate to have Dr. George F. Stanley, the eminent historian, recently appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, as one of my professors. In my Master's programme, Dr. Donald Kerr, another outstanding historian, encouraged me to compile a bibliography of Maritime government publications for my thesis. This resulted in *Publications of the Governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, 1758-1952*, which was published by the National Library in 1957. While working on my B.A., I was Secretary to the Librarian. After completing my B.A., I left Sackville in 1940 to contribute to Canada's war effort as a civil servant in Ottawa. I was attached to the R.C.A.F. as a senior administrator in the Record of Service Office. While in Ottawa I attended Carleton College and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Public Administration.

In 1946 I was pleased to return to Mount Allison to become eventually the Acting Librarian and at the same time to begin working on my Master's degree in History. Upon its completion I was granted ten months' leave of absence to study at the University of Michigan where I was awarded an A.M.L.S. in 1952. A year later I was appointed reference librarian at the

University of Western Ontario, and in 1954 I was appointed to the position of Medical Librarian. Then began doctoral studies at the University of Michigan, which culminated in *Publications of the Government of the Province of Canada, 1841-1867*, also published by the National Library in 1963.

APLA: Those were certainly busy years. While still in New Brunswick you nevertheless were active in the Maritime Library Association. Do you recall any particular events?

Dr. B.: Perhaps the most important event was the survey of New Brunswick libraries by Peter Grossman which resulted in the formation of the regional library system for New Brunswick.

APLA: You left the University of Western Ontario in 1965 to become an Associate Professor in the School of Library Science, University of Toronto. Had you done any lecturing prior to this?

Dr. B.: Yes. At Mount Allison I gave lectures on bibliography of history to the honours and graduate students in history. At Western there was an eight-week compulsory course for freshmen or general bibliography in which I participated.

APLA: You taught a wide range of subjects at UTFLS. Which did you find the most satisfying?

Dr. B.: I enjoyed teaching all of them. But I think my choice would have to be biomedical literature and health sciences librarianship; then special libraries, science literature, government publications and administration.

APLA: Beyond your theses, what other bibliographical projects did you undertake?

Dr. B.: I have completed three other projects and am working on a fourth: *Publications of the Government of Ontario 1867-1900* published in 1976 by the Ontario Ministry of Government Services; *Bibliography of Ontario History 1867-1976: Cultural, Economic, Political and Social*, published in two volumes by the University of Toronto for the Ontario Historical Studies Series in 1980; *Canadian Official Publications*, published by Pergamon Press in 1981. I am currently working on *Publications of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada 1791-1840*, and hope to have it completed by the end of 1982.

APLA: What differences do you find in the production of bibliographies today compared to the 1950's?

Dr. B.: The research aspects have not changed as far as I am concerned; but the computer has made corrections in the physical preparation of bibliographies much less time-consuming.

APLA: Is Canada's national bibliography now under control, or do you perceive any problems?

Dr. B.: The current *Canadiana* and Michel Thériault's *Canadiana RETRO* are certainly improving the scene. But *RETRO* has not yet reached government publications, and so nothing has replaced Higgins. Provincial government publication biographies have certainly improved. Ontario and Quebec are leading

See P. 15



# The Editor's Diary

Among the features of this issue is a very clear and succinct article on textual editing of Canadian literature. Using an American example to exaggerate the point of textual editing, there is the story (readily admitted by the printer) of that private printer's first book which was conveniently a reprint of a rare cook book. I say convenient because this printer had not fully mastered the art of the printed page, more specifically the art of carrying one page onto the next, if indeed that is an "art" and so he omitted selective ingredients, actually just enough ingredients so that the recipe would fit the page. (He didn't know much about cooking either.) Initially this would appear to be an exaggerated case but there have been instances where large sections of works have been omitted, corrupted with little or any rationale. The point is that the text has moved some distance from the author's intentions and this is a fact that we, as librarians, should be more aware of. As Prof. Vincent points out, a major development in this field is the newly established Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts. If you wish or have an

opportunity to pursue this further, I would suggest W. W. Greg's "The Rationale of Copy-Text" which appeared in *Studies in Bibliography* 3 (1950-51): 19-36. Greg's article was later reprinted in his *Collected Papers* (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1966).

Also on the front page is an interview conducted with Olga Bishop by Edith Jarvi. My thanks to both of these individuals. We hope to conduct a few more interviews with librarians before our mandate expires.

Once again Claude Potvin has contributed a substantial annotated listing of new Acadian material. Linda Pearse has initiated what is hoped to be reports from each of the four Atlantic provinces on the childrens books appearing in that specific province in the last six years.

There are several other items which I trust you will find of some interest including Heather Creech's article on the storage of CBC materials. It is apparent from Ms. Creech's article that the CBC still has a fair distance to go in developing a rational depository collection. Although initial steps have been taken there are still

problems to be solved before we have access to large amounts of radio's local or even regional material.

The article on municipal documents speaks well for itself. Writing as a New Brunswick librarian, I hope that when the New Brunswick Library Association is officially launched that one of the priorities will be government publications with an emphasis placed on the municipal scene. Simply put they are not being collected as well as they should be.

There have been two additional features brought to my attention which I pass on to you. Peter Kidd, the former Director of the Canadian Learning Materials Centre in Halifax, has just gone into business on his

own. The announcement states that Learning Materials Consulting Services is "a new service for the Atlantic region for those developing learning materials." For further information consult L.M.C.S. at 34 Convoy Avenue, Halifax, N.S. B3N 2P6.

And finally the National Library of Canada announces that the multilingual biblioservice main entry catalogue supplement 1, is now available from ICON Microfilm Ltd.-Ltée., 1675 Russell Road Unit 12, Ottawa, ON K1G 0N1 Att.: R. Bowes. The first set of microfiche is \$40.00; the 2d set, \$30.00 and additional sets are \$25.00. The main sets of this microfiche catalogue are still available from Micromedia, 144 Front Street West Toronto, ON M5J 2L7.

## Vol. 46 No. 2

## Sept. 1982

# APLA Bulletin

## From the President's desk

This is the time of year that, no matter whom you call about what, they are on vacation. This leads you to wonder, as I have during the past week, why you yourself are not on vacation also?

You will be surprised to hear that I have not been avalanched with ideas from the membership concerning next year's Conference. The Annual Conference for 1983 has tentatively been scheduled for May 27, 28, and 29. The host university will be Dalhousie, and we will have one overlapping day with CAIS.

Elsewhere in this issue we have printed a couple of the letters received in reply to the APLA Resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting. One of the topics covered in those letters concerns the reinstatement of the zero-rated tariff on books. Now, we know that APLA is a high-powered association, but I thought that the government's response to our letter was miraculously speedy—I wrote to the various ministers involved on June 1st, 1982 and the press release announcing the reinstatement of the zero-rated tariff was

dated June 9th, 1982.

Members should read the article in *Saturday Night* (July, 1982) entitled "A question of duty" which covers a bit of the history behind the zero-rated tariff on books, including the Florence Agreement and its world effects. The Florence Agreement called for an end to tariffs on books between all countries, but the Agreement was not signed by Canada, although dozens of other countries have signed. The Florence Agreement went into force in May, 1952. Although Canada has still not signed the agreement, the zero-rated tariff on books has an equal effect on libraries and bookstores. In the meantime, since 1952, many related problems have reared their heads concerning non-book format material such as microfiche, microfilm, videocassettes, audiocassettes and slides; these items still require customs clearing and in many cases are not duty-free, even for libraries.

ANNA OXLEY  
President

## S.S.H.R.C. Grant for U.N.B. Library

U.N.B.'s Harriet Irving Library has been awarded a grant of \$50,000 by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada for the purchase of material to augment the Library's Loyalist holdings, including the Loyalist Studies Microfilm Collection. This Collection was created under the auspices of a joint Canadian-British-American project to identify, locate and preserve all Loyalist source material in the three countries. When the project ceased in 1976, the microfilm collection of Canadian material was deposited in the U.N.B. Library, the designated national centre for Canada. The S.S.H.R.C. grant will be used to build upon this Collection by the purchase of additional primary source records, finding aids, indexes, monographs, theses, and back runs of periodicals.

The grant proposal was initiated and prepared by Kathryn Hilder, a Reference

librarian at the U.N.B. Library who has worked with the Loyalist Collection for several years. Because of her knowledge of U.N.B.'s Loyalist resources, Mrs. Hilder was an invited speaker at the 1981 and 1982 International Genealogical Workshops held at the New Brunswick Provincial Archives. Mrs. Hilder will consult with the U.N.B. History Department on the selection of material to be purchased with the grant.

This is the largest grant awarded to the U.N.B. Library by the S.S.H.R.C., and it is particularly timely in view of the forthcoming Bicentennials of the Province of New Brunswick and of the University of New Brunswick, both of which were created by the coming of the Loyalists.

An article describing in more detail the Loyalist resources at the U.N.B. Library will appear in a forthcoming issue of the *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.

The APLA Bulletin is printed by The Woodstock Bugle, Woodstock, New Brunswick. The Bulletin is indexed in *Library and Information Science Abstract and Canadian Periodical Index*. Back volumes are available from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.

APLA EXECUTIVE 1982-83

**PRESIDENT:**

Anna Oxley, Maritimes Regional Library, Fisheries & Oceans Canada Halifax, N.S.

**VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT:**

André Guay, Vaughn Memorial Library, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NEW BRUNSWICK):**

Ruth Cunningham, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NEWFOUNDLAND):**

Patricia M. Wilson, Gander Regional Library Board, Gander, Nfld.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (NOVA SCOTIA):**

Margot Schenk, Patrick Power Library, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

**VICE-PRESIDENT (P.E.I.):**

Frances A. Dindial, Robertson Library, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

**SECRETARY:**

Susan Svetlik, Library, Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Halifax, N.S.

**COUNCILLOR (Aims and Objectives):**

H. Charles Cameron, Provincial Reference and Resource Library, St. John's, Nfld.

**COUNCILLOR (Membership):**

Elizabeth Behrens, Library, Sir Wilfred Grenville College, Corner Brook, Nfld.

**TREASURER:**

Linda Harvey, Kellogg Health Sciences Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

**PAST-PRESIDENT:**

Barbara J. Eddy, Education Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld.

**EDITOR:**

Eric L. Swanick, Legislative Library, Fredericton, N.B.

**MANAGING EDITOR:**

Elizabeth Hamilton, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

**ADVERTISING EDITOR:**

Patricia Ruthven, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

**BULLETIN DEADLINES**

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| June 1     | No. 1 |
| August 1   | No. 2 |
| October 1  | No. 3 |
| December 1 | No. 4 |
| February 1 | No. 5 |
| March 20   | No. 6 |

**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.



# Letters in response to 1982 APLA resolutions

At the 1982 Annual General Meeting of APLA, the membership passed a number of resolutions. Letters were written by the APLA President to follow up these resolutions, and some results have been obtained. Correspondence concerning the resolutions is being printed for the information of the membership:

July 15, 1982

Anna Oxley,  
President, A.P.L.A.

Dear Anna:

Thank you for your letter of June 1, 1982 forwarding the resolution of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association which requested me to investigate with the Library of Congress the feasibility of including in CONSER Microfiche an index of North American locations and holdings. From time to time over the life of the CONSER project, the inclusion of holdings in CONSER records has been the subject of investigation by the National Library, the Library of Congress, other CONSER participants and OCLC, the host system for the CONSER data base. Both LC and NLC are aware of the great importance and potential utility of such information for all libraries in their respective countries.

From the beginnings of the CONSER project there has been interest expressed in many quarters in including holdings of contributing participants and possibly a broader constituency of libraries, but this was given a lower priority than the

complex and more urgent task of creating and maintaining a standardized base of bibliographic data which could then be used in the creation of union lists and other products. The provision of location and holdings data has since been undertaken in a variety of regional union list projects in the U.S., many of them using CONSER records and the OCLC union list subsystem; in the development by the Library of Congress of an improved version of its publication *New Serials Titles* which includes selected U.S. and Canadian locations and makes use of CONSER records; and in Canada by the activities of the National Library of Canada and CISTI in continuing to publish their major national union lists, both of which make use of CONSER records and will be available as data bases on the federal government DOBIS and CAN-OLE systems.

A number of issues, both technical and jurisdictional, need to be resolved in connection with the distribution of holdings data for North American libraries. There exists at the moment no widely-accepted standard for the representation of serial holdings in machine-readable form. But even with such a standard in place there would remain the further technical and policy problems associated with assembling and merging machine-readable serials holdings data from OCLC, from the DOBIS system and from other Canadian and American libraries and consortia for inclusion in the kind of integrated bibliographic product listing North

American holdings which the APLA resolution proposes. The National Library does not include holdings data in the records it contributes to CONSER or OCLC. We must also remember that there are very few other Canadian libraries using OCLC, and that there are as yet no stable interconnection facilities, either on-line or off-line, linking OCLC and the other major North American utilities—UTLAS, RLIN and WLN. As you can see, given the number of libraries using these various systems and the extent of their serials collections, the inclusion in any one data base or product of even a portion of the consolidated serial holdings of North American libraries poses very substantial problems.

CONSER Microfiche may not be the best vehicle for distributing holdings information in its present format as an annual publication designed simply to complement the access to CONSER bibliographic records now offered via our MARC Records Distribution Service, DOBIS, UTLAS and other on-line systems. The future role of printed or microform products in resource sharing needs to be explored carefully in the light of the rapid development of cost-effective telecommunications systems which hold the promise of efficient access to a multitude of data bases.

Until the many technical and especially jurisdictional issues associated with maintaining, accessing and distributing national union catalogue data bases and products have been addressed, little progress can be made toward the more general objective the APLA resolution envisages. The National Library of Canada is certainly exploring a variety of ways of facilitating access to bibliographic information in support of resource sharing, as evidenced by the forthcoming iNet trials, the work of the National Library Advisory Board committees on

bibliographic and communication networks and resource sharing, and the Task Group on Computer-Communications Protocols for Bibliographic Data Interchange. While the National Library's principal concern and first priority in all of these activities must remain access and service to Canadian libraries and information centers, we will continue to investigate means of facilitating access to U.S. and other foreign centres as well.

I welcome the APLA resolution as an indication of interest in these matters. I hope that my reply will suggest that the National Library is endeavouring to tackle with vigor the issues raised by both the specific proposal and the more general problem highlighted in the resolution.

Yours sincerely,  
Hope Clement  
for Guy Sylvestre

June 14, 1982

Ms. Anna Oxley,  
President, APLA.

Dear Anna:

Thank you for your letter of June 1 and the attached resolution at APLA expressing concern about the role of trustees in a Project Progress study.

I read the resolution to Council at its meeting of June 10 and have referred it as well to the Presidents of the trustees and public libraries divisions of CLA.

There certainly is a large role for trustees in any follow-up action on the report and I can only hope, on behalf of CLA, that trustees will give a lot of thought to the conclusions and recommendations of the report. I appreciate your writing to me.

Sincerely,  
Paul Kitchen,  
Executive Director

## From P. 13

the other provinces, but much remains to be done at the provincial level.

APLA: Finding money for production of bibliographies has always been a problem. Was money easier to find in the 1950's than in the 1980's?

Dr. B.: There was NO funding to be found in the 1950's. Today there is at least hope of getting money from various granting agencies such as the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

APLA: Have you any words of advice for prospective bibliographers?

Dr. B.: Bibliography is not for everyone. It requires dedication...perhaps a sense of missionary zeal, infinite patience; accuracy is essential. It also requires the courage to create your own bibliographical style to fit the need despite cataloguing rules and style manuals. To be certain of accuracy, it is essential to see the originals and not just copy citations from other bibliographies or card catalogues. It is also important to give at least one location where the material listed may be found.

APLA: Have you prepared any publications other than bibliographies?

Dr. B.: I have written a number of periodical articles as well as book reviews, several pamphlets and handbooks for CASLIS and the Canadian Association of Library Schools.

APLA: You have been active in a number of organizations. What offices have you held?

Dr. B.: I have been President of the Bibliographical Society of Canada, Canadian Association of Library Schools and Institute of Professional Librarians, and have served as chairman or other officer in a number of sections or committees of other associations.

APLA: You have won many awards in your time. Which have meant the most to you?

Dr. B.: Awarding of the LL.D. from

Mount Allison in 1971 was certainly a thrilling experience. But last year's awards of the Marie Tremaine Medal for "outstanding contributions to bibliography in Canada" and the CASLIS Award for service to CASLIS, publication and teaching also meant a great deal to me.

APLA: In addition to your teaching duties, and involvement with professional associations and writing, you have served on provincial government committees. Could you explain what this involved?

Dr. B.: In 1967 I was appointed by the Minister of Health to serve on the Ontario Council of Health Library and Information Services Committee. The Ontario Council of Health is the chief advisory body to the Minister on health matters, in this instance, on health libraries. In 1973 I was appointed to the Provincial Consultative Committee on Library Technician Training for the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities. In addition to these committees, I was a consultant on libraries matters to the Toronto Academy of Medicine, Ontario Medical Association, Ontario Department of Mines, Toronto Western Hospital and Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

APLA: You must miss these activities now that you are retired.

Dr. B.: Some of the activities have changed, but I am still very busy reviewing books, both written and oral, giving the occasional lecture on government publications and believe it or not, I have become the librarian of our church library. Through my career I have carried on many hobbies and they still continue: I travel, most recently to Oberammergau in 1980 and California in 1982; I entertain; I knit and sew, tool leather, do metal work, make candles, chocolates and cookies. One thing is different: if the weather is bad, I can stay at home and not brave Mother Nature's fury.

(Editor's Note: This interview was conducted on behalf of the APLA Bulletin by Professor Edith Jarvi of the Faculty of Library Science of the University of Toronto.)

## An Acronymic calculator for weeding your collection

+ WIDUS  
WORN OUT  
INAPPROPRIATE  
DUPLICATED  
UNCIRCULATED  
SUPERSEDED

+ (Pronounced Weed-Us)

Call it "de-selection" or call it "weeding", throwing books away can be torture for a timid soul and sacrilege to a library statistician. When professional courage has finally been screwed up to examine each volume, the stomach continues to be butterflies, and the nagging question comes up again; "Have I made the right decision"? Soon after, a reactionary cost-effectiveness study will have re-evaluated negatively your original program to cleanse the Augean stables, and you will still be able to say with pride; "My library has more useless junk clogging up the shelves than any other library in the county-school-district-state-province!"

Courage, mes braves, the solution is simpler than you think, and it works for all types of libraries. Just apply successively

the elements of the WIDUS scale. Is the book Worn out, Inappropriate, Duplicated, Uncirculated, or Superseded? A single applicable category constitutes one strike against the book, and it is a possible reject. With two categories applicable, there are two strikes against it, and it becomes a probable reject. Only after this assessment, and only if you feel you have to, seek the advice of colleagues or refer to other libraries. They won't appreciate you "passing the buck" too often. In a very high proportion of cases, the duty of making your own decision will be plain enough; three strikes and it's out!

In the course of examination, you may also have considered alternative disposal techniques, although this prototype model of WIDUS doesn't decide the choice for you. Alternative I: The book sale. This is good for public relations. Remember to tell the press. Alternative II: Personally supervised, efficient, destruction. This can be bad for public relations. Don't send to the city dump. Alternative III: give to another library. The staff may, or may not, welcome your gift, but they can always apply the WIDUS tests for themselves.



# Special collections and archives at Acadia University

By EDITH HALIBURTON

The student writing a paper on some aspect of Maritime history—the tourist combining a visit to the Annapolis Valley with a hunt for lost ancestors who came from these parts—the historian studying early Baptist history in the Maritime provinces—all these and many others eventually find their way to the Kirkconnell Room of the Vaughan Memorial Library at Acadia University. These spacious and attractive quarters have been occupied by Special Collections and Archives for the past three years. The Reading Room contains the most recent of the collections acquired—the library of Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia from 1948-1964—and the three side wings house the many and varied collections of the Library, some of which have been in the Library's possession for more than half a century.

Special Collections as a separate entity was established in 1970 with the appointment of Mrs. Elsie Findlay as part-time Archivist, following her retirement as Head of Reference. She was also given charge of the special collections already in the Library, and her efforts laid the solid groundwork for the future development of the area. Following her retirement in 1972 she was succeeded by a full-time Special Collections Librarian, David Drake, and a full-time Archivist, Patricia Townsend, who was given responsibility for the Nowlan papers which had recently come to the Library, the Atlantic Baptist Historical Collection, and the University Archives. Their energetic efforts consolidated and expanded Mrs. Findlay's work and much sorting, re-arranging, re-cataloguing, and indexing of collections was accomplished during the decade. Expansion of the Library in general resulted in the move in 1978 to the newly renovated quarters now known as the Kirkconnell Room. The two positions of Librarian and Archivist have continued to the present, with their work proceeding along parallel lines.

From its founding in 1838 until 1967, Acadia University has had close ties with the Baptist Church, so it is natural that the earliest specialized collection to come to the Library was one connected with the Baptist Church. It is probable that as early as the 1850's materials of importance to Baptist history in the Maritime provinces were being deposited at Acadia. Early in this century the Historical Committee of the United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces made special efforts to collect printed and manuscript documents, and the collection has continued to grow and expand. Now known as the Atlantic Baptist Historical Collection,

it contains church records and histories, both manuscript and printed, diaries and correspondence of prominent Baptists, almost complete files of denominational newspapers, missionary records, Convention yearbooks and Minutes of Associations from the four Atlantic provinces. It is a valuable resource not only for Baptist Church history but for early Maritime history as well, and the collection is frequently used by historical researchers and genealogists, as well as by those interested in purely denominational research. A catalogue of the Collection was published in 1955. Some copies are still available, but as the Collection has grown a great deal since then, it is hoped that a revised catalogue may be prepared in the future.

The use of the term "Special Collections" at Acadia is almost synonymous with the term "Canadiana" and, indeed, "Canadiana" is probably more familiar to our students than any other when it comes to describing the area. Equally familiar to students would be the phrase, "That's down in the Cage", when asking Library staff where to find materials on Maritime history and literature in particular. One section of the Kirkconnell Room is, literally, "caged" and houses three collections, the Dennis Collection, the Logan Collection, and the Acadia Collection.

Acadia has had a long-standing interest in collecting Maritime materials. The *Acadia Bulletin* of 1912 requested graduates to help in the collection of Maritime historical material, as distinct from Baptist historical material. Almanacs in particular were mentioned, as well as "Books and pamphlets on whatever subject, published in the Maritime Provinces, during the first half of the last century, and a full set of school books are sought." (1) Dr. Cutten, Acadia's 7th President from 1910-1922, was greatly interested in including the teaching of Canadian history and literature in the curriculum, and it was during his presidency that the foundations of Acadia's Canadiana collections were laid.

The first of these, now known as the Dennis Collection, was purchased from the extensive library of Major Joseph Plimsoll Edwards of Halifax in 1917. Edwards was an avid book collector for over thirty years and his collection of Canadian historical materials was greatly strengthened in the Maritime area after his move to Nova Scotia from Montreal in 1893. Under the perceptive leadership of President Cutten, Acadia was able to secure approximately 10,000 items—books, pamphlets, periodicals—for what must have been a modest sum, even in 1917. The collection

included some Americana of the colonial period, but the bulk of it was Canadiana in general with the emphasis on the history of the Maritime provinces. By 1922 the collection had been catalogued and housed as a separate collection. It became known as the Eric R. Dennis Collection of Canadiana through the gift of the purchase price of \$10,000 by Senator William Dennis and his wife as a memorial to their son, a former student of Acadia, who had died in the First World War.

A catalogue of the Collection was published in 1938, a few copies of which are still available. It is arranged chronologically, and shows that over 250 items in the Collection were published prior to 1800. The outstanding quality of the Collection was again noted in 1967 when Britain, as a centennial gift, gave a number of rare 18th and 19th century Canadiana items to the National Library in Ottawa. Acadia had seven of the nine titles which were given special notice.

The earliest volumes of the Dennis Collection have now been transferred to our Rare Book Room, in another wing of the Kirkconnell Room. The bulk of the Collection, which had originally been classified in Dewey, has been re-classified to Library of Congress and forms the nucleus of our Canadiana collection. It has always been a growing collection, but we now attempt to limit the additions to it of materials pertaining to Atlantic Canada.

The second collection of Canadiana housed in our Cage is the John Daniel Logan Collection of Canadiana, consisting mainly of Canadian poetry, novels, essays, and miscellany. It was presented to Acadia by Dr. Logan in 1918 and for some years thereafter he continued to add

to it until his death in 1929. Dr. Logan gave some of the first lectures in Canadian literature in a Canadian university at Acadia, starting in 1916. Through his interest in Canadian literature he kept up a large correspondence with Canadian authors of the period, as well as collecting their published works and manuscript materials. The manuscripts and Dr. Logan's correspondence form a part of Acadia's Archival collections. A study of Dr. Logan and the Logan papers, based on a thesis by Toby Foshay, is to be published by Lancelot Press early in 1982 as the first publication in a new Acadia University Library series.

The Logan Collection is also a growing collection. As with the Dennis Collection, we now attempt to limit the additions to literature published in Atlantic Canada and written by Atlantic Canadians.

The third collection within our "Cage" is the Acadia Collection. This includes material about Acadia University and by the University community—yearbooks, calendars, student publications, faculty publications, an extensive photo collection, and any and all materials so beloved of Alumni Offices everywhere. As with the Logan Collection, this means that it is split between published works and those of an archival nature.

Another wing of the Kirkconnell Room houses two more collections—the William Inglis Morse Library and the Rare Books Collection. The Morse Collection was the gift of an Acadia alumnus, Dr. Morse. The original donation was made in 1926 and Dr. Morse continued to add to it for many years thereafter. It was kept as a separate

See P. 17



John Daniel Logan collection of Canadian Literature.



Kirkconnell Room, Acadia University Library.

## APLA ALBERTA LETTS MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

Travel and Study Funds Available

Do you need financial assistance to study or do research? Fellowships are available from the APLA Alberta Letts Memorial Trust. Write with details of your proposed programme and estimated costs to:

APLA Alberta Letts Memorial  
Fellowship Committee  
c/o Dalhousie School of Library Service  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3H 4H8



## Cont'd from page 16

collection and housed in Faculty Hall until 1965, when it was moved to the present library building. It covers a wide variety of subjects, including philosophy, religion, fine arts, classics, history and science. It also contains many rare and valuable items and some incunabula, the most notable being the Latin edition of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493). Canadiana also forms a valuable part of the Morse Collection. It includes several unique maps and documents relating to Maritime history, many from the library of George, 9th Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Nova Scotia from 1816-1819 and Governor-General of Canada from 1819-1828. There are rare sketches of Nova Scotia by J.E. Woolford and fine engravings of Richard Short's views of Halifax. Through the Morse bequest, the Collection continues to grow with the addition of volumes of the Champlain Society, but otherwise the library is a completed collection. A printed catalogue of the Collection was published by the Curwen Press, London, England, in 1931. A few copies are still available.

Housed with the Morse Collection is Acadia's Rare Book Collection. This is a creation of the 1970's when items of unique and rare value were culled from various parts of the Library in order to remove them from general use and house them in more suitable circumstances. The rapid growth rate of the Rare Book Collection will shortly slow down as the backlog of recataloguing is caught up. Many of the titles in this collection will be incorporated

in the Eighteenth Century Short Title project.

The third wing of the Kirkconnell Room houses the Atlantic Baptist Historical Collection and the Archives Room. The Archives contains many collections of papers—the Logan papers on Canadian literature, Judge A.J. Crockett's collection of Pictoniana, the papers of George C. Nowlan, Minister of National Revenue in the Diefenbaker Government and prominent local politician for several decades until his death in 1965, many local manuscripts of historic importance, Acadia University papers and, eventually, the papers of Dr. Watson Kirkconnell. Amongst the manuscripts and papers are those of Marshall Saunders, author of the children's classic *Beautiful Joe*, which came to the Library in 1932. The Archives also includes artifacts, such as the charming clay model of the statue of Evangeline by Hébert, so familiar to visitors of nearby Grand Pré Park. It was presented to the University in 1920 by the CPR in recognition of Acadia's interest in establishing studies in Canadian literature.

Other collections, uncatalogued and not so readily accessible to the public, are housed in the Sub-Basement of the Library. These include a collection of over 300 Bibles of varying antiquity in various languages, and a large collection of school textbooks, mainly from the Maritime provinces, which were collected by Dr. M. V. Marshall, former head of the School of

Education at Acadia. The collection numbers over 3,000 items, the majority of which were published before 1900.

The last collection to arrive is that of Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, 9th President of Acadia, after whom the area was named. Dr. Kirkconnell was a scholar of great magnitude, as well as university administrator, author, local historian, and prominent Baptist lay person. His personal library, as yet uncatalogued, was added in the autumn of 1979 and is housed in the shelves around the Reading Room. His papers and correspondence are in the process of being indexed and arranged and, when available, will be an important archival resource for the many aspects of Canadian life in which Dr. Kirkconnell was

involved throughout his lifetime.

Because of their unique nature, most of these collections are restricted in access and used only within the confines of the Kirkconnell reading Room. Inter-library loan can sometimes be arranged for individual items. An ever-increasing number of letters, mainly queries of a genealogical or archival nature, are handled yearly. The Kirkconnell Room is open Monday to Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., with some evening hours during the academic year. We welcome users from the Acadia community and the Wolfville area at large, as well as visitors from across the continent.

Footnote:

1. *Acadia Bulletin* 11(Aug. 1, 1912):12.



Atlantic Baptist Historical collection, Acadia University Library.

## Publications noted

Anderson, B., comp. *Canadian Library-information science research projects: a list, 1981-82 - Une liste des projets de recherche canadiens en bibliothéconomie et sciences de l'information*. Ottawa: Library Documentation Centre, National Library of Canada, 1982. 16 p. (LDC, NLC, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4) Free.

Canadian Library Association. *Gay Interest Group. Out on the shelves, gay and lesbian fiction list: a selection guide*. Ottawa: CLA, c 1982. 17 p. ISBN 0-88802-168-2 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E3) Cost: \$5.00; \$15.00 for 5 copies; \$20.00 for 10 copies.

Canadian Library Association. *Interlibrary Loan Committee. Interlibrary loan telex manual - Manuel du prêt entre bibliothèques par telex*. Ottawa: CLA;

Montreal: ASTED, c 1982. ISBN 0-88802-172-0 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E3; ASTED 360, rue LeMoyné, Montreal, PQ H2Y 1Y3) Cost: \$9.00.

Dick, Judith. *Not in our schools?!?! school book censorship in Canada; a discussion guide*. Ottawa: CLA, 1982. 97 p. ISBN 0-88802-162-3 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E3) Cost: \$15.00.

National Library of Canada. *Annual report for fiscal year, 1981-82 - Rapport annuel pour l'année financière, 1981-82*. Ottawa: ISBN 0-662-51961-Z; Cat. No. SN1-1982.

Wilks, Brian B. *What every librarian should know about on-line searching*. Ottawa: CLA, c 1982. 256 p. ISBN 0-88802-167-4 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5E3) Cost: \$35.00.

## Upcoming events

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.

November 5-6 (Friday-Saturday) *Editing Polymaths: Erasmus to Russell* (Eighteenth Annual Conference on Editorial Problems) to be held at University College, University of Toronto. For further information contact: Dr. Sharon Butler, Conference on Editorial Problems, 14285 Robarts Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON M5S 1A5.

With the  
Compliments  
of...

**JOHN COUTTS LIBRARY SERVICES LIMITED**  
4190 THIRD AVENUE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO



# Recent Acadiana

By CLAUDE POTVIN

This list of new Acadiana should hopefully be useful to my colleagues of English culture who are buying French books for their libraries.

The books may be obtained from Les Editions d'Acadie, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.B. E1C 1P9, coded (A), and from La Librairie acadienne, Centre universitaire de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B. E1A 3E9, coded (B), unless otherwise indicated.

**Antonine Maillet: dossier de presse, 1962-1981.** Sherbrooke: Bibliothèque du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, 1981. 128p. \$14.00.

Reproductions of articles published in major Quebec newspapers from 1962 to 1981. This collection of articles allows the reader to follow the impressive career of the Acadian writer, Antonine Maillet.

May be ordered from Bibliothèque, Séminaire de Sherbrooke, 195, rue Marquette, Sherbrooke (Quebec) J1H 1L5.

**Arsenault, Georges.**

**L'agriculture chez les Acadiens de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard: 1720-1980.** Summerside: La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1981. 69p. \$3.50.

This book, well illustrated with drawings, photos and maps, covers the agricultural history of P.E.I. Acadians from 1720 to 1980.

May be obtained from S.S.T.A., C.P. 1130, Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 4K2.

**Arsenault, Jeanne**

**Rapport de recherche sur le costume historique acadien.** (Caraquet: Village historique acadien, 1979). 64p.

This report on the Acadian clothing and textiles is the result of four years of research. Of great historical value, it lists the archival sources and books dealing with this topic, it enumerates the visual sources supporting the printed word, it reproduces many photographs and illustrations and it indicates where Acadian clothing may be seen. It is an important source of information.

This report is unfortunately no longer available. It seems though that a reprint is foreseen. For further information, contact the Village historique acadien, C.P. 820, Caraquet, N.-B. EOB 1K0

**Aucoin, Ginette.**

**La cuisine de Chéticamp.** Chéticamp, N.S.: Imprimerie Nordet, 1980. 104p. \$7.95

This cookbook consists of more than 200 authentic recipes, Acadians from the Cheticamp area of Nova Scotia have been using or are still using. (B)

**Belanger, Philippe-Marion.**

**Les mirages de la distance.** Rivière-du-Loup: Les Entreprises Castlebriand, 1979. 100p.

This book gives the philosophical thoughts of the author, a teacher in Edmundston, N.B., on topics such as love, words, memories, time, expectations, etc. It is well written and poetical.

May be obtained from Castelbriand, C.P. 997, Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec, G5R 3Z5.

**Bergeron, Adrien.**

**Le grand arrangement des Acadiens au Québec.** Montréal: Editions Elysée, 1981. 8v. \$144.00.

An important work which gives an historical and genealogical picture of the Acadian families who, during or after the 1755 expulsion, decided to settle in the province of Quebec. It is estimated that there are one million descendants of Acadians there.

May be obtained from Les Editions Elysée, C.P. 188, Succ. Côte Saint-Luc, Montréal, H4V 2Y4.

**Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.**

**Littérature acadienne 1960-1980:**

**bibliographie.** Compilée par Henri-Bernard Bovin. Montréal: Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1981. 63 p.

Well-presented with black and white photographs, this bibliography lists 86 Acadiana published during the 1960-1980 period.

It may be obtained without any cost from Service des publications, Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 1700, rue Saint-Denis, Montréal.

**Blanchard, J. Henri.**

**Histoire des Acadiens de l'Île du Prince-Édouard.** 4th edition. Summerside: La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1981. 120p. \$5.00.

This history of Acadians living on Prince Edward Island was first published in 1927. Of significant value, it contains numerous pictures of archival interest.

May be obtained from S.S.T.A., P.O. Box 1330, Summerside, P.E.I. C1N 4K2.

**Boudreau, Louis-J.**

**200 ans de vie paroissiale à Memramcook 1781-1981.** (Memramcook, Paroisse Saint-Thomas, 1981.) 48p. \$5.00.

1981 marked the 200th anniversary of the establishment of the first Catholic parish following the dispersion of Acadians in Memramcook, N.B. To celebrate this event, an historical work which narrates the religious history of this parish was published. The numerous photographs included increase its value.

May be obtained from Paroisse Saint-Thomas, Memramcook, Westmorland County, N.B. EOA 2CO.

**Cent ans d'histoire, 1881-1981 — A century of history, 1881-1981.** Bathurst: Paroisse Cathédrale du Sacre-Coeur, 1981. 32, 32p. \$3.00.

This book was published to commemorate the first century of the Cathedral Church of the Sacred Heart in Bathurst. It contains many important historical facts. It has been published in French and English.

May be obtained from Sacred-Heart Cathedral, P.O. Box 390, Bathurst, N.B. E2A 3Z3.

**Centenaire du Couvent de l'Immaculée-Conception: 1880-1980.** (Bouctouche, Musée de Kent, 1981.) 108p. \$10.00.

The Immaculate Conception Convent in Bouctouche, N.B. played an important role in the education of young Acadian girls before it closed its doors in 1969. It later became a museum. This book recalls the history of this institution through the recollections of many people and through many illustrations of historical value.

May be obtained from Musée de Kent, Bouctouche, Kent County, N.B. EOA 1GO

**Chansonnières québécoises: dossier de presse.** Sherbrooke: Bibliothèque du Séminaire de Sherbrooke, 1981. 142p. \$14.50

Reproductions of periodical articles published on four French Canadian singers of whom two are Acadians, Angèle Arsenault and Edith Butler. This collection of articles allows the reader to understand and follow the musical career of these two important Acadian composers and singers.

May be obtained from Bibliothèque, Séminaire de Sherbrooke, 195, rue Marquette, Sherbrooke (Québec) J1H 1L5.

**Chassé-Picard, Jeanne.**

**Monde à part.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 50p. \$4.50.

A mystery which brings the reader in the world of amnesia and neurosis. (A)

**Chiasson, Anne-Marie.**

**Cuisine d'Acadie.** Paquetville, N.-B.: The author, 1981. 44p. \$3.50.

The author is employed at the Village historique acadien in the northern part of New Brunswick where she is a cook. In this book, she has gathered numerous old

Acadian recipes for the preparation of soups, cookies, fish, bread, desserts, meat, etc. A small but valuable contribution to the Acadian cooking.

May be obtained from Anne-Marie Chiasson, Box 4, Site 4, RR1, Paquetville, N. B.

**Chiasson, Anselme.**

**Les îles de la Madeleine: vie matérielle et sociale.** Montréal: Leméac, 1981. 269p. \$13.95.

This ethnological book reconstitutes the daily life of three generations of the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands. It deals with topics such as legends, traditions, folklore, clothing, transportation, farming, fishing, etc. The author has been the director of Acadian studies at the Université de Moncton for numerous years. (B)

**Chiasson, Gilles.**

**Jalons historiques: la Bibliothèque régionale du Haut-Saint-Jean au nord-ouest du Nouveau-Brunswick.** Edmundston: Commission régionale des bibliothèques du Haut-Saint-Jean, 1981. 30p. (Free)

To celebrate its tenth anniversary, the Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library published a booklet highlighting the main events surrounding the historical development of the library. This type of publication serves a useful purpose as it gathers important information.

May be obtained free of charge from HSJ Regional Library, 50 Queen Street, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 3N4.

**Comeau Louis.**

**Moosejaw.** Moncton: Ed. Perce-Neige, 1981. 58p. \$5.00.

In his first book of poetry, Louis Comeau shows that he is not a traditional author.

May be obtained from Les Editions Perce-Neige, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.-B. E1C 1P9

**La deportation, issue No. 24 of "Nos racines: l'histoire vivante des Québécois".** Montreal: Ed. T.L.M., 1979 - pp. 461-480.

The issue No. 24 of *Nos racines*, an illustrated history of French Canada, published weekly in the same format as a magazine, deals exclusively with the 1755 deportation. Issues 19, 20 and 23 are also pertinent to the Acadian history.

Each issue may be bought separately at a cost of \$1.75 each from: *Nos Racines*, 385, boul. Lebeau, Saint-Laurent, Quebec H4N 1S2.

**Després, Rose.**

**Fièvre de nos mains.** Moncton: Ed. Perce-Neige, 1982. lv. (s.p.) \$5.00.

Rose Després' first collection of poems will surely draw the poetry reader through the author's emotional and imaginative vision.

May be obtained from Les Editions Perce-Neige, 120, Victoria, Moncton, N.B. E1C 1P9

**Diotte, Lorraine.**

**Bout-ci, bout-là.** Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1981. 51p. \$4.50.

A collection of twenty-eight short texts, some of which are poetic, some humorous, some sarcastic, some serious, etc. This book should appeal to a large audience. (A)

**Doucet, Paul.**

**L'habitat et le mobilier.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 41p. \$6.00

This is the fourth book in a series entitled "Life of our ancestors in Acadia" geared to children studying Acadian history. This didactic book makes the reader discover how Acadians used to build their houses and furniture.

The book is well illustrated and a glossary of terms is very useful. (A)

**Doucet, Paul**

**La pêche.** Moncton, Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 40p. \$6.00

This is the fifth book in a series entitled "Life of our ancestors in Acadia" geared towards children studying Acadian history. This one deals with fishing. It is well illustrated. A glossary related to fishing terms is included. (A)

**Doucet-Bryar, Diane.**

**Ma vie avec mes six handicapés.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 145p. \$7.75

An authentic and touching story about a mother who had six handicapped children and the positive way in which she accepted the situation. This book could not have been published at a better time, that is to say during the International Year of the Disabled, and is a lesson of courage, determination and hope. This is one of the best books published by Les Editions d'Acadie. (A)

**Downie, Mary Alice.**

**Acadien pour de bon.** Toronto: Kids Can Press, 1980. 64p. \$3.95

In spite of its copyright date, this book has just been published. For children in grades four to six, this book captures the poignant account of events which lead to the expulsion of the Acadians from their beloved lands in 1755. It is the translation of "A proper Acadian". (B)

**Entremont, Clarence J. d'**

**Histoire du Cap-Sable de l'an mil au traité de Paris 1763.** Eunice, La.: Hebert Publications, 1981. 5 vol. (2385p.) \$115.00 U.S.

"No serious scholar from now on will venture into the entangled labyrinth of the history of Acadia without first having recourse to this compendium, unique of its kind and most praiseworthy".

This monumental work is the history of Cap-Sable, which is the south western part of Nova Scotia, now comprising places such as Yarmouth, Wellington, Ste-Anne-du-Ruisseau, Pubnico, Wedgeport, Barrington and Shelburne, from its first establishments up to the Treaty of Paris in 1763. It also embraces the history of all Acadia and contains many previously unpublished documents, dealing directly with the history of the first century and a half of old Acadia.

Numerous bibliographies and an index add to the historical value of this work which is a must in any public, college and university library.

May be obtained from Hebert Publications, P.O. Box 31, Eunice, Louisiana 70535 U.S.A.

**Etude protant sur l'usage des drogues à des fins non médicales; comtés Kent-Westmorland, Nouveau-Brunswick préparée par Julie Arsenault, Genevieve Forest et Michel Surette.** (Fredericton: Commission de l'alcoolisme et de la pharmacodépendance du Nouveau-Brunswick, Division de l'éducation et prévention), 1981. 80p. + 4 appendices. Free.

This study, sponsored by the Department of National Health and Welfare, analyses the use of drugs among Acadian adolescents living in Kent and Westmorland counties.

It may be obtained from Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission, 103 Church Street, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1.

**Fournier, René J.**

**Mémoires d'un pédagogue malgré lui.** Edmundston: The author, 1981. 197p. \$8.00

From 1927 to 1970, the author was a teacher, a school principal and a school superintendent. This book recalls his long career and awakens nostalgic memories. These memories, enlightened by numerous photographs, bring to light the life of a great educator and many



# An annotated list

historical facts and customs of the Madawaska region. This book also helps to understand the evolution of the education system for New Brunswick francophones. It deserves a prominent place in any library.

The book may be obtained from the author, 18, 21e avenue, Edmundston, N.-B. E3V 2B9

Fraser, Raymond.

Yvon Durelle, le boxeur qui venait de la mer. Ottawa: Inédi, 1981. 286p. \$14.95.

This is the life of Yvon Durelle, the boxer, the man from Baie Ste-Anne, New Brunswick, who became a legend after having almost won a championship bout against Archie Moore.

This book was originally published in English under the title *The Fighting Fisherman, the life of Yvon Durelle* and published by Doubleday Canada Limited. (B)

Gallant, Melvin et Ginette Gould.

Portraits d'écrivains: dictionnaire des écrivains acadiens. Moncton: Editions Perce-Neige, Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. Appr. 190p. \$10.00.

This dictionary of eighty-three contemporary Acadian authors is an important reference tool which should be in every library. (A)

Gould, Philip

Les Cadiens d'astéur. Today's Cajuns. Lafayette, La.: Acadiana Press, 1980. 142p. \$22.50 U.S.

This book is a collection of photos which portray the human qualities of the descendants of some 2500 Acadians who were deported to Louisiana in 1755. It gives an overall sense of the Cajun culture and shows how it has evolved. The author has added text, both in English and French, to broaden the reader's understanding of the photograph.

May be obtained from the author, Acadiana Press, P.O. Box 42290, Lafayette, La., 70504, U.S.A.

Groulx, Lionel

Au Cap Bomidon. Montréal: Fides, 1980. 181p. \$6.95.

Originally published in 1932, this book, intended for teenagers, narrates the story of a young Acadian living in the province of Quebec who decides to win back the lands of his ancestors in Grand Pre. After having worked for many years for the great-grandson of the 1755 usurper, he finally succeeds in buying the land. This novel has already been labelled as the epic of the Acadian renaissance. (B)

Jolicoeur, Catherine.

Le plus belles légendes acadiennes. Montréal: Stanké, 1981. 280p. \$17.50.

The Acadian ancestors have bequeathed to their descendants a rich harvest of legends. As part of her research, the author has gathered more than 30,000 legends of which she is offering the more interesting 18 in 200 different versions in this book. Here we see richness, wisdom, imagination, warmth and vivacity of the Acadian folklore. (B)

Lacroix, Benoît.

Folklore de la mer et de la religion. Montréal: Leméac, 1980. 114p. \$7.00.

A well-documented presentation of the folklore related to the sea and to the religion of French Canada. Many examples given by the author are related to Acadian folklore and beliefs. (B)

Landry-Thériault, Jeannine.

Un soleil mauve sur la baie. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 117p. \$6.00.

This novel takes the reader back to the 1940s and the post-war era. The story is centered around a young girl who is discovering her womanhood in a small

village where misery is a common denominator for most people and where all types of intrigues surface. The author compares herself to Antonine Maillet, the prestigious Acadian writer universally known. (A)

Leblanc, Gérald.

Comme un otage du quotidien. Moncton, Ed. Perce-Neige, 1980. \$4.00.

A book of poetry showing social concern.

May be obtained from Les Editions Perce-Neige, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.-B. E1C 1P9.

Lebreton, Clarence.

Hier l'Acadie: scènes du Village historique acadien. Barcelona, Spain: Editorial Escudo de Oro; Caraquet; Village historique acadien; Montréal; Iris diffusion, 1981. 60p. \$12.95.

This album of 131 colour photographs has been printed in Spain by Editorial Escudo de Oro which has the copyrights for the photographs and the literary text written by the curator of the Village historique acadien. Its objective is to reflect the history of Acadians during the period between 1780-1880 through the eyes of the Acadian historical village located in the northern part of New Brunswick.

May be obtained from Le Village historique acadien, C.P. 820, Caraquet, N.B. EOB 1KO

Lebreton, Clarence et Bernard Thériault.

Caraquet 1961-1981: du plus long village au monde à la, plus longue rue des Maritimes. (Caraquet, Ville de Caraquet, 1981.) 106p. \$5.00.

This book highlights the main historical events which have characterized the development of Caraquet, a town located in the northeastern part of New Brunswick, from its beginning in 1730 to today.

May be obtained from Ville de Caraquet, C.P. 420, Caraquet, N.-B. EOB 1KO

Légaré, Huguette.

Brun marine. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 75p. \$9.00.

This fifth book of poetry published by the author is a collection of very emotional and sincere poems greatly inspired by the marine scenery and vocabulary. Huguette Légaré is respected as a poet, both by the critics and the public. (A)

Lemieux, Thérèse et Gemma Caron

Silhouettes acadiennes: biographies de femmes. Campbellton; Fédération des Dames d'Acadie, 1981. 374p. \$14.95.

An important biographical work on 103 Acadian women, born between 1815 and 1941, who have played and are still playing a vital role in Acadian society.

May be obtained from Fédération des Dames d'Acadie, C.P. 488, Campbellton, N.-B.

Lévesque, Irma.

Petite histoire du Lac Baker, N.-B. Lac Baker: The author, 1981. 64p. \$5.00.

A monograph on a small village of New Brunswick located in the north-eastern part of the province. It is an important historical contribution on this area.

May be obtained from the author, Lac Baker, N. B. EOL 1CO.

Madore, Lina.

Petit coin perdu, tome II: "Entre deux voies ferrées". Edmundston: L'auteur, 1981. 199p. \$8.00.

In this second book, which is rather biographical, the author narrates her married life during which fifteen children were born. This is a book which is in some ways a lesson of courage and determination.

May be obtained from the author, 114, chemin Canada, Edmundston, N.-B. E3V 1V8

Maillet, Antonine.

Cent ans dans les bois. Montreal:

Leméac, 1981. 350p. \$14.95.

This book is a sequel to *Pélagie-la-charette* which was awarded the prestigious French literary Goncourt prize in 1979. It is the story of the Acadians one hundred years after the death of Pélagie. The action takes place in 1880 and 1881. This sequel shows that after many decades of clandestineness in the woods and of moving into territories near the sea, the Acadians finally decide to get organized as a group and to speak out for their rights. (B)

Maillet, Antonine.

Christophe Cartier de la Noisette, dit Nounours. Montréal: Leméac; Paris; Hachette, 1981. (109p.) \$13.95.

The author's first tale for children and adults is both an original and inventive book. It narrates the encounter of a woman who lives in a lighthouse and of a sympathetic bear cub. This tale is similar to Jonathan Livingston Seagull. (B)

Maillet, Antonine.

La contrebandière. Montréal: Leméac, 1981. 179p. \$6.95.

This play by the well-known Antonine Maillet takes place in an Acadian village bordering the sea in the thirties. It was played in Montreal in April 1981. It stages smugglers, fortune-tellers, fishermen and law officers. It recreates a time when smuggling was an important activity along the coasts, when jugs of rum were hidden in lobster cages... (B)

Mélanson, Laurier.

Zéjika à Cochon Vert. Montréal; Leméac, 1981. 159p. \$9.95.

This literary work was first broadcast on the French CBC national network. It is the story of a young Acadian woman and of her family living in a rural area. This is a book which is along the lines of the famous "La Sagouine". (B)

Miroir aux milles facades. Edmundston: Cité des Jeunes A.M. Sormany, 1981 (?) 103p.

This book is a collection of poems written by twenty-nine students of the A.M. Sormany High School in Edmundston, N.B. It shows the vitality of creative writing among young Acadians.

Paratte, Henri-Dominique.

Dis-moi la nuit. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 46p. \$5.00.

For the lovers of poetry. (A)

Place aux jeunes; une étude portant sur la jeunesse acadienne du N. B. dans les domaines de l'éducation, du travail et des loisirs. Moncton: Activités-Jeunesse, 1981. 118p. \$10.00.

A study which describes and analyzes the situation of young Acadians of New Brunswick in the educational, working and recreational fields; it is followed by recommendations geared towards improving the situation.

May be obtained from Activités-Jeunesse, 120, rue Victoria, Local 205, Moncton, N. B. E1C 1P9.

Pont-Landry, un reflet de ses débuts par Marina Losier, Sylvie Losier, Liette Mallet. Pont-Landry: Projet historique de Pont-Landry, 1981. 51p. \$3.00.

This book restores to life the colonization of Pont-Landry, a small village in the northeastern part of New Brunswick, as it is recalled by the senior citizens of the area. It recreates the rural Acadian life.

May be obtained from Annette Mallet, RR3, Box 1, Site 19, Pont-Landry, N.B. EOC 2B0.

Potvin, Claude.

Le Canada français et sa littérature de jeunesse. Moncton: Ed. CRP, 1981. 185p. \$16.50.

The most up-to-date reference book on

children's literature in French Canada. It includes a brief history, a list of bibliographical sources, a list of 1900 titles published, up to the end of 1979, a list of pseudonyms, an author and title index. It can be used as a selection tool for the most recent French Canadian titles for children. "The merit of this work is to assemble together a myriad of accurate and precious information which otherwise the reader would have to search for in many different sources."

May be obtained from Les Editions CRP, 358 Hennessey Road, Moncton, N.-B. E1A 4Y5.

Recettes anciennes à la moderne: système métrique. Lamèque: L'institut féminin de Lamèque-Portage, 1981. 145p. \$8.00.

A recipe book using entirely the metric system. It is divided into nine sections: soups, meats, fishes, cookies, desserts, cakes, pies, bread and miscellaneous. The recipes definitely have an Acadian and maritime flavor.

May be obtained from L'Institut féminin de Lamèque-Portage, a-s Mme Alcie Haché, Lamèque, N.-B. EOB 1VO.

Richard, Andréa.

Esprit et vie. Montréal, Bellarmin, 1980. 79p.

The author, originally from New Brunswick, has founded a religious group in Quebec, based on the teaching of the Catholic Church. This book is a short and practical guide for the members of the group.

Richard, Andréa.

Prière et rythme de vie. Montréal: Bellarmin, 1980. 93p.

A book simply written which is intended for those who wish to learn how to pray and how to worship.

Robichaud, D.O.

La famille Richard (au nord du Comté de Kent). Moncton. The author, 1981. 357p. \$15.00.

This is the latest genealogical contribution by the author who specializes in the families living in the northern part of Kent County, N.B. His first four books dealt with the Gray family (1978, \$2.00), with the Chavary family (1978, \$2.50), with the Johnson family (1979, \$2.50), and with the Babineau family (1980, \$5.00).

Each book is well researched and is an important genealogical tool for the 18th and 19th centuries.

May be obtained from the author, 500 Elmwood Drive, Apt. 702, Moncton, N.B. E1A 2X3.

Roy, Michel.

L'Acadie: des origines à nos jours, essai de synthèse historique. Montréal: Quebec-Amérique, 1981. 340p. \$16.95.

In this important historical essay, the author gives a viewpoint which does not convey the traditional approach to the history of the Acadians. This work is an important one. (B)

Rumilly, Robert.

L'Acadie française (1497-1713). Montréal: Fides, 1981. 253p. \$15.00.

The history of Acadia and Acadians from 1497, the year Jean Cabot discovered Acadia, to 1713, the year of the Utrecht Treaty between France and England. The author of this book is a well known Quebec historian. (B)

S'exprimer ou "S'expresser"; oc-cupons-nous du S'. Moncton: La Coopérative de théâtre l'Escaouette, 1981. 81p. Free, but postal fees may be charged.

This book is a didactic tool whose objective is to promote the use of drama as

See page 20



# Municipal Documents

By BARBARA PRINCE

Municipal publications are important in a reference collection because they offer the best and often only access to municipal affairs. They present an historical and current representation of the activities of local government which is not available elsewhere. Some documents are of wide interest, but many have limited value outside the local community where they are very important to residents since they deal with matters that affect all aspects of everyday living from garbage collection and dog licences to education and community planning. Their research value in municipal and government studies and the measurement of social, political, scientific, cultural and economic changes which they reflect is important to a wide range of disciplines including law, political science, sociology, business and education.

In their booklet *Municipal Publications and the Public Library* (Westerly Public Library, Rhode Island) Susan Berman and Karen Taylor clearly state the responsibility of the local public library,

"The library should take the same interest in the publications of local government that it does in the publications of local authors. Referring patrons who ask for municipal publications to town hall is somewhat analogous to sending them to the home of a local author to look at copies of that author's books. Public library patrons do request municipal publications. It is for this reason that these materials should be acquired. Once acquired, if properly organized, they will prove to be a valuable reference tool as well as responding to a clearly stated demand for the publications of an important local author—municipal government."

Municipal documents are often difficult, if not impossible to obtain from municipal agencies and present a special problem to librarians trying to maintain such a collection. The number of basic municipal publications varies from municipality to municipality. It is not uncommon for publications to have limited distribution. They are issued both on a regular and

irregular basis depending upon criteria set by the issuing agency and the municipality. Municipal documents are usually free or charges are for photocopy but they must be obtained directly from the issuing agency and the concept of mailing lists has not been widely implemented. It is difficult to determine the scope of municipal activities or the publications of various agencies because of the lack of both bibliographic control and checklists of publications. Libraries therefore often have incomplete holdings of these documents because acquisition depends upon knowing that a certain document exists.

Generally local government responsibilities and procedures are legislated by the provincial governments in Canada. In Nova Scotia local government is controlled by the Towns Act, the Municipal Act and the three cities Sydney, Dartmouth and Halifax have their own charters. These acts vary in content but all appoint a clerk whose duties are similar, and to quote from the Towns Act, Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, include: Section 92, p. 4471

"a) to keep all books, records and accounts of the council

c) to record in a book all resolutions, decisions and other proceedings of council  
d) to keep in his office or such other place as the council by by-law appoints the originals and certified copies of all by-laws of the town and of all minutes of proceedings of the council"

Section 94, p. 4472

"(1) the books, records, and accounts of the town council, the school board, and of any committee appointed by the town council or school board, and of the town clerk, town treasurer, secretary of the school board and clerk or secretary of any committee of the town council or school board shall be open without fee to the inspection at all reasonable times of any ratepayer or any officer of the town, and the arbitration committee of the municipality in which the town is situate."

Despite this definite statement in this particular act, there is no clear law

historical past of the province, describes the events leading to the opening of the lazarettos of Sheldrake Island and Tracadie and summarizes the miserable life lepers had to face. (A) And it lacks any footnotes or bibliography. (Ed.)

Surette, Paul.

*Histoire des Trois-Rivières. Volume premier 1763 à 1806. Memramkouke, Petcoudiac et la reconstruction de l'Acadie.* Memramcook, N. B.: La société historique de la vallée de Memramcook, 1981. 176p. (16p). \$10.00

The Valley of Memramcook is considered the cradle of the Acadian survival. In this first book the historian Paul Surette narrates the story of the Acadians of Memramcook after the expulsion, from 1763 to 1806. This book is of historical value. Illustrations, maps, a bibliography (unfortunately difficult to use) and a genealogy are important assets. This history gives a point of view which goes beyond the one which has been conveyed up to now.

It may be obtained from La Société historique de la Vallée de Memramcook, C.P. 235, St-Joseph, N. B. EOA 2YO.

Thorpe, Frederick J.

*Remparts lointains; la politique française des travaux publics à Terre-Neuve et à l'île Royale 1695-1758.* Ottawa: Ed. de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1980. 194p. \$6.95.

A detailed study of the French policies concerning the building of fortresses and ports in Newfoundland and Cape Breton from 1695 to 1758. (B)

regarding public access to municipal documents and availability varies from place to place.

## ACQUISITION

It is apparent that a good relationship with the local municipal clerk's office is the key to obtaining local documents on a regular basis. A keen and co-operative clerk's office will ensure that the library has as complete a collection of local documents as possible. Inclusion on the mailing list and the direct delivery system for city hall mail facilitates the receipt of materials. Acquisition of the package of agenda, minutes and non-confidential reports, plans or maps issued to members of council at their regular meetings by this method ensures a collection of these core documents.

In return for their co-operation the library can save the clerk's office time and inconvenience by providing the public access to local documents. Access for the public is also improved since the library is open for longer hours than government offices, with staff available and trained to assist in retrieving documents and usually self-service photocopy at hand.

Reports and minutes of boards, committees and commissions appointed by council may also be obtained through the clerk's office. Unfortunately the clerk may not receive copies of all publications and then these will have to be procured directly from the issuing body or through some other official such as the administrator. It is sometimes difficult to find out which bodies are in existence and producing documentation although the clerk's office may compile an annual list. Success in finding out about publications or the establishment of new boards, commissions and committees still depends largely upon an alert staff who follow developments in local newspapers and the media, and scan city council minutes for mention of new projects, plans and appointments.

Another useful access point to documentation is to get on the mailing list of the company which handles publicity for the city and produces brochures, tourist information and so on. It can be embarrassing if the public read about a publication in the newspaper and the library has not received a copy.

In some cities a by-law or ordinance giving the local public library depository status is in effect. However, even these libraries which have been granted this status still report problems with obtaining documents, but, at least, it gives the library the lawful right to insist upon receiving the publications of all bodies appointed by council.

## BY-LAWS

By-laws intimately affect and reflect upon the life-style of a community and are an extremely important section of a municipal documents collection; they are important not only to the local residents, but also to researchers from many disciplines.

By-laws are initiated as a need is identified and are drawn up by local officials under the supervision of the municipal solicitor. Many by-laws are proposed by planning departments and are concerned with zoning, but they also deal with a wide range of matters such as buildings, taxis, or garbage. Like other laws they are enacted only after they have been examined and approved by the elected body responsible for the area of jurisdiction. They may have to receive three separate and distinct readings, are voted upon, registered and signed usually by the mayor or other chief administrative officer and the clerk. Most must also be approved by a minister of the provincial government, usually the department of municipal affairs, but sometimes other departments such as health.

Before a by-law comes into force a notice to inform the public must normally be posted, usually in the local newspaper, stating the object of the by-law, the date of its final passage, the place where it may be read or a copy obtained (and this may include the library) and, where necessary, that it has received the approval of the minister. The by-law usually comes into effect a specified number of days after the first appearance of the notice.

It is normally the duty of the clerk to keep records of all by-laws and make them available to the public as it says in the Dartmouth city charter (chapter 43A of the statutes of Nova Scotia) 122(5) "the city clerk shall provide a copy of any by-

See P. 21

## From P. 19

an important educational force in the schools. It is the result of twelve workshops held on the subject in Acadian schools of New Brunswick.

May be obtained from La Cooperative de theatre l'Escaouette, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N. B. E1C 1P9.

65 conseils pratiques qui ont fait leurs preuves; 65 hints tried and true. Saulnierville, N.S.: Les Femmes acadiennes, 1981. 28p. \$3.50.

This little booklet in English and French consisting of hints and short-cuts on how to run a household has been compiled by a group of Acadian women of Saulnierville in Nova Scotia.

It may be obtained from Les Femmes acadiennes, P.O. Box 89A, Saulnierville, N.S. BOW 2ZO

Stanley, Laurie C.C.

*Impur! Impur! La lèpre au Nouveau-Brunswick de 1844 à 1880 - Unclean! Unclean! Leprosy in New Brunswick, 1844-1880.* Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1982. 59, 56p. \$8.50.

To the great majority of the people of New Brunswick, segregation was the only way to deal with the problem of leprosy during the 19th century. In this book, published in French and English, the author documents this medical, social and

# BABS®

## FULFILS ORDERS

When we implemented the Book Acquisition and Bibliographic Service at National Book Centre, fulfilling orders was our top priority.

That meant fully-computerized facilities, specifically designed to shorten order turnaround time. Direct access to Canada's largest book inventory. Effective methods to side-step acquisition problems. And the capability to handle all your orders — to your specifications.

If you need fulfillment you can count on, call or write National Book Centre today. Ask us what BABS® can mean to you.

## National Book Centre

66 NORTHLINE ROAD • TORONTO • ONTARIO •  
CANADA M4B 3E6 • (416) 751-3530



## From P. 20

law amended to date to any person requesting the same, at a reasonable price having regard to the cost of printing."

New technology in the form of the word processor and computer offers a solution to the problem of storing and copying by-laws which clerks have had to cope with in the past. Confusion with by-laws or ordinances arises for the library when amendments and revisions of a by-law do not have the same number as the original and this happens in some municipalities. Also, it may be difficult to find out which ones do not require ministerial approval as this is not always clearly indicated in the provincial act. In these cases the by-laws' history must be traced back through council minutes or with reference to the city clerk in order to verify its status.

### ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS

#### a) PACKAGING

Municipal documents do not come attractively packaged, with glossy covers or firm bindings! They are different shapes and sizes. Minutes and by-laws may come as photocopied pages. Some reports are so thin that they fall in a heap, others are so wide that they sag over the side of any shelf. Binders, boxes and the bindery are all needed in order to arrange them in a tidy fashion. Microfilming can solve the problem of the ever-increasing amount of space that they use and the local museum or archives is always glad to store the originals.

#### b) CLASSIFICATION

The organization of municipal documents may be dealt with in a number of ways. They may be catalogued and classified as part of the general collection and this has the advantage that all materials on a subject may be found in the catalogue and on the shelf together. They may be maintained as part of a separate document collection arranged by governmental body; this allows for control of the document, but may sacrifice subject access. It can also minimize the cost of maintaining the documents by reducing processing and cataloguing cost but some sort of bibliography and indexes are necessary. Also the user has to know that it is a document for which he is searching. A third alternative is to maintain a separate collection of materials for the local municipality, and this is our choice in Dartmouth.

The Dartmouth collection includes mainly documents, books, the local newspapers, school yearbooks, local newsletters, and information files. We hope that in our new library we will be able to have a separate room attractively furnished which will make this the focus of the information services area. To quote from our "Manual for the Collection of Municipal Documents as part of the Dartmouth Collection":

**Purpose:** To provide vital source documents—minutes, reports, plans, etc. which will be useful to city hall officials, aldermen, researchers, and the public.

**Coverage:** To include all available documents from city hall and those other bodies which make decisions specifically relevant to Dartmouth, and will include current as well as many previously printed documents as are available. While complete coverage is the aim, material should be of such a nature that it is accessible through cataloguing and-or indexing."

It is obvious that the quality of the publications is not a consideration for such a collection.

Municipal documents such as those we request from the Halifax City Planning Department are catalogued and classified as part of the general reference collection. These are selected according to their

content and relevance to our user demand.

Dartmouth documents are classified based on a scheme described by Thomas Heenan in an article entitled "Classification of local publications" which appeared in *Special Libraries* (February, 1974). There are four divisions and the class numbers are preceded by "DR" to indicate Dartmouth Reference.

The first division is by subject and Dewey is used, although some numbers which are not in the regular schedule have been added to give some necessary consistency to the collection e.g. 346.1 for the by-laws.

The second division is by the type of material and this is expanded as necessary. Some of the types are:

M - minutes  
B - budgets  
AR - annual report  
P - plans  
H - historical accounts  
and so on.

The third division is by issuing body or author, whichever is the most important, and this list includes for example:

PR - parks and recreation

IC - industrial commission

MR - Martin, John Patrick

WA - waterfront development corporation

The fourth division is by year, generally one year per volume but some bodies produce so little documentation per year that a volume may include several years and this is marked on the spine.

Example:

DR - Dartmouth Parks and Recreation Dept.

790 - Proposed Dartmouth recreation plan (Dewey number)

P - City of Dartmouth (Type of material)

PR - Parks and Recreation (Issuing body)

1978 - Date of publication

This works very well in practice, but begs the question, should the issuing body come before the type of material, or which arrangement is most useful to the user?

The documents can easily be traced through the computerized book catalogue by author, title and subject. The rules concerning assigning subject headings which have been developed are:

i. Dartmouth is always to be the main

point of access

ii. multiple subject headings for one item may be necessary

iii. refer to the print-out of the catalogue for a list of those in current usage. Once a precedent has been established in the catalogue, it must be adhered to.

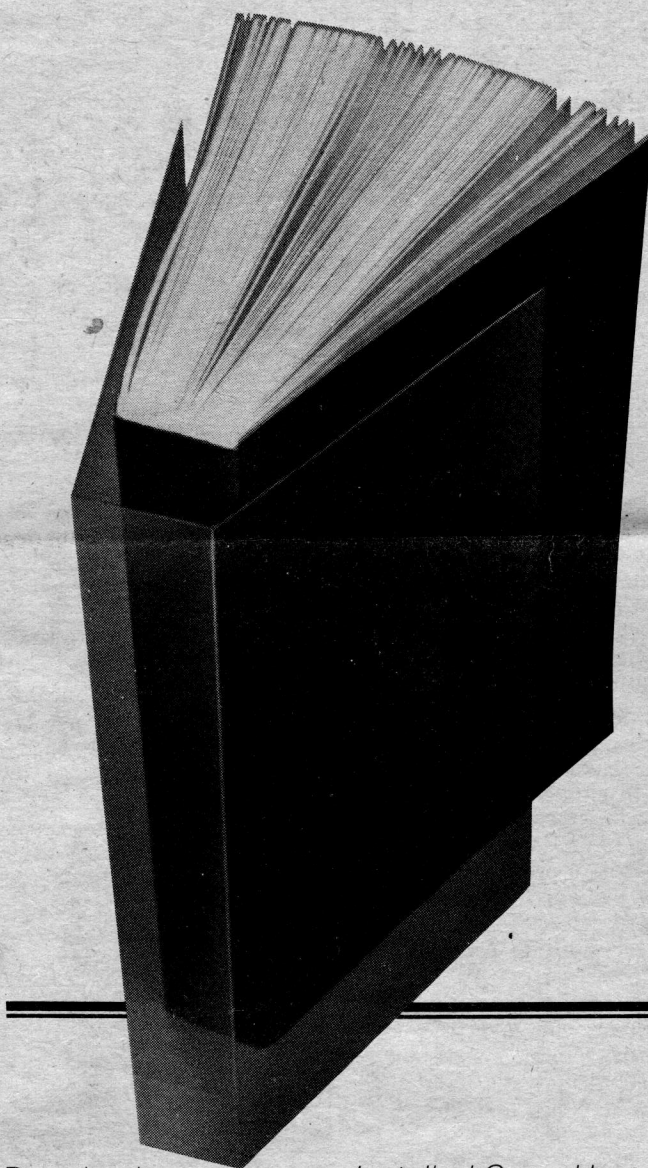
#### c) KARDEX

In addition to cataloguing Dartmouth documents, we also maintain a kardedex record so that we know which weeks, months or years we have received. As a consequence of the difficulties of acquiring local documents, the kardedex must be constantly monitored so that we are aware of problems and can take additional action when necessary.

#### ACCESS TO CONTENTS OF DOCUMENTS

Adequate subject headings give sufficient access in some cases, but minutes and by-laws present a special problem which Kwic indexes can solve. The data must be coded, entered into the computer

See P. 22



# COVER-UPS<sup>®</sup> MAKE PAPERBACK BOOKS LAST LONGER

Paperbacks save money, *Installed Cover-Ups*<sup>®</sup> save paperbacks. They're the answer to adding longevity to the life of your paperbacks at an affordable price.

Protect your paperbacks while enhancing the full-color cover art and copy sealed beneath a 15 mil. thickness of clear plastic. Permanently adhered to the cover, the *Installed Cover-Ups*<sup>®</sup> will not peel off.

Your paperbacks arrive ready to meet the demand of your students or patrons. *Installed Cover-Ups*<sup>®</sup> are available on any size mass market or trade paperback ordered from Baker & Taylor.

Professionally *Installed Cover-Ups*<sup>®</sup> are available at the one low price of \$1.65.

Cataloging and processing services are available.

Easy to order—simply indicate *Cover-Ups*<sup>®</sup> on all book orders, or contact the Sales Department of the Baker & Taylor distribution center nearest you to modify your account specifications.



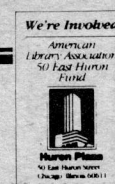
**BAKER & TAYLOR**  
Book Professionals Since 1828

**EASTERN DIVISION**  
50 Kirby Avenue  
Somerville, NJ 08876  
(201) 722-8000

**MIDWESTERN DIVISION**  
Gladiola Avenue  
Mokenca, IL 60954  
(815) 472-2444

**SOUTHERN DIVISION**  
Mt. Olive Road  
Commerce, GA 30599  
(404) 335-5000

**WESTERN DIVISION**  
380 Edison Way  
Reno, NV 89564  
(702) 786-6700





# Radio and TV... that lasts and lasts

By HEATHER CREECH

The Broadcasting Act of Canada states that a national broadcasting system should "actively contribute to the flow and exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment." 1 However, the records of this information exchange—the radio and television tapes, the films, scripts and production notes—have in the past been treated as ephemera. The International Federation of Television Archives recently examined the amount of television programming preserved by various networks: in one month, Global retained about 8½ out of 153 hours; out of 142 CTV preserved 12 hours; and CBC kept about 37 hours of programming out of a total of 117 hours; 2. Although films are often kept (although not necessarily accessible) the more common format of videotape is usually erased and reused. Scripts and production notes might be placed in the networks' private archives, or remain in the hands of the individual producer who may or may not choose to retain them. For the most part, material has been kept for its rebroadcast value alone. Public access to such material, whether for educational, entertainment or research purposes would be possible only through the bureaucratic channels of the network.

Such has been the case until recently with CBC materials: many broadcasting records were not kept; and those that were proved difficult to retrieve and release to the public. Some individuals have attempted to repair this situation: Dr. Howard Fink of Concordia University, and President of the Association for the Study of Canadian Radio and Television, spent a number of years collecting and indexing CBC radio and drama scripts "scattered in CBC production offices and archives across Canada" 3. The result is Concordia's invaluable archive of Canadian artistic efforts in broadcasting from the 1930s to 1970.

And occasionally one might find someone within the CBC itself who would be willing to unearth a tape of a particular program. One such individual, Sandy McKinnon of CBC Halifax, outlined the possible locations of the item within the CBC system: after broadcast, a tape would go to the script assistant, to Operations' tape files, and usually erased within 30 days; in which case the individual producer might hold a copy, which would, with any luck, finally be found "in somebody's drawer". At that point the tape might be released after the borrower signed an agreement that it would not be used for commercial purposes. Such a "retrieval system" works within its limitations for locating individual items; but it cannot be used for any extensive research projects.

Now, however, as a result of discussions among CBC regional and national offices, and the provincial archives and the Public Archives of Canada (PAC), a systematic effort is being made to place CBC materials in archives on an on-going basis. A formal agreement was signed earlier this year between the CBC and PAC, wherein "the parties have agreed to cooperate on a program to ensure the preservation of archival documents of historical interest for Canada". 4 A permanent record of the CBC's contribution to an "exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment" will be created and made accessible to the public. According to Dr. Fink, this agreement is a landmark in broadcast archive history. 5 Some archives of other networks are extensive and well documented (for instance, the BBC written and tape archives), but CBC will have one of the first archives which the public will also be able to use for research. CBC may, on request, remove documents or copies of documents from PAC, but only on a temporary basis. (PAC itself can transfer documents or copies to other archives, but only with CBC's written permission.) 6

National and international level network programming will be acquired by PAC. Regional programs will be passed to the provincial archives: in the Atlantic provinces, programs produced at CBC Halifax will go to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia (PANS). According to the agreement between the CBC and PAC,

PAC will cooperate with provincial and other archives in collecting CBC documents. In particular, PAC will consult jointly with CBC and individual provincial archives to develop lists of documents categorized according to whether they are of federal or provincial interest. 7

In Nova Scotia, the criteria for selecting regional programs to be preserved have already been determined. The three "guiding values" 8 in selection are sociological, historical and artistic in nature.

Selected television programs are kept for their sociological value in reflecting a leading Canadian habit—watching television. For this reason, 6 programs a year of the Night Report will go to PANS, along with other limited selections from programs like Reach for the Top, Sports Set, and Carousel.

The historical value of programs documenting events in Canada and the world is recognized in the retention of all election material, documentaries, and programs of important national and international events, people, issues and controversies. The history of CBC broadcasting will be reflected in the records of first and last programs in all

See P. 23



BOOKBINDING LTD.

Law Books, Journals and Periodicals

Vanier Hwy. & Hodgson Rd., Comp 13, Bates Building  
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5N6

Raymond Vogan

Bus.: (506) 455-0177

Res.: (506) 454-9023

# From page 21

and run against a Kwic index programme. At Dartmouth we use the programme written by Dr. Fred Matthews and available on the Dalhousie University Computer. We are fortunate to have a terminal in the library which allows us to input the data to the computer at Dartmouth city hall. The taped data is then sent to Dr. Matthews. We have been indexing for five years and expect to produce a five-year compilation in the near future.

One indexer does both the minutes and the by-laws as consistency is very important and care is taken to follow the instructions developed for the indexing manual as follows:

"The data, which is coded will be of use to local historians, city hall employees, aldermen, civic-minded individuals and members of social action groups. Therefore, the words which are chosen as key or index words should be chosen with this information in mind.

For example a list of overexpenditures would be of use to city hall employees, aldermen, social action groups and civic-minded individuals. They would find overexpenditures a useful index word.

A resident of Chadwick Street would find an entry under Paving Chadwick Street useful if Chadwick Street was an index word and he-she was concerned about the condition of the road outside his-her house. City hall employees would find the same entry useful when they were checking to see that work authorized in the minutes had been completed.

The data is coded to form a precis; other words the indexer summarizes the minutes.

The ORDER is:

1. **WHAT:** This can range from zoning wheel chair lift vans. In effect it means what is the basic subject matter of the minute.

2. **WHERE:** This is usually somewhere in Dartmouth eg. Chadwick St., Nantucket and Ellenville subdivisions.

3. **WHAT HAPPENED:** This is basically what action took place eg. motion carried recommendation accepted.

Some minutes are long and complicated and it is difficult to condense them successfully. This is when it is important to bear the order in mind. Some minutes may not lend themselves to the order at all. What happened, however, always comes at the end of the entry.

Some subjects may take up to three entries if the minute is complicated."

As part of our interaction with city hall staff, we provide them with a copy of the Kwic indexes. This helps to promote cooperation, as they find them useful.

In conclusion, municipal documents are not easy to acquire and they need continuous attention. A well organized collection is an essential part of the reference collection in many types of libraries. The public library can give needed service to its community by maintaining a collection of local municipal documents and devising means to store, classify and index them in order to ensure ease of access to their contents.

Introducing . . .

## EBSCONET

With EBSCONET  
you can now:

1. Transmit Claims
2. Transmit Interim Orders
3. Access EBSCO's Missing Copy Bank
4. Access EBSCO's Title File for Price/Bibliographic Information
5. Review "Summary of Publications Ordered" Report—by Title or by Subscriber

For a free brochure and details on On-Line Data Communications direct from your library to EBSCO and its potential—contact:

**CANEBSCO SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES, Ltd.**

Six Thorncliffe Park Drive  
Toronto, Canada M4H 1H3  
(416) 421-9000 Telex 06-23767



## From Page 22

series, special anniversary programs, competitions and retrospectives.

Programs such as AudioStage will be preserved for their artistic value as will comparable television programs, to reflect radio and television as "an art or craft—a creative medium of expression."

CBC Halifax and PANS have been able to develop the archives retrospectively as well: according to Rod Williamson of CBC Halifax, quite a bit of film from 1955 to 1969 was retained and has been deposited with PANS, along with some 1950s and 1970s radio broadcasts, and tapes from CHNS radio in the early days when it was a CBC affiliate station. CHNS materials include programming journals, scripts and scrapbooks, as well as 300 disc and tape items.

PAC and the provincial archives have already begun to hold workshops to standardize the organization of the CBC materials. PAC will establish an index to the national-international acquisitions. PANS will probably limit itself to a listing of deposited items.

According to the CBC-PAC agreement, all the documents connected with the actual program tapes and films are also to be retained for deposit—"such as any correspondence, memoranda, completed forms, directives, reports, books, cartographic or architectural items, drawings...machine readable records or any other documentary material." 10 It is not yet clear how much of this additional material from the regional offices will in fact be passed to the provincial archives. Business records for CBC Halifax are still boxed as dead files under the care of its administration offices.

How can the public gain access to those materials which are now in the provincial and federal archives? At PANS and PAC, researchers can request tapes to examine on the premises of the archives. The material cannot be borrowed, nor is it in a format suitable for presentation to an audience of any size. There is a three month legal period between the time of broadcast and the time the tape can be released for research in the archives (in case any actions are brought against the content of the program). The legal records of the CBC national network are kept at PAC but are not immediately available to the public. Permission to view the records must be requested from the CBC.

Obtaining CBC tapes and films for entertainment or educational purposes will still entail difficulties, since the archives do not copy and distribute deposited materials. An individual wishing to borrow an item can check three possible sources:

First, the archives may refer the individual to CBC offices for copies. The CBC representative may have difficulty

## Daily Gleaner Index

Since 1968 the Reference Department of the U.N.B. Library has been indexing New Brunswick and Atlantic Provinces news in the Fredericton Daily Gleaner. This project began as a clipping file, and the first five years are not covered exhaustively. In 1973 the project was reorganized to create a typed index using general (rather than specific) subject headings. Under each heading the entries are arranged chronologically for the whole 14 years, giving the date, headline, and explanatory notes where necessary. Although the importance of obituaries is recognized, shortage of staff time available for the Index has precluded the indexing of obituaries.

The Index has now been microfilmed for the years 1968-1981, and is available on two reels of microfilm from the Education Resource Centre, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 7500, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H5. The price is \$60.

locating an extra copy of the requested program: to make a copy of the tape would cost in the vicinity of \$200. And even if the tape were available, the decision may be made not to loan the material.

Second, the requested item might be available for loan through the National Film Board (NFB). Several years ago, CBC established an agreement with the NFB to "free up" some CBC material through the latter's indexing-distribution network. The selection of tapes and films to enter this system is done solely on a tape to tape basis, depending on individual content (usually of artistic value or national historical import) and on copyright agreements made with musicians' and actors' unions.

Finally, the CBC Merchandizing Office in Toronto may have the item available for sale: as Mr. McKinnon stated, this is "another whole reason for not wanting to give away the stuff". There is a growing income potential in CBC materials, and in these days of cutbacks the CBC, like everyone else, is looking for other means to generate revenues.

But regardless of motive, the effort is being made by CBC on its own and in cooperation with provincial and federal archives to permit greater public access to CBC materials. As a result, the "flow and exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment" mandated by the Broadcasting Act will exist not only for the immediate audience but will be preserved for audiences and researchers of the future.

### Footnotes

1 Broadcasting Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. B-11, s. 3(g) (iii).

2 Josephine Langham, "International Federation of Television Archives." Association for the Study of Canadian Radio and Television Bulletin 13 (Dec., 1981): 10.

3 "CBC donates unique collection". Feliciter, 23 (Jan., 1977): 3.

4 Unpublished Agreement between CBC and PAC (Ottawa 1982) introduction.

5 ASCRT Bulletin, p. 1.

6 Agreement, para. 6.6, 6.4.

7 Agreement, para. 6.2.

8 Unpublished documents (Halifax, 1981), "CBC Television: Categories and Criteria of Program Selection for Archives and Program Resources" and "Selected Radio Programs for the Public Archives".

9 Ibid.

10 Agreement, para. 1.1 (b).

Special thanks to Sandy McKinnon and Rod Williamson of CBC Halifax, and Patricia Kipping of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia for providing background information and documents for this article.

# Recent children's books from Nova Scotia's small presses

By LINDA PEARSE

This bibliography focuses on titles published in Nova Scotia over the last six years. It does not include works by well-known Nova Scotian writers which have been published outside the province. Given this restriction to local publishers, it is not surprising that most of the titles are low-budget productions. Limited resources are evident in many titles' physical appearance - their small, crowded formats and black and white illustrations. As well, editing often appears to be minimal. On the other hand, when one recognizes the serious difficulties facing small publishers, the fact that some titles do exhibit flare and talent is an encouraging sign.

Cook, Lyn. *Sea Dreams*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1981. 40 p. \$2.50 Pb.

An illustrated verse in which a child day dreams about the different ships that have sailed the seas. Neither the rhymes nor the drawings are particularly inspired and the effect is more that of a colouring book than of literature.

(Ages 4-10)

Dillman, Mary Alma. *The Singing Elves of Swiftwater Glen*. Halifax: Nimbus, 1980. 64 p. \$3.95 Pb.

The story tells of the journey of the elves of Swiftwater Glen as they travel to a convention in Teaberry Hollow. Episodes include meeting a squirrel, rescuing an elf child from a crevice and attending Bucky Silverleaf's wedding. Even readers who are not deterred by the excessive cuteness of the story may find the book overly long. It is well-produced with small drawings that accurately reflect the story's mood.

(Ages 5-8)

Franklyn, Mary Eliza. *Pepper Makes Me Sneeze*. Halifax: Petheric Press,

1978. 120 p. \$4.95 Pb.

With its two cartoon characters, Indigo Probiscus and Slocum Seagull, this children's cookbook has a definite Nova Scotia flavour! Indigo and Slocum are interspersed between the recipes to offer cooking hints, information about food and notes on N.S. history. The spiral binding allows for easy handling and the recipes are clearly presented.

(Ages 8-12)

Grawbarger Josephine. *Fables of Murphy's Farm*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1979. 48 p. \$2.00 Pb.

Most stories in this collection are trite and moralistic, but some do contain genuine humour. The story of Andrew who always forgets things and how he remembers that he is to buy a "fat pig", would likely draw chuckles if told to children. Indeed, all these short tales, which have such characters as Mrs. Cluck and Wise Owl, would fare better in an informal storytelling form rather than in the literary form presented by this book.

(Ages 4-8)

Hubbard, Dexter. *The Young Privateersmen*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1980. 45 p. \$2.00 Pb.

Two boys, Dave and Timothy, inadvertently stow away on a brig in Liverpool which is bound for the Spanish main. After commandeering a Spanish merchant ship, the crew is captured by pirates and the two boys play a role in the rescue. While excited and fast-paced, the story could have used more detail and character development.

(Ages 7-10)

Lee, Roberta. *The Magic Sea Gull*.

See P. 24



"Faxon lets me spend my time as a professional."

All too often, librarians get so bogged down in processing paperwork for serials and continuations that they just do not have enough time for what they need to do.

That's why more and more libraries are turning to Faxon for help. Our comprehensive serials and continuations management services will help you with the work of ordering, invoicing and claiming. We will simplify payment procedures and record-keeping. And what's more, we can supply you with the information you need for quality collection management.

Best of all, Faxon's fast and reliable serials and continuations services are surprisingly affordable. So if you are spending your time wading through endless paperwork, do not waste another minute. Call Faxon for the full story on our services, including details on our remarkable LINX on-line serials management system.

15 Southwest Park  
Westwood, MA 02090  
Tel: (800) 225-6055

**faxon**

Over 100 years helping the world communicate.



# Cont'd from page 23

Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1980. 44 p. \$2.95 Pb.

The neat and tidy life of a modern family is transformed into a cosy, back-to-nature lifestyle by an interfering magical sea gull. Although some readers may find the book's message a little heavy-handed, the attractive pen and ink drawings and well-designed lay-out make it an acceptable purchase.

(Ages 4-8)

MacDonald, Dorothy. *Hollytales to Warm Your Heart*. Antigonish, N.S.: Eastwind Publishing, 1981. 124 p. \$5.95 Pb.

Originally broadcast on radio and television, these stories are tinged with sentimentality and coyness. While stories about Taffy the Frog, Wally the Gnome, and Susie the Hen may have had a following when "Aunt Holly" told them, their appeal to contemporary children is quite limited.

(Ages 4-8)

Outhouse, Vitty. *A treasure From the Sea*. South Ohio, N.S.: Published by the author, 1976. 16 p. \$1.00 Pb.

The story tells how Blake, a fatherless boy, rescues a dog from the sea, grows to love him and finally is allowed to keep him when together they rescue a ship in distress. In a story which seeks to teach "that honesty and bravery proves (sic) rewarding", the sentimentality of the plot is compounded by poor editing, bad grammar and very small print.

(Ages 7-10)

Payzant, Joan. *Crumbs*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1976. 24 p. \$1.50 Pb.

The story tells of Philip, a little boy whose favorite food is breaded haddock fillets. Up before the rest of his family one day, Philip grinds up a whole box of crackers to insure there will be enough crumbs for his favorite meal. The

relatives of the real Philip probably delighted in hearing about his mischief but other children may not. The non-descript drawings are reminiscent of 1950's advertising art and add nothing to the story.

(Ages 4-8)

Shaw, Barbara. *Kiki of Kingfisher Cove*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1977. 40 p. \$1.50.

Kiki, a black cat, lives a pleasant but ordinary life until one day he stows away on his owner's lobster fishing boat. All goes well until Kiki literally goes overboard playing with seaweed on a lobster trap. Although this small book is definitely a low-budget production, the pictures have a certain charm and the story gives a good "cat's eye view" of life in a small Nova Scotia fishing village.

(Ages 4-8)

Shuh, John Hennigar. *Crabs Wear Their Skeletons on the Outside*. Halifax: N.S. Museum, 1979. Unpagged. \$3.00 Pb.

A chatty but informative book about crabs-how and why they moult, how they are able to grow lost legs and how they protect themselves. Well-designed in a picture book format, the book's black pen drawings are brightened by blue ink type.

(Ages 6-9)

Stirling, Lilla. *The Stowaway Piper*. Antigonish, N.S.: Formac, 1978. 128 p. \$3.95 Pb.

When his Uncle Willie sails to New Scotland, Dougal Donald is left behind to play his forbidden pipes alone. Unable to bear the separation, Dougal stows away on a ship bound for the new world. Although Dougal encounters many adventures, the writing does not sustain the drama. As well, there is a disturbingly inaccurate depiction of Mic Mac people as tomahawk-wielding scalp-hunters. The book was first published in 1961 and one wonders why it

was re-issued.

(Ages 6-10)

Thompson, Hilary. *Warm is A Circle*. Hantsport, N.S.: Lancelot, 1979. 23 p. \$1.25 Pb.

An imaginative poem which evokes the many sensations a child experiences during the course of a day. The author's somewhat awkward drawings give the book a home-made look. The poem would probably be more successful as a simple poem rather than as a full-fledged picture book.

(Ages 4-8)

Woolaver, Lance. *Christmas With the Rural Mail*. Halifax: Nimbus, 1979. Unpagged. \$4.95 Pb.

Rhyming couplets trace the journey of a mail sleigh carrying Christmas toys to a special baby. But the strength of this handsome book lies in the attractive paintings by primitive artist Maud Lewis.

Indeed, the verse seems little more than a vehicle to publish the paintings and it is open to question as to whether this is a children's book or an art book.

(Ages 5-10)

Ward, Ken. *Another Slice of Goo*. Halifax: Published by the author, 1981. Unpagged. \$3.50 Pb.

This is a small book of poems printed in a handwritten script with whimsical ink drawings. Both text and pictures would appeal to children, though the handwriting may deter children from reading it on their own.

(Ages 5-10)



## Atlantic Provinces Library Association EDITORS REQUIRED

### EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

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 Volume 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 *Felicitier*, published by the Canadian Library Association.

### MANAGING EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

Applications for the position of Managing 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 Volume 46 (May, 1983).

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

### ADVERTISING EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

Applications for the position of Advertising 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 Volume 46 (May, 1983).

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:  
Convenor, Publications Committee  
Atlantic Provinces Library Association  
c/o School of Library Services  
Dalhousie University  
Halifax, N.S.  
B3H 4H8

## Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service

### Occasional Papers Series

[Series Editor: Norman Horrocks]

Y-A hotline an alert to matters concerning young adults.

ISSN 0701-8894 \$3.50/6 issues.

Complete Series List available upon request.

Order Papers from the Director, School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., Canada, B3H 4H8.

## Contributors

Heather Creech is a Librarian, Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University.

John R. Turner Ettlinger is a Professor at the Dalhousie School of Library Service. He is applying for a patent for the WIDUS deselection process.

Edith Haliburton is Special Collections Librarian at Acadia University.

Edith Jarvi is a Professor at the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto.

She is the author of a number of books dealing with Canadian librarianship.

Linda Pearce is Children's Librarian, Dartmouth Regional Library.

Claude Potvin is Director of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library.

Barbara Prince is Head of Reference Services, Dartmouth Regional Library.

Tom Vincent is a Professor of English at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario.