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University Press of New England:

Cooperative Publishing At Its Best

By HELEN MacLAM

The first interstate compact of its kind, University Press of New England has become one of the most successful academic publishing groups in the United States. As a consortium, the member institutions have been able to do well what none could easily have accomplished otherwise: publication, effective marketing, and distribution of books characterized by excellent scholarship and design. This venture came about under the aegis of Dartmouth College, where the need to establish a significant publishing outlet for its scholars was rivaled only by the determination of its administration to avoid creation of another marginal university press.

While several other small universities were also debating the merits of forming their own presses, the growth of graduate and professional programs at Dartmouth exerted increasing pressures which came to a head during the planning of its 1969 bicentennial activities. An appropriate vehicle was required for the dissemination of material generated by this event. Previously, the College had issued titles widely varying in nature and format under the imprint of *Dartmouth Publications* and although many of these were distinguished works, the operation itself was diffuse and fragmented.

Of the alternatives then available, a combined press seemed the most promising. Other cooperative arrangements such as those in Virginia, Kansas, Kentucky, and elsewhere had successfully consolidated scattered university presses within each of these states; Dartmouth's proposal ultimately cut across both state and regional boundaries. The original intent was to incorporate colleges and universities from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire as a University Press of Northern New England, but almost immediately, institutions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island expressed interest in the concept and consequently "northern" was eliminated from the title. Despite the administrative complexities entailed by regional expansion, the economic advantages of pooling resources to build a single strong press were obvious.

Through the efforts of key administrators, most notably the Librarian, in his capacity as executive officer responsible for *Dartmouth Publications*, Dartmouth initiated negotiations with the Universities of New Hampshire and Vermont to set up the new press. The College further agreed to hire a director and a small staff, and to provide facilities for housing the operation at Dartmouth. Brandeis and Clark joined with Dartmouth, New Hampshire and Vermont as members of the original compact and in 1970, University Press of New England officially came into being.

The fledgling enterprise received sound guidance under its first director, Victor Reynolds, a skilled veteran of university publishing. Mr. Reynolds, a 1927 graduate of Dartmouth, had organized the University Press of Virginia after serving many years as head of Cornell University Press. Prior to that, he had had extensive experience with trade publishing in New

York. This experience was manifested in Mr. Reynolds' approach to producing well-edited, attractive works of sound scholarship. Committed to the belief that close personal contact with authors and genuine familiarity with the material was imperative, he geared the Press to a list of 25 or 30 titles a year, bolstered by a steadily selling backlist inherited from the consortium.

Mr. Reynolds' views on the relationship of publisher and author were shared by his successor at UPNE, David Horne, who also felt it important for leadership in the group to be well defined. Under Mr. Horne's directorship, the University of Rhode Island became the sixth school to affiliate itself with the publishing combine. The addition of Tufts and, most recently, Brown University, brings current membership in the consortium to eight.

The organizational structure of the Press consists of two volunteer bodies, the Board of Governors and the Editorial Committee, plus a salaried director and staff. The Governors are ranking administrators, usually the Dean of graduate studies at each participating institution. However, it is the Editorial Committee, composed of a senior faculty representative from each school, which controls the imprint. One project of UPNE's present director, Thomas McFarland, is to develop an editorial network on each campus which will solicit, screen, and recommend manuscripts for publication. Material selected through this process doesn't lose its association with the sponsoring institution but keeps its identification through a joint UPNE-institutional imprint, maintaining continuity in the disciplinary specialities for which members may be known, for example, Jewish studies at Brandeis or Egyptology

at Brown. It should be pointed out that not all publications originate with members of the consortium; the list contains many titles which were obtained independently. The Press also acts as a distributor for several historical societies and similar non-profit institutions.

Aside from institutional publishing specialties, the Press has historically emphasized books concerned with the life and culture of New England. The backlist is studded with such titles, ranging from Frank Bryan's *Yankee Politics in Rural Vermont* through Peter Randall's *Mount Washington to Gail Thain Parker's Mind Cure in New England*. Regional material continues to be a primary focus yet, surprisingly, it represents less than half the current list. Recent titles like Paul Saunders' biography of Edward Jenner, Dennis Austin's *Politics in Africa*, and the *Primary Prevention of Psychopathology* series make clear that UPNE is far-reaching in both its geographic perspective and in the intellectual content of its publications. At the same time, the Press has decided against issuing some kinds of materials, specifically, fiction, standard textbooks, conference papers, and *festschriften*. It also no longer publishes poetry.

"Scholarly publishing is subsidized publishing", as Tom McFarland stated in his most recent report. At UPNE, subsidies have come from a variety of sources. Basic funding is provided by the consortium members, each of whom pays a membership fee of \$10,000. Each institution also underwrites production costs for the titles it sponsors, receiving 50 percent of the income from sales. Grant money, particularly from the Mellon Foundation, has also supplied significant

support. National Endowment for the Humanities has furnished individual subsidies for several books as have other foundations, scholarly societies, and the business community. Nevertheless, fund seeking is a perpetual preoccupation of all academic publishers from which UPNE is not exempt by its past successes.

When Mr. McFarland became its third director in 1979, the Press started an aggressive advertising and promotion campaign which has included a sixteen-part series of institutional ads in the *New York Review of Books* as well as the usual trade and library exhibits. Sales efforts have been expanded to college and trade bookstores; there are now twelve representatives spread throughout the country, except for the southeastern corridor.

A crucial concomitant of its effective marketing has been the design image projected by the Press. An independent designer was contracted to produce all its books, jackets, ads, brochures, and graphics, assuring not only consistency and a distinctive format but also an excellent quality of work.

University Press of New England is moving in several directions. In the spring of 1980, they opened a London office which both publishes and handles sales for the U.K., Europe, Middle East, and Africa. They are now promoting their list in China, an arrangement which came about through negotiations between the association of American University Presses and China National Publications Import Corporation. Reprint activity is flourishing and the Press is also planning more paper editions. As Tom McFarland says, "we remain an intriguing model and are watched and envied by many."



Left to right: Mrs. Skinner, Dr. Skinner, Barbara Eddy, Eileen Travis. Dr. Skinner and Mrs. Travis were this year's recipients of the APLA Merit Award.

The Editor's diary

Early this year I sent out questionnaires in which I requested select individual's three or four annotated suggestions of 'overlooked-underrated' works dealing with Atlantic Canada. The results of this survey take up a substantial part of this issue. There is a good cross-section of diverse material. My thanks to all those who took the time to suggest the various titles included in this listing. It is not true as one individual stated in his letter that he could not 'think of much that is neglected that does not deserve to be neglected'.

The suggestions of 'overlooked-underrated' items should be reviewed by some of the regional publishers, especially those regional publishers interested in reprinting. What is needed is regional cooperation to publish some reprints and other works, eg. scholarly materials. Something in fact, along the lines of the University Press of New England. The UPNE is the subject of another article in this issue.

Other articles in this issue deal with the Telidon women's resources project for New Brunswick, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety and the Newfoundland Freedom of Information Act, a continuation of the 'at the Archives' series among others. On the last page is a review of the new Laugher bio-bibliography of Atlantic Canada authors in the twentieth century. In regard to this last item surely it is time that a

regional bibliographical project be launched. The time is overdue for putting our bibliographical house in order.

There are a few other items I should like to draw to your attention. First the *Canadian Book Review Annual* (51 Gothic Ave., Toronto M6P 2V8) is looking for reviewers. If you are interested, write to the CBRA and request a "Reviewer Profile". (Free books!)

If you feel that something newsworthy has happened in your library or related to librarianship in Atlantic Canada, send it to your provincial vice-president (preferable) or to yours truly. For my remaining tenure, I will not be sending out questionnaires.

I read in a recent issue of the ACS Newsletter that the University of Calgary has opened an Alden Nowlan Archive. Congratulations! Now we'll have to go down the road to Calgary to study our own literature.

And finally as some know, *Decks Awash* suspended publication earlier this year. If there are sufficient subscribers, the magazine will resume publication. Interested? If so, write to *Decks Awash*, Extension Service, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, NF A1B 9Z9. Subscription rates are \$9.00 for one year (6 issues) and multiples thereof for more than one year. Make your cheque payable to 'Memorial University of Newfoundland.'

News and notes

NEW BRUNSWICK

Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library

A new library opened its doors to the public in Petitcodiac on August 3, 1982. The Petitcodiac Public Library becomes the fourteenth library of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library network.

Mrs. Jeanne Maddix assumed the responsibilities of the Riverview Public Library on July 19, 1982. Mrs. Maddix was in charge of the Edmundston Public Library before moving to Riverview. Mrs. Maddix holds an M.L.S. from the Université de Montreal.

Mrs. Barbara Tremills has been appointed Assistant Regional Librarian, effective September 13, 1982. Mrs. Tremills graduated from McGill University in 1956, following which she worked for a few years at the Westmount Public Library before retiring temporarily to raise a family. Since 1974, Mrs. Tremills has held several positions in the Halifax area on a temporary or casual basis.

University of New Brunswick

Dr. Gertrude Gunn recently retired from the position as Chief Librarian at the Harriet Irving Library. She was succeeded by Sheila Laidlaw, formerly of the Sigmund Samuel Library, University of Toronto.

Roberta Weiner also has just retired from the Harriet Irving Library after twenty-one years as head of circulation.

NOVA SCOTIA

University Libraries

(1)
Halifax Metro Area University librarians are meeting regularly to in-

vestigate areas of increased cooperation. The heads of circulation departments have met once and submitted a preliminary report.

Dalhousie University is still deliberating on the choice of an integrated automated library system.

Mildred Savoie has been promoted to the Chief Librarian, Université Sainte-Anne, Church Point, Nova Scotia. A graduate of that University, Ms. Savoie received her B.L.S. from the University of Ottawa. After working at the Université de Moncton Library she took her MLS at Dalhousie where she was the H.W. Wilson Foundation Award recipient in 1979-80.

Public Libraries

Ian MacIntosh is the new Chief Librarian for Cape Breton Regional Library. He comes from Holland College, P.E.I.

Because of lack of money, cutbacks in various services have occurred in the regional libraries.

School Libraries

Art Black has been appointed Cape Breton County District Supervisor. Eventually district school library supervisors will be appointed throughout the province. This is a very positive move for school libraries.

The Department of Education School Library Committee has met once. There will now be better departmental standing for the media specialist course at the Teachers College. Graduates will receive a TCG.

The Nova Scotia School Library Association has had a successful conference in Halifax recently.

From the President's desk

According to *Whitaker's Almanac*, there were approximately 48,000 new books published in Great Britain in 1980. The *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.* lists the figure of 42,000 new books published in the U.S. in 1980. So many books, so little time! An avid reader can consume (but not always inwardly digest) perhaps four books a week while holding a regular job. These would be four regular sized books, not massive undertakings like *Shogun* and not difficult to comprehend titles like AACR2. If one begins reading at 15 and lives to be 75, that person will read only 12,480 books in their lifetime! A mere drop in the sea of publishing!

Membership in APLA is up in numbers from last year. The Committees are all running smoothly - anyone who wishes to serve on a committee should get in touch with its convenor for details of activities and meetings. We are still looking for new editors of the *Bulletin*, and welcome any volunteers or suggestions in that regard.

The job itself is a learning experience in the field of publishing. Lack of experience in this area is no drawback to a new editor - what is needed is initiative, determination and ability to organize (surely qualities which every librarian has in abundance).

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APLA Bulletin

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

Individual membership to the Association is \$15.00, May-April and institutional subscription to the *APLA Bulletin* is \$15.00 per calendar year. Single copies: \$3.00.

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BULLETIN DEADLINES

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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.

At the Archives

NEW BRUNSWICK

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick has received several noteworthy acquisitions during the first half of 1982, some of which include the Kindness Club papers, the New Democratic Party papers, records of the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew, the Rotary Club of Fredericton, the Fredericton Golf Club, the New Brunswick Symphony Orchestra, and the Community Planning Association of Canada (New Brunswick branch). Photograph collections of the Bonar Law family and the St. Martins Railway were acquired, as well as Moncton City directories, 1908 to 1974, and records of the City of Fredericton, 1930-1972.

Among the more significant manuscript collections are the papers of A.M. Belding, a Saint John journalist and former editor of the *Telegraph Journal*. Mr. Belding was also involved with the Saint John Board of Trade and the Duncan Commission. Another notable collection is the Young family papers, 1840-1955, pertaining to the family of the current New Brunswick Leader of the Opposition (on microfilm).

Summer projects at the Archives included three federally-funded surveys: 1) judicial records, 2) municipal records and 3) professional and labour organizations. In addition the New Brunswick Law Foundation sponsored a project staffed by law students to describe the earliest Supreme Court Records. As in 1981, the Provincial Archives cooperated with the New Brunswick Genealogical Society in hosting the second annual International Genealogical Seminar in early August. Regular Saturday hours of operation have also continued during 1982.

NOVA SCOTIA

Film and Sound Department

Principle acquisitions by the Film and Sound Department to date in 1982 were additions to the CBC Radio Collection. 400 reels of radio programs were deposited as well as 88 discs of radio programs, primarily from the series "Uncle Mose" which was broadcast during the late 1950s and early '60s. We also received volumes 1-26 of the *CBC Times* from 1969.

Additions were also made to the Picture Plant Collection, The Doomsday Studio Collection and the National Film Board, Atlantic Studio Collection.

We received material from two oral history projects: The Gary Burrill Collection of 93 interviews with maritimers outside the maritimes and the Christina Simmons Collection consisting of material from her project entitled "Women and Class in Early Twentieth Century Halifax."

Please note that due to copyright regulations and its current nature, access to most material in the Film and Sound Department is restricted in some way. Researchers are advised to call ahead for an appointment.

Map Department

During the past year the Provincial Map Collection, Public Archives of Nova Scotia has been able to add several significant collections to the division.

- Aerial photographs of 36 communities and areas in Nova Scotia 1950-1973. The photographs are in black & white and colour and in the 4 x 5 and 8 x 10 formats.

- Plans and drawings of the Acadia Sugar Refinery, Woodside, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. These plans show the Refinery as it looked prior to the fire of 1912 and after the rebuilding. Since this industrial complex has been demolished nearly in total, these plans should prove of great interest in the future. This collection also contained a few plans of the Refinery at Richmond which was leveled by the Halifax Explosion.

K.L. Graham and Associates, 1956-1980. This collection of a contemporary architect has only recently been acquired and has not yet been sorted, catalogued and inventoried.

L.R. Fairn Collection, 1904-1980. This is an addition to a collection we had acquired so that we now have examples of the firm's work from its conception in 1904 until its demise in 1975.

Manuscript Department

Records of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, 1889-1926; letterbooks, surgical and operating room records, financial records, photographs and plans.

Nurses' register and record books of lectures and classes, Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, 1912-1964.

Correspondence of Dr. Will R. Bird, relative to his duties with the Historic Sites Advisory Council, 1947-64.

Acadia Marine Engines, extensive collection of engine plans, photographs and advertising blocks, c.1920-c.1950.

Records of the Halifax Local Council of Women, 1890s-1981.

The medical, family and political papers of A.C. Hawkins, Halifax doctor and city politician, 1880s-1920s.

Photographs Department

Two outstanding collections have been acquired by the photograph division in the past twelve months. The Clara Dennis Collection consists of eleven albums of

photographs by Clara Dennis (1880-1958) taken on her travels through Nova Scotia, as well as Sable Island, New Brunswick and the Gaspé Peninsula, between about 1930 and 1940. A number of these were published in her books recounting her travels, *Down in Nova Scotia* (1934), *More About Nova Scotia* (1937) and *Cape Breton Over* (1942).

The Siffroi Pothier Collection consists of over one hundred glass negatives by Siffroi Pothier of South Belleville, Yarmouth County, N.S. He photographed people, houses and scenes in South Belleville and neighbouring communities in the 1890s, the construction of the Coast Railway near Belleville and the opening of the railway station there in 1896.

Other collections deserving particular mention include the Victoria General Hospital Nurses Alumni Association, consisting of photos of graduating classes in nursing at the Victoria General Hospital for scattered dates between 1898 and 1963; contact prints of about sixty glass negatives by the Kentville photographer A.L. Hardy of scenes in Kings, Annapolis, Hants and Digby Counties in the 1890s, including several of temporary buildings built after the Windsor fire of 1897; a number of photographs including scenes of Halifax copied from originals in the history of the Hill family of Halifax written by Thomas S. Hill for his daughter Constance in 1888; about twenty nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs of people

and scenes in New Glasgow from the papers of the MacGregor family; about twenty snapshots copied from a 1933 National Fish Co. Ltd. album of early trawlers built at Halifax between 1914 and 1918; and the Capt. J.H. Hansen collection of photographs from the 1940s of Western Union ships laying cable, Nova Scotia cargo ships and the H.M.C.S. Nipigon in harbour at Sydney, N.S. during WW II.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public Archives of Prince Edward Island has recently acquired the C.F. Burke Collection. Carl Burke was a founder of Maritime Central Airways and this extensive manuscript and photographic collection dating from 1918 to 1981 includes material pertaining to his early flying career and the early development of the company.

Other items of particular significance that have been added to the archival collection during the past year are as follows: original copies of the Prince Edward Island newspapers, *The Weekly Advertiser and Colonial Times* (1855-1857), and *The People's Journal* (1857-1858); photographic negatives from the *Guardian-Patriot* office (1960s); microfilm copies of Island Telephone Directories (1922-1952); microfilm copies of the records for Trinity United Church, Charlottetown (1836-1980); and an 1834 map of PEI 'divided into Counties and Parishes with the Lots as granted by Government Exhibiting all the New Settlements, Roads, Mills &c. &c..'

On line

By ROSELLA MELANSON

New Brunswick women will soon have access to the most sophisticated videotext technology for information about women's activities and issues in the province. Through a pilot project, On Line - Sur le fil, granted to the New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women by the federal Department of Communications, a Telidon information bank for women is being created -- the first in Canada. Six Telidon terminals in various N.B. cities will soon give access to it for a trial period, until March 31, 1983.

The Advisory Council project will feature information in four categories:

- a general information index to community social resources and services, and women's rights, based on frequently received requests for information.

- a calendar of current events and 'urgent action needed' file. The current events file would include a provincial calendar of events of interest to women and women's groups. The urgent action file will be a list of issues and problems that require the intervention of New Brunswick women immediately to protect their interests.

- a network file: information on who is working on various women's issues, the priorities of major women's groups, etc. This would take the form of a list of "Who's Working On..." various issues such as day care, violence, etc. and would include groups, government departments and resource persons.

- statistics on New Brunswick women and conclusions and facts from research reports of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

The location of the six terminals will be as follows (after November 1, 1982):

- Nepisiguit Public Library, Bathurst
- Edmundston Public Library, Carrefour

L'Assomption, Edmundston

- Women's Center, 135 Henry St., Newcastle

- Legislative Library, Queen St., Fredericton

- ACSW, 386 St. George St., Moncton

- One mobile unit to be loaned to at least three women's groups during the project.

The ACSW was the only women's group to be given a Telidon project and its information bank on women will be the first of its kind. The Department of Communications sponsors the Telidon projects in order to generate data bases appropriate to the needs of certain groups, such as women, consumers, Native Indians and the disabled. It is hoped that the data base developed by the N.B. Advisory Council will be one step in the development of a national data base on women and women's needs.

Telidon was developed in Canada with federal aid. It was adopted in June 1982 as the North American standard for all

videotext communications. The Telidon technology and capacity has been recognized as the best in the world. It is predicted that videotext services will enter our homes in the next few years, probably through cable companies. Shopping, telephone directory, news, community information, educational aids, etc., are some of the ideas for Telidon content. Canadians now have "teletext" through cable service, i.e. text (news and sports and community information) that is continuously repeated, typed or rolled in front of the TV camera. Telidon is very different: it is interactive; you select what you want to appear on the screen. The New Brunswick trial will not feature all the potential capacity of Telidon: in the future, a typing keyboard will allow users to respond to questions, type in requests (such as for a telephone number), etc.

For further information please contact Rosella Melanson at 388-9660.

Notice

The Canadian Federation of University Women is offering two Reading Stimulation Grants of \$850 each for the purchase of children's books for public library use in areas in Canada where the library budget is limited and the need is great. **Conditions:** The staff member in charge of the children's department must be a qualified librarian, or an experienced children's library assistant, working under a qualified librarian; or, the library

must be, or in the process of becoming, a member of a Regional Library System directed by a qualified Regional Librarian.

Application forms will be sent when request is made to: Mrs. Wendy Durrant, R.R. 2, Lennoxville, Que. J1M 2A3. Please indicate whether forms are required in English or in French. The closing date for receipt of completed application forms is March 15, 1983.

Telidon and University Libraries: A brief perspective

By GERRY MEEK

There are a number of ways of measuring the progress of a new technology. According to one recent writer on this subject,

"The first people to make money on a new technology are the short-course organizers. Closely following these are the multi-client study people. Conferences and newsletters pop up next. Once the important issues are defined, the lawyers enter to determine the nature of the rights to the technology. Of course, the lawyers make as much money as all the preceding phases. Finally, the hardware and software producers become involved. Their problem is of course the classical chicken and egg problem. Hardware sales are hampered by a lack of software; software producers are less than enthusiastic in the face of a paucity of hardware..." and so it goes.

It has now been three years since the first public announcement of Telidon in Canada. During this period, the public reaction to the technology has remained generally favourable but has gone through a number of different stages. At the time of its introduction, Telidon was heralded in the press and by its energetic promoters as the solution to just about everything. In the words of one press release, this is a technology "limited only by our own imaginations". Not surprisingly, the initial reaction to such a new and revolutionary technology was a decidedly enthusiastic one. However, as time passed and the present limitations rather than the future possibilities of the technology became more apparent, Telidon entered a new stage. The honeymoon, short and sweet though it was, was declared over and the first reservations about the technology began to appear, focusing initially on its high cost and questioning whether in fact there was a market for it. Despite these reservations, enthusiasm for the technology has remained consistently high and we now seem to have entered yet another stage in which the special features which this technology has to offer have been recognized and in which various practical uses and applications for the technology are being identified and explored in a variety of field trial settings across Canada.

In attempting to discuss the possible applications of this technology in a library setting generally and more particularly in a university library, there are three important considerations to bear in mind: the potential promise of this technology, the limitations of the technology as it presently exists and the availability of other competing technologies. The promise of this technology is a truly exciting one for it offers low cost, instant access on a mass scale to a virtually unlimited supply of information and services, all at the touch of a button. In actual practice, however, the technology is still in a very early stage of its development and has a long way to go before this can be accomplished. Costs, while continuing to fall, remain high and the variety and amount of information which is available through any of the existing videotex systems, while growing, remains very limited. In addition, the tree structure searching method which these systems presently employ tends to fail at a very early point when a videotex database begins to grow in size. Consequently, the promise of the technology is shadowed somewhat by its present limitations. In addition, this technology must be assessed in the light of other competing technologies which are currently or soon to be available such as

the video disc whose possible library applications are only beginning to be discussed and examined.

At the present time, a number of possible applications for Telidon in a university library setting have been suggested. In this connection, the technology presents the means of creating an electronic directory of library services and programs which is accessible in virtually every office and home in the community which the library serves. This is a powerful promotional capability which has never before been available which is only just beginning to be studied by librarians.

This technology also offers to our patrons a new and convenient means of access to our library collections. Using their office or home television sets, patrons in the future will be able to search for library materials and by pressing a button arrange for the delivery of desired materials to the location of their choice without ever actually entering the library building. These new information systems will also allow patrons to establish SDI profiles in selected areas of interest which will be updated as new material is received and the patron notified immediately using the electronic messaging capability of the system.

While improving access to library materials for all types of users, this new technology will open new library doors for our handicapped patrons. Physical disability will no longer prohibit effective library use, as the handicapped patron will be able to select and order library materials from the comfort and convenience of their home or office using where required special voice activated-voice responsive terminals or terminals equipped with special large print type. For those handicapped patrons desiring physical access to the library building, the graphic capability of Telidon will be utilized to indicate the nearest parking location, special access routes for the patron to follow and the location of special facilities such as washrooms within the library.

In university libraries, this graphic capability of Telidon will also be extensively utilized for the purposes of library orientation and instruction in library use and would seem to present an ideal medium for more effectively displaying the contents of the growing number of non-bibliographic databases. (On a broader level, the standardization which this new technology imposes and its strong networking potential should facilitate access to a wider range of information and encourage the trend toward greater resource sharing. The messaging features which the technology offers will also be used to streamline the ordering process for libraries and publishers alike and to make sure that the best use is made of the library acquisition budget. In addition, university libraries will increasingly become involved as information providers and mount their own local databases for inclusion on these new information systems. It is also interesting to note that the first university courses employing Telidon and an educational programming language known as NATAL are being planned which may require new types of library support.

The technology itself will also lead to a demand for new and different types of library services. In the future, libraries will continue to acquire books, periodicals and so on, but will also begin to acquire collections of software and electronic publications for dial-up use by their patrons. In addition, libraries will find themselves very actively involved in the education of their patrons in the most effective use of these new interactive information systems. Finally, libraries will become actively involved in the

creation of more effective directories to better access the contents of these new information systems and more effectively meet the needs of the particular group which the library serves.

This foregoing list is not intended to be a complete or exhaustive one. What it is intended to do is to suggest some of the possibilities which this technology raises. To a large extent whether or not this will come about depends on how costs continue to fall in relation to other methods of obtaining the same information. It also depends on the replacement of the tree structure searching method which existing videotex systems presently employ with a more sophisticated method of interaction employing subject specific access controls or boolean operators.

To better and more fully assess possible library applications for Telidon, libraries generally need the following kinds of things from the Department of Communications:

1) Greater contact to allow librarians to keep as up-to-date as possible on the latest developments in this rapidly changing field. There are a variety of ways in which this might be accomplished. Perhaps the initial step should be the appointment of a library liaison officer within the Department of Communications Telidon project staff.

2) Participation wherever possible in the various field trials which are planned or underway in a number of different settings across Canada. In this connection, the Department of Communications has the necessary leverage and clout to ensure that libraries and other community information agencies are included in these trials.

3) Direct involvement and representation in the work of the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee and its various sub-groups which advises the Deputy Minister on all aspects of videotex development in Canada. In this regard, librarians by virtue of their rich experience, special skills and expertise have a unique contribution to make to the development of videotex information systems in Canada which, while recognized, has not as yet been fully explored or utilized by the Department of Communications.

4) Financial support in the form of project grants is also needed to allow libraries to mount their own videotex projects or as an alternative to subsidize the cost of creating pages containing library information for inclusion in other trial projects.

5) More terminals are needed in libraries to familiarize our staffs and the public which we serve with this new technology. In this connection, perhaps the most effective way of promoting the use of this technology is by placing a Telidon terminal in every library in Canada.

6) Finally, the technology itself raises a number of questions about important

social issues such as freedom of access to information and the type of society which we are rapidly moving toward about which libraries and librarians are deeply concerned and which cry out for more detailed public discussion.

It is also important for librarians to consider what this new technology has the potential of doing to us as well as for us. The continued growth and development of Telidonic information systems will destroy many jobs as they now exist and alter the nature of many others in the process of creating new occupations with different skill requirements. In the past, librarians have traditionally functioned as an intermediary between patron and information need. This new technology has the potential of altering or eliminating this intermediary role. In addition, commercial information providers intent on exploiting this new technology for their own uses are aggressively and rapidly moving to take over many of the services which have in the past been provided by libraries and librarians. In short, the potential for professional dislocation in the library field as a result of the introduction of this new technology is great and how we react to this challenge in the next few years will largely determine whether there will be more or fewer of us in the future.

As our patrons and the society which we serve begin to accelerate into the future, so must libraries. At this moment, there is a generation of children growing up who are entirely comfortable with the computer, who learn with it, play with it, are entertained by it and who will work with it as an integral part of their daily adult life. To meet the demands of this new society which we are rapidly moving towards, we must develop a forward looking approach in our thinking and our planning. We must identify opportunities to exploit this new technology rather than adopt a simply passive, reactive attitude toward it. The alternative is increasing irrelevance and irrelevant institutions run the risk of disappearing. The opportunity and the challenge for libraries and librarians to make something of this new technology are there. The question is do we have the necessary vision to seize them.

The Natural History of the Book

The program on CBC Stereo "Ideas" will be repeating the three-part series on "The Natural History of the Book". This series will be aired on Dec. 2, 9 and 16 at 8:05 p.m. For those who have not heard this excellent series, it is well worth the effort. Included is the production of the book from medieval times to the present; the history of collecting books; and books: matter and mind.

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The Newfoundland Freedom of Information Act

By PATRICIA RAHAL

An Act Respecting Freedom of Information, cited as the Freedom of Information Act was passed by the third session of the 38th General Assembly, Province of Newfoundland on June 15, 1981, given Royal Assent June 16, 1981 and came into force January 1, 1982.

The third such act to become law in the Atlantic Provinces, the Newfoundland act follows the Nova Scotia Freedom of Information Act and the New Brunswick Right to Information Act which have been discussed earlier in the *APLA Bulletin*. (1) It was the most recent act in Canada until the passage by the House of Commons of the Access of Information Act (2) on June 28, 1982. This Act was given Royal Assent July 7, 1982 and is expected to be proclaimed within six months.

The passage of these four acts within the last five years would seem to indicate that concern with access to government information has developed only recently in Canada. Even superficial research quickly reveals that it is likely a tribute to the evolutionary nature of Canadian government and that considerable debate has ensued over this issue in the course of the last ten years. The crux of the discussion from an administrative view would appear to be the values of fairness, accuracy, accountability, administrative efficiency and acceptability (3) all of which are basic to our democratic system. The central feature, accountability, is pivotal to our Cabinet System as indicated by the following statement from the Canadian government green paper on access to government documents:

"The practice of our Cabinet government requires that the public service (politically neutral and publicly anonymous) be answerable to Ministers, that the Ministers be responsible to Parliament, and that each member of Parliament be answerable to his constituents." (4) The complexity of our society and government impose significant limitations on this system and the existence of independent agencies at least partially free from ministerial control has emphasized the need for another mechanism.

With respect to the information itself, the values most directly affected are: personal privacy, public safety, the competitive nature of our economy and the prevention of private harms. (5)

On the national scene a further impetus has been provided by a recognition of the problems of identifying relevant information and regulations of federal agencies and by an awareness of the inadequacies of the Statutory Instruments Act. (6)

All of these have found a means of expression in the various Freedom of Information Acts. While there is considerable similarity in the substance of the three acts passed by the three provincial legislatures, there are many differences in detail.

Two illustrative examples will suffice. Right to Information: the New Brunswick Act provides a broad interpretation. "Subject to this Act, every person is entitled to request and receive information relating to the public business of the Province." (7) The Nova Scotia Act, somewhat narrower in scope, provides that "Every person shall be permitted access to information respecting (a) organization of a department; (b) administrative staff manuals and instructions to staff that affect a member of the public; (c) rules of procedure; (d) descriptions of forms available or places at which forms may be obtained; (e) statements of general policy or interpretations of general applicability formulated and adopted by a department; (f) final decisions of administrative tribunals; (g) personal information

contained in files pertaining to the person making the request; (h) the annual report and regulations of a department; and (i) each amendment, revision or repeal of the foregoing." (8)

The wording of the Newfoundland Act parallels more closely the Federal Access to Information Act in the limitations it imposes on those eligible to seek information under the Act, "Every person who is (a) a Canadian Citizen, domiciled in the province, (b) a permanent resident of Canada within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1976 (Canada), or (c) a corporation incorporated by or under a law of Canada or of a province, and who is carrying on business in the province has a right to and shall, on request, be permitted access to information under the control of a department." (9) The Canada Access to Information Act provides that "(1) Subject to this Act, but notwithstanding any other Act of Parliament, every person who is (a) a Canadian citizen, (b) a permanent resident within the meaning of the Immigration Act, 1976, or (c) a corporation incorporated by or under a law of Canada or a province has a right to and shall, on request, be given access to any record under the control of a government institution. (2) For the purposes of this Act, any record requested under this Act that does not exist but can, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by regulation, be produced from a machine readable record under the control of a government institution using computer hardware and software and technical expertise normally used by the government institution shall be deemed to be record under the control of the government institution." (10)

Right of appeal if request for information is denied: The New Brunswick Act provides that "the applicant may in the prescribed form and manner either (a) refer the matter to a judge of the Supreme Court or (b) refer the matter to the Ombudsman." (11) In Nova Scotia "where a request for information has been denied by the Deputy Head and an appeal of that denial made to the Minister and the Minister has upheld that denial, the person to whom the information is denied may appeal to the House of Assembly." (12)

Parallel to the New Brunswick Act, the Newfoundland Act provides that "where a person requesting information is not satisfied with the decision of the head under Section 7 or where a head fails to reply to a request within the required time, the person requesting may in the prescribed form and manner refer the matter to the Ombudsman." (13) Further, the Newfoundland Act provides that "a person, including a third party, may within thirty days of receiving the decision of the head under Section 13 appeal that decision to the Trial Division." (14) The Access to Information Act provides for review by the Federal Court: "Any person who has been refused access to a record requested under this Act or a part thereof may, if a complaint has been made to the Information Commissioner in respect of the refusal, apply to the Court for a review of the matter within forty-five days after the time the results of an investigation of the complaint by the Information Commissioner are reported to the complainant under subsection 38 (2) or within such further time as the Court may, either before or after the expiry of those forty-five days, fix or allow." (15)

The parallels between the Newfoundland Freedom of Information Act and the Canada Access to Information Act are attributable to the development by the Canadian Bar Association's Special Committee on Freedom of Information of a "Model Bill", the submission of a Brief on the Right of Access of the Public to Information Concerning the Public Business of the Province of Newfoundland

by the Canadian Bar Association, Newfoundland Branch (16) and the lengthy period during which the Access to Information Act was before the House of Commons. It would be misleading, however, to push these parallels too far as there are many differences as well. The Access to Information Act is considerably more detailed than the Freedom of Information Act, a reflection in part of the constitutional division of powers. As well, a significant portion of the Federal Act is enabling legislation creating the office of an Information Officer, a function carried out by the Ombudsman in Newfoundland. The Access to Information Act was introduced as an omnibus bill entitled An Act to Enact the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act to amend the Federal Court Act and the Canada Evidence Act and to amend certain other Acts in consequence thereof; and is therefore much broader in scope than the Freedom of Information Act; however, Newfoundland enacted The Privacy Act (17), the first such act in the Atlantic Provinces, at the same time. Both Acts have appended a schedule of government institutions covered by the Act, with provision for inclusion of other bodies in the future if such are created.

Passage of the Access to Information Act was delayed by representation from some of the provinces which felt that the Bill did not adequately protect provincial law enforcement and which opposed the provisions for judicial review of exemptions. A counter balancing lobby in favor of the Bill was carried out by CLA, the Canadian Bar Association and ACCESS, an umbrella lobby group advocating freedom of information. (18) This provided a spur to the final passage of the Bill.

Neither Act has been free from criticism with the privacy provision of the Access to Information Act subject to close scrutiny (19) and the Freedom of Information Act regarded by the Newfoundland Branch of the CBA as being flawed by the absence of the provision of one minister with overall responsibility for the act and by the absence of penalties for offences or violations of the act. (20) The Freedom of Information Regulations (21) and Freedom of Information Act Schedule (22) have been published but to date relatively little use of the Act has been made. (23)

An assessment of the operation of the Access to Information Act will not be possible for a minimum of one to two years.

FOOTNOTES


1. Hilborn, Susan. "Access to government information in New Brunswick". *APLA Bulletin* 44 (July, 1980):1,8.
2. *Ottawa Letter*. 15, no. 80 (July 12, 1982): 638.
3. Franson, Robert T. *Access to Information; Independent Administrative Agencies* (Ottawa: Law Reform Commission of Canada, 1979) :5-8.
4. Canada. Dept. of Secretary of State. *Legislation on Public Access to Government Documents - La legislation sur l'accès aux documents du gouvernement*. (Ottawa, 1977): 4. Quoted in Franson, Robert T. *Op. Cit.*, p. 6.
5. Franson, Robert T. *Op. Cit.*, pp. 9-10.
6. S.C. 1970-71-72, c.38.
7. S.N.B., 1978, c.R 10-3, Sect. 2.

Cont'd on page 33

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Overlooked-Underrated

As I indicated earlier this all began nearly a year ago. It is not a novel idea; however from my limited searching it is probably the first time something like this has been attempted in Atlantic Canada. I hope that some of the titles will entice you to the extent that you will want to read them. And when the University Press of Atlantic Canada is finally established, some thought should be given to reprinting some of the recommended titles.

My thanks to all who contributed. (Ed.)

Copeland, Ann. *At Peace*. Ottawa: Oberon, 1978.

-*The Back Room*. Ottawa: Oberon, 1979.

A number of this Sackville writer's stories have been published in the United States (she is an American by birth) but her work has not been widely received in Canada. As result, she is not well known here.

At Peace deals with the intriguing configuration of emotional intensity and lunimosity that makes up a life in a convent, a world Ann Copeland knew at first hand for many years. *The Back Room* moves (mainly) outside convent walls and offers penetrating insights through the facades people build for themselves to keep the world at bay. This writer also has a fine sense of the physical surfaces of life, so we can see and almost feel the world in which her characters move. Altogether satisfying reading.

Smith, Ray. *Cape Breton is the Thought Control Centre of Canada*. Toronto: House of Anansi, 1969.

-*Lord Nelson Tavern*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1974.

Smith's early collection of stories will appeal to readers whose sense of the absurd is well loved. Everything in the world we call normal is reprocessed here to give us new ways of seeing reality. Not easy reading but challenging and at time highly amusing. Smith has also produced a genuine classic, the superb fantasy novel entitled, *Lord Nelson Tavern*. In this work nine characters move through time and space, from Nova Scotia to larger worlds outside, in seven interlocking sequences. Some of the connections between them are obvious, some are left to the reader to make. The ties that bind people together and the tensions that drive them apart are perceptively and inventively explored in this compelling work and in the end we long for more. And this is a rare enough reaction to what usually passes for good fiction these days. Again, highly recommended.

Contributed by Stan Atherton, Professor of English, St. Thomas University.

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Brewster, Elizabeth. *It's Easy To Fall on the Ice*. Ottawa: Oberon, 1977.

Short fiction by a New Brunswick-born poet, novelist and short story writer who has yet to achieve the reputation that she deserves.

Fraser, Raymond. *The Black Horse Tavern*. Montreal: Ingluvin, 1972.

This New Brunswick-born writer has been consistently underrated. Unfortunately, this book like many of the author's works was published by a very small press and is not readily available.

Oliver, Michael Brian. *To a Sister Loneliness*. Fredericton: Fiddlehead Books, 1979.

This fine young poet who also writes short stories and is at work on a novel is in danger of being lost in the crowd

of young, relatively unknown writers, and he does not deserve to be.

Thompson, John. *At the Edge of the Chopping there are no Secrets*. Toronto: House of Anansi, 1973.

This is the first and most accessible of the two collections of poetry left as the literary legacy of the late John Thompson, who lived near Sackville, and who had great promise as one of the finest poets that this country has produced.

Contributed by Alden Nowlan, noted New Brunswick poet and writer.

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Cabot, William Brooks. *In Northern Labrador*. Boston: Gorham Press, 1912.

Cabot, of the renowned Boston family of that name, was an indefatigable northern traveller. This book recounts his trips of 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1910 to the coast and to the unmapped interior of Labrador. As well as fascinating insights concerning exploration, wildlife, ships and boats, geology and the Nauskapi Indians, one finds in these pages memorable writings on the details of travel and survival on the Labrador barrens.

Merrick, Elliott. *True North*. New York: Scribner's, 1943.

Merrick and his wife, Kay, lived in Labrador in the early '30's: the book is based on his diaries. Merrick sought to emulate the lives of the trapping families of North West River and vicinity and this is the story of his summer and winter trips to their hunting grounds for inland along the Grand River. The hardships of upriver canoe travel and of winter tripping on snowshoes have rarely been described as evocatively and as fully as they are here. His wife shared the winter ordeals. The Labrador inhabitants are bought to life superbly. A classic.

Note: One interested in wilderness travel in Labrador in this century should also read the three books comprising the Hubbard-Wallace saga: *Pure of the Labrador Wild* (1905) and *The Long Labrador Trail* (1907) by Dillon Wallace and *A Woman's Way Through Unknown Labrador* (1908) by Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard.

Sweester, M.F. *Sweester's Maritime Provinces*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1890.

The most delightful guide book ever published on these provinces: opinionated, eccentric, a mine of compelling details, facts and speculations. Read it also for the contrasts evoked between then and now. Depicts a world we have lost.

Contributed by Robert Cockburn, Professor of English, University of New Brunswick.

++++

Fraser, Dawn. *Echoes From Labor's War: Industrial Cape Breton in the 1920's*. Introduction by David Frank and Donald Macgillivray. Toronto: New Hogtown Press, 1976.

This volume combines the exciting, passionate, narrative verse of Dawn Fraser, an observer of the epic labour struggles of 1920s Cape Breton, with a stimulating introduction by two of the region's finest young labour and working-class historians.

Leyton, Elliott. *Dying Hard: The Ravages of Industrial Carnage*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1975.

Despite publication by *The Canadian Publisher*, this book never received the public attention it deserved. Based on interviews with fluorspar miners in St. Lawrence and Dawn, Newfoundland, this book allows them to tell their terrifying story of industrial genocide.

Wallace, Joe. *Poems*. Toronto: Progress Books, 1981.

This recently published, but largely unnoticed volume of poems, is a collection of the region's most famous Communist poet. A useful, albeit unexciting introduction provides background on Wallace who died in 1975.

Alexander, David. *The Decay of Trade*. St. John's: Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977.

This monograph by the late David Alexander is perhaps rather narrow in its focus to gain a large audience. Yet Alexander's work, regrettably ended prematurely by his death from cancer, deserves to be better known. His collected essays will be published by the University of Toronto Press in the near future but for now this volume stands as an introduction to his passionate commitment to understanding the historical causes of regional underdevelopment.

Contributed by G.S. Kealey, Professor of History, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Université de Moncton. Centre d'études acadiennes. *Inventaire général des sources documentaires sur les Acadiens*, tome 1. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1975.

Les archives concernant l'Acadie et les Acadiens de 1604 à 1763 se trouvent en abondance en France et en Angleterre. Mais, en 1755 les Acadiens furent dispersés dans les colonies américaines, en Angleterre et en France. Leurs pérégrinations subséquentes les conduisirent aux Antilles, en Louisiane, au Québec et ailleurs. Et les archives qui traitent des Acadiens sont éparpillés dans de nombreux pays, états ou provinces, même en Espagne, car c'est le gouvernement espagnol qui transporta les Acadiens de France en Louisiane en 1785.

Le Centre d'études acadiennes de l'Université de Moncton a voulu faire un inventaire de toutes ces archives de partout, avec une description sommaire de leur contenu. Ce livre de 527 pages est malheureusement trop peu connu faute de publicité. Il a pourtant une valeur exceptionnelle et constitue un instrument indispensable pour tous ceux qui veulent faire de la recherche sur l'histoire des Acadiens, de l'Acadie et des provinces Maritimes.

Contributé à Père Anselme Chiasson, ancien directeur du Centre d'études acadiennes.

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Forbes, Ernest R. *The Maritime Rights Movement, 1919-1927: A Study in Canadian Regionalism*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1979.

When this book came out three years ago, I was asked to write a review for a national publication. I completed the review, but it never appeared. And yet this is probably the most important book written in recent years about the history of the Maritimes. The author challenges the conventional wisdom that the region was a conservative, backward-looking place where little of interest took place after Confederation. He offers a timely look at

regional protest in the Maritimes in the troubled 1920s, though it is probably too much to claim, as the author does, that those years witnessed "The Birth of a Region". This is a clearly-written scholarly study, and a basic starting point for understanding the modern history of the Maritimes.

Doucet, Clive. *Disneyland, Please*. Toronto: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1978.

No wonder this novel was ignored. The cover says it's about a "French-Canadian superjock" in the world of California football. Actually, it's about an Acadian hockey player from Cape Breton Island. It can be read as a novel about growing up, or as a novel about hockey or football; to me it is the story of what happened when Walt Disney and the American Dream invaded Cape Breton Island in the 1950s and 1960s. Like Clive Doucet's later book, *My Grandfather's Cape Breton*, this novel has a powerful sense of time and place, but touches universal themes. I found this one remaindered at Coles for \$2.99.

MacLean, Elinor. *Between the Lines: How to detect Bias and Propaganda in the News and Everyday Life*. Halifax: Deveric, 1981.

It's unlikely this book will be reviewed in your daily newspaper: it warns us to be on guard against the hidden messages presented in the mass media. We are too often misled and misinformed by our press and television news reports, and this book trains us to be on the alert. The book presents a series of lively exercises and case studies; with suggestions for discussion and background reading, this makes a fine teachers' source book for social studies classes. Several sections on Atlantic Canada are included, but the book is commendably internationalist, and should help students learn how to distinguish sense and nonsense in the global village.

Contributed by David Frank, Professor of History at the University of New Brunswick and Editor of *Acadiensis*.

++++

Carman, Bliss. *The Poetry of Life*. Boston: L.C. Page, 1905.

A collection of Carman's critical commentaries on literature, these essays demonstrate the region of this Atlantic Canadian's attitudes of poetry. The book, like over thirty other of Carman's volumes, is out of print.

Logan, J.D. and Donald G. French. *Highways of Canadian Literature*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1924.

A useful survey of Canadian literature which, because written by a Maritimer, is attentive to the literature of the region, its cultural roots and its tensions. This book, like others of the same critical focus, is currently out of print.

Roberts, Charles G.D. *By the Marshes of Minas*. Boston: Silver, Burdett, 1900.

I draw attention to this book of fiction by a native of New Brunswick as a way of observing that his approximately sixty volumes of poetry, short stories and novels are for the most part out of print.

Contributed by Terry Whalen, editor of *Atlantic Provinces Book Review* and Professor of English at St. Mary's.

Atlantic Canada publications

Carroll, Peter Owen. *Life and Adventures of Peter Owen Carroll*. Pictou, N.S.: Privately Printed, 1923.

The subject of this brief but entertaining autobiography was born in Pictou in 1860 and following a short career at sea joined the Pictou police force as chief in 1884. In later years he became a private detective with a brief sojourn in the Klondike in 1898. Despite its brevity the book contains first hand stories of crimes committed in the Maritime provinces during the 19th and early 20th centuries, accounts of strikes in Nova Scotia mines, as well as facts relating to Pictou history. One of the most visibly described events is the poltergeist mystery of Coledonia Mills in January 1922. Because it was privately printed in a limp cover limited edition, very few copies exist today.

Eaton, Arthur Wentworth and Craven Langstroth Betts. *Tales of a Garrison Town*. New York: D.D. Merrill, 1892.

A collection of entertaining stories relating to army life in Halifax at the latter part of the 19th century, with emphasis on the social aspects. The authors, one a native of Nova Scotia, the other of New Brunswick, were both living in New York at the time engaged in literary activities.

Hill, Rev. Allan Massie. *Some Chapters in the History of Digby County and Its Earliest Settlers*. Halifax: McAlpine Publishing Co., 1901.

The author was a Presbyterian minister in Digby at the turn of the century who became greatly interested in the local history and legends of the county. His work does not pretend to be an exhaustive study but instead gives valuable genealogical information relating to the early settlers, as well as some interesting stories of their life day to day. Very few copies exist today.

Contributed by Shirley B. Elliott, former Legislative Librarian for Nova Scotia.

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Bartlett, William. *The Frontier Missionary*. Boston: Ide and Dutton, 1853.

The above contains sections of Jacob Bailey's journal describing his experiences during the American Revolution and his journey as a Loyalist exile going from Pownalborough, Maine to Halifax. Although incomplete, this is one of the liveliest of individual accounts of a Loyalist's experiences in the American Revolution which have been written in the genre. Bailey eventually became Anglican rector of St. Luke's in Annapolis Royal and continued to write poetry and prose after moving to Nova Scotia in 1779. It would be nice if the surviving sections of the journal could be reprinted with an introduction.

Howe, Joseph, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, Laurence O'Connor Doyle, Dr. William Grigor et al.

"The Club Papers" were published in *The Nova Scotian* from 1828 to 1831. The sketches were lively, satirical pieces which attracted everything from contemporary Nova Scotian politics to current follies and foibles. The satire was double-edged, with the fictitious members of "The Club" sometimes doubling as targets.

"The Club Papers" are currently being edited by Professors Gwendolyn Davies and Carrie MacMillan of the Mount Allison University English Department. It is hoped that these papers will be available in 1983.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. *The Old Judge*. London: Colburn, 1849.

Haliburton does not usually fall into the category of 'underrated writer' because *The Clockmaker* still enjoys a vogue and it keeps Haliburton's reputation alive. However, *The Old Judge* is in many respects a very underrated work, for it is seldom on courses and it lives in the shadow of 'Sam Slick'. This is a shame because it has a humanity and diversity about it that is lacking in 'Sam Slick' and it also contains some of the most biting satire on social pretension written by Haliburton. The book has been reprinted by Tecumseh of Ottawa with a critical introduction by Malcolm Parks. However, we still have no accessible version of the *Attache* series or of *The Letterbag of the Great Western*.

Perley, Moses. "Sporting Sketches from New Brunswick" *The London Sporting Review*.

- issues of the late 1830s and early 1840s.
- currently being reprinted by the Bell Library Reprint Series, Mount Allison University with an introduction by Gwendolyn Davies.

In 1852, Moses Perley was described by a London editor as the foremost writer of sporting sketches in his day. Saint John residents had an opportunity to read his fictionalized accounts of hunting and fishing in *The Amaranth* in the 1840s but his work remains a good illustration of its genre even today.

Norwood, Robert. Issa. New York: Scribner, 1931.

This is a joyous spirited poem containing evocative descriptions of Norwood's boyhood on St. Margaret's Bay. It is a poem celebrating life and seems free of the spiritual guilt and fear which characterized much Maritime religious poetry.

Day, Frank Parker. *Autobiography of a Fisherman*. Garden City: Doubleday, 1927; Reprinted, New York: Minton Balch, 1932.

Day's *Rockbound* is available in paperback but *John Paul's Rock* and *Autobiography of a Fisherman* are not. *John Paul's Rock* is an imperfect novel but it is an important one in the way it employs Micmac folklore as a literacy device to reveal the stages by which John Paul returns to perfect harmony with the wilderness. *Autobiography of a Fisherman* is a gentle memoir which celebrates growing up in the Maritimes close to streams, rivers and the family circle. It is a book which would bring much satisfaction and pleasant contemplation to readers were it to be reprinted.

Bruce, Charles. *The Mulgrave Read*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1951.

Bruce won the Governor-General's award for poetry for this book but unfortunately it is now out of print. With his often underrated novels, *The Township of Time* and *The Channel Shore*, it captures that elusive sense of what our Maritime cultural heritage really is. Bruce's work can be read harmoniously with fiction of a more recent Nova Scotian writer, Alistair MacLeod, whose *Lost Salt Gift of Blood* is now fortunately in an N.C.L. paperback.

Leslie, Kenneth By *Stubborn Stars and Other Poems*. Toronto: Ryerson, 1938.

When Kenneth Leslie died in 1974, his death was noted in the *Paris Herald Tribune*. However, few people now read his work, partly because it is out of print. Leslie was an uneven poet, but the sonnets of *By Stubborn Stars* (which won the Governor General's award in 1938) and poems like "Cobweb College" still deserve attention. His work should be reprinted.

Contributed by Gwendolyn Davies, Professor of English, Mount Allison University.

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Slocum, Joshua. *Sailing Alone Around the World*. New York: Century, 1900.

Slocum is fairly well known in the United States but has not received the attention he deserves in Canada. He was the first man to sail alone around the world and the story of his adventures is considered a classic in the literature of the sea. Slocum was born and raised in Nova Scotia but in the absence of serious recognition of him in the Maritimes, Americans have been happy to claim him as an authentic American hero.

Bruce, Charles. *The Channel Shore*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1898.

Underrated rather than overlooked, *The Channel Shore* is extremely faithful to life in a rural community and does for eastern Nova Scotia what Buckler's *The Mountain and the Valley* does for the western end of the province.

Gillis, James D. *The Cape Breton Giant*. Montreal, 1898.

Gillis was a genuine 'character' and his brief biography of Angus MacAskill is interesting more for its naivety and unintentional humour than for its literacy or documentary qualities.

Contributed by Robert L. Campbell, Professor of English, University of Prince Edward Island.

++++

Harper, J. Russell. *Historical Directory of New Brunswick Newspapers and Periodicals*. Fredericton: University of New Brunswick, c1961.

While now a bit dated, nothing to replace this work has come along and it continues to be an invaluable reference tool.

Raymond, W.O. *The River St. John, its Physical Features, Legends and History from 1604 to 1784*. Sackville, N.B.: Tribune Press, 1943. - originally published by J.A. Bowes, Saint John in 1910.

Despite the 1943 edition, this is essentially Raymond's work of 1910. It should be reissued but as a new revised edition.

Ganong, W.F. *A Monograph of the Origins of Settlements in the Province of New Brunswick*. Ottawa, 1904.

- reprinted from *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, section 2, 1904. Much could be said about the majority of Ganong's works in print. Almost all have stood well the test of time and continue to provide, for scholar and reader, a valuable source of information. Also a special consideration could be given to Ganong's published works on regions within northeastern New Brunswick. They still have true validity and have not been surpassed. All of them should be carefully edited and updated and a special effort made to provide all such works in the French language.

Hannay, James. *Saint John and Its Business: A History of St. John and Statement in General Terms of its Various Kinds of Business...* Saint John: H. Chubb & Co., 1875.

Copies of this work are rare and it probably had a modest printing at the time of publishing. Yet it contains information on Saint John and its past not to be found elsewhere. Again, however, a good editing, with suitable updating, is indicated.

Stephenson, Isaac. *Recollections of a Long Life, 1829-1915*. Chicago: Privately Printed, 1915.

And finally it is recommended that thought be given to finding the means of printing edited versions of various newspaper series on local history in New Brunswick papers. For example, *Vroom* on Charlotte County, Raymond on Carleton County, Ward on Saint John.

Contributed by Dr. George MacBeath, deputy head of Historical Resources Administration, Fredericton.

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Cody, H.A. *The King's Arrow*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1922.

Although H.A. Cody has been dead since 1948 and most of his novels out of print since the 1950s, there is still a relevant theme and substance to some of what he wrote. Even though his style was suited to the adventure romance of the early twentieth century, his narrative approach and his historical content are worthy of continued examination. *The King's Arrow* is of particular interest since it traces an important period of Loyalist and British relations in New Brunswick. In this time of many reprints it is imperative that this work should find a publisher.

Raddall, Thomas H. *At the Tide's Turn*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1959.

Thomas H. Raddall is an Atlantic Canadian writer whose work has been too long rejected or overlooked right here in the region. In his autobiography, *In My Time*, Raddall tells of his rejection by Canadian publishers when he first started writing in the 1930s. Although he has been accepted as a foremost narrator of Atlantic life and western life, his stories have never been given the exposure or attention they deserve. They should be studied in schools as well as be accessible to the reading public. 'Blind MacNair', for example, is a fine exposition on the folk song and chanteys and how they were sung. This story also explores numerous aspects of early Atlantic history.

Trueman, Stuart. *You're Only As Old As You Act*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1968.

Saint John's Stuart Trueman is one of Canada's widely appreciated speakers and writers of humour but what is considered his best piece of writing, Leacock award winning, *You're Only As Old As You Act*, is long out of print and sadly neglected. It is even difficult to obtain it in a public library. A title like this continues to enjoy an annual sale, not big mind you, but a steady return. It should never be allowed to go out of print.

*Cont'd on
next page*

Overlooked-Underrated Atlantic Canada publications

Colloquim on Atlantic Provinces Literature, University of New Brunswick, 1976. *Atlantic Provinces Literature Colloquium Papers - Communications du colloque sur la littérature des provinces atlantiques*. Saint John: Atlantic Canada Institute, 1977. (Marco Polo papers; 1)

There are eleven major essays including four on Acadian literature in Marco Polo papers, No. 1. The content is provocative, analytical and informative. To the knowledge of this writer, however, this publication has received little or no attention, especially from libraries and educators. In time, it will be seen as a valuable research tool for researchers and students of Atlantic literature. There are essays on Carman, Roberts, Buckler, Antoinine Maillet and others. Contributed by Michael Nowlan, author and book-reviewer.

++++

MacDonald, Wilmot. *Eight Folktales From Miramichi as Told by Wilmot MacDonald*. Edited by Helen Creighton and Edward D. Ives. Orono: University of Maine, 1962. (Northeast Folklore; 4)

Two outstanding folklore scholars collaborated on this collection of narratives from a perennial star of New Brunswick's Miramichi Folk Song Festival. In the old days tales like these were told on Saturday nights in lumber camps. MacDonald's stories have analogs in many parts of the world and histories reaching back for centuries. Most people know such tales through literary adaptations or the famous collection of the Brothers Grimm. In this book they are presented in the authentic oral style by a master narrator.

Shaw, Walter. *Tell Me the Tales* (Charlottetown: Square Deal Publications, 1975)

This collection of the reminiscences of a former Premier of P.E.I. is packed with descriptions of Island folklore and folklife, based on personal experience. A few years ago I used it as a textbook for an introductory folklore course at U.P.E.I. It worked well and was liked by the students. One comes away from this book with a good understanding of the typical features of daily life in rural P.E.I. in the early years of this century; it is entertaining and instructive.

Contributed by Neil V. Rosenberg, Professor of Folklore, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

++++

DeMille, James. *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1888.

This is a remarkable fantasy novel, which, although available in a New Canadian Library paperback since 1969 and to appear in a year or two in a definitive scholarly edition, is known by few readers who have not encountered it in a university course. It is a minor classic - original, imaginative, exciting - which combines romantic adventure and ironic satire in a most unusual setting.

Day, Frank Parker. *Rockbound*. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1928; Reprinted, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973.

This novel is available in an excellent reprint but its circulation has not been wide. It is an interesting combination of romance and realism: the structure owes much to the regional romance but the setting and the characteristics

are in the realistic mode. Some of the actual inhabitants of Day's setting (Ironbound Island and the Tancook Islands, Nova Scotia) were so indignant over his candid picture of their eccentricities and moral failings that, when the novel first appeared, they denounced him soundly to the editor of a local weekly newspaper.

Day, Frank Parker. *John Paul's Rock*. New York: Minton Balch, 1932.

This novel by Day is truly "underrated and overlooked". I have seldom encountered Nova Scotians who have read it. Yet it is not far below *Rockbound* in quality. It is the story of a Micmac Indian, John Paul, who lives alone in the forest of central Nova Scotia, reflecting upon the mythology and the morals of his race and comparing them with the religion and morality of the white man. Perhaps the book is almost forgotten because the original edition is very hard to find and has never been reprinted.

Fisher, Peter. *The Lay of the Wilderness: A Poem in Five Cantos*. Saint John: Chubb, 1833.

Although this early New Brunswick poem, unlike the three works already listed, has little literary distinction, it is important historically as the New Brunswick counterpart of Howe's *Acadia* and Goldsmith's *Rising Village*. It is only available in archives or university collections and is known only by specialists in early Canadian literature and history. A reprint or modern edition is much to be desired.

Contributed by M.G. Parks, Professor English, Dalhousie University.

Sacouman, R. James. "The 'Peripheral' Maritimes and Canada-wide Marxist Political Economy." *Studies in Political Economy* no. 6 (Autumn, 1981): 135-150.

This useful article reviews the literature pertaining to the political economy of the Atlantic provinces and argues the need to apply Marxist analysis to the study of regional development.

Sider, Gerald M. "The Ties that Bind: Culture and Agriculture, Property and Propriety in the Newfoundland Village Fishery." *Social History* 5 (Jan., 1980): 3-39.

This is an excellent analysis undertaken from a Marxist perspective and drawing upon the insights of Antonio Gramsci in order to examine the extent to which class conflict resides within the domain of culture. The result is a persuasive treatment of the nature of Newfoundland outport culture and the enduring hegemony of the capitalist ruling class.

Whitaker, Reginald. *The Government Party: Organizing and Financing The Liberal Party of Canada, 1930-58*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1977.

Specifically chapter 10. This study of the political system in Atlantic Canada provides a useful summary of the argument that Maritime political culture is lacking in innovation. Although the assumption that Maritime political life is innately conservative has been criticized recently, the position is clearly articulated in this chapter.

Contributed by Colin Howell, Professor of History, St. Mary's University.

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Forest, Leonard. *Comme en Florence*. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979.

In spite of the fact that this charming and unforgettable poetic masterpiece received a great deal of praise from

literary critics in Quebec and New Brunswick, it did not sell very well because it was overlooked by many people. Its presentation is of high quality. This work places the author squarely in the forefront of contemporary Acadian authors and should be in every library serving a French community.

LeBlanc, Emery. *Les entretiens du village*. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979.

Twenty short stories which narrate the lives of some Acadians after the deportation and revive the past in an original manner. Easy to read, well received, unique in its presentation, this book will be enjoyed thoroughly by Acadian people served by libraries.

Universite de Moncton. Centre d'etudes acadiennes. *Inventaire general des sources documentaires sur les Acadiens, tome 1*. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1975.

This monumental work is an inventory as exhaustive as possible of all historical sources of documentation available in the world on Acadians. This first volume is a descriptive list of the documents kept in public archives and libraries of Great Britain, France, Canada and the United States. This is a finding aid for researchers which should be in each library because of its relevance to the Atlantic provinces.

Contributed by Claude Potvin, Director of the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library, Moncton.

++++

Brown, Marion Marsh and Ruth Crone. *Only One Point Of The Compass - Willa Cather in the Northeast*. Danbury, Connecticut: Archer Editions Press, 1980.

This is the latest book dealing with the biography of one of America's best known authors. Intimate details of summers spent out of New York, first at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, then for 18 years at Grand Manan Island, New Brunswick (where Cather built her own cottage) and finally, at North East Harbor, Maine.

The authors, both former professors of English, live in Nebraska, Cather's native State, and collaborated on two other books, including *Willa Cather*:

The Woman and Her Works. The latter is also of importance to Atlantic Province bibliophiles because so much of Cather's work was produced while a resident at Grand Manan.

Hall, E. Foster, ed. *Heritage Remembered - The Story of Bear River*. Bear River, N.S.: New Horizon's Centre, 1981.

In many respects, this local history could be an inspiration to many communities. It combines scholarly research in primary material, gathered by the members of the Senior Citizens organization, with contemporary reminiscences of local older residents. Edited and largely written by a retired United Church clergyman, the work would have been improved considerably by adding notes and an index, but there are many admirable qualities.

Bear River flows through the village of the same name, one of the most scenic places in Nova Scotia, and empties in Digby Basin. This historic area is shared by Annapolis Royal and Champlain's restored habitation, a record beginning in 1605 after the French colonists moved there from Saint Croix Island.

Murchie, Guy. *Saint Croix - The Sentinel River*. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1947.

This interesting work relates as much to the Canadian Atlantic region as it does to the State of Maine. Its most appealing feature is the "humanization" of the history of Saint Croix Island and the settlements on both sides, and at the mouth of the river.

Having been largely marketed in the United States, it is virtually unknown on this side of the border. Yet the author, a member of an old Calais, Maine family was a resident of Colinsfield House, Saint Andrews, N.B., when the work was published. Particularly important due to the recent designation of Saint Croix Island as an International Historic Site, as the birthplace of Acadia. It should also be read as background material on the importance of the

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Canadian Centre for Occupational health and safety

By DAVID COHEN

Objectives

Before discussing the CCOHS computerized information and advisory service it may be well to look at its four objectives as set out in its Parliamentary mandate of 1978. They are as follows:

(A) To promote health and safety in the workplace in Canada and the physical and mental health of working people in Canada;

(B) To facilitate:

(i) consultation and cooperation among Federal, Provincial, and Territorial jurisdiction, and,

(ii) participation of labour and management in the establishment and maintenance of high standards of occupational health and safety appropriate to the Canadian situation.

(C) To assist in the development and maintenance of policies and programmes aimed at the reduction, or elimination, of occupational hazards, and,

(D) To serve as a national centre for statistics and other information relating to occupational health and safety.

Clearly CCOHS' mandate is that of a catalyst, a facilitator and supporter, rather than as a law-maker and standard-setter.

To enhance this essentially background role the framers of the mandate seem to have wanted to give CCOHS the broadest acceptance in the Canadian community.

Thus it is governed by a Council of Governors, a 39-member body representative of every region in the country, and, more importantly, of each of the often conflicting interests in occupational health and safety -- labour, employers and governments.

The Council, in early 1980, just as the Centre was being established in Hamilton

after a nearly two-year planning period in Ottawa, singled out the provision of a service of information and advice as the primary focus for the organization.

It was felt that in increasing awareness of hazards in the workplace, CCOHS could have its greatest impact, and make the best use of its still modest resources.

The information problem

The "information problem" in occupational health and safety has long been well known. Commentators have again and again noted that were available information made easily accessible to working people -- if a regular flow of information were established to the workplace -- a big step would be taken in reducing the toll of accidents and injuries due to work in Canada each year.

The problem with properly using what is known is the massive store of available data and its rapid accumulation: how to break it down, organize it, and then get it to people so that it can be used to solve everybody problems in the workplace.

This is the information of specialists and specialties -- of law, medicine, engineering, physics, ergonomics, sociology, psychology, politics, and many other disciplines related to science and social science.

The Council saw from the first that to accomplish the task of providing information and advice in occupational health and safety, in a country Canada's size, the fullest possible use of advanced technology in communications and information storage, organization and retrieval would have to be pressed into service.

But the available computerized information resources in occupational health and safety then (and now),

available were not, in the main, adequate to this large order. CCOHS would have to develop its own computerized data bases to accomplish its goal.

A different goal

This goal separates CCOHS from more conventional information sources in occupational health and safety and, for that matter, other disciplines as well.

CCOHS aims to provide the essence of information -- that is, information refined to those facts most useful and relevant to the workplace. It does not merely pass on the available documents and leave it at that, in the way most information services do.

Most computerized systems of information reflect this document-based approach. CCOHS' system would have to be different.

The service has relied on its team of subject specialists -- the scientifically trained men and women who prepare the responses to the inquiries that come in to the service -- to select, synthesize and prepare information for the end-user.

Use CISILO

From the first, this team has made great use of available computerized collections which include OHS data -- e.g. Medline, Toxline, Chemline, Rtecs, Excerpta Medica.

In 1981, CCOHS launched a pilot computerized information retrieval system based on the data bases provided by the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (an arm of the International Labour Organization) in Geneva.

At present, six jurisdictions (including Nova Scotia) have entered into formal agreement with CCOHS to obtain access to the system. The aim is to as quickly as possible connect all the jurisdictions to the system and then, in two subsequent phases, connect employer and union groups followed by groups such as professional organizations and universities.

Under the agreement, each connected organization includes in its overall OHS services information retrieved from the system in response to public inquiries.

What does this pilot system offer at present?

Acquire bibliographic data bases

CISILO is bibliographic and contains references taken from international literature. The information includes ab-

stracts of each reference. Complete copies of the references are available in microfiche or hard copy form from CCOHS, without charge.

The subject matter of the data base is directed exclusively to occupational health and safety and includes such diverse topics as ergonomics, chemical hazards, safety training and education, and occupational psychology and sociology. Approximately 18,000 references have been abstracted into the data base with a present growth rate of about 2,000 per year. The references comprise a heterogeneous collection of laws and regulations, standards, codes of practice, guidelines, manuals, data sheets, books, journal articles, research reports, dissertations and conference proceedings.

We expect to shortly make available through the pilot program a further data base, the NIOSHTIC data base acquired from the National Institute for Occupational and Health (NIOSH) in the United States. NIOSHTIC will enhance the content of the CCOHS information system by over 80,000 references.

Like the CISILO data base, NIOSHTIC contains material from a wide variety of

Cont'd on next page

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Nfld information act

8. S.N.S., 1977, c.10, Sect. 3.
9. S. Nfld., 1981, c.5, Sect. 4.
10. S.C., 1980-81-82, c.111, Sect. 4.
11. S.N.B., 1978, C.R 10-3, Sect. 7(1).
12. S.N.S., 1977, c.10, Sect. 13(1).
13. S. Nfld., 1981, c.5, Sect. 12(1).
14. S. Nfld., 1981, c.5, Sect. 14(1).
15. S.C., 1980-81-82, c.111, Sect. 42.
16. Halley, Raymond J. Brief on the Right of Access of the Public to Information Concerning the Public Business of the Province of Newfoundland. St. John's: Newfoundland Branch, Canadian Bar Association, 1979.
17. S. Nfld., 1981, c.6.
18. *Felicitier*, 28 (June, 1982): 3.
19. *Ottawa Letter*, 15, no. 79 (July 5, 1982): 627.
20. *Evening Telegram* April 17, 1982, p. 4.
21. *Newfoundland Gazette* 56 (October 23, 1981): 476-479.
22. *Newfoundland Gazette* 57 (May 7, 1982): 376-396.
23. *Evening Telegram* July 27, 1982, p. 4.

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Atlantic Canada publications

region; in view of the current border disputes regarding the Head Harbour, N.B., route to Eastport, Maine, proposed site of a major oil refinery.

O'Neill, Paul. *The Oldest City - The Story of St. John's, Newfoundland*. Erin, Ontario: Press Porcepic, 1975.

The first definitive study of "Canada's oldest city" and, inevitably a major contribution to the history of Newfoundland. Brings together in a highly readable form the fascinating, international roots of a famous harbour and its community-claimed for Britain in 1497. Truly local history with international overtones. Though little known outside Newfoundland, the tome deserves rereading now in view of the international focus on the potential oil wealth, and the more recent marine disasters. The cost of progress could be the virtual disappearance of this old society. Also recommended in view of plans being made by Saint John, New Brunswick, to celebrate its Bicentennial as "the oldest city in Canada" incorporated by Royal Charter.

Contributed by L.K. Ingersoll, former editor of *Grand Manan Historian*, former Acting Director of the New Brunswick Museum and various other positions.

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Richardson, Douglas S. "Hyperborean Gothic; or, wilderness ecclesiology and the wood churches of Edward Medley." *Architectura* no. 1 (1972): 48-74.

Richardson looks at a Maritime interpretation of the architecture of the Gothic Revival and so effectively puts it in the whole context of the Gothic Revival movement that the article serves as a fascinating introduction for the layman, a thorough examination for the professional. It is also very well illustrated with superior photographs and drawings.

Shane O'Dea is with Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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Your letter requesting that the publishing community submit to APLA an annotated list of works that have been "underrated or overlooked" and for us as publishers to give you "reasons why they should receive a wider audience" is infuriating.

As a publisher I publish (within my means) works, that our editors deem, have literary value. Every effort is made to make this work as professional as can be from designing to marketing in the hope that it will gratify and impress those for whom the book is intended - the public. I think Canadian publishers do their work well. I am not so sure about the Canadian library system, APLA in particular.

If I were to partake in this silly exercise I would have half the Atlantic and Maritime writers after my soul with hook and gaff.

Contributed by Clyde Rose, Breakwater Books. (Letter was addressed to Rose, personally.)

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Sur le fil

By ROSELLA MELANSON

Les femmes du Nouveau-Brunswick auront bientôt accès à la technologie vidéotex, un système supérieur d'informatique qui fournira de l'information concernant les activités et les questions d'intérêt féminin dans la province.

Par le biais du projet pilote - On Line-Sur le Fil -, accordé au Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme par le ministère fédéral des Communications, une banque d'information télidon sera créée pour les femmes - le premier projet du genre au Canada.

Six terminaux Télidon, installés dans diverses villes du N.-B., donneront bientôt accès à cette banque d'information pour une période d'essai, soit jusqu'au 31 mars 1983.

Quatre catégories d'information seront rendues disponibles par le projet du Conseil consultatif:

- un index d'information générale sur les ressources et services sociaux communautaires, et sur les droits des femmes, conçu en fonction demandes répétées d'information.

- un calendrier des événements courants et un dossier sur les 'actions urgentes et nécessaires'. La liste d'événements pourra inclure un calendrier provincial d'événements d'intérêt pour les femmes et les groupes de femmes. Le dossier d'actions urgentes sera une liste des questions et problèmes qui nécessitent l'intervention immédiate des femmes du N.-B. afin de protéger leurs propres intérêts.

- un réseau qui comprendrait de l'information sur les questions qui sont à l'étude et qui les étudie, sur les priorités des principaux groupes de femmes, etc. Ce dossier prendrait la forme d'une liste de 'qui travaille sur...' diverses questions, telle la garde de jour, la violence et inclurait un inventaire des groupes, ministères gouvernementaux et personnes ressources.

- des statistiques sur les femmes du N.-B. ainsi que les faits et conclusions tirés des études faites par le Conseil

consultatif sur la condition de la femme.

Les six terminaux seront installés aux endroits suivants (Après le 1er novembre, 1982)

- Bibliothèque publique de Nepisiguit
- Bibliothèque publique d'Edmundston, Carrefour Assomption, Edmundston.
- Centre des femmes, 135, rue Henry, Newcastle.
- Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée législative, rue Queen, Fredericton.
- Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme, 386 rue St. George, Moncton.

- un dispositif mobile sera prêté à au moins trois groupes de femmes pendant le projet.

Le seul organisme féminin à obtenir un projet Télidon est le Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme et la banque d'information sur les femmes sera la première en son genre. Le ministère des Communications parraine les projets Télidon dans le but de rassembler les données de base concernant les besoins de certains groupes, soit des groupes de femmes, consommateurs, autochtones et handicapés. Il est à souhaiter que les données que fournira le Conseil consultatif du N.-B. pourra contribuer au rassemblement national de données sur les femmes et leurs besoins.

Le système Télidon a été élaboré au Canada grâce à une aide financière fédérale. En juin 1982, ce système a été adopté comme seul étalon des communications vidéo en Amérique du Nord. La technologie Télidon est depuis longtemps reconnu comme étant la meilleure au monde.

Il est prévu que les gens auront accès aux services vidéotex dans leurs foyers d'ici quelques années; ils seront probablement offerts par les câblodistributeurs.

Télidon pourrait offrir des services de télémagasinage, annuaire téléphonique, bulletins de nouvelles, information communautaire, programmes éducatifs, et autres. Les Canadiens ont présentement accès au 'télétexte' diffusé par les câblodistributeurs (diffusion des bulletins de nouvelles, nouvelles sportives et information communautaire). Les textes se répètent continuellement et sont tapés devant la caméra de télévision. Le système Télidon est très différent: il est interactif, c'est-à-dire que vous choisissez vous-même ce que vous voulez visionner. Le projet du N.-B. n'offrira pas toutes les fonctions possibles du Télidon: à l'avenir, un clavier de machine à écrire permettra aux usagers de répondre aux questions, de taper des demandes d'information (par exemple: un numéro de téléphone), etc.

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Computerized information

at the CCOHS

disciplines which relates primarily to occupational health and safety. NIOSHTIC is a computerized technical information system with text searching capability that allows the retrieval of complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of books, reports, journal articles, monographs, reprints, all NIOSH publications including contract and grant reports as well as other computerized data bases such as NTIS and CISILO. The source literature includes both U.S. and foreign material.

Develop CCOHS data bases

All the while, we are developing our own, direct-information (as opposed to bibliographic) data bases in response to specific user needs. For example, one such data base relates to chemical trade names. This data base, which is at present in the early stages of evaluation, is a collection of commercial chemical formulations. It includes information on the chemical and physical properties, toxicity, handling and storage of such formulations. It is envisaged that emphasis will be placed on products of Canadian origin and/or usage.

A complementary pilot data base is also currently being evaluated which lists the chemical and physical properties for each of the individual ingredients of the compositions entered in the Chemical Tradenames Data base.

Further data bases at present under consideration or development include:

(1) **Legal Data base** - legal information extracted from such sources as, health and safety statutes, regulations, worker's compensation board statutes, and regulations, safety equipment standards, labour relations board decisions.

(2) **Resources Data base** - a directory of persons, organizations and research involved with occupational health and safety.

(3) **Educational Development Database** - identification of institutions, courses and programs, relating to education and training in occupational health and safety.

(4) **Occupationally Related Skin Problems Data base** - quick and reliable information to facilitate identification of

possible work-related skin problems, prevention of such problems, and provision of guidance in dealing with existing problems.

In the Atlantic Region, terminals have been established with the following organizations:

Department of Health
Division of Occupational Health
P.O. Box 488
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2R8
Mr. James LeBlanc
(902) 424-6660

Atlantic Foundation for
Occupational and
Environmental Health
75 Dodd Street
P.O. Box 867
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6J1
Ms. Carol Dieltgens
(902) 562-5532.

Occupational Health and
Safety Commission
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
Mr. Rick Powers
Research & Planning Officer
(506) 453-2467

Government of Newfoundland
and Labrador
Dept. of Labour and Manpower
Beothuck Building
Crosbie Place
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7
Mr. Gerald Wood
Occupational Hygienist
(709) 737-2644

For further information relating to the online service provided by CCOHS, please contact:

Hans J. Schefski
CCOHS, 250 Main St. East
Hamilton, Ont.
L8N 1H6

Contributors

David Cohen is an Information Officer at the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS).

Conrad Conway teaches English at the University of New Brunswick.

Helen MacLam is a Librarian at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

Gerry Meek is a Librarian at the University of Waterloo.

Rosella Melanson is an Information Officer with the N.B. Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Patricia Rahal is a recent recipient of the Alberta Letts Award.

APLA Committee on library

instruction solicits ideas for workshop

The APLA Committee on Library Instruction will be sponsoring a workshop on an aspect of library instruction at the 1983 APLA Conference.

The Committee is interested in considering your recommendations for the workshop. Ideas for displays will also be welcomed. If you have suggestions please contact:

Jane Archibald
Convener, APLA Committee on Library Instruction
Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
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Book review

By DONALD CONWAY

Laugher, Charles T. *Atlantic Provinces Authors of the Twentieth Century: A Bio-Bibliographical Checklist*. Halifax: School of Library Service, Dalhousie University, 1982. vi, 620 p. (Dalhousie University Libraries and Dalhousie University School of Library Service; Occasional paper 29) \$30.00 ISBN 0-7703-0163-0; ISSN 0318-7403

A biographical and bibliographical checklist of twentieth-century Atlantic provinces authors is indispensable for collection librarians, Canadian literature scholars, editors of magazines and journals which publish poetry or prose fiction, editors of newspapers, government officials who deal with cultural matters, and, in short, anyone who has an interest in Canadian culture. Charles T. Laugher has spent some years compiling this invaluable reference work but the result is both more and less than its title suggests.

At thirty dollars, it is the most expensive of the Dalhousie University School of Library Service occasional papers but its six hundred and twenty pages and nearly 3500 entries more than justify the price. It will be used constantly because Laugher's criteria for inclusion reach back well into the nineteenth century and out to admit all authors who have any substantial connection with the Atlantic provinces.

The checklist's extensive coverage includes such well-known writers as Will R. Bird, Ernest Buckler, Farley Mowat and Milton Acorn but it also includes Hattie E. Colter, born in 1844, whose publications from 1876 to 1904 barely qualify her as a twentieth-century author. Here also are such familiar writers from before the turn of the century as Florence Ayscough, Charles G.D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, W.H. Cody, A.W.H. Eaton, Basil King and both Alice and Susan Jones.

Many scholarly writers also appear because they published poetry and fiction as well as scholarly books. It is informative to examine the poetry and fiction eminent scholars have written and to discover the surprising output of men such as Watson Kirkconnell (99 titles), Archibald MacMechan (46 titles), Andrew MacPhail (15 titles) and Desmond Pacey (15 titles).

The checklists of the classic Atlantic provinces writers at first glance appear to be exhaustive catalogues of their published volumes. Charles G.D. Roberts appears with 100 titles, Lucy Maude Montgomery, 31 titles, Thomas Raddall, 36 titles, E.J. Pratt, 24 titles, Hugh MacLennan, 24 titles, and Alden Nowlan, 25 titles. Popular romancers such as Dan Ross, 359 titles, and Sara Wood, 34 titles, provide evidence of the types of literature demanded by mass markets. Elizabeth Scovil, (18 titles), and Ethel Thompson also appear, winning their places through a few creative pieces among their handbooks, travel guides, and inspirational books. My personal discovery was George Philpot (1867-1926), who wrote fifty-four comic operas.

This book must be considered in the context of Rhodenizer's *Canadian Literature in English* (Montreal, 1965) and Watters' *Checklist of Canadian Literature* (Toronto, 1972). Rhodenizer emphasizes the biographical in his entries; Laugher reduces biographical notes to the minimum necessary for identification but the biographical notes contain much valuable information. In addition, Laugher recognizes Atlantic French-Canadian literature, at least to the extent of providing a checklist for Antonine Maillet.

The checklist is particularly notable for the hundreds of names of writers of only a few poems or fictions published in the pages of a newspaper or magazine.

The biographical notes are merely sufficient to identify the author, but even so, the lists of prizes won, positions held

and principal places of residence serves as an invaluable source for researchers. Because this reference provides in a compact form so much information not readily available elsewhere, this volume will receive heavy use.

Laugher has made an obvious attempt to make the checklist of volume titles exhaustive, and bibliographers will be delighted to see that he lists the separate editions of each title. After each checklist Laugher appends a running list of books and anthologies to which the author has contributed and a second running list of periodicals in which articles, stories and poems have appeared.

Since the book does contain so much which fulfills the promise of the title, it is doubly disappointing to discover the defects of this publication as one uses it. The production of the volume itself is shoddy. The printing appears to be a photo-offset of xerox masters and badly done in the case of the title page and others. The paper is poor, the covers are simply a light cardboard and the whole is bound by a plastic ring binding which allows the book to open flat but soon tears the slots in the pages through which the plastic rings pass.

The result is a working document which will deteriorate rapidly. The copy I received a week ago is already showing signs of wear. The covers have started to separate from the binding, and the pages are loosening. Norman Horrocks advised readers to write to Dr. Laugher to point out errors or omissions in order to prepare a revised and expanded edition. I expect that Charles Laugher will receive a steady stream of letters and calls, and it is just as well. The sooner a new edition is brought out, the shorter the time we will have to struggle with a shoddy volume rapidly becoming a pile of papers.

However, there is a more substantial need for this volume to be revised: the editing defaults in many places. Dr. Laugher and his research assistants obviously compiled the volume from notes made over a number of years and dozens of errors due to a lack of cross checking appear everywhere.

The biographical notes are detailed for many well-known writers but the rest seem to be cursory acquisitions from the contributors pages of little magazines. Anne Copeland's name is really Virginia Furtwangler, but Laugher lists only her pen name and a pseudonym, Ann Bernard. He cites Fred Cogswell as Head of the Department of English at U.N.B. but

that is one of the few posts he has not held. Kathleen Forsythe does write under that name and her maiden name is Cogswell but the listing makes it appear that Mrs. Forsythe writes under the pseudonym, Mary Cogswell.

The fuzziness of biographical entries also leads to some difficulties in drawing the line between writers who should be included and those excluded. William Kotzwinkle, Robert Allan Burns, and John Zanes are Americans. Kotzwinkle was an established writer before he took up residence in Zionville, N.B. and he continues as a writer now that he has returned to New York. Robert Alan Burns is a native of Maine, U.S.A. While he pursued doctoral studies at U.N.B., he was indeed a member of the Fiddlehead staff but he has returned to his family in the U.S.A. John Zanes taught English at U.N.B. in the sixties and he published a chap-book, *Athena and High Voltage* (Fredericton, 1965), while here but he returned to the U.S. for doctoral studies and he has re-established his home there. The only connection with the Atlantic Provinces writing community these three have is that they did visit and they did write some poetry and fiction during their brief sojourn in Canada. William Wilfred Campbell is a well-known Canadian poet who was born in Ontario, for a short period lived in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, and lived the rest of his life in Ontario. He published *Snowflakes and Sunbeams* (St. Stephen, 1888) and *Lake Lyrics* (Saint John, 1889) while in St. Stephen, but none of his work is of the Atlantic Provinces.

The format of the checklists does leave much to be desired. Volumes of prose fiction, poetry and essays are listed by date in a single list which makes no genre distinctions and there is no essential annotation to guide the unwary. Books to which the author has merely contributed are often cited as though the writer had composed them. In the cases of E.J. Pratt and Bliss Carman, a separate section for works to which the author has contributed introductions or forewords (misspelled "Forwards" in Pratt), is provided but only for a few writers.

Charles G.D. Roberts, Desmond Pacey and a host of other writers who wrote many introductions, prefaces and forewords must be content with a running list of titles of anthologies and other volumes to which they contributed but these running titles provide no information other than a short form of the title itself.

The periodical publications are very

poorly presented. In prolific writers such as Watson Kirkconnell, Bliss Carman, and Charles G.D. Roberts, the list of journals and magazines can be so long that a title may be easily overlooked. Moreover the shortened form of the titles and the lack of other information makes the inspection of a serial publication seem prohibitive.

The lack of informative annotation and the presence of typing errors and misinformation combine to make the checklists for some authors unreliable. Unfortunately those flawed checklists are for some of the major writers in this volume.

In the checklist of Charles G.D. Roberts, *Later Poems, 1882* is listed as if it were merely a second edition of *Later Poems, 1881*. *Autochthon* has become *Autotochthon*; *The Raid From Beausejour, 1894*, appears to have been published under the title *The Young Acadian* the same year, instead of in 1907; *Reube Dare's Shad Boat* has become *Reuben Dare's Shad Boat*; *The Watchers of the Trails* has become *The Watcher of the Trails*; *Cameron of Lochiel* has become *The Camerons of Lochiel*; and *The Red Oxen of Bonval* has become *The Red Ox of Bonval*. More seriously, *Earth's Enigmas, 1896*, is reported published in 1893, and a bibliographical 'ghost' has been created by erroneously attributing *The House Party* to Roberts, when he had only contributed "The Red Oxen of Bonval" to it.

In spite of these defects, the fact remains that Charles Laugher's checklist is a major achievement. Not only has he provided the first coherent and extensive bibliography of Atlantic Provinces writers but he has also remedied some of the chief defects of checklists such as Watters. There may be some writers who arguably should not have been included but given the difficulties of making such decisions, it seems to me that Dr. Laugher has chosen the more noble policy of including everyone who might have belonged to the writing scene even temporarily. For the completeness of this compact list of most of the contemporary writers of the Atlantic region, including those who have appeared so briefly in print that they would not otherwise appear in any national bibliography, the anomalies seem a small price to pay.

Laugher's checklist has an even more important advantage over checklists such as Watters. Because the Watters bibliography was prepared from the card

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catalogues of selected libraries, its listings really depend on the holdings already in existence. The titles of works not already acquired were omitted and the list of editions were limited to whatever editions the libraries had happened to receive when ordering.

Laugher has made an attempt to make complete lists of volume titles and to include all the editions of each title.

A complete checklist of works contributed to is more difficult to prepare, especially if periodicals and newspapers published much of an author's work. The space required for detailed listings of these would expand Laugher's checklist to two or three volumes. By adopting a running list format Dr. Laugher has provided extensive information about publishing practices and he has brought together in a single volume extensive information about thousands of writers. The inconvenience the scholar may suffer in finding the actual periodical volume, or anthology from the running list citation and the additional effort required to search through the volumes of serial publications to find specific contributions is compensated largely by the existence of extensive running lists for so many authors. The work has not been done remarkably well but it is remarkable that it should have been done at all.

In its own way, Laugher's book is as considerable as Rhodenizer's and it is just as notable event in our literary history. Since it is so important a volume, it is especially disturbing that it has not been treated with more seriousness. Dr. Laugher may expect revisions and corrections to come from this first publication and Norman Horrocks, the series editor, hopes it will be possible to bring out a revised and expanded edition. However, it would have been better to have printed this volume on substantial paper with an appropriate type-face and to bind it securely between durable covers. It is inappropriate to publish in such a fragile form so considerable a work which will

find so many uses even in its present state.

The typescript format does have important advantages, however. It is easy to read and there is ample white space on each page for pencilled additions, corrections and annotations. The pencilling began in my copy in the first few hours; the marginalia will grow quickly on almost every page in a copy acquired by a conscientious librarian. (Librarians take care: don't let your invaluable annotations be lost in the gutter when your copy is sent out to be rebound.)

The publication of works like *Atlantic Provinces Authors of the Twentieth Century* is always perilous. One always must find a compromise between getting the work into print so that it will be available and producing a rigorously validated and edited text. Too often the compromise is determined by the fact that because private projects are not given sufficient recognition, the resources in time, money and man-power are difficult to win and an available means of publication is irresistible. The format of *Atlantic Provinces Authors of the Twentieth Century* is consistent with the other numbers in the *Dalhousie University School of Library Service Occasional Papers Series* but this is no occasional paper, nor for that matter is Gertrude Pratt's *A Survey and Listing of Nova Scotia Newspapers, 1752-1957* (Halifax, 1979). I suspect that these considerable research tools have had to be published as occasional papers because of a perversity of funding which affects all scholarly publishing in Canada. It is easy to win substantial funding to research worthwhile studies but it is almost impossible to convince committees and government functionaries that it is just as important to provide substantial funding for publication. For practical purposes, work that is not accessible does not exist. If publication and marketing does not follow research and writing, the money, time and talent invested are buried.

The publication of *Atlantic Provinces*

Authors of the Twentieth Century: A Bio-bibliographical Checklist has an importance which goes far beyond this first edition. The establishment of basic research tools is one of the greatest needs of Canadian scholarship today. Not only is research hampered by the lack of sound bibliographies, biographies and critically established texts, it is hampered by the lack of confidence in the importance of basic studies of Canadian culture. Laugher's work will permit studies that were heretofore impractical but just as importantly, it will encourage other research. Watters' *Checklist* and Rhodenizer's *Canadian Literature* had to be done before Klinck's *Literary History of Canada* (Toronto, 1965; 2d ed. Toronto, 1976) could be encouraged. If there is to be a culture, we must know it exists. If we are to recognize its importance, substantial publications must make that knowledge available to us.

In its own way, Charles Laugher's *Checklist* is an exponent of a major shift in Canadian culture. Although the regions have always resisted the centralist pull of the Confederation, only since the observance of the Centennial has the cultural identity of regions such as the Atlantic provinces begun to exist as more than a wry sense of defect. A centre of civilization is here; we know more certainly than ever before that the local—our local—has universal importance. Within the pages of Laugher's checklist lie the specific details to substantiate the inarticulate implications of "Atlantic Plus" symbols. Laugher's checklist brings to notice hundreds of writers who reflect the real state of local identity. In the works of minor writers of one book and in the for-

mula fictions of the region's popular romancers appear the assumptions and aspirations of a society. Ultimately, the sum of minor art complements the art of considerable writers such as Antonine Maillet and David Adams Richards but the information *Atlantic Provinces Authors* provides releases us from a view of culture distorted by the star system of academic literary studies and the book lists of Canlit courses.

From the bibliographer's point of view, we might finally note that the responsible listing of the editions of each work makes it possible to re-establish the publishing history of each text. Acquisitions often settle for either first editions, or the latest available in a modern printing. It is the non-firsts which provide information most interesting to scholars. The establishment of copy-text and provenance require the investigation of all the editions of a work as well as perusal of manuscripts and papers, for the editions of a work are almost never mere copies of one another. In some cases, a new edition is a new book. Librarians need to be reminded of that.

Atlantic Provinces Authors of the Twentieth Century: A Bio-Bibliographical Checklist is a flawed work, but it is a research tool we have long needed. It can never be too soon to acquire it. Now that it exists, Atlantic studies will find it indispensable.

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