

Academic Libraries in the 1990's

by William F. Birdsall

As academic librarians move into the 1990's they find themselves in an environment consisting of a rich stew of ingredients which include: rapid technological developments in publishing, computing, and communications; changing university structures, priorities, and clientele; continuing economic constraints and rising costs; a growing demand for traditional as well as innovative services.

Because of the many types and sizes of universities and academic libraries one must be careful when making generalizations; nevertheless, here are some issues that one exceedingly fallible University Librarian believes will demand the attention of academic librarians during the '90's.

Excessive annual increases in the cost of research journals will continue to be a major concern. The controversy surrounding cost increases will intensify as the communication process involving scholars, publishers, and libraries comes under closer scrutiny. Spurred on by these increases, "document delivery", the "provision of access" and "the electronic library" will become buzz words encompassing a wide range of efforts at greater resource sharing through local, national, and international networks. We still await the long anticipated "electronic journal" as a real option to print resources.

Many of the buildings constructed during the building boom of the 1960's are now full and obsolete. Confronted with financial constraints and a popular myth that

additional space will not be required due to such marvels as CD-ROM and electronic journals, academic librarians will have to make a strong case for more library space.

The proliferation of computer based systems will continue along with the replacement of systems acquired during the 70's and 80's. The use of sophisticated workstations and communications systems will extend services to users outside the library. While the implementation of this technology enriches the services offered by academic libraries, academic librarians will be examining such issues as the allocation of funds between staff, collections, and equipment, the scheduling of staff during extended hours in order to assist users with the new technology, and the allocation of space.

Library instruction has been a long standing practice in many academic libraries but will get even greater attention as more emphasis is being given to undergraduate education and information literacy. While smaller universities have always given a high priority to undergraduate education, it is only recently that larger institutions are renewing their commitment to this objective. As students constitute the largest group of users of any academic library, this is a welcome development. However, it does bring to the fore the inherent tensions that academic libraries experience as they attempt to meet

the often conflicting needs of a wide range of users.

Economic and technological developments and changing priorities within universities and libraries could lead to substantive changes in administrative structures. Debates will arise as to whom the library should report, the appropriate relationship between the library and the computing centre, the effectiveness of traditional distinctions between technical services, public services, and other units, and, as cooperative projects proliferate, what formal relationship should exist between one library and another.

Staff development and training will require increased attention. This is unavoidable due to technological change, pressures to reduce staffing or to meet growing demands with the same number of staff, limited staff mobility within and among libraries, and career plateauing.

Clearly, while academic librarians will be dealing in the '90's with many of the same issues with which they have been grappling in the '80's, they will have to do so with even greater astuteness. The qualification that will be valued the most in academic librarians will be the ability to deal with ambiguity and flux.

William Birdsall is University Librarian at Dalhousie University. This article is the first of a series dealing with the challenges facing different types of libraries in the 1990's.

APLA '91—"Bridging... Servir de pont"

Now is the time to start thinking about APLA '91. The plans for this year's conference are still in the works, but it is shaping up as one very fine end of the week. The theme this year is "Bridging ... Servir de pont." It emphasizes the role that libraries, and librarians, play not only in building the bridges between various groups and institutions, but also in facilitating the passage of information across these bridges.

The keynote speech will be delivered by Jean Little, the award winning Canadian children's book writer. Ms. Little is well known to many of us, but just in case you have not had the pleasure of reading her books or hearing her speak, be assured that you are in for a warm and inspiring keynote. If you want to go out and find a good read, look for **When the Stars Come Out** which is a sequel to her autobiographical work **Little by Little**. Ms. Little will also be conducting a session on children and reading.

The sessions which are already in the planning stage include: turning your online catalogue into a one-stop information shopping centre; life as an exchange librarian; why, how, and when to take a year off; hidden treasures in Statistics Canada publications; technology transfer; hypercard and an Apple in the library; the newspaper project in the Atlantic Provinces...

And if the sessions aren't your only reason for coming to APLA,



Susan Libby, Program Convenor of the Moncton Conference, thinks ahead to Corner Brook. You should too!

then we think that the social side also has something for everyone. The reception following the first OGM will be held in the college art gallery where there will be a display of artists' bookworks and where we will be entertained by the Irish poet Patrick Galvin. In a far different vein will be the entertainment at the banquet. If you have never heard Buddy Wasiname and the Other Fellers, a Newfoundland group, then prepare for a most unusual evening.

Suzanne Sexty is Programme Co-convenor, APLA '91.

Acquisition Policy and Collection Development at the Centre D'Études Acadiennes

by R. Gilles LeBlanc

The Centre d'études acadiennes holds a special place as the most richly documented research centre in Acadian studies. It boasts an extensive collection of documents, both printed and manuscript, dealing with the Acadians. Its library contains close to 20,000 titles, including brochures, pamphlets,

and periodicals and it has a collection of some thirty Acadian daily and weekly newspapers. In its folklore sector are 3,500 magnetic tapes and an equivalent number of cassettes, all pertaining to Acadian traditions and customs. Its archival holdings are also extensive on all Acadian subjects. There are 983 fonds or collections of documents, whether manuscripts or records, microfilms,
Continued on page 10...



St. Francis Xavier University

invites applications and nominations for the position of

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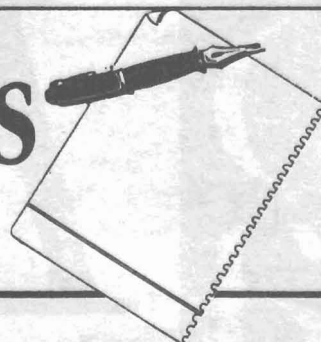
The Library supports the academic and research work of the Faculties of Arts and of Science in a university of 3,000 primarily undergraduate students. The Library collection numbers in excess of 450,000 monographs and 1600 current periodical titles. It is administered in a semi-automated environment. There is a library staff of 38 including nine professional librarians. The annual operating budget is over \$1.6 million.

The University Librarian reports to the Academic Vice President and is responsible for the management and development of the collection, the planning and implementation of changes related to automation and computer-based information systems. Candidates should possess a professional qualification in Librarianship and successful administrative experience, ideally in an academic institution. Applications should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees and must be received by **February 15, 1991**. They should be addressed to:

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK



As I write, it is a cold January day and we are a year closer to the next century and a new millennium. It's hard to get excited about nine years from now when you're trying to keep from gazing endlessly at travel brochures of warmer climes. But there is a lot we can look forward to, and APLA is doing its bit in planning space for the future.

To this end, APLA executive members debated the idea of hiring an association consultant to assist with prioritizing APLA's goals and objectives for the next decade. At the September meeting, a motion was passed to investigate sources of funding for hiring a consultant, and to consider who might help us with the strategic planning and self-examination of its future role. This topic will be the main subject of discussion at APLA executive's third meeting at the end of January.

General Activities Fund

The Nova Scotia Government Libraries Council's application for financial assistance has been approved. The NSGLC is offering a workshop on automating the special library and the workshop will be led by the well-known Jane Beaumont. There are still funds available to members; please call me if you would like more information.

New Interest Groups

Did you see the advertisement for the newly formed Newspaper Interest Group and the Continuing Education Interest Group? If not, it's not too late to join these interest groups! Contact Judy Head for more information.

Conference planning

Planning is well underway for the 1991 conference in Corner Brook, Newfoundland. I am looking forward to seeing this corner of the Atlantic provinces for the first time. In addition to the smorgasbord of conference activities, there are opportunities for travel to other areas of the provinces after the conference too. Mark these dates in your calendar: Thursday May 23—Sunday May 26, 1991! Planning is already underway for an exciting conference in Halifax in 1992. If you have ideas for making the conference the dynamic and relevant conference we want it to be, please call me. We do want to hear from members and we do listen.

Don't forget to celebrate Freedom to Read Week in your library, February 15—22.

I wish everyone a happy and peaceful New Year.

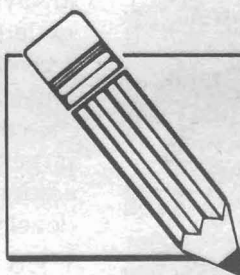
Andrea John

An Index to selected Canadian provincial government publications.

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From the EDITOR'S DESK

It's hard to believe that 1991 is actually here and, from the looks of things, here to stay. It seems a year of mixed blessings—the GST, the Constitutional crisis, Canadian troops in the Persian Gulf—but what kind of year is it for libraries? We've asked some well-known (and some not so well-known) Atlantic librarians for their impressions of the decade ahead. This month, we start with Bill Birdsall's vision of the challenges facing academic libraries in the 1990s.

R. Gilles Leblanc takes a look at the history of the Centre d'études

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acadiennes, a treasure-trove rich in primary source material for researchers working on the Acadian past of the Maritimes. The Intellectual Freedom Committee grapples with Freedom to Read Week and the censorship practiced through government program cuts, and Gwen Whitford interviews the new Provincial Librarian of Nova Scotia.

I hope you enjoy this first issue of 1991 and I would like to take this opportunity to welcome Bradd Burningham, Editor, back from his sabbatical leave and hand the reins of editorial power over to him. Before I do, though, I would like to thank Marita Webb, Filis Fahey and Donna Gogan for all their help in putting these issues together, and I will leave you with one last plea for black-and-white photographs for the *Bulletin*. If your library is having a special occasion or if you've rearranged the furniture, send us a snapshot and you could be a *Bulletin* star!

Happy reading!
Maira Davidson

Introducing Marion Pape—Nova Scotia's Provincial Librarian

by Gwen Whitford

At meetings, conferences and receptions that I have attended during the past few months, I have observed with fascination and awe the energy, warmth and enthusiasm emanating from our new Provincial Librarian, Marion Pape. My first impressions were reaffirmed when I recently met with Ms. Pape in her office at the Provincial Library. Reflecting back on that one hour session, a few weeks later, I firmly believe that first impressions are lasting. Marion Pape is a leader and a motivator. Her warmth and enthusiasm complements her own belief in partnership and the value of sharing.

Ms. Pape praises Nova Scotia for the work that has already been done in its libraries. She has discovered that "the expectations of people are high. However, the people are there to support and be involved." She mentions the vast differences between library services in the Northwest Territories (where Ms. Pape previously worked as Director of NWT Library Services) and that of Nova Scotia. She reminds me that NWT comprises 1/3 of the country's land mass, a small population base and major challenges in library development. The needs are very different in the North. There are not two, but seven official languages and a variety of cultural groups to be addressed. Nova Scotia is more advanced in that the 11 regional library systems, 73 branch libraries, and 15 bookmobiles are there to serve virtually every community in the province. "The challenge of universal membership has been met", declares Ms. Pape.

However, Ms. Pape is very aware that there is much more work to be done. During the past few months, she has had many opportunities to meet and talk with library workers. She has been fortunate enough to have attended sessions offered by most of the key groups in the province this fall at conferences, workshops, and meetings. She has also started travelling across the Province and intends to continue this.

She observes that new capital facilities and increased grants to regional library systems have contributed greatly to library development. New programs and services are also expanding as funding becomes available. In addition, the need for new technology is evident in order to better utilize existing staff, as well as offer a more efficient service. The Provincial Library also needs to look at different approaches to resource sharing in light of the automation development in the Province.

Attention must be paid initiatives in public relations to transmit a positive image of libraries in general and the Provincial Library specifically. A proactive PR plan should target our own professional

colleagues, our political masters and the public-at-large using our services.

She firmly believes in the importance of raising the profile of libraries in the community. It is up to us (the library workers) to create a presence and to put ourselves forward. She emphasizes that no one else will do this for us. All of the library associations have an important role to play in this regard.

Ms. Pape then asks me about the last time Nova Scotia held a "Library Week". I cannot exactly recall. She



feels that this would be a golden "P.R." opportunity, if well planned and professionally done.

Ms. Pape believes that partnership is the key to the future of libraries. Coordination and cooperation are part of this picture. The Provincial Library must work together with the library community and share the concerns, demands and solutions. "Leadership involves broad based thinking. The mission statements and goals must be very clear. If not, in the very worst scenario, we will all become victims of chaos."

She elaborates further by saying that in the 1990s, a greater emphasis will be placed on consultation with the larger community. "There will be a flattening of the hierarchy. Every organization has to have very clear thinking about its role in a time of shrinking resources. Otherwise, the organization's existence will be threatened." The need for "future thinking" is emphasized. Ms. Pape stresses the influence of Toffler's "Power Shift" and the thinking of other futurists in our society, which is becoming increasingly evident.

The various library associations in the area have left Ms. Pape with a very favourable impression. They appear to be productive organizations which offer high quality conferences, publications, and other services to their members. She notes with interest that some very powerful issues are being discussed

within each association. It is hoped that all of the associations can work together in order to resolve common concerns. This kind of networking might increase the visibility and voice of library workers in the Province, as Nova Scotia has its own perspective on library-related issues.

As part of her role as Provincial Librarian, Ms. Pape intends to promote cooperation among all library groups, agencies and associations within the province. As she carries out the mandate of the

also underway to establish a clear directive for the years ahead. With a full-scale automation project being proposed, it is vital that this onerous review be undertaken in order to better convince funding bodies of the credibility of our thinking.

A process for soliciting feedback from the library community is considered to be a very high priority. Ms. Pape states that, "We would like to know what library people want from us and what they want us to be." It is her firm belief that this reorganization process cannot be done alone; it requires involvement from others in the library community. In stressing her partnership philosophy, she urges that many issues can be resolved with the efforts of everyone who shares the common interest.

One of Ms. Pape's concerns in the library community is that of the lack of access to continuing education at the Technician/Assistant level. She would like to see a broadening of the program's availability through the use of educational technology as well as part-time access. There is a danger that existing employees may not get the higher level technician positions because they do not have the technical training. There appears to be some need for alternative access to these community college programs.

Ms. Pape also feels that library associations could play a role in analyzing standards for classification levels. This might help prevent the possibility of all library workers being lumped into classifications inappropriate for the type of work being done.

What does the future hold for the Provincial Library? It is hoped that the long awaited move to a better building will soon become a reality. "By the year 2000, Nova Scotia Libraries will be the best model of resource sharing in the country", Ms. Pape states confidently. "We are proceeding well in this area—we need to link up further with other library community networks. New technology will improve services in providing easier access to resources. Nova Scotia will be a model for the country in terms of universal access for everyone requiring information".

In closing, she adds: "We (the Province) are small enough to make these things happen. There are so many opportunities. I feel a strong sense of support for development of the library system as a whole. There is a lot of positive input about where libraries can and must go. The people are ready and willing..."

Good luck to you, Marion Pape. We look forward to working with you, as partners in library concerns.

Gwen Whitford is Librarian at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and APLA VP-N.S.

Libraries Act, she stresses again her leadership role in terms of establishing improved library services for all people in Nova Scotia. Resource sharing is particularly emphasized as part of her objectives as Provincial Librarian. "Nova Scotia is particularly strong in this area", she adds.

Plans for the near future include an in-depth examination of N.S. Union Catalogue, which is unique in the country. The "locations service" will be looked at in detail in order to determine how it is serving library clients' needs.

There is excitement in her voice, as Ms. Pape describes the objectives of a conference on the future of the union catalogue, which is tentatively planned for Spring 1991. The impact of new technology on the Union Catalogue, and its future directions will be closely examined. "It will be a problem-solving process between the people involved with an eye to the future. A Steering Committee is currently being formed to define the program and the process."

Some changes will be taking place in the Provincial Library as a result of a re-organization process that is currently happening. This is being spurred on by a proposed move to new facilities in 1991 which necessitates looking at the flow of work and the people performing the various functions. A review of the Provincial Library mission statement, goals, and objectives is

Librarians and the "Freedom to Read"

by Robert Thomson

When Salman Rushdie's novel *The Satanic Verses* was condemned by Islamic authorities in Iran in 1989, and the author sentenced to death, libraries and bookstores in many countries, including Canada, came under pressure to remove this work from their shelves. This, however, was only the most widely publicized example of something that happens more frequently here than one might imagine. With our society becoming more culturally and socially diverse by the year, librarians are being forced to clarify their thoughts on the role they play in enhancing the "freedom to read".

We occupy a unique position in this debate. As information intermediaries, one of our mandates is to select material for loan to patrons which we believe will satisfy a particular need. The more diverse

our "client base", the greater the likelihood that satisfying one category of user will entail the acquisition of materials offensive to another. This is when we start to feel the heat, and when we must stand up for the "freedom to read".

What should our reaction be when we come under pressure to remove an item from our collection because it is alleged to be "offensive"? First of all, we must be patient and sensitive to the concerns of those who take exception to our choice of material. Particularly if they are part of the "user community", they deserve to have their complaint fully heard. Given the particulars of the situation, a re-examination of the decision to purchase the item in question might also be in order. However, it is incumbent on the librarian to forcefully defend his/her right to purchase that item if it can be reasonably argued that others will use and benefit from it.

We must continue to drive home the point to the offended person or persons that the inclusion of an item in the collection implies only that we expect it to satisfy a particular need—informational, cultural, or even recreational—of at least one segment of the patron population. The scope of "needs" to be satisfied will vary according to the type of library. For example, it is generally acknowledged that a public library is mandated to satisfy a patron's need for access to "recreational reading", whereas academic

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libraries, by necessity, confine themselves to collecting "serious" works. The bottom line, however, is that the library stamp and accession number are no imprimatur of moral probity, nor a guarantee that this item will be inoffensive to all, nor, certainly, that it will adhere to prevailing religious, political or intellectual orthodoxy.

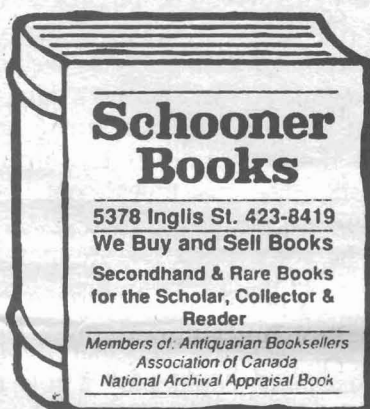
In a slightly different vein, I would argue that we are obliged, when adding to our collection in any given subject, to ensure that the content of the material covers as broad a spectrum as possible. In other words, I am suggesting that we need to practice "intellectual freedom" in our collection development activities. For example, here at the University of New Brunswick Law Library, there is a recognition of the need to tap new topics and specialities in the law, such as feminist legal theory, which heretofore may not have come to the attention of faculty and students. We must be pro-active in shaping our collections, making room for new aspects and angles.

Of course, the extent to which we can incorporate intellectual freedom in our selection policy will vary, depending on the category of library in which we find ourselves. But only to a degree. The academic library, one assumes, should be best positioned to make this part of its mission, since it serves a clientele who are (at least in theory!) committed to free and unfettered inquiry, and inclined to be interested

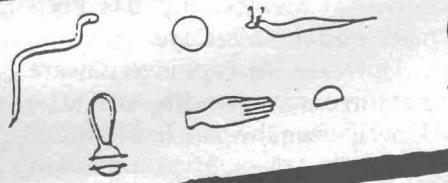
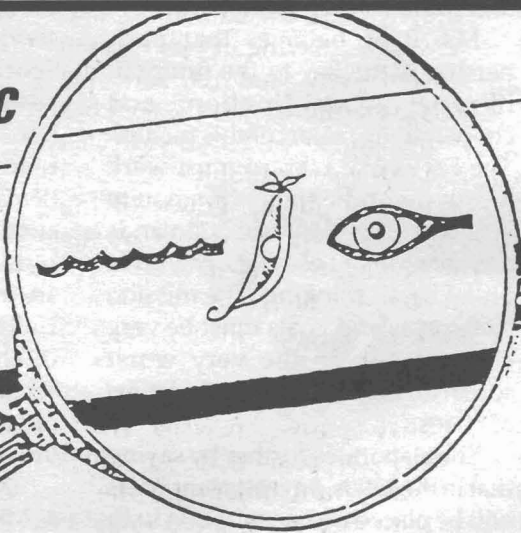
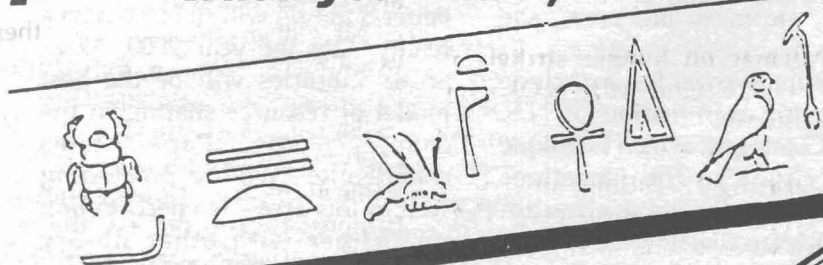
in unconventional and innovative ideas. At public libraries, on the other hand, one is serving the community-at-large, comprised of persons of widely varying ages, socio-economic backgrounds, and levels of education. Including works on the "cutting-edge" of new and controversial areas may seem less vital and more risky. At the opposite end of the spectrum, in school, special and government libraries, constraints imposed by the narrowness of the patron body and the library's mandate can limit one's ability to include innovative titles. Notwithstanding the above settings, librarians should take the opportunity to be courageous in offering to their users materials which stimulate rather than placate, which challenge rather than reinforce standard values and which broaden intellectual, social and professional horizons. In the end, to do less is to do all patrons a disservice.

We know that other information outlets are often only too happy to limit the range of material they provide to the "sure sell" or to that which is presently in vogue. If we decline to provide free or modestly-priced access to works considered out of sync with prevailing tastes and intellectual orthodoxy, then who will?

Robert Thomson is the Catalogue/ Documents Librarian at the Faculty of Law Library at University of New Brunswick



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Customs and Excise Instructions for Seizing Books

by Brian McNally

Too often we read in the press about publications being seized by Customs and Excise officials. As librarians we are concerned about incidents of this kind. At our annual meeting, members of APLA's Standing Committee of Intellectual Freedom raised concerns about how the Customs and Excise officials carry out their duties. I wrote to Otto

Jelinek, the federal minister responsible for the operation of the Customs and Excise Department, about the department's operations when books are seized at the border.

Mr. Jelinek responded by letter to my request for information. He outlined how materials come to be prohibited and what recourses are available. The following is a summary of the material he sent.

The customs officials base their initial judgement on Tariff Code

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9956 of Schedule VII as outlined in Memorandum D9-1-1 and on a list of items already upheld in the courts as being prohibited.

Prohibited materials fall into four major groups: treasonable, seditious, obscene and hate propaganda. Canadian courts have ruled that "serious minded" works may not be obscene and the Tariff Code 9956 required that "literary and artistic merit" be considered.

If an item is prohibited an appeal can be made to the Customs official, then to the senior departmental officer and finally to the deputy minister. The deputy minister's

decision can be appealed in the courts.

Another group of prohibited items is barred at point of importation, not because of their content but because of their copyright. Importation of reprints of Canadian books and British books copyrighted in Canada is prohibited.

Also any copies made of any work such that, if the copies were made in Canada, their copyright would be infringed are prohibited. The owner of the copyright must notify the Department of National Revenue in writing so that their work can be protected in this way. A list of such works is published regularly. Some titles from the list are: "The Edible Woman", "Surfacing", "Never Cry Wolf", and "Joshua Then and Now". Also, if a licence to reproduce material under copyright protection has been given under the Copyright Act, then it is unlawful to import into Canada copies of such books.

Exceptions to the above are the importation of up to two copies for personal use and the importation by public libraries and institutions of learning of a work not yet printed or made in Canada.

Before trying to pass material through Customs in quantity a copy may be submitted for review to the Prohibited Importations Unit in Ottawa by foreign exporters or Canadian importers. Two lists are compiled—one for obscene material and one for treasonable or seditious material or hate propaganda. The lists are public and are currently being revised. Mr. Jelinek will forward copies of them to the Committee when they are published. Customs officials may also submit material.

Mr. Jelinek concluded his rather lengthy letter with: "My department is committed to preserving every Canadian's right and freedom to express views, opinions and beliefs, while at the same time meeting its responsibility to enforce the law which Parliament has established governing the importation of obscene material."

Brian McNally is Science/Government Documents Librarian at Mount Allison University and Convenor of the Intellectual Freedom Committee.

Financial Censorship?—the demise of the Micmac News

by Lynn Murphy

Federal cutbacks to the Native Communication Program early in 1990 led to the demise of the twenty-five-year-old *Micmac News*, which printed its last edition in September 1990.

The *Micmac News* had its origin in two other shortlived publications: an earlier *Micmac News* which appeared briefly in 1932, and *Billana Queg*, or *New Day*, which came out of the Eskasoni Indian Affairs Office in 1964.

Published in the early years within the Department of Communications of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, the monthly became independent in 1975.

It covered issues of vital importance: treaty rights, native housing, the Donald Marshall case, and the growth of Micmac organizations and activism.

The *Micmac News* was more than a means of communicating about events: it held a deeper message for a people whose relationship with literacy and education was often difficult. Literacy was a gift with strings attached: in a poem by Rita Joe, a white missionary encourages the Micmac to read and write as a means "of learning more quickly / the prayers I teach."

Their own prayers, ideas and feelings, were another matter: the deeply-hated Indian Residential School at Shubenacadie was the scene of punishment and humiliation, as children were cut off from their own language and culture in the name of assimilation:

"I lost my talk", wrote Rita Joe, "The talk you took away / when I was a little girl / at Shubenacadie School."

The *Micmac News* published articles about the Residential School, and about native education issues, and about Rita Joe's Order of Canada. It also provided a living example of Micmac women and men earning a living in the media, as reporters, advertising managers,

and editors. It provided a training ground for many staffers who moved on to other positions in the native community, a service recognized in farewell messages from former staffers Donna Gould (Administrator/Bookkeeper of Ulnooeweg Development Group in Eskasoni), Terry Paul (Membertou Chief), and Galley Denny (Librarian, Eskasoni Elementary Junior High School).

Besides promoting awareness of Native views in important issues, the *Micmac News* also published some material in the Micmac language.

Why were the cuts made, and why now? Saving money was the reason given—and yet, since the cuts to the *Micmac News*, money has been found to send soldiers to Oka and to the Persian Gulf.

Brian Douglas, editor of the paper, was in no doubt of the underlying reasons for cutbacks in funding for the Native Communications Program. In his last editorial he wrote,

That native newspapers have been singled out for fiscal punishment by the Mulroney government does not surprise. By cutting off issue oriented native newspapers, many of which have been highly critical of the government, Ottawa hopes to silence aboriginal people who have grown increasingly powerful over the last couple of decades.

He went on to say,

At this critical junction in Canadian history—when relations between governments and the aboriginal people have become increasingly confrontational over land claims, treaty rights, sovereignty and the constitutional entrenchment of Indian self-government—the *Micmac News* has become increasingly important.

Native people need more information and better systems of communication—not less.

That the Mulroney government has decided to cut off support for native communications is an outrageous, sinister and shameful attack on Canada's aboriginal people.

If the government had demanded that the federally-funded *Micmac News* soft-pedal certain stories, it would have been easy to see censorship. Some of the paper's headlines can't have been popular in Ottawa:

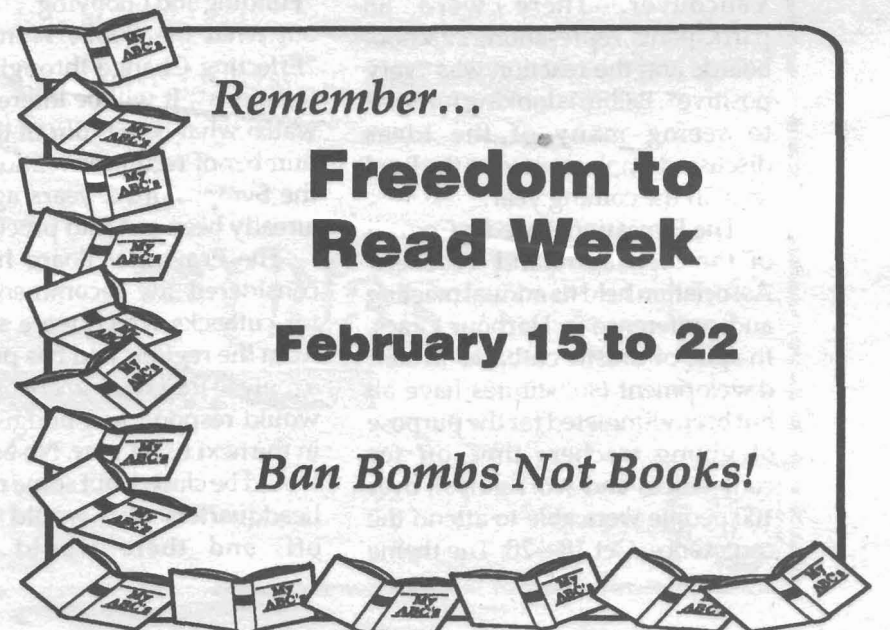
Natives blast Meech deal.

Racism to be probed in Indian Affairs.

Micmac on hunger strike: Ottawa denounced over Oka standoff.

But instead of cutting stories, the government cut newspapers. The native viewpoint is silenced in the name of economy rather than of censorship. To the *Micmac News*, the effect was the same.

Lynn Murphy is Adult Lending Librarian at the Halifax City Regional Library.

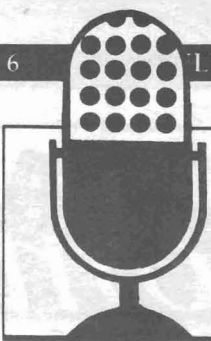


Remember...

Freedom to Read Week

February 15 to 22

Ban Bombs Not Books!



NEWS FROM THE REGIONS

NEWS FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Nichola Cleaveland will become Acting Head of Technical Services at the Provincial Library effective Jan. 2, 1991. Joan Ricketts will leave the Provincial Library headquarters to become Government Services Librarian at the Shaw Building, also effective on Jan. 2, 1991. She will be replaced as Senior Cataloguing Technician by Rose Alfonse.

Don Carter

NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

Of greatest concern to us all here in Newfoundland at the moment is the recent announcement by the provincial Minister of Finance that they are considering putting back the sales tax on books. It was only about 11 years ago that books became exempt. If this comes to pass Newfoundlanders will be paying almost 20% in sales taxes on books.

Schools

As promised last issue, I do have a report from the school front. Calvin Belbin, formerly known as School Libraries Consultant for the Department of Education, has a new title: Learning Resources Specialist. The Department of Education has been undergoing a restructuring, and the former Media Library, once part of the Instructional Materials Section is now part of the Distance Education Learning Resources Section.

Two events of interest occurred this fall. The first was the 3rd School Library Symposium, sponsored in part by the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, which is celebrating its 100th Anniversary this year. This Symposium took the form of a short course (2 and a half days) on implementing resource-based learning at the school level, which was taught by the well-known Carol Ann Haycock from Vancouver. There were 86 participants, representing 22 school boards and the reaction was "very positive". Belbin is looking forward to seeing many of the ideas discussed implemented at the local level in the coming year.

The Educational Media Council of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association held its annual meeting and conference in Harbour Grace. In spite of drastic cutbacks in staff development (substitutes have all but been eliminated for the purpose of giving teachers time off for conferences and workshops), over 100 people were able to attend the conference, Oct 18-20. The theme

this year was "Leadership" and resource people included Ann Cody, Program Coordinator for the St. John's Roman Catholic School Board and Gene Burdenuk and Susan Traill from the University of Western Ontario in London. The verdict: "very good".

The final version of "Learning to Learn" is not yet available, but Belbin hopes the document will be "ready for the field in early '91".

Public Libraries

There have been no changes in librarian positions. All new staff were in place in time for staff meetings in St. John's in November. It was the first time in many months that all the chairs around the table were occupied. This created quite a crush. From now on, only skinny folks can be hired.

The former Newfoundland Public Libraries Board has a new official name: the Provincial Public Libraries Board. The Board has recently been advised that its application for Phase 2 of its literacy project has been approved and a grant of \$53,000 will be forthcoming shortly from the Department of Education/Secretary of State. There are rumours that the Chairperson of the Libraries Board and a staff member prominent in Public Library's C.U.P.E. local are busy typing the bibliography of materials suitable for new learners on the former's home computer. This joint staff-management effort was inspired when funding for Phase 1 of the project ran out at the typing stage. Hats off to both of these stalwart library "missionaries". To maintain the literacy collection, all new non-fiction materials will be scanned by cataloguing division staff and coded with reading level labels so that materials suitable for new learners can be more easily identified.

The results from a vote on all recommendations made by participants in the Provincial Public Libraries Board Symposium in September have been tabulated, and the top 5 recommendations from each symposium topic will be passed to the appropriate committee of the Board for action at the next board meetings in January. The topics included "Literacy", "Funding and Lobbying", "Finding out what the Public Wants" and "Effecting Change through Public Relations". It will be interesting to watch what comes out of this, as a number of recommendations from the Symposium 2 years ago have already been put into practice.

The Provincial Board has now considered the recommendations for cutbacks which were solicited from the regions and has prepared a reply to the government on how it would respond to a budget freeze in the next fiscal year. No branches would be closed, but some regional headquarters staff would be laid off, and there would be no

replacements for people on annual or sick leave. Additional cuts would be made by each region from within other areas of their budgets such as operating grants to local library boards. Book budgets would not be cut, but a freeze at the present level (which has remained the same for 2 years), would, of course, result in further reductions in buying power. The imposition of a 12% provincial sales tax would have an even more disastrous effect.

The St. John's City Libraries have just gone to tender on an automated circulation system. The whole provincial library system may benefit as this would enable the St. John's City Libraries to respond to requests for the status of interlibrary loan requests.

Colleges

There do not seem to have been any further developments in the restructuring about which I reported last time.

University

There is no major news from the University Library at the moment, other than the by now predictable news that their budget has been frozen for the next fiscal year. Life has returned to normal after the strike by support staff.

*Elinor Benjamin
APLA VP-NFLD*

NEWS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

Public Archives of Nova Scotia

An unfortunate incident occurred around the first of September when it was discovered that there had been a theft of all of the subject heading cards (several hundred each) for Blacks and Women. This event has virtually paralyzed access to these vital and heavily used subject areas in the Library and Manuscripts Division. Plans are underway to rebuild these access points. There was no back up or shelf list in the Manuscripts Division, so it will require considerable time and effort to regain what was lost. There is currently no automated system to assist with the process. A Public Service Review is underway.

On a happier note, the Public Archives recently hosted a reception for the launch of the long awaited **Nova Scotia Newspapers: A Directory and Union List 1752-1988**. Approximately 50 people representing the library and archival community attended this event. Carman Carroll, Provincial Archivist, congratulated all of those involved in the project that took several years to complete. Wendy Duff, Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation and Access of Nova Scotia Newspapers added her thanks to everyone and noted the outstanding efforts of Lynn Murphy, who prepared the

Newspaper Inventory, and Brenda Hicks, who catalogued the material. Mary Dykstra was also thanked for her role as publisher of the **Directory and Union List**, and for assisting with obtaining a SSHRC grant for cataloguing the data. Sandra Burrows, Newspaper Specialist at the National Library, congratulated everyone for a job well done.

Nova Scotia Newspapers: A Directory and Union List 1752-1988 is available from the School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., B3H 4H8. The price of the two volume work is \$49.00 (includes postage and handling). For further information please call the Library School, (902)494-3656.

Nova Scotia Newspaper Network

Following the publication of the **Directory and Union List**, representatives of the several regional repositories met to discuss the future directions for the preservation and access of Nova Scotian newspapers. The committee is preparing an update sheet for new papers, and old papers that have been recently discovered (some have appeared since 1988). This will be distributed throughout the province. Possible projects such as microfilming of papers for preservation, conservation of original newspapers, indexing of newspapers, and having newspaper locations online are being examined by the group. Judy Head is the Chair of the Nova Scotia Newspaper Network.

Saint Mary's University—Patrick Power Library

The major reclassification project of the Dewey Collection to Library of Congress Classification is now complete. Ron Lewis, University Librarian, will be on administrative leave from January to June of 1991. During this time, he will be Librarian in Residence at the School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University.

Nova Scotia Library Association

NSLA has announced that \$5000 has been raised from booksellers, libraries, publishers, association, and individuals for the Ann Connor Brimer Children's Literature Award. This amount represents half of the funding required to establish an annual award. It is hoped that the first award will be presented in 1991. Nominations are now being sought for the Awards Committee.

At its recent Board Meeting, NSLA discussed ways of dealing with Pay Equity Legislation as it applies to library workers, continuing education, and upgrading for all library workers in the province.

Halifax Library Association

Peter Webster, Librarian at the Public Legal Education Society, was guest speaker at the Halifax Library Association's first formal meeting of the year held on October 18. Held



NEWS FROM THE REGIONS

at the PLE offices, Peter provided an overview of PLE Services, a tour of the PLE Library and an Inmagic demonstration.

The second annual HLA Rashid Tayyeb software workshop was held at the Halifax Campus of the Nova Scotia Community College. The half-day Word Perfect session was filled to capacity, with all participants very enthusiastic about Rashid's lively and entertaining presentation.

On December 3, Rhonda MacLean from ACTRA, gave a presentation on Performers for Literacy. A video was shown that outlined methods of reading to different age groups. Rhonda explained the goals of the project and answered questions from the group. The meeting was held at the Library located in Colonel William Spry Centre.

Coming up in the new year: the Nova Scotia Ombudsman, a racism workshop, and a visit to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

A different venue each time, a different topic each evening. Everyone welcome. For membership information please contact Sally Wood, Membership Convenor, Patrick Power Library, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S., B3H3C3. Telephone: 420-5538.

South Shore Regional Library

The South Shore Regional Library's brand new Bookmobile was officially opened by the public at a ceremony in Chester on November 14. Town Crier, Therese Dorey welcomed the public on behalf of the Library Board and staff. Board Chairperson, Pauline Himmelman, who hosted the event, invited everyone to browse and borrow from the new Bookmobile and to enjoy refreshments.

Members of the Library Boards Association of Nova Scotia met in October at the Oak Island Inn, Western Shore, for their annual meeting and conference. Discussion by panel members centered around the conference theme "Shrinking budgets, exploding needs". Many of the speakers offered positive tips for solving problems associated with shrinking budgets.

Dalhousie University—Killam Library

The Canadian Library Collections Project has been introduced in an effort to focus on the Canadian and regional literature strengths in Dalhousie's collection. It will include more intensive collecting of Nova Scotian creative writers and their published and unpublished material. This area will focus on small presses and the genres of poetry, prose, drama, and fiction of writers in the Province.

Library Technician Program—N.S. Community College

The Library Technician Program of the Halifax Campus, Nova Scotia Community College will graduate

a group of seven students in February, 1991. Two of the students have full-time positions and we anticipate that other students of the group will obtain work in the New Year.

The program continues to run on a four semester system. Each semester is approximately four months in length and the program takes sixteen to seventeen months to complete. As well as course work on various library-related topics there is both an academic component to the program and a work experience component that has proved very successful.

There will be new intake of students in March, 1991.

Nova Scotia Government Libraries Council

Jane Beaumont, Library Systems Consultant, has agreed to put on a workshop for the NSGLC on January 29th. The theme of the session will pertain to "Automating the Small Special Library".

Registration is available to GLC members on a first-come, first-served basis. Cost is \$50.00. It will be held at the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. After January 15, other interested persons may register by calling Kathryn Arbuckle at 902-424-5264.

The GLC acknowledges the willingness of APLA to support this workshop.

Gwen Whitford

NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK / NOUVELLES DU NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK

This column will return in the next issue.



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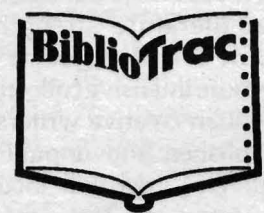
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Research By Any Other Name

by Moira Davidson

As a Vice-President of our Faculty Association, I was given the opportunity to attend the Librarians' Conference held by the Canadian Association of University Teachers in Ottawa from Nov. 23-25. The theme of the conference was "The Academic Partnership" or the examination of the sometimes rocky, often misunderstood relationship between librarians and faculty. Although sessions on workload, gender issues and retirement were held, the burning issue of the conference was research, and most sessions ended up with a discussion of the need for and difficulties facing librarians doing research.

It was generally, although not universally, agreed that librarians at academic institutions should be required to produce some kind of research. In fact, almost all collective agreements for librarians have a research requirement built into them. However, the mood of consensus quickly dissipated when the discussion turned to acceptable or "real" research. Some purists maintain that only original research articles published in refereed journals should be considered; others believe that credit should be given to work published or unpublished both within and outside the library subject area, and still others feel that the definition of research should be broad enough to include almost any effort above and beyond the job description, including book reviews and further study.

Even after a suitable research project fitting whatever criteria for "real" research one cares to use is found, several obstacles remain. One of these is time. Worthwhile research demands a commitment of time and effort that is difficult to achieve when evenings and

weekends are all that remain from a 35-hour work-week. Faculty members are usually able to take advantage of class-scheduling and summer breaks to find chunks of time for research; librarians cannot. Some form of ongoing research leave is needed in addition to access to sabbatical leaves. Sabbaticals provide a wonderful opportunity for intensive work, but research should be a developing process and not something that can be whipped out every seventh year for feverish activity and then put away for the next six years.

Some academic libraries, like Concordia University, have managed to secure the right to a research leave of a shorter duration than a sabbatical leave. Our own collective agreement at Mount Allison provides for release time for further study, an opportunity that I am taking advantage of to obtain a second master's degree.

Another hindrance for librarians is funding. Some of the sources open to faculty are simply not available for the kinds of projects likely to be undertaken by librarians, and librarians are often unaware of the sources that are available. Funding from SSHRC and government grants can often be supplemented by awards like the APLA Memorial Award or awards from local historical societies, depending on the type of research. Seeking sources for research funding is a new skill for many librarians, but one that is absolutely necessary for successful research.

Incentive is another cause for concern; some academic librarians began their careers at a time when research was not a prerequisite to promotion and few institutions actually encouraged librarians to pursue research interests. This is connected to the ambivalence that some librarians feel about faculty status and a reluctance to willingly

Dalhousie University Libraries Canadian Literary Collections Project

The Dalhousie University Libraries is establishing a Canadian Literary Collections Project. Building on the strength of present collections, the CLCP will collect the published works and manuscript collections of Canadian contemporary authors of imaginative works in fiction, drama, and poetry, small press publications, literary periodicals, and selected works about contemporary literature. The papers and records of individuals or organizations related to the literary community and publishing will also be collected. The collection will also include audio and/or video tapes of interviews, performance tapes, readings, and other programs that may arise out of the activities of the CLCP. Collecting priority will be given to Nova Scotia literature followed by other Maritime and

Canadian literature.

Since the early 1970's the Library Special Collections Department has collected Canadian English language small press material and Atlantic Provinces literature to support doctoral level programs in Canadian literature and history. The University Archives has also acquired important literary manuscript collections. It is intended that the Canadian Literary Collections Project become a major national resource of regional literature and that it provide the accessibility and support for the in-depth scholarly work necessary for a vital and maturing literature.

It is recognized that there are other libraries in the region and elsewhere that include important collections relating to Canadian literature. It is not the intention that

Continued on page 12 ...

enter into the publish or perish cycle that seems to dominate faculty careers, sometimes to the detriment of the research thus obtained.

However, if academic librarians wish to earn the same salaries as faculty members (and I do), then the research need is already here. If we can create the kind of preconditions concerning time allowances and adequate funding levels, then research will not be an additional burden over and above our 35-hour work-weeks, but will be an opportunity to indulge our curiosity in new directions and use our minds and skills to make new

discoveries and additions to a body of knowledge.

This was the message that I took away from the conference: take the initiative, hammer research provisions into the contract and ultimately, like in the Nike advertisement, just do it. The Conference had over 50 participants from all over Canada. The plan is to hold a CAUT Librarians' Conference every two or three years from now on.

Moira Davidson is a Cataloguer at Mount Allison University and the Vice-President Internal for the Mount Allison Faculty Association.

Call for Nominations for the APLA Executive

The offices available for nominations this year are as follows:

- **First Vice President (President-Elect)**
- **Vice-President for New Brunswick**
- **Vice-President for Prince Edward Island**

Please send nominations, postmarked no later than February 28, 1991, to:

Susan McLean, Convenor,
APLA Nominations and
Elections Committee
Halifax City Regional Library
5381 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E9

Points of Information

1. No member of the Nominations and Elections Committee is eligible for nomination
2. Any APLA member may nominate any other member for elective office.
3. Every person nominated shall be an APLA member in good standing and shall file a letter of acceptance with the Secretary of the Association.

Correction to previous Call for Nominations: The Call for Nominations published in the Nov./Dec. issue of the Bulletin erroneously listed the position of Treasurer. This position is currently filled by Peter Glenister and will not be open until 1992. We apologize to Peter and to all the disappointed would-be Treasurers for this mistake.

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Acquisition Policy and Collection Development at the Centre D'Études Acadiennes

... continued from page 1.

photographs, films, video tapes, audio or video cassettes, magnetic tapes, or diskettes. The recently created university archives includes some fifty-seven collections of documents relating to every faculty, department, or service of the institution.

In what follows we shall describe how the collection of the Centre d'études acadiennes has developed and how its acquisition practices have evolved, bringing us to its current contacts with other Acadian archival repositories, including the new archives of the Université de Moncton.

The Centre was founded in 1968 by Father Clément Cormier, who became its first director. He was succeeded in 1974 by Father Anselme Chiasson and Chiasson was himself replaced two years later by Professor Jean Daigle who stayed until 1981. Ronald LeBlanc was interim director during the months preceding the arrival of Professor Muriel K. Roy in early 1982, and again after Mme Roy's departure in 1987. The present director, folklorist Ronald Labelle, was appointed in 1988.

Initially the Centre had two main objectives: the organization of its archives and the preparation of a massive and complex genealogical card index. In 1970, a new sector was added to the Centre, the folklore department which proceeded to mount an oral history collection consisting of both documents and recorded interviews on magnetic tape or cassette.

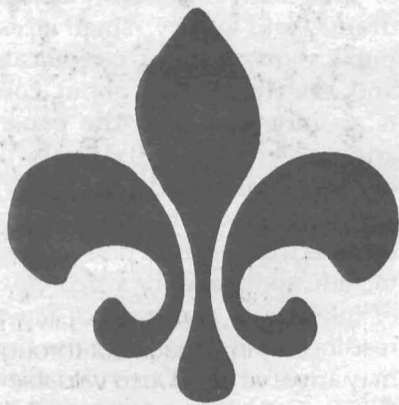
Even though the Centre was only created in 1968, an Acadian archives has existed since the early 1940s. Fathers Clément Cormier and René Baudry, both professors at Université St-Joseph, were very active in the 1940s and 1950s in the acquisition of papers relating to the Acadians. The material they collected, along with some artifacts relative to Acadian studies, became a subsidiary part of the university library, as the Archives acadiennes.

This sizeable collection of publications and archival material became part of the Centre d'études acadiennes. Father Cormier hoped all source material, documentations, and artifacts covering the period from the founding of Acadia to the present day would eventually be gathered at the Centre.

In 1968 Father Anselme Chiasson was hired as archivist at the Centre on a full time basis. He has already been employed at the Archives acadiennes, but his work was now more clearly defined. He had to reorganize the manuscript collections according to modern archival concepts and techniques. Each collection of documents was then indexed, and Father Chiasson's indexes still comprise one of the best finding aids at the Centre.

Father Clément Cormier continued to be very active in the acquisition of manuscripts and artifacts. As director of the Centre, he was also responsible for the

museum and made acquisitions for both institutions. Certain ambiguities existed regarding whether an object was to be classified as a document or as an artifact, especially in the case of ledgers and photographs. Objects that might have gone to the museum consequently wound up in the archives and vice versa. The museum was separated administratively from the centre in 1980 but the question of where some items should be housed still remains.



After his retirement Father Cormier began the organization of the university archives, while still working to obtain material for the Centre and the museum. Because of his wide involvement in the Acadian community, he enjoyed the friendship of many people who eventually donated to the Centre old photographs or other interesting documents. Such personal contacts were Father Cormier's principal means of acquiring material of historical significance, right up to the end of his life in 1987.

Father Cormier was not the only member of the Centre's personnel who collected documents during this time. Régis Brun, assistant to Father Chiasson, concentrated on obtaining copies of materials in other repositories, including the archives of religious organizations in Canada, New England, and Britain. Genealogists, Fathers Hector Hébert and Patrice Gallant were meanwhile interested in the acquisition of Acadian family history source material, including copies of censuses, parish records, land grants, and so forth.

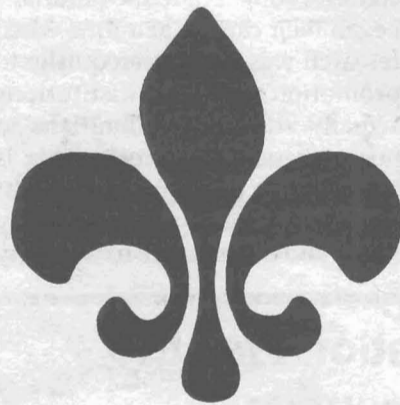
By the mid 1970s, the Centre had also acquired many microfilm copies of both public and private records from abroad and within Canada. The purchase of a microfilm camera in 1975 enabled it to copy records from all around the Maritime Provinces.

No one was specifically responsible for acquisitions after the departure of Father Clément Cormier from the Centre in 1974. His successor, Father Anselme Chiasson, did bring in some private papers, but wished to devote most of his time to the arrangement and description of the manuscripts already in the Centre's collections.

When Father Chiasson retired after less than two years as director of the Centre, Dr. Jean Daigle, who had been a history professor at the Université de Moncton for almost ten years, was chosen to succeed

him. He wanted to make the archives more accessible to researchers and thought that the production of finding aids and bibliographies was the best way to achieve this goal. In this endeavour Dr. Daigle was expanding upon a program initiated by his predecessors who had begun the publication of a general bibliographical guide, the *Inventaire général des sources documentaires sur les Acadiens*, and an index to the articles carried in the newspaper *L'Évangéline*. Dr. Daigle succeeded only partially, because of severe budgetary restraints. Reduced government funding to universities resulted in cutbacks in plans for expansion and eventually in layoffs at the Centre. With a depleted personnel, further acquisitions were accorded less priority. The lack of sufficient secure storage space was another factor contributing to this situation.

Despite these difficulties, the momentum generated over the preceding years resulted in a continued flow of papers from the Acadian community into the Centre. For the first time since its creation, the Centre began to retrieve collections of documents from Acadian organizations and institutions. Some of this material was microfilmed and returned, while several collections belonging to defunct organizations, such as those of the Association des instituteurs acadiens (AIA), the Association acadienne d'éducation (AAE), and the Théâtre Les Feux Châlins, were deposited permanently in the Centre.



When Muriel K. Roy became director in 1982, she insisted that the Centre be more active in its acquisitions. Subsequently, the Centre became involved in the management of the archives of two Acadian organizations, namely the Société nationale des Acadiens (SNA) and the Société des Acadiens et Acadiennes du Nouveau-Brunswick (SAANB). As still other organizations, such as the newspaper *L'Évangéline* ceased operations, their documentary remains were secured for the Centre. Mme. Roy also obtained an agreement between *Radio-Canada* and the Centre to deposit their archival material at the Centre.

Less direct approaches have also been used to encourage Acadian institutions to make their archival material available to researchers through the Centre. Meetings and workshops were organized by the

Centre in order to sensitize certain institutions to the importance of the proper management of their archives. This strategy was successful; since the first meeting in the fall of 1986, several organizations, including the Conseil provincial de diffusion de la culture (CPDC), the Théâtre L'Escaouette, and a number of others that have become inactive, including the Conseil acadien de coopération culturelle le l'Atlantique (CACCA) have donated their archives to the Centre.

Other private records were also obtained during Mme Roy's administration. Régis Brun, while collecting artifacts for the Musée acadien, turned up many records of local merchants, lobster plant operators and lumber contractors in the Acadian communities of southeastern New Brunswick. Most of these papers were brought to the Centre. In less than a year Mr. Brun succeeded in acquiring many documents that the Centre's administrators had previously not deemed of particular importance to an understanding of Acadian history.

Since its founding the Centre d'études acadiennes has had to adjust to changes in the Acadian archival community. Beginning in the mid-1970s repositories for Acadian archival material were established in different regions of the Maritime Provinces: the research centre of the Société historique Nicolas-Denys in the northeastern part of New Brunswick, the Centre de documentation et d'études madawaskayennes (CEDEM) in Madawaska, the Centre acadien at Université Sainte-Anne in southwestern Nova Scotia, the Trois Pignons de la Société Saint-Pierre in Cape Breton, and the Centre d'études acadiennes du Musée acadien de Miscouche on Prince Edward Island. The Centre is no longer alone in acquiring and preserving the archival heritage of the Acadians, and must redefine its mandate or goals accordingly. Representatives of the principal Acadian archival repositories have met with the goal of establishing a network whereby each repository will be responsible for acquisitions in a specified territory. For its part, the Centre should continue to collect archival material from Acadian organizations operating throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Ambiguities in the administrative structure of the new university archives at the Université de Moncton have complicated the problem of redefining the centre's mandate. The university archivist is a member of the Centre's personnel, but the archival material with which he works is the responsibility of the secretary of the university. Even though the university archives are kept at the Centre, the Centre has no jurisdiction over them. One might then ask whether the university archives are part of the Centre's archives or not.

A committee has been formed to find a solution to this impasse, and a working paper has already been produced on the Centre's new mandate. By the end of this year, the Centre should have a new and clear acquisition policy with regard to other Acadian repositories and to the university archives.

Since moving into the new extension of the Champlain building in the summer of 1988, the Centre has been able to gather in many

more voluminous collections of documents, because its shelving space has been quadrupled.

The new facilities have created a favourable attitude towards the Centre in the whole Acadian community. The Centre must adjust its policies, however, in line with both internal and external changes. Until the 1970s priority was given to the retrieval of material dealing with the distant past of the Acadians or with the lives of those principal

actors who formed modern Acadian society. During the 1980s, the Centre's main concern shifted to more contemporary source material. As we have seen, more and more institutions have recently come to rely on the Centre d'études acadiennes for the safekeeping of their archives. But the Centre must redefine its policies so that it can fulfill this new mission. Its new mandate should encourage close ties with other members of the Acadian

archival community. Finally, the Centre must modify its structure so that the new university archives may be well incorporated into its holdings.



R. Gilles Leblanc is the Archivist at the Centre d'études acadiennes. He would like to thank Ronald LeBlanc, Muriel K. Roy and Stephen White for their assistance in preparing this article.

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Dal Library School Winter Lectures

Once again, the School of Library and Information Studies at Dalhousie University has come up with an interesting and informative group of lectures and workshops for the winter term. The following is a list of titles, speakers and dates for the series; more information can be obtained from Shanna Balogh at the School (902-494-2453). Please note that some of the lectures are accompanied by receptions and pre-registration is necessary. All lectures are FREE. One day-long workshop is planned for March 15, 1991, entitled "Competitor intelligence: how to find the information and how to use it". It will be given by Maggie Weaver of Micromedia Ltd. and Jim Borron of I.P. Sharp (Reuters). For more information, please contact the School.

Jan. 26 10:45 a.m. MacMechan Auditorium
"Librarians: move quickly or move over" by Ronald A. Lewis, University Librarian, St. Mary's University, currently Librarian-in-Residence at the School

Feb. 6 5:30 p.m. MacMechan Auditorium
"Current issues in special librarianship" by Marilyn Rennick, Chief of Special Services, Morisset Library, University of Ottawa and President of CASLIS

Mar. 1 10:45 a.m. MacMechan Auditorium
"Information technology: its impact on staff training in public libraries" by Barbara Cowen, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Sheffield

Mar. 22 10:45 a.m. MacMechan Auditorium
"Nova Scotia Provincial Library: towards 2000" by Marion Pape, Provincial Librarian of Nova Scotia

Mar. 27 7:00 p.m. MacMechan Auditorium
"User interfaces for end-users of public information systems, particularly online public access catalogues" by Nathalie Mitev, Dept. of Information Science, The City University, London, England

Dalhousie University Libraries Canadian Literary Collections Project

... continued from page 9.

the CLCP compete with these institutions but rather that, in cooperation with them, it contribute to the total resources available for scholarly research in Canadian literature.

The objectives of the Project are:

1. to develop and strengthen the existing University Libraries specialized Canadian research collections of national significance with an emphasis on contemporary literature;

2. to establish with other libraries and archives cooperative collection development arrangements to complement collections held elsewhere;

3. to promote and encourage the full use of the printed and manuscript collections relating to Canadian literature held by the University Libraries;

4. to support and promote the work of creative writers;

5. to encourage external funding by providing a strong, focused collection as a foundation upon which to base grant applications and appeals to prospective donors;

6. to strengthen the relationships between the University Libraries and relevant academic departments in order to develop mutually beneficial collaborative ventures for the acquisition, promotion, and use of the collections and facilities;

7. to provide a potential venue for conferences, for bringing in recognized writers for readings, and workshops, and for a visiting scholar program.

The CLCP will be based in the Special Collections Department, Killam Library, although material acquired will be housed in both Special Collections and the University Archives depending on its format.

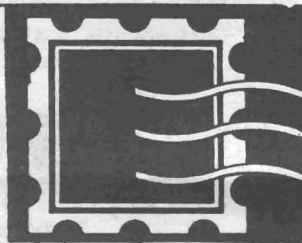
An Advisory Committee, chaired by the University Librarian, William Birdsall, will advise on the role, function, and direction of the CLCP. Other members of the Committee are: Dr. Alan R. Andrews, Theatre Dept.; Dr. Charles A. Armour, University Archivist; Mr. Ian A. Colford, English Subject Specialist; Mr. Tony Foster, Representative of the Writers' Federation of Nova Scotia; Ms. Holly Melanson, Collections Development Coordinator; Dr. Patricia Monk, English Dept.; Dr. Malcolm M. Ross, English Dept.; Ms. Karen Smith, Head of Special Collections; Ms. Maxine Tynes; and Dr. J. Andrew Wainwright, English Dept.

The Library will provide initial funding from current external funds to get the CLCP established and for the initiation of an endowment fund.

For more information contact William F. Birdsall, University Librarian, Dalhousie University (494-3601).

User Education MAILBOX

Compiled by the APLA Special Interest Group on Library Instruction



"Immodest proposals: user instruction for students does not work" by Tom Eadie (*Library Journal*, October 15, 1990).

Maybe you heard the speech, hopefully you have read the article, and possibly you know the man, so what do you think about what he has to say? Is Tom Eadie (or is it the devil's advocate?) right when he argues that "user education is a marginal, largely redundant service

whose aims are better achieved by conventional reference service"?

Please send your responses, brief or long, to:

Suzanne Sexty, Convenor
 APLA Library Instruction Interest Group
 Information Services
 Queen Elizabeth II Library
 Memorial University of Newfoundland
 St. John's, NFLD, A1B 3Y1

Publication Information

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

Personal membership in the Association costs \$25 and includes a subscription to the APLA Bulletin, which is published six times a year—September, November, January, March, May and July. An Institutional Membership costs \$75. Institutions may subscribe to the Bulletin only for \$25. For more information contact the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, c/o The School for Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. Single copies of the Bulletin are available for \$4.25.

Submissions for the Bulletin (typed, double-spaced), news and correspondence should be sent

to the Editor, Bradd Burningham, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., E0A 3C0, or may be sent by Envy to: B.BURNINGHAM. The phone number is (506) 364-2571, FAX number (506) 364-2617. The deadline for submissions is the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue (i.e.: August 15, October 15, December 15, February 15, April 15, and June 15). All correspondence regarding advertising should be addressed to the Advertising Editor, Gwen Creelman, Ralph Pickard Bell Library, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., E0A 3C0 or may be sent by Envy to: G.CREELMAN.

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Bradd Burningham is the Editor of the Bulletin, Moira Davidson is the Managing Editor, Gwen Creelman is the Advertising Editor, and Nancy Cohen is the News Editor.

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