

APLA BULLETIN

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July, 1980



APLA EXECUTIVE 1980-81 — From left (seated) Claude Potvin, N.B. v.p.; Pamela Forsyth, P.E.I. v.p.; Ann Nevill, pres.; Deborah Nicholson, N.S. v.p.; Patricia Rahal, Nfld. v.p.; (standing) Betty Sutherland, treasurer; Bertha Higgins, councillor; Lorraine McQueen, past-pres.; Susan Svetlik, councillor; Christine Hayward, secretary; Barbara Eddy, president-elect.

From the President's desk

Since your new president is a person of few words (and even fewer thoughts), the column will probably be considerably shorter this year. In mulling over what to talk about, I began to think about my first impressions of APLA. I had come Home in 1976, away after more years than I care to think about. Like many of my generation, Away was where you went to earn your living after being trained to earn it here.

The Charlottetown Conference in 1977 was my first exposure to APLA and it illustrated for me the primary rule of organizations - what you glean from an association is in direct proportion to what you contribute, and from then on I determined that this was something worth working at. Participation is the name of the game, and APLA is unique in the the opportunities it offers in this respect.

Where else in Canada is there a library organization made up of members from four provinces, and from all types of libraries - public, academic and special? CLA, of course, has similar composition, but on a grander scale, so the opportunities for influence by individuals are more limited. APLA has 300 plus members. You should all consider it the medium through which to voice your ideas about where we are going in the 80s. If you want to work on

an existing Committee, contact the Convener (there will be a list in this issue of the Bulletin, or the next); if you feel there should be a new Committee set up to work on a project close to your heart, contact me or your provincial Vice-President; if you want to lobby for or against an issue, do the same. don't be afraid to take the initiative. It's your organization. How effective we are depends on you.

As a start, how about thinking hard about our surplus funds? A secretariat doesn't really seem necessary at this stage. The vice-presidents have been allocated funds to be used for Projects (perhaps workshops) within their provinces. There remains, however, a surplus of invested funds. Is there something (or are there some things) we can do with \$10-12,000 which will really put APLA on the map? Let's start a dialogue among APLA members between annual conferences. Write your ideas in the form of Letters to the Editor and start a lively exchange of opinion. Remember - participation, by all 300 of you, is the name of the game, so get those letters rolling.

Ann D. Nevill
President, APLA

Access to Gov't Information in N.B.

By SUSAN HILBORN

Although a right of access by the public to government information is a recent phenomenon in Canada, freedom of information legislation has been adopted elsewhere as long ago as 1766. Sweden's Freedom of the Press Act, dating back to 1766, was the first enactment to incorporate the principle of open access to

government information. There are limitations to this right of access and Sweden's Secrecy Act specifies various exemptions. Public access legislation also exists in Finland (1951), Denmark (1970). In the United States, the Freedom of Information Act was enacted in 1966.1

At the federal level in Canada, freedom of information legislation has yet to be adopted. Conservative MP Gerald Baldwin has been an ardent proponent of freedom of information legislation for many years. He introduced a Private Member's Bill, An Act Respecting the Right of the Public to Information Concerning the Public Business, Bill C-225, in 1974 but it was not passed. Subsequently, in June 1977, the Liberal Government tabled a Green Paper, entitled Legislation on Public Access to Government Documents. The Green Paper was criticized for its broadly cast exemptions and its opposition to a right of appeal to the courts.2 Bill C-15, the Freedom of Information Act, was introduced in the House of Commons on October 24, 1979 by the Conservative government, but died on the order paper.

Nova Scotia was the first province to legislate public access to government information. Its Freedom of Information Act3 was passed in 1977. To date, no other

Cont'd on Page 8

Upcoming events

August 20-22 (Wednesday - Friday) Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences (APICS). Purpose of conference is to better acquaint the delegates with commercially available materials which promote the learning of mathematics and science. Contact: Manager, Dept. of University Services, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, E0A 3C0.

September 16-18 (Tuesday - Thursday) Canadian Micrographics Society Conference, Halifax. Contact: CMS Convention '80, P.O. Box 8653, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3K 5M3.

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 associations and other organizations on matters of mutual concern.

Individual Membership to the Association is \$15.00, may-April and includes subscription to the APLA Bulletin is \$10.00 per calendar year. Single copies \$2.50.

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

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Lorraine McQueen, left, recipient of the Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship and Agnes O'Dea, recipient of the APLA Merit Award.

APLA Merit Award

By DIANE MacQUARRIE

It is my very great pleasure and privilege to announce on your behalf that the recipient of the 1980 Atlantic Provinces Library Association Merit Award is our distinguished colleague from St. John's, Newfoundland, Miss Agnes O'Dea. The APLA Merit Award was established in 1974 to recognize outstanding individual contributions to library services in the

Atlantic Provinces. It is APLA's highest honour reflecting the thanks and esteem of the Association for excellence in achievement and distinction in service. Agnes O'Dea has made an outstanding contribution to library service not only in her beloved province of Newfoundland and

Con't on page 3

Recent Canadian Reference Books...

Prepared by Norah McCloy, Lynne Owen and Margaret Wheeler

The Atlas of Canada and the World. Prepared under the direction of Harold Fullard and B.M. Willett. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: George Philip Raintree, 1979. 49, 136, 99 p. \$39.95

A world atlas with emphasis on Canada, this volume devotes 46 pages to Canada including thematic maps and tables showing climate, vegetation, resources, industries and population. There are land use maps for major cities, scenic photographs for some. Other areas of the world are covered chiefly by physical maps. There is an index and a list of geographical terms.

Birdsall, Peter and Delores Broten. **Who's(e) Who: the English Canadian Literary Scene.** Victoria, B.C.: CANLIT, c1979. \$5.00

This is a guide to the interest groups on the English Canadian literary scene. It enumerates the departments which effect state intervention from the Canada Council to provincial cultural ministries. It cites and describes trade organizations, book promotion schemes, and lobbies formed during the seventies.

Canada. Dept of Labour. **Glossary of Industrial Relations Terms.** Ottawa, 1978. 22 p. Free.

Explains the terminology most frequently encountered in labour affairs.

Canada. Dept. of Supply and services. **Government of Canada Programs and Services; and Index to Government of Canada Programs and Services Available to the Public in Canada.** Ottawa, 1979. 737 p. \$17.50 (Canada)

This is an annually updated list and index of those federal government programs affecting large segments of the population. Part I is the Key Word Index - no special understanding of knowledge of the Government of Canada is required in order to use this index. Part II - Directory of Offices of Government of Canada Departments and Agencies. Part III - Some Useful Information, such as a list of authorized sales agents arranged in alphabetical order by province. Some programs and services - ans expanded description of services such as Energy Conservation. This will be an annual publication.

Canada. National Library. **Union List of Serials in Fine Arts in Canadian Libraries - Inventaire des publications en série dans le domaine des beaux-arts dans les Bibliothèques canadiennes.** Ottawa, 1978. 236 p. \$11.25 (Canada)

This list covers all serials held in Canada and indexed in Art decoratifs et beaux-arts; Catalogue d'articles de périodiques; Art Design Photo; Art Index; Art bibliographies modern; Arts and Humanities Citation Index; Index to Art Periodicals; Loma Literature in Modern Art and Répertoire international de la littérature de l'art.

Library holdings for this list are based on the Union catalog of serials at the National Library and two other surveys.

Canada. Statistics Canada. **The Class of 2001: the School-Age Population - Trends and Implications - 1961 to 2001,** by W. Clark (et. al.). Ottawa, 1979. 142 p. Free.

This document, based on 1976 census data, offers four alternative projections of Canada's school-age population to the turn of the century. The projections include elementary and secondary school enrolment, and suggest the magnitude and timing of fluctuations at the post-secondary level, both nationally and provincially. The many charts clearly illustrate trends and facilitate comparisons between various regions and different age groups. The authors outline some of the more obvious effects, such as demand for teachers and resources, that population waves might have on the school systems.

Canada. Task Force on Canadian Unity. **Coming to Terms: the Words of the Debate.** Ottawa, 1979. 111 p. \$3.50 (Canada)

Coming to Terms... is a guide to some of the critical words and concepts in the unity

debate. This guide contains some important social and political terms as they are most commonly used in the world and in Canada. This book is meant to be a guide for those who have to or would like to understand better "the Canadian debate."

Canadian Forestry Service. **Insects of Eastern Spruces, Fir, and Hemlock,** by A.H. Rose and O.H. Lindquist. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario: Great Lakes Forest Research Centre, 1977. (Forestry Technical Report 23) 159 p. \$5.00 (Canada)

This handbook deals with insects feeding on spruce, balsam, fir, and hemlock in Canada from the Rockies to the Atlantic. Seventy-five species or species groups causing damage or which are commonly found on these trees are covered. Colour illustrations aid in the identification of insects and trees. Flow chart keys help identify the insect and the injury found. Included are biological sketches of casual insects, illustrations of life stages, and the injury caused. Control is discussed along with the required type and timing of applications of pesticides. Injury to birds, mammals, mites, and other agents is also included.

Canadian Music Centre. **Catalogue of Canadian Choral Music - Catalogue de Musique chorale canadienne.** 3d ed. Toronto: Canadian Music Centre, 1978. ca. : 400 p. \$4.50

This volume lists over 1600 works included in the libraries of the Canadian Music Centre. Works from 1900 to the present are represented, and particular attention has been paid to works by contemporary Canadian composers. The catalogue is arranged alphabetically by author, and indexed by musical form and by title. Lists of Music Publishers, Performance Right organizations in Canada, a bibliography and a note on the Canadian Music Centre are included.

Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. Library. **Union List of Serials.** Halifax, 1979. microfiche. \$10.00

This list covers the complete holdings of the Killam Library, Law Library, Maritime School of Social Work, Atlantic School of Theology, and Kellogg Libraries of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing & Physiotherapy, and Pharmacy. It is very useful for interlibrary loans.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography v. IV, 1771 to 1800. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1979. 913 p. \$35.00

This is the 6th volume of the Dictionary of Canadian Biography to be published. It includes 504 biographies - ranging in length from 600 to 10,000 words - by 255 contributors. The aim of each entry is to provide an orderly account of the personality and achievements of the subject, against the background of the period in which the person lived and the events in which he or she participated.

Farley, A.L. **Atlas of British Columbia: People, Environment, and Resource Use.** Vancouver: U.B.C. Press, c1979. 136 p. \$45.00

The atlas is organized in three sections as indicated by the title. Thematic maps are supplemented by charts and graphs, as well as photographs and text. The "People" section illustrates population distribution, ethnic groups, exploration, migration, and labour force. "Environment" includes game animal and fish distribution as well as geologic and climatic maps. "Resource use" covers the usual economic features of primary industry, manufacturing and transportation, and includes energy and tourism and recreation as well. There is a gazetteer and an historical and statistical summary.

Fellows, Robert F. **Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada.** Fredericton, N.B.: The author, c1979. 303 p. \$10.00

This guide begins with an introduction to the methods of compiling a genealogy. The next six chapters describe the documents repositories in the province and their holdings. Subsequent chapters deal with church records, court records, census records, land records, newspapers, periodicals, and photographs available to the researcher. A sketch of New Brunswick history is included, and supplemented by a series of maps. Useful appendices include a list of New Brunswick material held in the Maritime

Baptist Collection in Wolfville, N.S., a guide to epitaph compilations, and a summary of boundary changes in New Brunswick's counties and parishes. Indexed.

Hamilton, William B. **The Macmillan Book of Canadian Place Names.** Toronto: Macmillan, 1978. 340 p. \$20.00

Place names, with brief accompanying remarks are arranged by province alphabetically. Three broad categories were used as a measure to determine entry: (1) Size: the major centres of population and the most important physical features - rivers, mountains, lakes, etc., (2) History: those places which have had some significant bearing on the development of Canada, (3) Human Interest: a broad selection of those places provoking the question "what is the meaning of that name?" Not to be confused with a gazetteer, this volume is of use to those seeking quick information, especially in the history of the place name.

Lakos, Amos. **Comparative Provincial Politics of Canada: a Bibliography of Select Periodical Articles, 1970-1977.** Waterloo, Ont.: University of Waterloo Library, 1978. 67 p. \$8.50

A guide to articles on provincial, inter-provincial and federal-provincial politics that have appeared in a selected group of journals (almost entirely Canadian, and scholarly in tone) or were read before a Learned Society.

Entries are grouped in nine sections. The first section covers articles that are general, or refer to more than one province or to federal-provincial issues. The remaining section cover the individual provinces in alphabetical order. The Atlantic Provinces have been grouped together under the heading, as have the N.W.T. and the Yukon under the heading "Canadian North".

Massey, D. Anthony. **A Bibliography of Articles and Books on Bilingualism in Education.** Ottawa (P.O. Box 8470): Canadian Parents for French, 1979. \$5.75

An annotated listing of 279 articles published since 1965 that deal with Canadian speakers of English who learn French in immersion or intensive courses. Includes a list of books on the general topic of bilingualism, should be of great interest to any community which has or is considering an immersion programme.

Mount Allison University. Ralph Pickard Bell Library. **Lawren Phillips Harris: a bibliography.** Compiled by Margaret Fancy. Sackville, N.B., 1979. 52 p. \$5.00

This bibliography lists the works of Lawren Phillips Harris and material written about his life and career. The materials are arranged in four categories: 1. Articles and speeches by Lawren Phillips Harris; 2. Articles and books about Lawren Phillips Harris and his work; 3. Exhibitions; 4. Works. The arrangement is chronological with the exception of the section devoted to materials about Lawren Phillips Harris and his work. Biographical information is also included.

National Museums of Canada. **Edible Garden Weeds of Canada,** by Adam F. Szczawinski and Nancy J. Turner. Ottawa, 1978 (Edible Wild Plants of Canada, No. 1) 184 p. \$8.95 (Canada)

The purpose of this book is to acquaint gardeners, agriculturists, city dwellers, and wayside wanderers with the edible qualities of the plants they encounter every day, not always under friendly circumstances. The authors have described over forty species of weedy plants. Some are more palatable than others, and a resourceful person using only the plants in this book, supplements with meat or other protein source, can produce a meal to delight the palate of any gourmet. Recipes such as Cream of Lamb's - Quarters Soup and Curried Evening - Primrose Roots will bring a pleasant change to your cooking.

New Brunswick. Dept. of Natural Resources. Lands Branch. **In New Brunswick You'll Find It.** Fredericton, N.B., 1979. 57 p. \$5.40

This is a booklet of 57, 31 cm x 23 cm, topographical section maps of New Brunswick prepared from aerial photos taken 1974-1977.

Grades of road are clearly indicated.

Peterson Lee. **Field Guide to Edible Wild Plants of Eastern and Central North America.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978. 330 p. \$8.95 (U.S.)

Describes 373 of the better known and more important species of edible wild plants, and those poisonous plants which

Con't on page 6

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Future options for library automation

By RICHARD ELLIS

Ian A. MacLean, *Future Options for Library Automation*. Halifax: Association of Atlantic Universities, 1980. 110 p.

This report was commissioned by the Association of Atlantic Universities (AAU) to help it determine the future course of the AAU-BNA (Blackwell-North America) project currently mounted at Fredericton.

The description of the AAU-BNA project itself is of considerable interest as it has received little attention elsewhere. AAU has mounted the database and software used by BNA for card production in an attempt to create both a regional union catalogue and a reasonably priced computer-assisted cataloguing support system. With the willingness of the commercial vendor to support such a venture, the advent of a low-cost system which could be locally mounted with ease seemed to be imminent. However, as this report points out, there is a considerable distance between a batch-mode card production facility and the expectations of Atlantic librarians. Whether the system has not lived up to expectations or the expectations have outstripped the system would be an interesting question in itself.

The bulk of the report consists of standardized comparisons of DOBIS (2 versions), WLN, UTLAS and a upgrade for

AAU-BNA. These comparisons use the following headings: Brief Description and Background, Host Computer Hardware and Software, Terminal Equipment and Telecommunications Requirements, Personnel Requirements, System Implementation, Cost for System Implementation and Operation and take up nearly half of the report proper. They are followed by an appendix detailing the cost calculation for each of the five options.

While there are comparisons, the report does not make a recommendation, noting that the terms of reference for the study did not call for one. (The terms of reference are attached in an appendix.) Because of the attention paid to DOBIS and the information relating to the AAU-BNA project, this report is a valuable supplement to the recent issue of *Library Technology Reports* which reviews OCLC, UTLAS, WLN and RLIN. 1.

The structure of the report indicates that the consultant spent most of his time manipulating various estimates in order to arrive at cost comparisons. The report proper of 57 pages is followed by 53 pages of appendices. Some 26 pages of the report summarise conclusions reached in 46 pages of detailed cost analyses in the appendices. The appendices are valuable in that they allow others familiar with one or more of the systems to compare the

estimates with performance. For instance, the estimated computing cost for an UTLAS bibliographic record of \$2.24 (\$172,265-77,000) is slightly higher than Memorial's experience of \$1.94 (\$2.08 given 7.5 percent increase as of 28 April 1980).

However, a consultant's report is not a reference tool and there are a number of problems with this study which are of particular interest to those who will be asked to make a decision or decisions of the basis of it. The most startling indication of these problems is that having spent more than two thirds of the report on cost analysis, the last page of text contains the following: "If there is a strong desire to replicate a software package in the region, but it is felt that the cost is prohibitive, it might be worthwhile to redo the costing exercise" (p. 57) emphasis added.

This statement indicates two flaws in the survey. The most obvious is the tentative nature of the cost estimates which have bulked so large. Since costing and related matters make up the bulk of the report, this must be seen as a serious problem.

Secondly, the sentence betrays a fundamental weakness of the report in that the intentions of AAU seem not to be clear to the consultant. It was previously noted that there was no recommendation coming from this report because the terms of reference did not call for one. However, the terms of reference do spell out AAU's chief concerns:

"A. To provide cataloguing support to member libraries, including maintaining authority controls and agreed upon standards.

B. To develop and maintain cooperative and shared resource arrangements with the National Library of Canada and other Canadian bibliographical facilities.

C. To create an Atlantic union catalogue, with an Interlibrary Loan System enabling locations to be identified from members terminals." (p. 105)

Of these goals, the first receives significant attention, the second very little attention, and the third none at all.

Further, the first objective of the study itself is stated as follows:

"1. To access the main requirements and concerns of current and potential participants." (p. 106)

There is no indication that such an assessment took place. Further, lacking such an assessment, the various options available for satisfying those (unstated) requirements are not assessed. This must pose something of a problem for the members of AAU who will be asked to make decisions on the basis of this report.

Two examples of matters that might have been clarified are the Atlantic union catalogue and the value of regional expertise. Some hard thinking about the uses to which such a catalogue would be put might clarify attempts at regional co-

operation. One wonders, in the face of utilities such as UTLAS and OCLC, about the necessity and role of smaller union catalogue efforts. The report rightly notes that in order for the UTLAS alternative to serve a distinctive union catalogue purpose for the Atlantic region, a distinctive and mutually acceptable set of cataloguing standards would have to be adopted within the region (p. 52). Given the emphasis elsewhere in the report on standard formats, one wonders what purpose is served by such distinctive standard, aside from making the Atlantic Provinces' records different from all others. And if it serves no other purpose, does that not bring into question the entire thrust toward an Atlantic Provinces Union Catalogue? Clarification of this matter, given the purposes outlined above, was not only within the terms of reference, but necessary.

The development of regional expertise is of great interest to AAU and is presented in the report in a positive light. It is not, however, set in any discernible perspective. Given that all the systems except UTLAS are predicated on the abilities of UNB's Computing Centre and its willingness to mount them, one is tempted to ask whether "regional expertise" at Fredericton is of any use to Halifax. Certainly such expertise has proved of negligible benefit to those libraries, like Memorial, who have dropped out of the AAU-BNA project. With Dalhousie currently investigating ORACLE (an Australian system coincidentally developed on CDC Hardware such as Dalhousie owns) the question appears to have occurred to that institution as well.

Yet, no mention is made of the possibility of locally mounted information derived from a central facility. Surely the fund of regional expertise would be greatly enhanced by smaller mini-computer-based systems at individual institutions with terminal access to a larger central computer. Each subsystem could be provided with a copy of its own file, or a joint regional file, updated at regular intervals. Presumably an option such as this, which allows each user or cluster of users to generate their own products from the centrally supplied base, would generate more widespread computer-information handling expertise than a central installation at UNB. (This is not to be confused with the "ring network" which has all these mini-computers interacting with each other.)

Given this lack of analysis of factors salient to the decision making process, the report must be of questionable value to AAU however well it supplements other literature on computer-based systems. But then, as the consultant suggests, they can always commission another report.

1. Joseph Matthews. "The Four Online Bibliographic Utilities: A Comparison." *Library Technology Reports* 15 (Nov.-Dec., 1979): 665-837.

From page 1

Merit award

in the Atlantic region, but also to Canada as a whole. Agnes was one of the pioneers of library science from the University of Toronto in 1932, and returned to Newfoundland as its first trained librarian. The Gosling Memorial Library in St. John's was the first public library in Newfoundland, and between 1935 and 1940, Agnes participated in the establishment of this service. Between 1940 and 1952 and later between 1959-1961, Agnes went down the road to Toronto again, first obtaining a B.L.S. from the University of Toronto after the degree program was initiated, then working as a librarian in the Toronto Public Libraries System. During her Toronto sojourn, Agnes also worked as assistant to the Head Librarian of the Ontario Research Foundation. Between 1952 and 1955, Ms. O'Dea began her career with Memorial University Library in St. John's. In 1956, Agnes was appointed Research Librarian with the Archival Collection at Memorial with a special commission to compile a bibliography of books and pamphlets on Newfoundland and Labrador. Following the second Toronto stint she returned to Newfoundland in 1962, and in 1965 Agnes established the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, a separate collection of materials on Newfoundland. From a small beginning of forty volumes, the Centre grew, under Miss O'Dea's direction, to an excellent special collection containing over 20,000 books, plus extensive files, microforms and maps, a substantial archive, and a reading room in constant use by faculty and students, visiting scholars and the general public. In addition to this outstanding achievement, Agnes continued the work on her Newfoundland bibliography. Her professional contribution continued following her retirement as Head of Memorial's Centre for Newfoundland Studies in 1976, and currently this major bibliography is being prepared for publication. The initial O'Dea Bibliography, 1956-1958, is available on microfilm at the National Library and has been used extensively by scholars conducting research on Newfoundland. The updated O'Dea Bibliography from 1962 to present has been completed and is ex-

pected to be published within the year by the University of Toronto Press. The bibliography will be in two volumes with approximately 6,000 entries, arranged chronologically with author, subject and title indexes.

In addition to excellence in professional achievement, Aggie O'Dea is a delight to know. She has a marvellous sense of humour and the kind of rare charm and grace which establishes equal warmth and rapport with people from all walks of life, from university president to student. Aggie is always willing to share her unexcelled knowledge of this historic province rich in song, story, honour, and achievement, and she can quote chapter and verse from the Newfoundland collection. She also has an extensive knowledge of the history and background of many St. John's families. Her close friends have revealed that Aggie is a letter writer of some renown, a pretty good poet, and a great cook with a flair for entertaining.

An occasion like the APLA Merit Award renews our focus on the strong tradition of cooperation among all types of libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. Our libraries, be they school, university, public or special

See page 4

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E. Williams of N. B. Library Services presents a picture of the late Library Services Director, James F. MacEacheron to the Fredericton Public Library. M. MacEacheron (centre) and Mrs. Bertha Miller, Chairman of the FPL Board.

Membership committee report

I was pleased to be able to announce in my annual report as Councillor for Membership that APLA membership had reached a new record level of 333 in 1979-1980. In fact, the final total of membership was 335, as two more memberships were received before the end of the year on April 30. I hope that this figure will in turn be surpassed by our 1980-81 membership.

We are already well on our way to this goal at the moment, as renewals of membership for 1980-81 have been coming in quickly. At present, the total APLA membership for 1980-81 stands at 289; of these, 67 are from New Brunswick, 52 from Newfoundland, 141 from Nova Scotia, 16 from Prince Edward Island, and 13 are from outside the Atlantic Provinces. In addition to our 7 honorary and life members and 256 renewals or previous members, we have received 26 new memberships so far this year. However, there are still 70 of you whose mem-

berships have now expired and who have not renewed. A final notice is included in this issue of the Bulletin, and if your membership is not renewed, this will be the last issue you receive.

I would like to remind both renewing members and prospective new members that a fee increase was passed by the membership at the Annual General Meeting during the conference in Corner Brook. Annual dues are now \$15.00 - not an unreasonable sum in view of the rising costs of APLA's programs.

APLA's voice in the library community is only as strong as its membership. On behalf of the Membership Committee, I urge all members to encourage colleagues to renew their memberships or to join the Association. An application form is included below.

Susan Svetlik
Convenor

From page 3

are woven in and through the cultural life of this region, sharing a common mandate as repositories and disseminators of the racial memory. Our libraries serve the differing needs of our prime publics and reflect the richness of cultural diversity in our individual communities, but they have all made and are making an essential contribution to social progress in the Atlantic Provinces. Equally, all of our libraries have developed from a strong base of grass roots support, and with cooperation at every level in sharing services to today's level demanded a high degree of individual commitment to the potential of library service and the great need for this service. This Association is grateful to the library supporters, trustees and librarians who pointed the way and we take pride in their achievement. Many of us have deep roots in the Atlantic Provinces and a deep love for our part of the country. In fact we have been known to suggest with some degree of heat and no little conviction that Corner Brook, or Glace Bay or Moncton or Montague is paradise regained. In fact I have heard this view declared at this conference. It therefore behoves me to mention the great contributions our library services have received from the 'come-from-aways.' People like Mike Donovan of Newfoundland and Alberta Letts of Nova Scotia brought their many talents to us, their joy in life, and left us with a rich heritage in library progress. It is just possible that our guests from away or

newcomers to the Atlantic Provinces library world are of the opinion that in our view the National Library ought to be relocated in Joe Batt's Arm.

To correct any misconception, I will emphasize our full recognition of the interdependence of all Canadian libraries and express our appreciation to the 'come-from-aways' who are our colleagues and fellow contributors.

Today, however, it is our privilege to honour a born-and-bred Newfoundland achiever, and we salute Agnes O'Dea. We are not alone in recognizing the accomplishments of our outstanding colleague. Agnes has served on the Executive of the Bibliographical Society of Canada for several years. In 1976, she received the Canadian Historical Association's Certificate of Merit for her outstanding contribution to the study of local Newfoundland history. In 1977, Agnes also received the Newfoundland Historical Society's Heritage Award for her outstanding work in establishing Memorial's Centre for Newfoundland Studies and in compiling the O'Dea Bibliography, the most complete documentation of historical materials available on any province in Canada.

Agnes, today the Atlantic Provinces Library Association recognizes with pride your outstanding contribution to your profession, to the Atlantic Provinces and to our country. We salute you and we ask you to accept this token of our regard.

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Bibliographical Work in the Atlantic Provinces: A proposal

By PETER E. GREIG

Contemporary Review of Bibliographic Developments in Canada (1974)

The National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, inspired by UNESCO's International Year of the Book (1972), organized by Professor Anne B. Piternick, and held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, in 1974, is sufficiently well-known as an event to librarians and bibliographers in Canada to require little description. The conference provided the first real opportunity for individuals concerned with Canada's national bibliographic development to review the situation and to confer on the future of bibliographic development in Canada on a national, regional and subject basis. The scope of the papers delivered at the conference went beyond these three basic areas of the Canadian bibliographic situation and also dealt with form bibliography and standards and criteria for bibliography. Draft versions of the key papers were circulated at the conference and ultimately published, in a revised form, by the National Library of Canada in 1977.

During the final day of the conference the Committee on Resolutions and Recommendations presented a single main resolution which called for the establishment of a national advisory council on bibliographic services for Canada and outlined the composition and functions of such a council; a series of sixty-two resolutions were also proposed in the Committee's report. The recommendations represented a condensation of the major suggestions for bibliographic development proposed by speakers or by participants in the discussion periods and workshop sessions which followed each speech. Conference participants endorsed the main resolution and voted to accept the recommendations in principle. At a later date the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries reviewed and reorganized the conference recommendations into three broad areas: Canadian needs, regional needs, and subject needs. These areas were subdivided in terms of specific bibliographic projects, improvements and - in the case of Canadian needs - recognition. This order was adopted in the final publication of the recommendations. 2

Implementation of Conference Resolution

The Secretary of State, upon receipt of the main resolution of the conference, forwarded it to the National Librarian. Dr. Sylvestre, noting the similarity of the suggested functions of the advisory council and those of the National Library Advisory Board, recommended that the council be established as a committee of the Board. The Board agreed to this recommendation in January 1975 and the Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada's first meeting was held in May 1975.

The chairman of the Committee is a member of the National Library Advisory Board. The current Chairman is Professor Anne B. Piternick, who succeeded Dr. Frances G. Halpenny in 1979. The Committee's first Chairman was Miss Margaret Williams, Associate Librarian at Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Prominent associations and institutions concerned with national bibliographic development were invited to name delegates to the Committee. The Committee's membership was enlarged in 1976 by the addition of representatives from the publishing community and a further enlargement of the Committee is currently being considered. The Committee's present membership includes representatives from the Advisory Board on Scientific and Technological Information, the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation, the Bibliographical Society of Canada, the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, the Book & Periodical Development Council, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, the Canadian Library Association, the conseil supérieur du livre, the National Library of Canada

and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Informal connections with associations not represented on the Committee are maintained through the Committee's chairman and members.

The National Library of Canada provided a part-time secretary to the Committee from 1975 to 1976; in 1976, recognizing the increasing needs of the Committee, the National Library established a permanent Committee Secretariat.

The Committee's terms of reference, reflecting the functions outlined in 1974, are to determine bibliographic needs in Canada, to assign priorities for support of bibliographic activities, to recommend support of bibliographic activities to funding bodies and to assist the coordination of bibliographic activities in Canada. "Bibliography", in this context, refers to the identification and description of recorded information as well as to its subsequent dissemination; the term is understood to include indexing and abstracting. These objectives were reviewed at the Committee's last meeting in March 1980. While Committee members perceive difficulties in the assignment of bibliographic priorities they have and will continue to assess the Canadian bibliographic situation and to encourage any efforts which will ameliorate that situation.

Committee Research and Activities (1975-1980)

During its first two years of existence the Committee examined the Vancouver conference recommendations and monitored derivative bibliographic activities. Having noted that the published recommendations did not reflect the totality of suggestions for bibliographic improvement made at the conference, Committee members re-examined each of the published papers to discover minor recommendations and tabulate variant recommendations. Some indication of this activity was apparent in the Committee's participation in the 1978 annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of Canada and in its publication of a Subject Inventory of Regional and Western Recommendations Extracted from the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography 3 for distribution at that meeting. Despite the emphasis on Western Canadian bibliographic needs in this list, many of the regional bibliographic desiderata have a general application for all parts of Canada.

In addition to monitoring the results of the conference recommendations, the Committee is conscious of the need to maintain an inventory of Canadian bibliographic work in progress. In 1978 the Committee also participated in the third colloquium of the Bibliographical Society of Canada. The colloquium was designed to supplement and review the work of Vancouver conference, particularly through the examination and assessment of subject areas in which the bibliographic situation was not clear. The Committee Secretariat prepared a draft document, *Canadian Bibliographical Work in Progress: A Preliminary Subject Inventory 4*, for distribution at the colloquium. The Committee continues to monitor bibliographic work in progress and a new edition of the inventory will be published in the near future.

The above-mentioned meetings of the Bibliographical Society of Canada did not allow for a comprehensive assessment of bibliographic development in Canada since the Vancouver conference. The Committee is currently planning a major national conference in cooperation with the Association for Canadian Studies which will provide the opportunity for such an evaluation of the national bibliographic situation. This conference will take place in Halifax, in 1981, during the Annual Conference of the Learned Societies.

A formal research programme was established by the Committee in 1976 to investigate problem areas in Canadian bibliographic activity. These areas include training or education for bibliographic work, development and use of bibliographic standards and publication, and the establishment of guidelines for the

evaluation of enumerative bibliographies. In addition to these areas of investigation the Committee quickly became aware of the need to promote greater recognition of the difficulties and value of bibliographic work among funding agencies and in academic circles. Statements on the areas of the Committee's research programme were prepared for publication in 1979 and distributed in a kit format 5 to institutions, individuals and at meetings of numerous associations, such as the 1979 and 1980 Annual Conferences of the Learned Societies. The Committee Secretariat is currently preparing a full revision of the items in the kit for publication in the Fall of 1980.

During 1976 and 1977 the Committee devoted much time to an investigation of the problems of Canadian abstracting and indexing services. A preliminary survey in 1976 identified the problems areas as financing, coverage, editorial production and technical production. In 1977 the Committee convened a workshop on Canadian abstracting and indexing services with representatives from fourteen services with publicly available products in attendance. A series of recommendations dealing with each of the problem areas was produced at the end of the workshop. One of the recommendations of the workshop, the establishment of an association of abstracters and indexers, was successfully achieved with the Committee's support by the creation of the Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada.

Inventory of Bibliographic Work in the Atlantic Provinces: Proposal

A broad survey of the regional bibliographic situation of the Atlantic Provinces was undertaken by Miss Shirley Elliott who contributed her findings in a paper delivered at the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography 6. Her recommendations dealt with the need for increased retrospective and current regional bibliographic coverage and also with a number of specific historic, form and subject bibliographic projects. Some of Miss Elliott's recommendations are subsumed in the more general statement of regional and subject recommendations in the published record of the conference.

The inventory of bibliographic work in progress prepared by the Committee Secretariat in 1978 identified a number of specific projects underway in the Atlantic Provinces. Some of these bibliographic projects responded, at least in part, to the needs identified in Miss Elliott's recommendations. In some areas, such as the listing of indexing projects in New Brunswick, more up-to-date information is available. 7 The proposed revision of the Committee's inventory will undoubtedly bring to light other work in progress as well as identifying a number of completed projects.

Future installments of this column, appearing if possible in alternate issues of the *APLA Bulletin*, will cite a merged list of Atlantic Province regional bibliographic needs, works in progress and recently under standard subject headings wherever possible to facilitate easy use and possible cumulation on an annual basis. The cooperation of librarians, bibliographers and the scholarly community at large in the Atlantic Province is essential if this proposed listing of bibliographic work in the Atlantic Provinces is to become a reality. The information contributed will also appear in a national inventory of bibliographic work in progress prepared by the Committee Secretariat. Published bibliographies will be listed in future editions of the *Bibliography of Canadian Bibliographies*.

Information on bibliographic work in progress and completed bibliographies and indexes should be sent to: The Secretary, Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa (ON) K1A 0N4 - (613) 995-3364.

Contributions of information on bibliographic work in progress, where possible, should include (1) the project title or name; (2) the name, address and telephone number of the project compiler(s) or contact(s), specifying whether the individual named is the compiler of the

contact person for the project; (3) details of the scope of the project if the title or name is not fully explanatory; (4) the nature of the project (i.e., is it a self-contained project or part of a larger project?); (5) the date when the project began; (6) the date of expected completion; (7) the date of public availability if different from the date of expected completion; (8) the form of output (specify if non-publication); (9) name of sponsoring agency or institution. If financial support has been received for the project it would be of great assistance to the Committee if the amount received and the conditions for which it has been received could be specified; this information would be kept confidential if desired.

Contributions of information on published bibliographies and indexes should conform to standard bibliographic style and provide sufficient detail to permit the ready identification as to the cost and the supplier's address would be helpful.

Footnotes

1. National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography, Vancouver, Canada, May 22-24, 1974. *Proceedings*. (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1977)

2. *Ibid.*, p. 463-473

3. *Subject Inventory of Regional and Western Recommendations, Extracted from the National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography*. (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada, 1978.) 11 p. - copies may be obtained free of charge from the Committee Secretariat

4. *Canadian Bibliographical Work in Progress: A Preliminary Subject Inventory*. (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada, 1978 (reprinted with index 1979)) vii, 17 p. - copies may be obtained free of charge from the Committee Secretariat

5. The information kit includes the following items:

Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada. (Ottawa, 1979) 4 p.

Committee on Bibliographical Services for Canada. *Annual Report for the Fiscal Year 1979-80: Summary*. (Ottawa, 1980) 1 p.

Visibility for Bibliography. (Ottawa, 1979) 1 p.

The Practice of Bibliography. (Ottawa, 1979) 1 p.

Education for Bibliography. (Ottawa, 1979) 1 p.

The Publishing of Canadian Bibliographies. (Ottawa, 1979) 2 p.

Indexes and Abstracts: A Brief Discussion for Publishers. (Ottawa, 1979) 2 p.

Canadian Bibliographical Work in Progress: A Preliminary Subject Inventory. (Ottawa, 1978 (reprinted with index, 1979) 1 p.

Canadian Bibliographies in Progress and the BCB. (Ottawa, 1979) 1 p.

Criteria for the Evaluation of Enumerative Bibliographies. (Ottawa, 1979) 8 p.

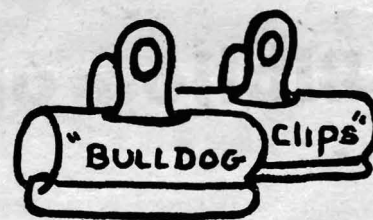
Copies of the above items, individually or in kit form, are available free of charge from the Committee Secretariat. With the exception of Canadian Bibliographies in Progress: A Preliminary Subject Inventory all of the items in above list are available in both official languages.

6. National Conference on the State of Canadian Bibliography ..., op. cit., p. 118-139.

7. Agnez Hall, Patricia Ruthven and Eric L. Swanick. *An Inventory of New Brunswick Indexing Projects - Inventaire des projets d'indexation au Nouveau-Brunswick*. (Fredericton: Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick, 1980) 51 p.

The problem of mould

Clip No. 15



By ALICE W. HARRISON

During the last year three separate incidents have occurred that have involved librarians with the conservation of library materials. These were situations that any librarian might have to face and one questions whether we are equipped to meet such problems in the guardianship of our library, archival or museum collections.

The first incident was a disaster that resulted from a fire. Most of the building and furnishings were lost, but fortunately certain documents and records although water-soaked were salvaged from the ruins. These records were the only existing copies and quite valuable. The help of librarians was sought in the preserving of these records. Because they were water-soaked and because it was during the summer, action had to be taken quickly so that mould would not develop.

The second incident was a minor disaster when the air-conditioner for a rare book room broke down owing to the malfunction of a valve. The humidity rose in excess of safe limits so that surface mould developed on a collection of two to three thousand volumes. The question of mould getting to the paper was of concern.

Finally, a shipment of gift books arrived in a library and upon opening the boxes there was a decided "musty" odour that is often associated with books stored in damp basements. In this case mould had grown on the end papers of some of the books. Since the books were important acquisitions to the library something had to be done about the mould. There was also a question of other books being infected.

Probably many librarians have been faced with similar problems. If problems such as these do occur, it is suggested that help be sought from the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa. In the Atlantic Provinces we are seeking to gather information and training so that we can deal with such problems ourselves. This is mainly being accomplished through searching the literature on conservation, seeking the advice of experts and carrying out research programmes.

These three problems all had to do with mould. Mould is certainly not a new problem for librarians. Wilfred Plumbe, in *The Preservation of Books*, says that it has been on record for more than 700 years and that certain fungi have a harmful effect on paper. "The Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick II, in 1221 decreed that all acts recorded on cotton paper were invalid and, within a term of two years, had to be transcribed on parchment. The reason given for this ruling was that the paper of that time was of poor quality and suffered from attacks of moisture and insects" (Plumbe, p. 301).

In an attempt to give some assistance with problems of mould, it seemed wise to first ask a number of questions. Then, by searching the literature and through laboratory research, attempt to provide answers to some of the questions.

In the case of the water-soaked records, one might ask, "How soon does mould develop?"

Various authorities have quoted different lengths of time. I will only refer to two, Willman Spawn is the Conservator at

the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and has assisted in the salvage and preservation of flood-damaged materials for quite a number of years and has written on the topic. He says, "Speaking from my own experience, in those cases where a proper salvage operation was begun immediately upon the discovery of water damage, nearly everything can be saved." (Spawn, p. 402) He then goes on to say that where salvage was delayed for three or more days, the delay resulted in a number of types of damage. "Worst of all, disfiguring mold began to grow." (p. 403)

Peter Waters, Restoration Officer, Library of Congress and author of the manual, *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials*, says, "In warm, humid weather, mold growth may be expected to appear in a water-damaged area within 48 hours ... To leave such materials more than 48 hours in temperatures above 70 degrees F (21 degrees C) and humidity above 70 percent will almost certainly result in heavy mold growth." (Waters, p. 1-2)

In a laboratory situation I found some of the 12 cultures grown on a malt agar medium in petri dishes and at room temperature developed mould within 48 hours. Therefore, it seems safe to say that it is possible for mould to grow under certain environmental conditions from 48 hours on.

It must be stressed again how important it is to act with haste. If it is not possible to get the material dried right away, then it should be stabilized by freezing and storing at a low temperature of -20 degrees F (-29 degrees C) (Waters, p. 5). This doesn't kill the mould but it keeps the spores in a dormant state. An illustration of this was recently reported in which one *Aspergillus niger* culture was still active in room temperature after being kept alive, but dormant in cold storage, -12 degrees C (10.4 degrees F) for four and half years. (Dersarkissian, p. 30)

Another question we might ask is, "What are the correct environmental conditions in a library to protect library materials against mould growth?"

This was discussed in "Notes and Queries" in October, 1978 issue of *The Abbey Newsletter*: "The relative humidity in the room should be no higher than, say, 65 percent (maximum relative humidity is variously given as 60 percent, 65 percent, 70 percent, and 75 percent by different writers; they may all be right, because much depends on the particular molds involved and whether the temperature is optimum for its growth in that r.h.). Even more critical is the relative humidity room temperature drops. This is why experts advise owners to keep temperature and humidity constant or to let it vary gradually." (p. 17) In the December issue, Ursula Dreiholz, of the Yale Center for British Art, wrote that the best relative humidity is no greater than 50 percent and that it is better to keep in mind the ideal, rather than the danger point. (*The Abbey Newsletter*, Oct., 1978, p. 27)

Galina S. Rozkova, writing about the conditions of storage at the Lenin State Library, to preserve book treasures states: "A strict observation of normal temperature and humidity rules guarantees a long-term preservation of books in good shape. We consider it advisable to keep books in premises at a temperature of 16-18 degrees C (60.8 degrees F - 64.4 degrees F) and an air humidity of 55-60 percent". (Rozkova, p. 193)

"What does mould look like?" The appearance varies; some as a sprinkling of black spots, while others are blotches of light green and pink. Another type appears as a white fuzzy mass. Even the brown spots known as foxing are possibly caused by micro-organisms. It is very difficult to look at paper with mould and to identify the type, but with practice one could suspect that it was caused by a certain genus of micro-organism. If it were possible to do this and you knew more about the individual species you would be better prepared to treat the paper. In order to study this, the Atlantic Branch of the National Research Council was contacted, and, in particular Dr. Don Brewer, who had been kind enough to give us

assistance on two other occasions. For this research study ten petri dishes were prepared with a sterilized malt agar base on which to grow various cultures taken from samplings of books that we believed contained different types of mould. In addition to these ten samples two dishes were prepared to see if we could pick up any air contaminants from an air-conditioned room. For these we simply left the cover off the dishes for a two hour period and then closed them and left them at room temperature for a period of time to incubate.

One book sample had white fuzzy type mould found on the surface of a leather binding. The paper was suspect also and a sample was taken of it. Another book had water damage and had a pink and green type fungus. A third book was disfigured with the brown foxing and samples were taken from the middle of the spots and from clear paper near by. One book was badly stained with a type of brown stain and where this appeared, it looked as if some deterioration of the paper had taken place. Finally, mould had destroyed part of a page of one book.

A chart was designed to keep careful observation of the growth of the cultures. At first this was done on an hourly basis, later on a daily basis and lastly on a weekly basis. Some of the cultures showed growth after 48 hours, and all except one were growing within 5 days. The last one took over a week; it grew at a slower rate, even when a sub-culture of it was taken.

Prior to the growing of the cultures a literature search was made in order to discover the names of various micro-organisms that one might expect to find growing on library materials.

Plumbe lists six "most commonly found species":

Penicillium chrysogenum
Aspergillus niger
Aspergillus glaucus
Aspergillus candidus
Stachybotrys atra

Chaetomium globosum (Plumbe, p. 31)
Fausta Gallo in a discussion on biological agents which damage paper material in library (Gallo, p. 57) says there are about 100 species of fungi which attack paper. "Habitual guests" where paper materials are housed include:

Chaetomium
Myxotrichum
Trichoderma
Aspergillus
Penicillium
Stachybotrys
Stemphilium

In the same article 16 species of paper mycelia are listed and the percentage of cellulose degraded in cultures by them.

Reducing the number from 100 to 20, in an article by Harriet P. Burge and others, 20 cellulose-utilizing fungi are listed and from these 20, 7 were noted as utilizing book paper as a carbon source. These included:

Alternaria
Aspergillus niger
Cladosporium cladosporioides
Epicoccum
Fusarium
Pithomyces
Trichoderma

Cladosporium and *Penicillium* were identified as the most abundant types in undisturbed library air. (Burge, pp. 71-71)

(Czerwinska says that as a rule, *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus* have been those isolated out of the atmosphere of air-conditioned store-rooms. (Czerwinska, p. 68)

Two of the three we identified in the laboratory research were *Penicillium* and *Aspergillus*. The third was *Ulocladium chartarum*. We also saw evidence of deterioration caused by *Cladosporium*.

"Why, one might ask, is it important to list these, and of what importance are they to librarians?"

The importance of their identification is for the treatment chosen to stop their growth. For example, the *Penicillium* spores that are in the air of an air-conditioned room will form a surface mould on the bindings if there should be a malfunction of the electrical unit and too

FROM PAGE 11

The first step

provides descriptions of departmental goals and activities for a given year and will often contain an organizational chart. The latter is another means of keeping up to date on changes occurring within the department of agency. Both are usually distributed free of charge, especially to libraries. For anyone serious about collecting government information, it is imperative to be replaced on as many mailing lists for annual reports and newsletters as possible. (More on how this can be done in a future issue.)

We have looked at the major sources of information for learning about provincial governments: They are by no means the only sources. They are, however, the ones most likely to be available and familiar to librarians. None of them can be relied on individually as the key source, but together they can be very useful in straightening out what must seem like an

From page 2.

Reference books

might be most easily confused with edible species. The book is arranged so that descriptive text and matching illustration are on facing pages. Illustrations are in the usual field guide style: crisp line drawings, with distinctive details clearly indicated. Symbols accompanying the descriptions indicate the best method of preparation. Measurements are given in both feet and inches and in the metric equivalent. The edge of the back cover is marked as a ruler. This is not a Canadian book but does cover southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes.

Roland, Charles G. and Paul Potter. *An Annotated Bibliography of Canadian Medical Periodicals, 1826-1975*. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin, 1979. 77 p. \$13.95

Entries include the usual publication information, as well as editors, with their dates given whenever possible, and locations for copies. There is an index of editors' names, a chronological index for journals, and a diagram showing what was published in Quebec 1826-1920 and Ontario 1849-1920.

incomprehensible labyrinth to the uninitiated.

In the end, they all suffer from the same problem of currency, even the *Corpus administrative index*. Changes occur so quickly that nothing can replace the need to keep informed about major governmental changes invariably appear in the newspapers and can be heard on the radio and television news long before they are recorded in directories or almanacs. Once the homework has been done and an understanding of government has been reached, the librarian interested in making government information available to history users will no longer digest the news in quite the same way.

We have looked at how we can learn about how government works. It is the first step. The next step is to find out how we can discover what the government publishes. Bibliographical tools for provincial government publications in the Atlantic Provinces will be the topic for discussion in a future issue.

Footnotes

1. James Bennett Childs. *Government publications (documents)*. Reprinted from *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, vol. 10. (New York: Marcel Dekker, 1973): 39.
2. United States Code, Title 44, section 1901.
3. John H. Archer. "Acquisition of Canadian Provincial Government Documents," *Library Resources and Technical Services* 5 (Winter, 1961): 53.
4. A. Paul Pross and Catherine Pross. *Government Publishing in the Canadian Provinces: a Prescriptive Study*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1972): 17.
5. Sidney John Roderick Noel. *Politics in Newfoundland*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971)
6. James Murray Beck. *The Government of Nova Scotia*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957)
7. Frank MacKinnon. *The Government of Prince Edward Island*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1951)

Con't on next page

Problem of mould

high a percentage of humidity is allowed in the room. A librarian finding a collection covered with a white mould could easily become panic-stricken and assume the entire collection would have to be fumigated. With some knowledge of the mould the librarian could simply reduce humidity and get the room back to the correct environment and brush or clean away the surface mould. The knowledge of that type of *Pencilium*, and knowing that it is not attracted to paper, could alleviate a lot of worry and expense.

In the same way the discovery of some mould found on the end papers of gift books and identified as *Aspergillus niger* and knowing that it uses book paper as a carbon source would alert the librarian to take action for the killing of it. The books should be first of all brushed clean in the open air and left in the sunlight for awhile, and then sterilized.

The use of thymol is still recommended by most authorities. It can be used as a vapour. It can be used as a solution made of thymol and alcohol and painted directly on the mould. The solution can be used as a spray and it can also be used to impregnate sheets of paper and used for interleaving. In using it as a vapour, Bernard Middleton suggest placing a tray of thymol crystals (50g-m³) close to a 40-watt light bulb. The heat will vaporize the crystals. The lamp is turned on two hours a day for a week. The books are placed in an air-tight container and with support fanned out so that the vapour will penetrate between the leaves. The thymol solution to be used as a spray is made up of a 10 percent solution of thymol in in-

dustrial methylated alcohol. (Middleton, p. 6)

Robert De Candido discusses the same treatment but also suggest another thymol treatment by simply using a plate and a large plastic garbage bag. This treatment should last at least four weeks. (DeCandido, p. 9)

Guldbeck discusses the thymol treatment, using a 40-watt bulb, but sealing the box for 24 hours or more. (Guldbeck, p. 65-66)

Cunha recommends the use of a 25-watt bulb for 12 hours. (Cunha, pp. 146-148) Both Cunha and DeCandido point out that the thymol is effective in killing the mould, but that it is transitory. Cunha says it is toxicologically safe, DeCandido says it is a chemical, moderately toxic and should be used only with care.

Plumbe discusses the thymol treatment and suggests the use of a 100-watt bulb turned on 2 to 4 hours each day for 6 to 10 days. (Plumbe, p. 37)

Peter Waters recommends the use of thymol because "it is one of the least toxic of fungicides and can be handled with relative safety by workers and is harmless to cellulose." (Waters, p. 19)

Carolyn Horton reported on a number of methods used to control mould at the time of the Florence flood. They fumigated with formaldehyde gas and also used ethylene oxide. These two methods killed mould, but, she says, "did not deposit anything in the paper to prevent future mold growth." (Horton, pp. 1042-43) She then goes on to say that "a successful method of killing mold and protecting materials from future mold growth for an extended period

of time is the thymol treatment." (Horton, p. 1043) She reports using 60 grams of thymol for every cubic meter of space. She exposed the books to this treatment for 24 hours. She also speaks of using 10 percent thymol in alcohol for painting or spraying mouldy areas of the book.

Finally, she mentions the British Museum's use of ortho phenyl phenol (called Topane in England and Dowicide No. 1 in the U.S.). This is used as thymol but was reported to give longer lasting protection than thymol. It has a low toxicity.

For anyone interested in non-toxic antifungal agents there is a very good article in the February, 1980 IIC *Studies in Conservation*. It mentions the use by conservators of thymol and o-phenyl phenol to inhibit fungus growth. They say that toxic effects could occur through skin contact or inhalation of vapour. Both of the compounds have a toxic hazard rating of 1-2 (low to moderate). They go on to discuss the possibility of some non-toxic alternatives. (Dersarkissian, pp. 28-36)

Until these become available one should remember to use gloves and work in well-ventilated areas.

Cunha mentions other compounds that are fungicides suitable for general use. (Cunha, pp. 146-148)

In conclusion, I would emphasize again that librarians can help to preserve their library collections by regulating the environmental conditions for the housing of the collections - the temperature, the humidity, and the filtering of air and light. The more we can learn about the physiology of micro-organisms and the properties of paper, the better our ability will be to control the problem of mould.

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In the next issue we will continue this topic further with a discussion of "foxing" of paper.

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From page 1

Access to government information

province, with the exception of New Brunswick, has similar legislation in force. In Prince Edward Island, Bill No. 53 entitled Access to Public Documents Act was given first reading in May 1977 but was not passed. On November 20, 1979, the Newfoundland Branch of the Canadian Bar Association submitted draft legislation on freedom of information, based largely on the Association's model bill, to Premier Brian Peckford for consideration.

New Brunswick's Right to Information Act⁵ was assented to by the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick on June 28, 1978, and proclaimed on October 17, 1979 to come into force on January 1, 1980. Prior to the passage of this Act, Premier Richard Hatfield tabled a White Paper, Freedom of Information: Outline of Government Policy Pertaining to a Legislated Right of Access by the Public to Government Documents, in May, 1974. The White Paper was re-tabled in June, 1977.

Section 2 sets out the main principle of the Act that, subject to the Act, "every person is entitled to request and receive information relating to the public business of the Province" (compare section 3 of Nova Scotia's Freedom of Information Act which lists types of information that can be released - a narrower approach). This provides for a legislated right of access to government information. There are nine exemptions from the general rule of open information (section 6). There is no right to information where its release:

- (a) would disclose information the confidentiality of which is protected by law;
- (b) would reveal personal information, given on a confidential basis, concerning another person;
- (c) would cause financial loss or gain to a person or department, or would jeopardize negotiations leading to an agreement or contract;
- (d) would violate the confidentiality of information obtained from another government;
- (e) would be detrimental to the proper custody, control or supervision of persons under sentence;
- (f) would disclose legal opinions or advice provided to a person or department by a law officer of the Crown, or privileged communications as between solicitor and client in a matter of department business;
- (g) would disclose opinions or recommendations by public servants for a Minister or the Executive Council;
- (h) would disclose the substance of proposed legislation or regulations;
- (i) would impede an investigation, inquiry or the administration of justice.

The use of the word "would" in each of the exemptions limits the discretion of the government to withhold information (instead of the less restrictive "might" or "would be likely to" which are used in section 4 of Nova Scotia's Freedom of Information Act).

The exemptions are generally specific and restrictive in their application. Some examples of (a), which deals with information prohibited from disclosure by other statutes, are the secrecy of adoption files (Adoption Act R.S.N.B. 1973, c. A-3, s. 37) and the privilege with respect to information obtained by any officer appointed under the Mining Act that the Minister of Natural Resources certifies ought not in the public interest to be divulged (Mining Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, c. M-14, ss. 7(2)).

The most controversial exemption is (g) - "would disclose opinions or recommendations by public servants for a Minister or the Executive Council". There was considerable debate in the House when the legislation was introduced concerning the dichotomy between the public's right to know, on the one hand, and the government's right to obtain advice, opinions or recommendations from public servants, on the other hand.⁶ The discussion centered around the concept of ministerial responsibility and in particular, whether only the Minister's decision should be disclosed or whether the public should also have access to reports or documents prepared by public servants relating to decision. In support of the former position, Premier Hatfield said that disclosure of public servants' opinions would discourage their expressing opposing views. The Opposition felt that once a decision has been made, any

reports or documents that supported or opposed the decision should be made public.

Section 3 outlines the procedure for requesting information. Applications are sent to the Minister of the department where the information is likely to be kept or filed. The departments to which the Act applies are specified in the regulations⁷ and include departments of the Government, Crown Agencies or Crown Corporations, any other branches of the public service and "any body or office, not being part of the public service, the operation of which is effected through money appropriated for the purpose and paid out of the Consolidated Fund" (section 1). The application must specify the documents which the applicant wants or if unknown, "the subject-matter of the information requested with sufficient particularity as to time, place and event to enable a person familiar with the subject-matter to identify the relevant document" (subsection 3(2)). This is a broader approach than the requirement in Nova Scotia's Freedom of Information Act that the request must identify the material precisely (subsection 10(1)). Document includes "any record of information, however recorded or stored, whether in printed form on film, by electronic means or otherwise" (section 1). When the information is not found in that department, the Minister must notify the applicant in writing and advise him which department may have the information.

The appropriate Minister must grant or deny the request in writing within 30 days of the receipt of the application.

If the request is granted, the applicant may inspect the information upon payment of a five dollar fee. The documents may be reproduced in whole or in part at the discretion of the Minister having regard to cost. Where the information is published, the Minister must refer the applicant to the publication. If the information is to be published or required to be published at a future date, the Minister must inform the applicant of the approximate date of publication. The Act also provides that where portions of documents are exempt under section 6 but are severable, those portions must be deleted and the remainder of the document released.

A request for information may only be denied if the document requested is exempted under section 6 or has been destroyed or does not exist (subsection 4 (4)). The appropriate Minister must advise the applicant in writing of the reasons for denial. The Minister must also provide the applicant with the necessary forms for an appeal of the decision.

Where a request for information has been denied or the appropriate Minister has failed to reply to a request within the time prescribed, the applicant may either refer the matter to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick or to the Ombudsman (compare Nova Scotia's Freedom of Information Act where requests are made to the Deputy Head of a department - subsection 10 (1); appeal of the decision is to the Minister of that department - subsection 12(1); and appeal of the Minister's decision is to the House of Assembly - subsection 13(1)).

Appeal of the Minister's decision to the courts is an extremely effective safeguard. The judge holds a hearing for information in whole or in part. The judge may examine the documents pertaining to the request in camera, that is, without anyone present. If the applicant is successful, the judge must award costs in his favour. If the applicant is not successful, the judge may award costs to the applicant if he considers it to be in the public interest. A copy of the judge's decision is sent to the applicant and to the appropriate Minister. There is no appeal from the decision of the judge. The applicant is also barred from referring the matter to the Ombudsman.

Probably the more popular of the two review mechanisms will be the referral to the Ombudsman, due to the cost factor involved in court litigation. The Ombudsman reviews the matter within thirty days of receipt of the referral and makes a recommendation to the Minister. The Ombudsman may examine the documents in camera. The Minister must review the

recommendation and forward his decision to the applicant and to the Ombudsman. The applicant may appeal this decision to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of New Brunswick and the procedure outlined in the preceding paragraph applies.

It should be noted that in any proceeding under the Act the onus is on the Minister to show that there is no right to the information.

The Act does not provide for indexing of documents by each department. The reason for this is, no doubt, the expense involved. The problem may be alleviated somewhat by the fact that if an applicant cannot specify the documents containing the information requested, he may specify the subject-matter instead (subsection 3(2)). Sweden has two indexes, one for "official documents" and one for secret documents. However, requests for documents must be precise and apparently, many documents prepared by civil servants never become "official document".⁸ Agencies and Departments in the United States are required to publish indexes under the Freedom of Information Act, but compliance with the indexing requirements has been extremely low.⁹

The Act contains an unprecedented section providing for review of the Act by the Legislative Assembly thirty months after its coming into force (section 15). This ensures legislative scrutiny to make certain that the spirit and intent of the Act is achieved. In February, 1980, Premier Hatfield announced that the Act would be reviewed in the Spring Session of the Legislature, 1980.

It is worth mentioning that it is not always necessary to invoke the Act to obtain information. Individuals should resort to the procedures prescribed in the Act only when a request for information has been denied. In the past, Government Departments have provided information upon request in many instances and this practice will continue; for example, copies of Orders-in-Council can be obtained without applying under the Act. In addition, New Brunswick Inquiries, a new telephone information and referral service to help people who have difficulty seeking information concerning provincial government programs and services,

commenced operation on January 2, 1980 in Fredericton. It provides a toll-free service within the province to assist those who do not know how, or where, to seek information about their problems and concerns involving provincial government programs. The telephone number for Fredericton, Oromocto, and Keswick is 453-2525. The toll-free number for the rest of the province is 1-800-442-4400.

It is too early to assess public reaction to the Act, since it has only been in force for a short time. However, it represents a major advance toward more open government, making access to government information a right, not a privilege.

Footnotes

1. For comparative studies see: (1) David Johansen, *Public Access to Government Information: A Comparative Study* (Ottawa: Library of Parliament 1977) (2) Donald C. Rowat, *Public Access to Government Documents: A Comparative Perspective* (Toronto: Commission of Freedom of Information and Individual Privacy, 1978) (Research Publication 3).
 2. See, for example: T. Murray Rankin, *Freedom of Information in Canada: Will the Doors Stay Shut?* (Ottawa: Canadian Bar Association, 1977): 133-153.
 3. S.N.S. 1977, c. 10; proclaimed October 11, 1977: in force November 1, 1977.
 4. Canadian Bar Association. Special Committee of Freedom of Information, *Freedom of Information in Canada: A Model Bill* (Ottawa: Canadian Bar Association, 1979): 31-53.
 5. S.N.B. 1978, c. R-10.3, as amended by S.N.B. 1979, c. 41.
 6. New Brunswick, Legislative Assembly, *Synoptic reports* (June 27, 1978): 4300-4311.
 7. Right to Information Act Regulation, 79-152, as amended by 79-202.
 8. David Johansen, *Public Access to Government Information: A Comparative Study* (Ottawa: Library of Parliament, 1977): 23
 9. Sharon D. Masanz, "An Analysis of Agency Compliance with the Indexing Requirements of the Freedom of Information Act as Amended," *Government Publications Review*, 6 (Spring, 1979): 249-262.
- The article was submitted in April — Editor.

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Emergency librarian

By PHYLLIS YAFFEE

Emergency Librarian was actually conceived in the Atlantic provinces seven years ago at a C.L.A. conference. It grew out of a true Canadian need -- that is to keep people with like interests in touch across vast distances. Our shared interest was and is women in the library profession and our perspective was and is feminist. We, the fledgling editors, Barbara Clubb, and I, met Sherrill Cheda, our soon to be co-editor at Theme Day of that CLA conference 1973. Barbara and I had been asked to organize Theme Day by the chief librarian of The Winnipeg Public Library, where we both worked. The theme was Librarians-Beginning, Mid, and Top Career. By pulling and twisting the topic into the shape we wished to address we included an afternoon speech on the subject of women in the profession. Sherrill Cheda was our speaker and the day after her extremely successful speech (That Special Little Mechanism, CLJ) Barbara, Sherrill and I hatched our plot to stay in touch: a feminist, alternative newsletter for a few librarians, a newsletter not a journal. At the end of that summer Emergency Librarian had changed shape and appeared for the first time, published both in Winnipeg and Toronto - no mean feat for a trio of amateurs.

Its first issue is now cause for laughter, and embarrassment mixed with pride. Knowing nothing about design, lay-out, editing or that mammoth enemy of all publishers, the Canadian post office, we

plunged ahead fortified by our energy, enthusiasm, and determination. Six pages of photocopied typing plus a cover comprised our first published work. Our mailing list of just over 100 was mostly friendly librarians, feminists, and enthusiasts we had met through CLA Theme Day Program. The response was more than anyone could have guessed. With only six pages in their hands librarians subscribed, other alternative journals reviewed us positively and before we knew it we had become a member of the library press.

In the course of the next six years we met regularly to define and redefine EL's goals. First and foremost we were feminist librarians concerned with our role in the library profession. Second we cared about alternatives to the standard approaches in library service and book reviewing and third we wanted Canadians to understand the significance of Canadian materials in libraries. These three elements may have shifted in priority in the six years we edited EL but their existence always gave us a focus to keep us on track.

So we tackled large issues like the prejudices in standard subject headings, the computer that labelled a child "barred for life" from a public library when his card came back mangled, the reasons for the creation of a union in a large library system previously contented with a staff association, or the control by a foreign firm of our national library's cataloguing system. We printed correspondence about the mysterious disappearance of the sexist

posters a library association had used at its conference, and we printed letters of support from librarians who found our pages lively and meaningful. We published articles on the future of Canadian publishing and Canadian libraries, bibliographies on subjects no one else would touch -- child abuse, feminist poetry, rape, and feminist music. We also printed humour, or at least we thought it was funny: for instance an item appeared in one of our early bibliographies entitled I Was A Transvestite for the CLA. And then there was the story of two librarians who meet after 20 years of very different library experiences called The Churning Point. We laughed as we read it, edited it, proof-read it, cut and pasted it, and even when we saw it finally in print. As a matter of fact we laughed a lot during those six years. We laughed when we learned each new skill, each new trick in the game of magazine publishing.

Only when life became too hectic and libraries stopped being funny to us did we decide EL had outgrown us. So again we met to decide its new focus. First and foremost we wanted to keep EL alive, to give Canadian librarians another voice, to keep the spirit of its 1,500 subscribers fed with lively, creative, critical writing. And that is how EL moved west to be edited by Ken and Carol-Ann Haycock and to focus on library service to children and young adults.

Handing over the reigns was a relief and a loss. There is no way to convince anyone of the difficulties such an endeavour

presents; nor anyway to explain the rewards. The nightmares - deadlines, rejecting friends' writing, good and bad reviews. The joys - the letters - the letters that told us EL was what gave some librarians the courage to continue to try to change the library profession.

And so six years after we began our newsletter our full fledged magazine moved on. No more weekends of paste-up, no more hours of proof-reading only to find more mistakes after it is printed, but also no more inquisitive looks and finally an end to the eternal question "What is an emergency librarian anyway?"

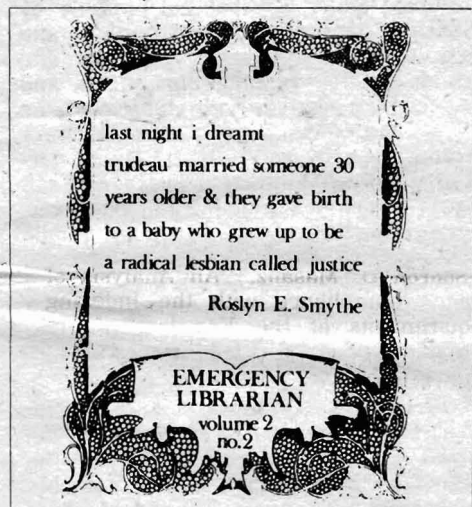
Emergency Librarian

Special Issue: Library Associations

EL v. 2, no. 2

Jan-April 1979

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The HAC Project invites the cooperation of interested scholars from any field. Its new circular provides information about the project to participants and serves as a forum for their views. For a broader audience, a refereed journal to be published by the U. of T. Press, about once a year, has been organized for articles, reviews, etc., related to Atlas research & cartographic methods. Contributions are sought. Further information may be gained from Mr. James Walker, the Project Manager, at Sidney Smith Hall, 100 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1A1.



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News and notes

NEW BRUNSWICK

La Bibliotheque du College Commautaire Du Nouveau-Brunswick, Campus De Bathurst, a reçu récemment un don de livres techniques et scientifiques du Service Scientifique de l'Ambassade de France au Canada. Ce don se chiffre à 4,000 FF, soit environ \$1,200. Les domaines représentés sont l'électronique, l'informatique, la chimie et le génie civil.

Le 21 avril, lors d'une visite dans notre région, le consul de France à Moncton et Halifax, M. Edmond Delaye en a profité pour faire la présentation officielle en présence du directeur du Campus de Bathurst, M. Gérard J. Raymond et du bibliothécaire, M. Lucien Chassé.

Saint John Regional Library. With summer just around the corner, the Saint John Regional Library system is gearing down those projects and programs related to School Students and is preparing for the Summer months.

To celebrate National Book Festival, the Boys' & Girls' Dept. of the Saint John Free Public Library featured a play titled "The Library Circus", the Amateur Drama Club of the Dept. prepared the script and the animals featured were those out of familiar children's story books. The Department also made use of the book marks and posters that were available to mark National Book Festival. May also continued the Travelogue program and featured Sweden - a presentation of growing up in Sweden complete with slides, toys, christmas ornaments and other items pertaining to the country. The guest speaker for the event was Mrs. Sundin. The Boys' & Girls' Department through the months of July and August will be running their Tuesday and Thursday morning Craft Club and Wednesday morning Story Hour featuring games, stories, puppets and crafts for Preschoolers and the Wednesday afternoon film and filmstrips for summer fun. Friday afternoon of each week a group of Boys' and Girls' Club members will visit the Library for an hour of stories, films, puppets and games.

During late May and early June, the East Branch Library in Saint John exhibited the National Print Show, a joint exhibition of the Public Archives and the

Professional Photographers of Canada.

Forty of the prints were chosen from hundreds submitted by photographers from across the country, and the remaining fifteen are archival prints from the Public Archives. It is a well-travelled show: all 600 pounds of it came to New Brunswick from Calgary and returns to Burnaby.

To mark National Book Festival '80 the Sussex Public Library and the Sussex and District Arts Council jointly sponsored the Musical-Poetic Review celebrating 100 years of New Brunswick Life titled "Duffy's Hotel" set in the famous former Hotel in Boiestown with action encompassing the heyday of the logging boom, the trauma of two world wars and the exodus of the "going down the road syndrome". This performance was enthusiastically received and an organizational meeting followed the performance with the intent to form a Theatre or Drama Club.

All outlets within the region featured special book displays for the National Book Festival.

The Saint John Regional Library in conjunction with Montreal Trust has mounted a special display titled "Year of the Family" to remain in the business district location for the months of May and June.

The Cultural Development Branch of the New Brunswick Department of Youth, Recreation, and Cultural Resources is circulating an exhibit entitled "Authors, Artists and Artisans," dealing with New Brunswick art. The Ross Memorial Library in St. Andrews is showing the books and artifacts in June, and the St. Croix Public Library in St. Stephen will host the exhibit during July. The St. Croix Library entertains and informs many tourists during the summer months.

The Adult Services Department of the City Library is busy preparing a bibliography of career related materials for the Fall program of School District No. 20 titled "Careers Expo". The Saint John Free Public Library hosted the New Brunswick Provincial Regional Librarians meeting and the New Brunswick Library Council in April. Mr. Ian Wilson, City Librarian has been appointed the Library's representative on the Provincial Book Catalogue Committee.

Miss Deborah Sherrard rejoined the staff in the City Library following an absence of several years. A social gathering was held for one of our senior employees, Laurine Meinert who has left employment upon the birth of her daughter. We welcome back Mrs. Wendy Agat to the Boys' & Girls' Department and we congratulate Mrs. Elva Hatt, Head of the St. Croix Branch on the birth of her daughter. Seven of the employees of the Saint John Regional Library system have signified their intention to take the Library Assistant's course commencing in the Fall. The Adult Services Librarian attended a one day seminar titled The Physically Disabled Rights and resources sponsored by the New Brunswick Human Rights Commission. Miss Barbara Cowan was elected Treasurer of the Saint John Branch of the John Howard Society in May.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Ms. Eszter Schwenke, joins our Collections Development Department on July 1, 1980. Ms. Schwenke was formerly on the staff of the McGill Libraries system and most recently of the Reference Department of the Fredericton Public Library.

Ms. Patricia E. Johnston, joins the Reference Department on June 1, 1980 replacing Ms. Laurie Bildfell, who has returned to London, Ontario. Ms. Johnston is a recent McGill graduate.

The Library will be subscribing for the full collection of Canadiana to be microfilmed over the next several years by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions which expects to reproduce some 55,000 titles of Canadian print materials found in libraries and elsewhere.

Newfoundland

Wester Region Libraries has received a summer youth employment program grant of \$10,342. to hire 5 students to travel throughout the region and take inventory in many of our branches. This activity was long overdue and quite beyond the realm of possibility with our small staff.

Nova Scotia

Halifax Library Association has given \$300 to the Dalhousie School of Library Service Student's Association for a public relation project aimed at businesses and professional — in the Halifax Dartmouth area to point out the advantages of hiring librarians.

Mount Saint Vincent University Library. Mr. T. Paris, Reference Librarian at MSVU, is taking a leave of absence for a year to pursue further graduate studies at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Mount Saint Vincent University Library has received a grant of \$18,500. from the SSHRC under a program designed to strengthen library collections. The grant will cover, in part, the purchase of the Women's History Collection assembled by Research Publications. With this new purchase, added to the GERRITSEN Collection and to many current acquisitions, the library at MSVU can offer researchers resources of approximately 15,000 volumes on social history and women's studies. The new acquisitions are added to the public catalogue only in stages; however, a printed catalog can be consulted in the library.

Patrick Power Library. Ms. Claire Hall has been employed as a library Assistant and Ms. Cynthia Murphy has been employed as a Librarian; both divide time equally between Public Services and Technical Services.

Dalhousie University, Library. Dalhousie University is the recipient of one of the largest research resources grants for university libraries awarded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The grant for \$35,000. will be used to augment the Killam Library's African studies collection.

Colchester-East Hants Regional Library. Beginning June 4, 1980 and continuing into the fall, the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library in Truro, Nova Scotia will host the Writer-in-

Community Project sponsored by the Writer's Federicton of Nova Scotia and the Canada Council. Truro authors Paul Zann, a professor of English at the Nova Scotia Teachers College and Marilyn Livingston, a free-lance writer, will be available on a regular basis to give advice on creative writing. Each Wednesday evening one of them will be in the Library for informal discussion, reading manuscripts, experimenting with new forms, helping in the preparation of market submissions, and generally, giving advice where needed.

Halifax City Regional Library. Ms. Dale Fletcher has succeeded Ms. Norma Collier as Library Assistant II in charge of Circulation Services clerical activities. Ms. Fletcher has a Master's degree in Business Administration (Operations Research) from Dalhousie University.

The Minister of Employment and Immigration has approved the library's two applications for funding under the 1980 Federal Summer Youth Employment Program. The two projects to be funded are the Halifax Children's Theatre Company which will extend existing children's Library Outreach, a summer educational outreach program operating out of the North Branch Library.

The Library was pleased to receive a bequest of approximately \$5,000. for book purchases from the estate of the late Dr. Harold L. Atlee.

Ms. Rita Cox, Librarian of the Toronto Public Library's Parkdale Branch participated in Halifax City Regional Library National Book Festival celebrations by sharing her gifts as an author and storyteller with parents, teachers and children. Her readings to adults and storytelling sessions with children at the Main and North Branch libraries were enthusiastically received. In March, the North Branch Librarian, Susan McLean spent a week at Parkdale and other inner-city branches of the Toronto Public Library.

The public service departments marked Education Week with displays and booklists emphasizing individual study since the theme of the week was *Beyond the Textbook*.

Dartmouth Regional Library. The Dartmouth Regional Library Board has voted to increase the space at the Woodlawn Mall Branch to nearly double its present 2,100 square feet and a special board committee has been formed to look into space problems. at the Main Branch.

The Library Board has also adopted the Canadian Library Association's statement on Intellectual Freedom.

South Shore Regional Library. Cathy MacDonald has joined the staff at South Shore Regional Library, as Bookmobile-Technical Services Librarian. Frances Anderson has moved into a new position as Branch & Extension Librarian.

Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The Public Archives of Nova Scotia is now open in expanded facilities on University Ave. The attractive new home was opened officially on June 19. The address is now 6010 University Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 1W4.


Nova Scotia Library Association

Nova Scotia Minister of Education Terry Donahue spoke to a joint assembly of members of the Nova Scotia Library Association and the Joint Regional Library Boards of Nova Scotia on Monday, April 21 during the Spring 1980 NSLA Conference at the Dartmouth Regional Library.

He remarked on the temptation for the government in these times of economic restraint to administer centrally the operation of public libraries while desiring to preserve their local autonomy. He stated that through their resources libraries aid in developing the imaginations of their patrons and that this in turn should stimulate intellectual self-discipline among the public. For this reason, he felt, the government would like to ensure that library resources have opportunities for greater use.

See page 12

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Discovering government publications: The first step

By ILGA LEJA

To be successful in the discovery and acquisition of provincial government publications is to operate under two assumptions: one, that there exists a commonly-held definition for "government publications" and, two, that it is possible to have an always-current and thorough understanding of provincial government structures.

For the former, the response is simple: there simply is no internationally, or even locally, accepted definition that is recognized by government officials and librarians alike. Attempts have been made at a universal definition. But changing political circumstances, technological innovations and public expectations of government accountability have seriously called into question earlier interpretations.

For the latter, the answer again is simple: it is simply not possible to have a perfected, totally comprehensive, and in-depth knowledge of a given provincial government's structure. Although there are guides and directories available, they are never current enough or detailed enough. Changes within government departments seem to occur daily. Keeping abreast of all of them, as they occur, would require the installation of a sophisticated intelligence network.

Based on these two unfulfilled assumptions, a librarian's success in collecting all those government documents relevant to his/her collection can only be a qualified one. These two factors may be dismissed as being academic; but without them, nothing else really works. It goes without saying that a centralized distribution mechanism for each province's documents would do much to remedy the problem of accessing government publications. It also goes without saying that timely bibliographical tools are necessary, both to alert users to new publications and to serve as a record of past publishing. Both are real products with

which librarians can work. However, their effectiveness will be determined by how their originators define a government publication and how they perceive government structure.

Attempts at a definition of "government publications" abound. In the United States of America, "considered the classical land for government publications" 1, there has been an attempt at a legislated definition in the act relating to the depository library program: "Government publications" consist of "informational matter which is printed as an individual document at Government expense or as required by law". 2 Not only is this definition too broad to be useful, but it also introduces two terms which further complicate the issue: "printed" and "document". With the advent of new technology, both terms have been called into question. Is the departmental study which has been photocopied on the office xerox machine in limited quantity and distributed to a select number of government administrators, consultants and interested parties to be considered a government publication? It has not been "printed" in the traditional sense of the word, but it is nevertheless a government publication.

The term "document" presents even more problems. Government information is now available in such a variety of forms for which the term "document" as commonly interpreted does not really hold: audio-cassettes, videotapes, film, multimedia kits, maps, slides, photographs. The list goes on. These may be considered modern documents. But

Mifflin takes honours

Jessie Beaumont Mifflin has been chosen as the 1980 winner of the Outstanding Service to Librarianship Award, given by the Canadian Library Association to mark contributions of lasting significance in the development of library service in Canada.

Mifflin spent the greater part of her career, until her retirement in 1972, with the Newfoundland Public Libraries Board, developing regional library services for the entire province. There was little public library service in the many outports and remote communities when she first assumed her responsibilities, but by the time of her retirement, service had been extended throughout the province.

what about the vast stores of information, available in computerized government information banks?

The revolution in information technology has greatly affected both the nature and delivery of government information. The bulk of this information is no longer available in the form of "printed documents", even if we were to drastically expand the definitions of both terms.

And these have not been the only terms in use. Synonyms and near-synonyms for "government publications" are "public documents", "government documents", "official publications", each of which have enjoyed predominance at different times and in different countries. We, as librarians, may assume that we understand each other when we use this terminology. However, even if we were not to question each other's definitions, the archivists would be willing to take issue with us over the use of the word "document". John H. Archer in his 1961 article "Acquisition of Canadian Provincial Government Documents" makes a distinction between "documents" and "records", thereby relegating the latter to the territory of the archivist: "A provincial government document is an original work printed for distribution under the authority or with the concurrence of that government." 3

This definition suffers from the same lack of precision as we have already seen. Paul and Catherine Pross in their landmark study *Government Publishing in the Canadian Provinces: a prescriptive study* offer a more practicable alternative: "a government publication is created when a document prepared by and for an agency of government is reproduced and circulated to individuals and groups other than those advising or negotiating with the government concerning the subject matter of the document." 4 This definition does not pretend to encompass all forms of government information available to the public. But it does apply to those forms, whether print or non-print, which are being treated in today's libraries as "government publications".

What does this mean for librarians? Advances in information technology have rid us of the illusion that libraries, any library, can or should become the storehouses of all public government information for the jurisdiction in which they reside. We can, however, become knowledgeable about where and how government information is available and how to access this information as efficiently as possible. We can continue to house government publications, in their various formats, as an indispensable component of and guide to government information as a whole. In order to accomplish this, we need to tackle the second assumption and try to gain an understanding of our political system and bureaucratic structure and of those of the other countries for which we wish to collect.

There is no single, easy solution to this undertaking, especially for the Atlantic Provinces (with which we shall concern ourselves here.) There is no single source which will provide up-to-date information on the objectives, structure and functions of all of the segments of government for any of the four Atlantic Provinces. Although several excellent works exist, such as S.J.R. Noel's *Politics of Newfoundland* 5, J. Murray Beck's *The Government of Nova Scotia* 6, and Frank MacKinnon's *The Government of Prince Edward Island* 7, these deal with political development in general and do not attempt to analyze bureaucratic composition.

In 1962 she was awarded a Canada Council grant to visit libraries in the Scandinavian countries, and in 1966 was one of five librarians selected to spend two weeks observing libraries in the USSR. She also served as vice-president of CLA and president of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, and in 1974 was the first recipient of that organization's merit award. In 1975, Memorial University and Mount Allison University conferred their honorary doctor of laws degree on her.

The award was presented by CLA President Erik Spicer in Vancouver on June 14 during the annual conference banquet.

Librarians must turn instead to a number of secondary sources, none of them altogether satisfactory. But if taken together, these are useful in supplying an overview or outline of government framework. Primary among these are the directories, almanacs and year books:

Corpus administrative index. Toronto, Corpus.

Updated bimonthly.

This is the most up-to-date directory with information on the structure and membership of both federal and provincial governments. Although no textual material describing the functions or activities of government agencies is available, one is provided with an extensive listing of all major offices and their officials. A memorandum, to be inserted at the front, gives additional last minute information such as the results of a recent election or changes in senior appointments. The Corpus administrative index is an indispensable tool for current directory information for provincial, federal and territorial governments across Canada.

Corpus almanac of Canada. Toronto, Corpus-Annual.

Canadian almanac and directory. Toronto, Copp Clark Pitman. Annual.

For those who cannot justify the expense of subscribing to the Corpus administrative index, the Corpus almanac or the Canadian almanac and directory makes for a acceptable compromise. Both have an extensive government directory by province, listing members of the Executive Council, Legislative Assembly and departments, boards, commissions and judiciary. Textual material, again, is virtually nonexistent. The Canadian almanac and directory does have a section entitled "Government information source and quick reference table" in which government sources of information are categorized under topics of interest. By using this guide, one can discover quickly which departments or agencies deal with which problems. This helps particularly to identify which jurisdictions have powers and responsibilities in a given subject area.

In referring to these almanacs, however, one must be constantly aware of the comparative lack of currency of the information listed. As a starting point, nonetheless, they cannot be overlooked.

The Atlantic year book and almanac. Fredericton, N.B., Unipress. Annual.

No longer published since its last issue in 1977-78, the Atlantic year book (for those who have retained back issues) is still useful for an historical perspective. The information is largely duplicated in the two almanacs mentioned above and is not much more detailed.

Canada year book: an annual review of economic, social and political developments in Canada. Ottawa, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Annual.

The chapter on "Government" provides a general description of each of the provincial governments, listing members of the Executive Council and recent royal commissions. Another chapter on "The constitution and legal system" includes an explanation of the distribution of federal and provincial powers. Although brief, these two chapters constitute a good general overview and therefore a good starting point for learning about the working of government in Canada. It cannot replace any of the basic political science texts that do exist. But for the busy librarian who does not have time for a refresher course, the Canada year book, in conjunction with the almanacs already mentioned, can provide the basics.

Some jurisdictions publish administrative guides and year books to explain the workings of their governments. The few that exist in the Atlantic Provinces such as the Nova Scotia government services guide (1973) and Government services directory: Government of Prince Edward Island, 1976-77 are so out of date as to be useless, since they require confirmation in another, more recent source. They do, however, provide some description of functions and cannot be dismissed. Another more current alternative are the provincial government telephone directories which tend to be published more frequently than the administrative guides. They, too, have problems with currency, Newfoundland being the province with the most recent directory for 1979-80. Recourse to the public telephone directory, usually for the capital city in a given province, should not be neglected. The "Government" section usually gives a reliable breakdown by divisions of government departments.

For information on the structure and operations of a particular government body, two sources of information are of prime importance: the annual report and the departmental newsletter. The former

Con't on page 6

APLA resolutions 5, 6, 7,

Ronald Lewis is University Librarian, Saint Mary's University

At the 41st Annual Conference of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association in Corner Brook, Newfoundland a number of resolutions were presented and carried. Three of these resolutions were addressed to all the libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. It was felt that probably the best way to reach all the libraries in the Atlantic Provinces was through the APLA Bulletin.

The three resolutions are as follows: Resolution 5

Whereas, Sharing of library resources and rationalizing collections is a priority of Atlantic Provinces libraries;

Resolved, That APLA urge all libraries in the Atlantic Provinces using or planning for automated cataloguing support systems, to consider compatibility and flexibility of these systems as a high priority.

Resolution 6.

Whereas, There are a considerable number of academic, public, school and special libraries in the Atlantic Provinces which use French as a first language or, a second language;

Resolved, That APLA urge all libraries in the Atlantic Provinces planning for automated cataloguing support systems to recognize that any such system must be able to process bilingual records.

Resolution 7

Whereas, The Bibliographic Centre Committee has ascertained by

questionnaire survey the priority of Atlantic Provinces libraries and examined available bibliographic systems capable of meeting these needs;

Resolved, That APLA, on the advice of its Bibliographic Centre Project Committee, recommend to Atlantic Provinces libraries that UTLAS (University of Toronto Library Automated Systems) is the best on-line system available at the present time to satisfy the priority needs of Atlantic Provinces libraries.

In Resolution 5 attention is drawn to the importance of compatibility and flexibility of any system that is chosen. Compatibility is the ability of a system to fulfil the stated needs of the libraries in the Atlantic Region. Flexibility is the ability of a system to interact with other systems and to accommodate the unique needs of individual libraries.

In Resolution 6 it is recognized that a significant number of our libraries serve a French speaking population. Whatever on-line system is chosen it must have the capability of processing French material with French subject headings. This would include a significant French language data base.

In Resolution 7 it was felt that the on-line catalogue support system that was available and could best support the needs of Atlantic Provinces libraries, at this time, was UTLAS.

It is hoped, that through the APLA Bulletin the impact of these three resolutions will reach all librarians, particularly those who will be involved in making a decision in the near future about on-line catalogue support system.

Recent Acadiana: An Annotated List

By CLAUDE POTVIN

Over the last few months, numerous requests were made by colleagues of English culture about more recent books published in French on or by Acadians. It is thus obvious that a list with English annotations was needed. While this list is not exhaustive, it lists books which could be useful in almost all types of libraries in the Atlantic region. The list enumerates only books published since 1977, which means that most of them are still available either through Les Editions d'Acadie, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, for the books coded A, through La Librairie Acadienne, Université de Moncton, Moncton, for the books coded B, or through Les Editions Leméac, 371 ouest, rue Laurier, Montreal, for the books coded C, unless otherwise indicated.

Arsenault, Bona. *Histoire et genealogie des Acadiens*. Montreal: Leméac, 1978. 6v. This is the genealogical book for Acadians who want to find out about their roots and for anybody interested in the Acadian saga. (C)

Boudreau, Jules. *Cochu et le soleil*. 2e édition. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979. 84 p.

An historical Acadian drama which takes place in 1783 on the banks of the Saint John River: Cochu, his wife, his daughter and a friend revive the drama of the 1755 deportation, when a loyalist family fleeing the American revolution evicts them from their land.

Chevrier, Cecile. *Les défricheurs d'eau*. Caraquet: Village historique acadien, 1978. 71 p.

This book introduces the reader to the historical Acadian Village located near Caraquet, New Brunswick. It describes the houses in the village with their characteristics and gives all types of pertinent historical information on the Acadians. (B)

Chiasson, Hermenegilde. *Mourir a Scoudouc*. 2e édition. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979. 63 p.

The first edition of this book was a literary event. There was a unanimous view of the author as the most important Acadian poet. This collection of poems deals with Acadian reality as lived by the author and is enriched by an excellent presentation. (A)

Comeau, Phil. *Les gossipeuses*. Yarmouth: L'imprimerie Lescarbot, 1978. 40 p.

The script of a film which dealt with a way of life of some Nova Scotia Acadians. The story, a humorous satire is centered around gossiping. (B)

Cormier, Charlotte. *Ecoutez tous, petits et grands*. Moncton: Edition d'Acadie, 1979. 83 p.

Two records accompany this book which carries the reader to the enchanted world of the best songs of Acadian folklore. The records, the illustrations and the text show the life of a small Acadian village. They convey an accurate picture of an Acadian style of life and show the richness of their folklore. (A)

Cyr, Marguerite. *Memoires d'une famille acadienne de Van Buren, Maine*. Van Buren, Maine: Chez l'auteur, 1977. 264 p.

Full of pictures, this book introduces the reader to the history, habits, games, nursery rhymes, cooking, folklore, songs and beliefs of the Acadians living in the Saint John Valley. May be obtained from the author.

Daigle, Euclide. *Petite histoire d'une grand idée*. Moncton: Assomption, 1978. 177 p.

A short history of an insurance company which has become the symbol of the Acadian tenacity and pride: The Assumption Mutual Life Insurance Company. The books may be obtained free of charge from Assumption Life Insurance, 770 Main Street, Moncton, N.B.

DeGrace, Eloi. *Monseigneur Stanislas-J. Doucet, p.d. 1842-1925*. Shippegan: Chez l'auteur, 1977. 159 p.

Stanislas-J. Doucet has been a patriot, a scientist and a priest. The author shows the importance and the influence of this man in New Brunswick. (B)

Despres, Florine. *Je chante mon Acadie*. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979. 83 p.

A collection of 60 songs gathered from Acadians. The choice of the songs indicates a concern for musical and textual qualities. The book is enhanced by many children's drawings. (A)

Doucet, Celia. *Mon enfant est-il prêt à entrer à l'école?* Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1979. 2v.

Is my child ready to go to school? This is the question these books deal with. The first suggests to parents ways and means of developing skills with their child pertaining to writing, reading and mathematics. The second one is directed to children and comprises exercises to do under the guidance of the parents. (A)

(To be continued in a future issue.)

IACS annual meeting

The theme of the 1980 annual meeting was "Canadian Automated Newspaper Indexes". The presentations were divided into three natural sessions: multi-newspaper indexes, subject newspaper indexes and single title newspaper indexes. In the first session Raymond Blais (Microfor Inc.) and Bob Gibson (Micromedia Ltd.) outlined the design, scope and development of the indexing services, *Index de l'actualité vue à travers la presse écrite* and the *Canadian News Index* respectively, published by their firms. In both cases close attention was paid to user needs and to the details of editorial and technical production. As with the opening speaker in the second session, Georg Mauerhoff (INFOMART), the economic factors of providing the services described was discussed fully and frankly. The demise of INFOMART's *Business & Government News* provided a particularly pertinent record of the cost factors involved. Nita Cooke (Boreal Institute for Northern Studies, University of Alberta) demonstrated the application of KWIC technology in the production of a small non-commercial index (*Northern Titles*

and the *Boreal Institute Vertical File*). Throughout the morning session it was apparent that careful planning could reduce labour and computer time costs; however, despite careful market research potential users opinions as to their presumed needs could not be translated into a viable subscriber base needed to support the services. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of single title newspaper indexes with Dave Rhydwen (*Globe and Mail*) and Marion Barron (*Ottawa Journal*) speaking on the services of *Info Globe* and on the *Ottawa Journal Index* respectively. Rhydwen spoke on the design and scope of *Info Globe* as a full text retrieval system which allowed users to by pass hard copy in many instances. Barron's discussion demonstrated the careful planning that had gone into the planning of a basically in-house service which had also taken into consideration a broader market to be financially viable.

Displays were mounted by many of the services discussed at the meeting and also by the *Canadian Periodical Index*, McLaren Micropublishing and ONTERIS.

CONTRIBUTORS

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From page 10

News and notes

This occasion marked the first time that a Nova Scotia Minister responsible of the Province's libraries had attended and addressed any library association meeting in Nova Scotia.

In addition, at the Conference resolutions were passed establishing an Association Literacy Committee and requesting that the Association sponsor

the compilation of a directory of subject specialists for consultation by librarians in collection building. Another resolution was passed suggesting that if a Canadian

publisher can be encouraged to produce a new, quality, multi-volume encyclopedia about Canada, the Canada Council should provide financial assistance.

Halifax Library Association

At its annual meeting on May 5, the Halifax Library Association approved the selection by its Nominating Committee of the officers for 1980-81: President - Trudy Girard (Halifax City Schools), Vice-President & President-Elect - Debbie Nicholson (Halifax City Regional Library), Secretary-Treasurer - Jerry Miner (N.S. Provincial Library), 2nd year Councillor - Mary McCullough (Halifax County Regional Library), 1st year Councillor - Margot Schenk (St. Mary's University), Past Presidents - Ann Nevill (Dalhousie University).

The Association also agreed to a grant for the Dalhousie Library School Student Association project to promote librarianship in the area.

N.B. indexing inventory

An Inventory of New Brunswick Indexing Projects - *Inventaire des projets d'indexation en cours au Nouveau-Brunswick*. Compiled by-compilé par Agnez Hall, Patricia Ruthven, Eric L. Swanick. Fredericton: Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick - Conseil des directeurs de bibliothèque du N.-B., 1980. v, 51p. \$6.00

Copies may be obtained from Indexing Committee, Legislative Library, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1.

By OLGA B. BISHOP

The Indexing Committee established by the Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick, on April 24, 1978, is to be congratulated on producing in May, 1979 an inventory of indexing programmes available in New Brunswick. While the range of material included is very broad the project shows clearly that there is no overall indexing of any particular type of material such as newspapers. Even for the newspapers which are covered, generally they only have been indexed for a par-

ticular subject of small group of subjects. Thus the project shows the need for a great deal of indexing to be undertaken which is not unique to New Brunswick.

The information included for each item (contents, format, availability, contact and address) is quite adequate. The appendices are valuable for the back-up sources investigated in the compilation of four of the indexes listed. The over all arrangement is alphabetical by name of the place which make it very easy to identify the area although the indexing may have been undertaken by a person or group outside of the immediate area.

Most of the indexes are available on cards at the institution where the indexing has been undertaken. In some instances personal consultation only is available while in other instances information is made available through a telephone call or letter. None of the projects appear to have been published to date.

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