

APLA BULLETIN

Canadian Library Periodical Publications: A Critical Review

By S.D. NEILL

There are 126 titles listed in *Library Science Periodicals in Canada: A List of Titles Current in 1981* (compiled by Carolyn Robertson at the National Library's Library Documentation Centre). (1) Many of these publications are newsletters ranging in quality of production and content from the Manitoba Library Association's *Newsline* (a few corner-stapled pages folded over and mailed) to such neat, clean products as (for one example among several) *Focus on Saskatchewan Libraries*.

The content of newsletters is always local - to the association or to the province. *Feliciter*, as the newsletter of the national association, pulls the local and national story together and does it extremely well. (2) No matter how cheaply some newsletters are produced, their purpose is served if they link individual members together into a social and working body. The individual is encouraged by feeling part of a group concerned about similar things. Some individuals see opportunities to express themselves (sharing new life with all the profession) by becoming involved with the association, whether by serving on committees or writing items for the newsletter. This activity and sense of belonging to a common cause motivates other individuals to improve service to their constituencies.

Newsletters are, therefore, essential. The problem of redundancy of reporting from one organization to another does not apply. Repetition of content will occur when national news items or announcements occur in several, if not all, of the local newsletters. But this is merely advertising. It must also be realized that many library workers will have access to only those periodicals they get with membership in provincial or special interest associations. In these cases, repetition of any kind is good. The reality of limited reading applies as well to bulletins and journals which carry articles. Indeed, one finds reprints of articles in such publications as *Expression* and *MSLAVA Journal* as regular features. That editors recognize this aspect of local periodical publications is nicely reflected in the words used to describe the purpose of a proposed new feature in the *Manitoba Library Association Bulletin* (12:3, June 1982). The feature will list "major articles that have appeared in various periodicals during the previous three months. The feature will be aimed chiefly at staff in small public, school and special libraries in Manitoba and other individuals who might not have access to a wide sample of library publications". John Wilkinson's survey of *CLJ* (*Canadian Library Journal*) readers found that they were highly selective: "They select by subject; and the subject area they choose is largely their own" (3, p. 144). That is, they do not read widely, nor do they read a wide variety of periodicals. Once librarians get into the work force, they become specialists - by type of library or by narrow function within a library. They are also geographically biased, perhaps because of the size of the country, the variations between provincial library structures, and the natural inclination to relate to people one knows or ought to know or has heard about.

In any case, there is little repetition in any of the Canadian library periodicals,

and what there is not significant. In the past year (autumn to autumn issues), only five topics received coverage in more than one journal. Ontario library history was written about in several articles in *Expression*, the journal of the Ontario Library Association (3:3, 1981; 3:4, 1982; 4:1, 1982). The *Ontario Library Review*, the publication of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's Libraries and Community Information Branch, published an article on the public library movement in Ontario in the nineteenth century (66:1, March 1982). *Argus*, journal of the Corporation des bibliothécaires professionnels du Québec, carried an article on unions in Canada in its special issue for the IFLA conference in Montreal (11:3-4, 1982), and *CLJ* (38:5, Oct. 1981) had a very different item called 'In case of unions use this.'

There were three articles on Telidon in one issue of the *Ontario Library Review* (66:1, March, 1982), one in *CLJ*'s IFLA issue (39:4, Aug. 1982), and, in the *Canadian Journal of Information Science*, three in 1981 and two in 1982 (all five different). The *Project Progress* report, quite naturally, was the subject of descriptive and critical articles. *Expression* printed one on *Project Progress* and the professional education of librarians (3:4, 1982). The *APLA Bulletin* had one descriptive article (45:4, Jan. 1982) and one critical review (45:5, March 1982). *CLJ* (39:3, June 1982) published a critique and a response from the authors, and, in the IFLA issue (39:4, Aug. 1982), two short information pieces. Two articles on libraries and service to the disabled appeared in *CLJ* (38:5, Oct. 1981; 39:3, June 1982), and *Emergency Librarian* had an issue devoted to the subject of disabled persons in school libraries (9:2, Nov.-Dec. 1981).

None of these were in any real sense repetitive. Various points of view and different degrees of factual reporting are helpful in the development of understanding. Indeed, one of the valuable contributions of *Quill & Quire*, the organ of the Canadian publishers' association, is that its reporters on library activities invariably see and hear things differently from reporters for library publications attending the same events.

How I Run My Library Good

All Canadian periodicals that publish articles will, at any given time, publish descriptions of activities in specific libraries, that is, "how I run my library good" articles - the adjectival pejorative used by every critic of library literature. Of the articles of this kind that were published in the last year, all were well-written and useful, but then, I am not one of those who sees such articles as bad because they are not couched in the terminology or based on the methodology of scientific research. For more than a century librarians have learned from other librarians; have read of ideas put into practice in one library, then adapted those ideas at the local level. This is research and development in vivo - practices tested and tested again in many different communities.

Research, in the scientific sense, is very new to librarians. It will take a generation before research methods, research studies, and the results of research are well enough presented and clearly applicable before being generally accepted by professional librarians. It will take at

least that long to build a researched body of knowledge. Meanwhile, our journals must advance the profession for the benefit of the people who use libraries and one way is to publish articles describing "how I run my library good".

At present, the only journal that deliberately seeks to be a research journal is the *Canadian Journal of Information Science* (*CJIS*); and even that journal does not always reject descriptive or opinion pieces. *CLJ*, a refereed journal, publishes research results, but is not a scientific journal nor does it intend to be - nor should it be. The readers of library literature are as varied in their educational backgrounds, interests and needs as are the places in which they work. There may be room, in a few years, for a general library journal that specializes in the publication of strictly scholarly literature, but it will have to develop slowly with its audience.

Editors must be, and are, sensitive to the needs of their readers, seeking honesty and accuracy in the articles selected in the context of what will be read, understood and useful. *CJIS* limits its audience to information scientists not just by subject specialization but by aiming at being a journal of empirical science. *CLJ* aims at a national readership of increasing variety. Provincial and special interest publications have their own audiences.

Articles that tell "how I run my library good" have the authenticity of the board room and city hall. They also carry the odour of personal, human, 'real life' activity that cannot be ignored. Our profession needs (perhaps all service professions do) the biographical to create blood-ties between its members. In Susan Traill's last editorial column in *MSLAVA Journal*, (June, 1982), she comments on the great response she received from her previous column (March 1982) in which she wrote of her first weeks as an elementary school librarian: "I should have known that people would respond well to a sharing of personal perceptions about our jobs" (p. 2).

Of the ten journals that are indexed by at least one of the three major indexing services (*Canadian Periodical Index*, *Library Literature*, and *Library and Information Science Abstracts*), according to *Library Science Periodicals in Canada*, only *Biblio-Contact* publishes, almost without exception, simple identifying descriptions of public libraries in Quebec. (So does *Nouvelles*, the *Bulletin d'information sur les bibliothèques publiques* in central and northern Ontario.) Like the *Ontario Library Review*, *Biblio-Contact* is very much a provincial journal, dealing mainly with physical existences rather than the development of ideas. But then, the idea journals, *Argus*, *APLA Bulletin* (a mix), and *Documentation et bibliothèques* are also targeted at provincial interests. That is, these journals are geared, by editorial policy, to the state of the art in the province, as they should be, but because of the quality of the articles accepted, they can be read with profit by anyone.

Of the indexed special interest journals, *CJIS*, an annual publication, is heavily scientific in approach; *Emergency Librarian*, about school libraries and young adult and children's librarianship,

takes a critic's stance (or is spirited) and is bibliographical; and *School Libraries in Canada* is strictly relevant to school librarians. Four periodicals not indexed by *CP*, *LL*, or *LISA*, but which publish worthwhile articles are: *Canadian Art Libraries Newsletter* (poor quality of print hurts this publication), *CALL* - The Canadian Association of Law Libraries Newsletter, *The LMG Report on Data and Word Processing for Libraries* (published by The Library Management Group Inc., New Westminster, B.C.), and the *Bulletin of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries*. This *Bulletin* is exceptionally well-produced, with a clean page, a glossed card cover, and perfect binding, as well as substantial, informative articles and reviews.

Four periodicals are issued in newspaper or tabloid format; *APLA Bulletin*, *Feliciter*, *Quill & Quire*, and *Les Nouvelles de l'ASTED* (since January 1982). Of these, the last is difficult to read because the letters are too widely spread. The *APLA Bulletin* is not as clean as the others, because of the poor quality of the printing process.

I have no fundamental objection to a cheaply produced newsletter or journal if the content is worthwhile. What does turn me away is print that is difficult to read, or format, as in the case of *YA Hotline* - produced and published by students in a *YA Literature and Media* course at Dalhousie's School of Library Service. It is a corner-stapled, thick, sometimes blurry production, on paper fourteen inches long. Since it is printed on both sides of the page, one needs a large space in which to accomplish the turning of pages. It contains some interesting material, for school librarians in particular, even if the student surveys are done only in Nova Scotia schools.

There seems to be no limit to the need for practical ideas and bibliographies. The results of Wilkinson's survey found that 66 per cent of *CLJ*'s readers wanted articles with more practical treatments (3, p. 144).

Conclusion

When it was suggested that I do an analytical article on the contents of Canadian Library periodicals, the *APLA Bulletin* editor gave me a number of questions to answer: are they worth the cost and effort (yes); are they communicating anything anyone needs to know (yes); are they publishing too much repetitive material which says nothing and adds nothing to the profession (no); have they a news consciousness (are major events which affect libraries being considered) (yes); is there a clear editorial policy (yes); are there too many how-I-run-my-library-good articles (no); is the typography deficient (sometimes); is there a good relationship between the local and the national periodicals (yes); are there any areas where improvements can be made?

Only the last question remains unanswered. I will ignore the physical product including (with difficulty) the legibility, on the assumption that there is some good reason for a bad product and that a better product would be produced if it could be afforded of if the machinery was available; I will assume there is

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Book Theft: A Perspective

By **DICK GIFFORD**

Book dealers get a lot of satisfaction from finding rare books. It is perhaps the finest reward that can be had from being in the business. Rare books are often rescued - literally. Ideally, we see ourselves as an indispensable part of that process by which the written heritage of the country is saved and routed, at some profit to ourselves, to those for whom it is most meaningful.

Less ideally, book dealers get the lion's share of that inevitable problem of rerouting stolen books. Where do stolen books go? For the most part they go to the same destinations that other books go to; institutions and collectors. There may be some librarians who wonder what stolen books look like. Surely they look suspicious. Stolen books look like any other books; they are systematically looted from restricted areas of libraries, they have no markings, marking that are easily erased, or are valuable enough to mutilate and still sell for a considerable amount of money. We don't see mutilated books around here; it is too easy for thieves to get their hands on clean items, pamphlets, plates and maps, documents. Who buys documents? Unwary philatelists will, if the thief has an eye for postal markings. This of course removes them from the realm entirely. They are gone, and with them the information for which they were guarded in the first place.

All stolen books are gone. I have never seen a significant book with bleached out stamps or embossing cut away. A book dealer spots stolen books not by looking for traces of markings but by the peculiar texture of the lot. A couple of weeks ago I bought a box of things from a lady who runs a boarding house in Windsor, Nova Scotia. She told me the box had been left

behind in a room and she didn't know whether she should throw them away. The texture of the lot was so peculiar that, as an example of what I am talking about, it is useless to use it as such: Bartlett plates, fresh as the driven snow, crudely cut too close to the inscriptions, a book on Newfoundland birds, a book on Newfoundland postal history, a Nova Scotia county history. All selected and put in a box by some person whose interests were a bit eclectic? Hardly. A recently inked signature in one book is the

Book Plate



Rufus Hathaway contributed his book collection to the library at the U.N.B. Above is a reproduction of his book plate.

signature of a known thief, a thief so well known to dealers in Eastern Canada that he is running out of places to sell his stuff. We hear about him when he gets caught (and he's frequently caught). We hear about him getting convicted and we hear about him getting out. We've been watching him for years. It costs, I heard,

\$33,000 to keep one felon in a federal institution for one year. So they keep giving him short sentences, after all, he doesn't have time to learn his trade. After all, he doesn't have time to learn his trade. He is also a con artist, which may explain how he gets into areas where he shouldn't be welcome. He is very knowledgeable about all things he steals, he could open a department store of collectables, run it brilliantly and still have time to tackle fine art and precious

stones - two areas which must intrigue him.

We track him around, myself, Grant Woolmer, Warren Baker (coins), Jerry Sherlock. We've been doing it for years. Grant Woolmer assisted in his arrest once, in Montreal; and Grant's rendition of that incident would do justice to the repertoire of any stand up comic. We know him well enough by now that we can think like him; there is a hazily defined trajectory to his fifteen year career, a yearning we can feel within him - when airplanes, hotels and mere taxicabs lose all their fascination; the ineptitude of local libraries and museums begin to atrophy his nerves; and the routine incarcerations begin to wound his pride - a yearning, if I am not mistaken, for something big, something really big. Something that will stand the sheltered little world toward which this article is aimed on its ear.

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APLA Bulletin

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

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BULLETIN DEADLINES

June 1	No. 1
August 1	No. 2
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February 1	No. 5
March 20	No. 6

MAILING ADDRESS

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

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A Critical Review

knowledge and the willingness to use it on the part of those responsible, if they could.

Going through the Library Documentation Centre's list, then, which periodicals would I change? I would like the CAIS Newsletter to come out regularly. The CAIS Newsletter (Canadian Association of Library Schools) does not reach enough librarians and is far too irregular, indicating it has little to offer. It might better send its news to Feliciter, since library education is of national interest. CLJ, as recommended in the Wilkinson study, should adopt Documentation et bibliothèques' multi-language abstracts (not necessarily the same languages).

Expression seems to come out but twice a year. Focus, the Ontario Library Association's newsletter, four times a year. Both are slim publications, the journal not going more than 35 pages. Since the newsletter often publishes fairly lengthy speeches from conferences, it is not far from an article-publishing medium, and since Expression seems to have trouble finding material, I think Focus could carry Expression 'bound-in' whenever the material was at hand. As it is, Expression looks as if it's struggling, which hurts its chances of success. It also looks as if there are not enough authors around for the kind of material it wants. The September issue of Focus (8:4, p.4) announced that the OLA Council had decided to suspend publication of Expression while considering an enlarged Focus.

The Faculty of Library and Information Science at the University of Toronto publishes two corner-stapled publications: Library Science Update and Forthcoming Meetings. The latter does not have an ISSN, and since Update also carries in-

formation about upcoming events, I think these two monthly publications could be issued as one.

I wish Ogle (Ontario Government Librarian's Council) and The Revolting Librarian would change their names. The first doesn't and the second is not (in any sense).

NOTES

1. Beryl Anderson recently described the Canadian library periodical scene in her article 'Canadian libraries and librarianship: where to start looking for information' (CLJ 39 (Aug., 1982):257-63). Peripheral journals, not directly about libraries, were surveyed by Pat Nicholls in the Journal of the Canadian Library Science Society no. 4, 1980 (pp. 13-31), as they impinged on a selected list of current library issues.

2. When I wrote the annual review of Canadian libraries for the last issue of the Journal of the Canadian Library Science Society, I chose as theme 'The new technology' and found Feliciter a sufficient source of information about all the newsworthy items. As I said in that review, news items reported in provincial newsletters and type-of-library journals were also picked up by Feliciter ('Annual review of Canadian libraries 1981: the new technology', JCLSS No. 5, 1981, 123 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C., Parabola Systems, 1982, 11-36, p. 14). On reading the review, the managing editor of JCLSS wrote: "I didn't realize how much Feliciter has to offer in its short pieces".

3. Wilkinson, John, 'CLJ readers are surveyed'. CLJ 39 (June, 1982): 141-147.

Workshop Report

Social Challenge of Technological Change

By FRANCES DINDIAL

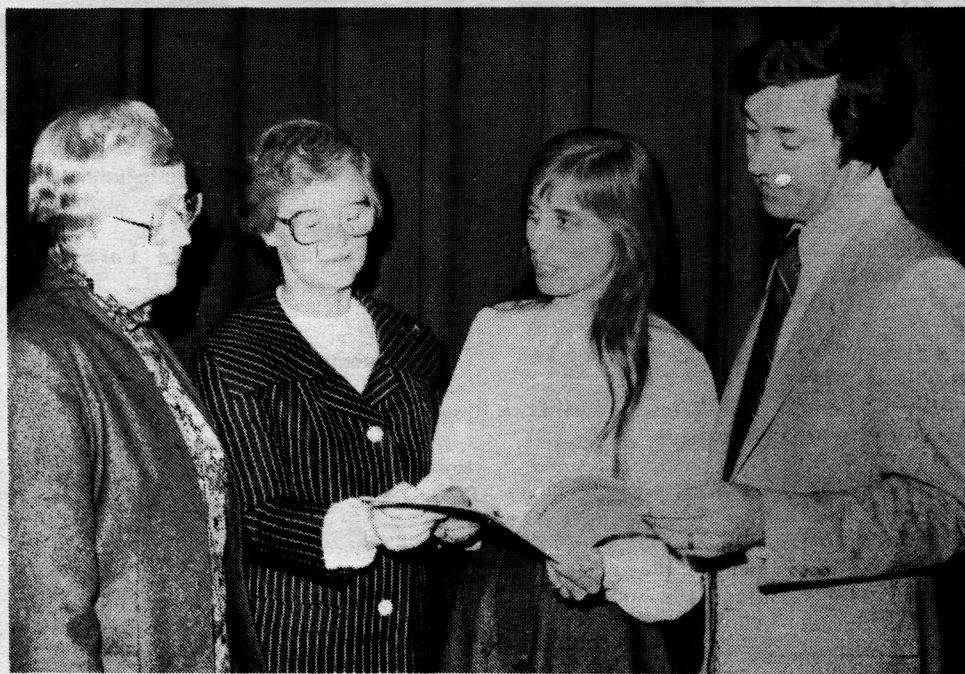
The Atlantic Provinces Library Association and the Robertson Library of the University of Prince Edward Island recently sponsored a visit by Dr. Ann Cameron to the campus. Dr. Cameron is Professor of Psychology and Associate Dean of Graduate Studies at the University of New Brunswick and lectured here in her capacity as chairperson of the Social Impacts Subcommittee of the Canadian Videotex Consultative Committee.

Dr. Cameron lectured at length to a sizable group of librarians, counsellors, computer science teachers, university professors and interested citizens on the Social Challenge of Technological Change, especially in the areas of communication technology and information media. Her concerns ranged from privacy and individual autonomy to the nature of work, the changing role of women in the work force, and the increasing numbers of single-parent families. Some themes emerging in the discussion were the extraordinary speed with which information technology is encroaching on our lives, and the need to integrate this advancement into our society while maintaining our traditional moral and ethical values and freedoms. We must be concerned with the

preservation of the quality of mind and the basis for human wisdom achieved in the print era.

The radical growth of technology and the radical flux of contemporary society she would view as one of the greatest challenges to our young people today, requiring computer literacy at a very early age, merging it eventually with the print-learning process. As educators, we must provide guidance to assist in shaping the technologies while they are still in the developmental stage as well as maintaining the capacity for individual judgement and perception. Confronted with the almost insurmountable opportunities that technology portends, it is imperative to reinforce in our young people the conviction that the decision making process belongs always in the human sphere, regardless of the sophistication of the technologies.

A panel, moderated by James Hancock, Director of the Computer Centre, responded to and dialogued with Dr. Cameron after her lecture. The panelists were Mrs. Jessie Lees, Mathematics Instructor; Claudia Mitchell, Professor of Education, and Anthony O'Malley, Professor of Philosophy. The group responded to questions and concerns from



Left to right: Frances Dindial, APLA v.p. for P.E.I.; Jessie Lee, mathematics lecturer; Dr. Ann Cameron, Professor of Psychology; James Hancock, Director of U.P.E.I. Computer Centre.

the audience. Priscilla Ykelenstam, Librarian with the Provincial Library gave a brief summation of the gathering and thanked Dr. Cameron and the panel on behalf of APLA.

Dr. Cameron also spoke at the Chaplaincy-sponsored Chelsea luncheon during her stay. Her talk at that function was in a lighter vein, dealing with computers in the family situation and their role in assisting with positive functions, duties, etc. and in making it possible to illuminate or minimize the negative affairs of daily

living. As well, she managed to spend some time in conversation with members of the Psychology Department and participated with the Computer Centre in filming a short video cassette for a future Extension Department series.

This Atlantic Provinces Library Association Regional event was coordinated by Frances Dindial, Librarian at the Robertson Library and APLA Vice-President for P.E.I., and Marion Kielly, Queen Elizabeth Hospital Librarian.

Recent Acadiana: An Annotated List

By CLAUDE POTVIN

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

The books may be obtained from Les Editions d'Acadie, C.P. 885, Moncton, N.-B., E1C 8N8, coded (A), and from La Librairie Acadienne, Centre universitaire de Moncton, Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9, coded (B), unless otherwise indicated.

Albert, Thomas

Histoire du Madawaska, entre l'Acadie, le Québec et l'Amérique. Nouvelle édition établie par Adrien Berube, Benoit Berubé, Georgette Desjardins. Montreal: Ed. HMH; Edmundston: La Société historique du Madawaska, 1982. 604p. \$19.95 (B)

This is a new edition of the important historical work on the Madawaska region of New Brunswick originally published in 1920. It must be underlined that this edition includes not only the original text, but also commentaries, corrections, additions, bibliographies, indexes, chronological table, maps and pictures prepared especially for this new edition.

Arsenault, Georges

Courir la Chandeleur. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 116p. (A)

This book is an important study on an Acadian custom which has now disappeared. It is related to the "Candlemas" as it was celebrated by Acadians of Prince Edward Island.

L'éducation chez les Acadiens de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard 1720-1980, ou la survivance acadienne à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Summerside: La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1982. 85p. \$4.00.

An important document on the history of

education for Acadians of Prince Edward Island.

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

Arsenault, Laura

Du pain sur la planche. Moncton: L'auteur, 1982. 30p. \$3.75 (B)
Poetry inspired by family life.

Arsenault, Pierre.

L'enchassement des droits de la minorité canadienne-française dans la Constitution du Canada. Moncton: Les Editions de l'Université de Moncton, 1982. 54p. \$5.00 (B)

The author studies the consequences of the new Constitutional Act of 1981 and more specifically of the Charter of Rights on the French minority in Canada.

Les arts populaires acadiens de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard: Acadian Folk Art of Prince Edward Island. Réalisé par-Produced by the Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation et-and La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin; avec une introduction par-with an introduction by Georges Arsenault. Charlottetown: Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 1982. (32p.) \$2.00 (B)

This illustrated publication on Acadian folk art kindles the desire to protect this particular feature of the insular Acadian culture.

Babin, Basile J.

Entre le marteau et l'enclume; Pierre-Marie Dagnaud à la Pointe-de-l'Église, Nouvelle-Écosse, 1899-1908: une page de l'histoire religieuse de l'Acadie au tournant du siècle. Charlesbourg, Québec: Maison des Eudistes, 1982. 406p. \$20.00

Well illustrated, this book recalls the importance and influence of Pierre-Marie Dagnaud who spent nine years of his life in the Baie-Sainte-Marie area (Nova Scotia) as Father Superior of the college Sainte-

Anne and as parish priest in Church Point, from 1899 to 1908.

May be obtained from Maison des Eudistes, 6125, 1ère avenue, Charlesbourg, Québec, G1H 2V9.

Babineau, René.

Resume d'histoire d'Acadie: 1604-1980. Carencro, Louisiana: Richibouctou, New Brunswick: The Author, 1981. 55p. \$5.00 (B)

A condensed history of Acadia from 1604 to 1980.

Brault, Pierre.

Histoire de l'Acadie du Haut-Richelieu. Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu: Editions Mille Roches, 1982. 316p. \$14.75.

Following the 1755 deportation, many Acadians moved to the Province of Quebec. Some of them founded a place called l'Acadie near Montreal. Among many topics, this monograph about the parish of l'Acadie includes a captivating description of the settlement of some Acadians in the Province of Quebec.

May be obtained from Ed. Mille-Roches, C.P. 323, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec J3B 6Z5.

Breau, Raymond.

Chansons, poèmes et photos. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 60p. (A)

An Acadian singer, Raymond Breau, publishes in this book many of his well-known songs along with many poetic texts. He also presents many of his photographs.

Brun, Régis.

De Grand-Pré à Kouchibouguac; l'histoire d'un peuple exploité: essai. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 175p. (A)

This essay is an overview of the political, social and economic life of the New Brunswick Acadian population from the 18th century to the 1960s. The approach taken by the author is not traditional.

Cormier, Mariette.

La vieille chaumière du roi Cyprien. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 24p. (Collection l'oiseau de mer) \$2.50 (A)

This picture book takes the reader into the imaginary universe of an old king, his mute son and a young girl who has no sense of smell. It is a story which will please the young readers.

Desjardins, Eymard.

L'Église d'Edmundston; réflexions. Edmundston: l'auteur, 1982. 143 p.

For the last thirty years, the author has been a priest at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Edmundston. In this book, the author recalls the past while at the same time giving a religious testimony which should inspire people to deepen their faith.

Entremont, Clarence-J. d'

Nicholas Denys: sa vie et son oeuvre. Yarmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse): L'imprimerie Lescarbot; Pubnico-Ouest (Nouvelle Écosse): L'auteur, 1982. 623p. \$25.00.

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Nicolas Denys played an important role in Acadia. The present work comprises three principal parts: the biography of Nicolas Denys, his work with commentaries by Clarence-J. d'Entremont and twenty letters written by Nicolas Denys which have never been published before. An important bibliography and a useful index are also included.

May be obtained from Lescarbot, C.P. 402, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia B5A 4B3.

Finn, Pierre.

L'expropriation. Moncton: Les éditions de l'Université de Moncton, 1982. 61p. \$5.00 (B)

This book, published under the auspices of the Law School of the Université de Moncton, is an important document on the

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New Brunswick Expropriation Act in relationship to other similar Canadian laws and court cases.

Fournier, Rene-J.

Mission a Capri: roman d'aventures. Edmundston: L'auteur, 1982. 100p. \$6.00.

An exciting adventure novel which takes place in Italy.

May be obtained from Rene-J. Fournier, 18, 21e avenue, Edmundston, N.-B. E3V 3B9.

Frigault, Jean-Guy.

Pierre Frigault et Josette Bouthillier de Carraquet et leurs descendants. Boucherville: Chez l'auteur, 1982. 170p. \$11.50.

An important historical and genealogical work on the Frigault family whose first ancestor settled in Caraquet, New Brunswick.

May be obtained from Jean-Guy Frigault, 307 de Jumonville, Boucherville, Quebec J4B 1K1.

Gallant, Cecile.

Le mouvement cooperatif chez les Acadiens de la region Evangeline (1862-1982). Wellington: Conseil cooperatif de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, 1982. 283p.

This well-documented work is an historical account of the cooperative movement among Acadians who are living in the Evangeline region, Prince Edward Island.

May be obtained from C.C.I.P.E., Wellington, P.E.I. COB 2EO.

Gallant, Melvin.

Caprice a la campagne. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 16p. (Collection Maree basse). \$2.00 (A)

Consisting mainly of photographs, this book, intended for young children, takes the reader into the daily life of a cat.

Gallant, Melvin

Le chant des grenouilles: roman. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 157p. \$9.30 (A)

This touching novel takes the reader into the universe of a twenty-two-year old man who is slowly dying from a terrible disease but who tries to live his life to the full until the end.

Gallant, Melvin.

L'ete insulaire: chant litteraire. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. (64p.) \$9.00 (A)

A beautifully illustrated and produced book of poetry inspired by love and the beautiful scenery of a Greek island.

Gaudet, André.

Adolphe à Nicolas et sa charrette. Charlesbourg: Les Editions l'Enfant et son Sport, 1982. 23p. \$5.75 (Collection personnages acadiens)

A picture book for children of six to eight years of age which narrates the story of an original person who lived in Baie Sainte-Marie, Nova Scotia.

May be obtained from Les Editions l'Enfant et son sport, C.P. 7097, Charlesbourg, P.Q. G1G 5E1.

Gerin, Pierre et Pierre M. Gerin.

Marichette: lettres acadiennes 1895-1898. Sherbrooke: Ed. Naaman, 1982. 302p. \$22.00.

From 1895 to 1899, Marichette published many letters with strong political and social views in the Evangeline newspaper. The authors of this book introduce the reader to Marichette, to her letters and to her time; as well, they provide a literary criticism, complete with an important glossary and a bibliography.

May be obtained from Ed. Naaman, C.P. 697, Sherbrooke, Québec J1K 5K5.

Index des mariages de Belledune, 1836-1920. Shippagan, N.-B.: Societe historique Nicolas-Denys, 1981. 48p. \$8.00.

Index des Mariages de Caraquet, 1883-1920. Shippagan, N.-B.: Societe historique Nicolas-Denys, 1981. 230p. \$12.00.

Two important records of marriages which may be useful for genealogical research.

May be obtained from: Marie-Esther Robichaud, C.P. 29, Shippagan, N.-B. EOB 2PO.

Jean, Guy.

Paroles d'Acadie et d'apres. Hull: Ed. Asticou, 1982. 65p. \$6.95. (B)

The author has lived most of his life in the Northeastern New Brunswick. This collection of poems is strongly inspired by Acadia and has strong accents of rebellion.

Lamarche, Rodolphe.

L'organisation territoriale en Acadie et l'évolution socio-economique aux Maritimes de 1871-1971. Petit-Rocher: La conference permanente des institutions acadiennes, 1982. 70p. \$3.00 (B)

The author studies the economic development of the Acadians from 1871 to 1971 in relation to the areas where Acadians were and are living.

Lafrancois, Guy.

Acadie: bibliographie des ouvrages en bibliotheque. Edmundston, N.-B.: Bibliotheque, Centre universitaire Saint-Louis-Maillet, Universite de Moncton, 1981. 53p. \$2.00.

A list of four hundred and twenty-one books dealing with Acadia, available at the library of the Centre universitaire Saint-Louis-Maillet, Edmundston.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth.

Evangeline; un conte d'Acadie. Halifax: Nimbus Publishing Ltd., 198? 129p. \$3.95 (B)

This new edition of the Longfellow's poem includes an introduction of thirty pages which constitutes a history of the Acadians up to the deportation.

Melanson, Laurier.

Otto de la veuve Hortense. Montreal: Lemec, 1982. 209p. \$12.95 (B)

In this novel, the author narrates events sometimes funny, sometimes "spicy" which happened to a fifteen-year-old boy in

his rural milieu. Many characters from the author's first novel re-appear in this one.

Ouellet, Andrea.

La reforme du droit en matiere de transactions immobilières au Nouveau-Brunswick. Moncton: Les editions de l'Universite de Moncton, 1982. 69p. \$3.00. (B)

The author studies New Brunswick real estate transactions and suggests ways of improving the situation.

Pichette, Robert.

Chimeres; poèmes d'amour et d'eau claire. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 46p. \$5.50 (A)

The author's first published collection of poems deals with love and its many senses.

Pitre, Martin.

A s'en mordre les dents... Moncton: Ed. Perce Neige, 1982. 51p. \$6.00 (A)

The first collection of poetry by this author.

Pothier, Bernard.

Course à l'Acadie: journal de campagne de Francois du Pont Duvivier en 1744. Texte reconstitué avec introduction et notes. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 195p. \$11.80 (A)

In 1744, Francois Du Pont Duvivier failed in his attempt to reconquer Port Royal. His diary contains important historical information on Acadian history. Bernard Pothier publishes it here with explanatory notes and a long introduction.

Rapport de la VIe conférence des communautés ethniques de langue française du 28 juin au 7 juillet 1980. Moncton: S.A.N.B.; Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 179p. \$7.50 (A)

In 1980, French from many countries gathered in Caraquet, New Brunswick, to discuss common problems and exchange ideas. The proceedings of this conference include many talks pertaining to Acadians which aid us in understanding the political demands being made by the New Brunswick Acadians.

Rapport sur la Commission speciale d'enquete sur le Parc national de Kouchibouguac par Gerard V. LaForest et Muriel Kent Roy; Report on the Special

Inquiry on Kouchibouguac National Park by Gerard V. LaForest and Muriel Kent Roy, Fredericton, 1981. 149; 137p.

Since the expropriation of the lands in 1969 for the Kouchibouguac Park, an Acadian region of New Brunswick, the problems have been continuous. In 1980, two commissioners were appointed to make a special inquiry into the situation. This report reviews the social and economic impact which the establishment of a national park had on this Acadian region.

May be obtained either from Parks Canada, Ottawa, or the Department of National Resources, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1.

Runte, Roseann.

Brumes bleues. Sherbrooke: Ed. Naaman, 1982. 61p. \$4.00.

A teacher at Dalhousie University in Halifax, the author has been partly inspired by the Acadian scenery in her first published collection of poems.

May be obtained from Ed. Naaman, C.P. 697, Sherbrooke, Quebec, J1H 5K5.

Sauvageau, Jean.

Les Aucoin d'Acadie apres la deportation aux Etats-Unis, en Angleterre, en France, au Canada, en Louisiane. Montreal: L'auteur, 1982. 152p. \$18.00.

An important genealogical contribution on the Aucoin family.

May be obtained from Jean Sauvageau, 1283A, boul. St-Joseph E., Montreal, Quebec. H2J 1L9.

Savoie, Francis.

L'île de Lameque: anecdotes, tours et legends. 2e edition. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 93p. \$6.00 (A)

The island of Lameque is located in the northeastern New Brunswick. In this book, the author describes the Acadians, living there, their legends, their ways of life, their humour, their folklore. This is a book which helps us to understand the richness of Acadian folklore and legends.

Savoie, Roméo.

Duo de demesure. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. \$8.00. (A)

This first collection of poetry by one of the best-known Acadian artists renders a

Cont'd on next page

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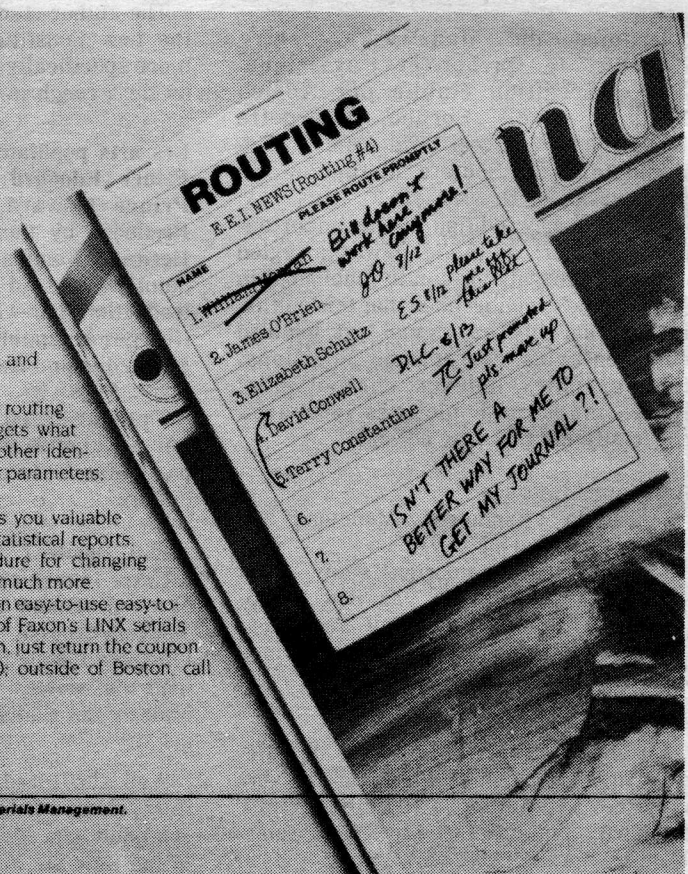
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From page 40

Recent Acadiana: An Annotated List

This first collection of poetry by one of the best-known Acadian artists renders a vision of love which is captured with intensity and humanity. It is a unique book, because of its calligraphic presentation.

Si la vie d'artiste t'intéresse... Guide de production. Conçu et réalisé par Jean-Claude LeBlanc, Diane Perreault, Marie-Line LeBlanc. Moncton: Activités-Jeunesse, 1982. 39p.

A guide whose objective is to give young beginning artists useful technical information.

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

Si les artistes vous intéressent... Bottin des jeunes artistes. Conçu et réalisé par Jean-Claude LeBlanc, Diane Perreault, Marie-Line LeBlanc. Moncton: Activités-Jeunesse, 1982. 84p.

A list of young Acadian artists of New Brunswick between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. This is a useful guide.

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

Simard, Bertrand.

La montagne des disparus. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 146p. (Collection le vent de l'aventure) \$4.60 (A)

A suspenseful novel directed to teenagers. It presents courageous, sympathetic and human characters.

Snow, Gérard.

Les droits linguistiques des Acadiens du Nouveau-Brunswick. Québec: Editeur officiel du Québec, 1981. 123p. (Documentation du Conseil de la langue française) \$4.00.

This essay on the N.B. Acadians and their linguistic rights is of considerable importance. It explains such concepts as "bilingual" country, "bilingual"

province, "official language" in the context of the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament and of that of the N.B. Legislative Assembly. It then examines the fields of justice and education to determine to what extent the concept of official equality applies.

The author is a respected lawyer and consultant in the linguistic field.

The book may be obtained from l'Editeur officiel du Québec, 1283 Boul. Charest ouest, Québec G1N 2VC9.

Snow, Odette.

La loi sur la responsabilité et les garanties relatives aux produits de consommation du Nouveau-Brunswick. Moncton: Les éditions de l'Université de Moncton, 1982. 79p. \$5.00 (B)

The author offers an analysis of the New Brunswick Consumer Product Warranty and Liability Act in comparison with other similar Canadian laws.

Soucy, Camille.

Le pigeon et l'autruche. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 16p. (Collection Marée basse) \$2.00 (A)

For young children, this picture book is in some ways a fable which transmits a positive message.

Surette, Paul.

Benoît Poirier: la vie d'un musicien acadien, 1882 à 1965. Tignish, I.P.E.; la Société culturelle Ti-Pa, 1982. 70p. \$6.50 (B)

This book narrates the life of an Acadian organist from Prince Edward Island who had a spectacular career and who was acclaimed as one of the best Canadian organists.

Thériault, Léon.

La question du pouvoir en Acadie: essai. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 250p. \$12.50 (A)

In this important political essay, destined to be controversial, stimulating

and provocative, the author, an historian, analyses the political situation of N.B. Acadians through their history and suggests means by which Acadians could genuinely exercise their political power.

Thibault, Lucille.

La règle ou la raison: guide pratique de discipline en milieu scolaire. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1982. 126p. \$7.95. (A)

A book which suggests to teachers and parents ways and means of dealing with child discipline problems.

Tremblay, Michel-Grégoire.

Le guide des provinces de l'Atlantique. Montréal: La Presse, 1981. 190p. \$7.95 (B)

This travel guide, featuring the four Atlantic provinces, includes maps, photographs, lists of accommodations, places of interest, and statistical data. It is a guide which will help one to plan a tour of the region.

Tropicartica by Francis Coutellier, Serge Morin and Pavel Skalnik. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1981. 64p. \$10.00 (A)

An ironical and metaphorical comparative study of the Inuits and Indians of northern Canada who do not want to be Canadians, and the citizens of some Caribbean Islands who do. The authors have travelled from north to south and found that there are many philosophical and social resemblances between the two peoples. They succeed in creating an amusing parody from a serious situation.

Written mostly in English, this book includes numerous photographs and is of substantial visual quality.

Vocabulaire anglais-français et lexique français-anglais de la "Common Law"; English-French vocabulary and French-English glossary of the Common Law.

Tome II. Les fiducies. Trusts. Moncton: Les Editions du Centre universitaire de Moncton, 1982. 92p. \$9.00 (B)

The law faculty of the Université de Moncton is the only one in the world teaching common law in French. To achieve this, a bank of French terms had, among other things, to be created; the faculty then established a translation centre which published legal dictionaries. The second book of this series deals with legal vocabulary to the law of trusts.

Desjardins, Gérard.

Saint-Anselme: 150 années de vie paroissiale; 1832-1982. Recherche et rédaction: Gérard Desjardins. Dieppe: Paroisse de Saint-Anselme, 1982. 192p. \$8.00

This book tells the religious history of a parish located near Moncton. It recreates, in many details, the important moments of the Saint-Anselme community.

May be obtained from Comité historique de Saint-Anselme, 632, rue Beausoleil, Dieppe, N.-B. E1A 1C5.

En r'montant la tradition. Hommage au père Anselme Chiasson, sous la direction de Ronald Labelle et Lauraine Léger. Moncton: Editions d'Acadie, 1982. 254p. \$12.00. (A)

This collection of articles on Acadian folklore is a tribute to father Anselme Chiasson who, for forty years, has been a key figure in the development of serious acadian folklore research.

Lâches louses; les fêtes populaires au Québec, en Acadie et en Louisiane, par Marie Chicoine, Louise de Grosbois, Evelyne Foy et Francine Poirier. Montreal: VLB éditeur, 1982. 324 p. \$29.95 (B)

This book on popular festivals and fairs includes about thirty pages on Acadian festivals in New Brunswick and Louisiana.

The P.E.I. Bibliography

By ANDREW ROBB

Work has been underway for the past eight months on the compilation of the first systematic bibliography of Prince Edward Island. The project, under the direction of Professor Andrew Robb of UPEI's departments of History and Canadian Studies, has received a major grant from the SSHRC's new strategic grants programme in Canadian Studies Research Tools. Compilation and publication of the bibliography is expected to be completed by September, 1985.

Both the scope and domain of the bibliography are very extensive. All material falling within the broadly defined areas of the humanities and social sciences will be included. Works by those born in Prince Edward Island or those residing in the Province for more than a brief temporary period will be compiled. Serial and monographic materials published up to and including 1980 are to be included, and the domain searched in compiling the bibliography includes major university and public libraries in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

The starting point for the project has been the very extensive collection of Island materials in the Robertson Library at UPEI. This collection includes close to 8,000 monographic items and is the most important collection of Island materials in

Canada. Assisted by the Library staff, especially Frank Pigot who is the curator of the library's Island collection, two recent UPEI graduates, Ruth Freeman and Jennifer Callaghan have completed a search of this collection.

The standards of description being used in the project are based upon AACRII, using the excellent modifications and suggestions of the National Library's retrospective, *Canadiana 1867-1900*, and the extensive work on pre-1900 materials done by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction. Both organizations were extremely helpful in planning the design and methodology of the project.

Because of the magnitude of the project and the need for ease of access and updating, a computer-based storage and editing system is being used. This should greatly reduce the time expended in editing the bibliography for publication, and will greatly assist in issuing periodic supplements containing additional or newly published material.

Professor Robb would be delighted to hear from anyone with knowledge of private collections of Island materials, or who would like access to material compiled by the project.

The P.E.I. Bibliography should provide an essential starting point for Island-based research when published in the fall of 1985.

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Oscar Wilde collection

By HOLLY MELANSON

Oscar Wilde visited a number of Nova Scotia communities during his Maritime lecture tour in 1882, but it is doubtful he stopped in Bear River, Annapolis County. Sixty-three years later, Henry Hicks campaigned in Bear River as the Liberal candidate for Annapolis County in the Nova Scotia election of 1945. There he found, in the home of a constituent, a complete set of the Works of Oscar Wilde. The acquisition of these volumes proved to be only the beginning of Dr. Hicks's accumulation of the original works of Wilde and his circle. His Oscar Wilde Collection, totalling some 300 volumes, was recently presented by Dr. Hicks to Dalhousie University.

In the time-honoured tradition of collectors, Dr. Hicks, an avid philatelist, browsed through auction catalogues for first editions of works by Wilde, and later, by Wilde's friends, associates and contemporaries. The collection continued to grow as Dr. Hicks's family and friends presented him with gifts of books found in second-hand shops or at book sales, and notices of particularly choice editions for sale. Rare book establishments, notably Goodspeeds in Boston, and the Covent Garden Bookshop in London were made aware of his special interest, and notified him when relevant titles were available. Although Dr. Hicks describes the origins of the Wilde Collection as "accidental", and book collecting itself a secondary pursuit compared to his passion for stamp collecting, the number of books and their associate value as a representation of the literary and social milieu of the 1890s, attest to Dr. Hicks's expertise as a Wilde specialist and persistence as a book collector. His only regret is for missed opportunities; before he began collecting in earnest, a number of drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, famous avant-garde book illustrator of the 1890s were advertised by a Montreal dealer for \$25.00 a piece!

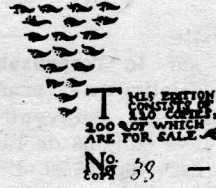
The Oscar Wilde Collection is an important addition to the Special Collections

already held by the Killam Library. The library's strong holdings in British literature of the period, 1880-1920 are greatly enhanced by the turn-of-the-century emphasis of the Wilde Collection. In addition to first editions of most of Wilde's works, the collection includes volumes of drawings by Aubrey Beardsley, works by Max Beerbohm, the cartoonist whose familiar caricatures dominated the pages of *The Savoy* and *Vanity Fair*, and Lord Alfred Douglas, poet and intimate friend of Wilde, as well as works by other members of London's literary and artistic circles during the last decade of the nineteenth century. The gift also contains an extensive collection of biographical and critical works on Wilde and the Aesthetic Movement.

One of the doctrines of Aestheticism expressed by Wilde was "art for art's sake", which held that art is distinctly decorative and should have no moral or political message beyond itself, a doctrine diametrically opposed to the Victorian ideal of morally uplifting art. Some of the finest productions in the aesthetic style are found in the *Yellow Book*, one of the best-known quarterlies of the 1890s. A complete set of the thirteen volumes of the *Yellow Book* is one of the highlights of the Oscar Wilde Collection. The quarterly was started by the publisher, John Lane, already associated in the public mind with books by the new aesthetes, and was published from April 1894 to April 1897. Lane appointed Henry Harland as literary editor and Aubrey Beardsley as art editor, an explosive avant-garde combination guaranteed to shock conservative London. Both the literary and artistic contributions were of a high standard, the first number containing work by Henry James and George Moore, with illustrations by Beardsley, Laurence Housman and Walter Sickert, among others. The furor on its appearance was divided between Beardsley's unflattering portrait of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and a satirical essay, "A Defence of Cosmetics" by Max Beerbohm.

Wilde's published works were often beautifully illustrated by his con-

temporaries, including Beardsley. Wilde's tragic play, *Salomé* was published in French in 1893 and in English a year later by John Lane. Both editions are found in the Wilde Collection but the English translation, "pictured by Aubrey Beardsley" is the more interesting. Beardsley's elongated figures and overripe decoration were thought by Wilde to be inappropriate to the style of his play, but they are the exemplification of Beardsley's style, first repelling then attracting the eye. Both



Oscar Wilde

Lane and Beardsley had difficulty in dealing with Wilde over the publication of *Salomé* and both agreed that he should have nothing to do with the *Yellow Book*. Ironically, Beardsley was dismissed by Lane in April 1895 during the height of the publicity for Wilde's trial. Lane felt he could not risk retaining an artist so strongly connected with Wilde in the public imagination as the illustrator of *Salomé*.

The significance of the *Yellow Book* and *Salomé* goes beyond their literary and artistic content. From the disposition of the title page to the typeface used, these books represent a revolution in printing that anticipated modern book design. For example, headings and type areas are pushed to the left or right of the page with headings composed in capitals and lower case letters, rather than capitals alone. It was primarily Lane's influence that caused this revolution in typographical arrangement and the resultant unification of illustration and text. Lane's collaboration with another book designer, Charles Ricketts, resulted in the deluxe edition of Wilde's *Poems*, published in 1892. The covers are pale violet with gilt lettering and designs by Ricketts that are repeated on the end papers. The framed title page exhibits Ricketts's skilful lettering abilities. The Wilde Collection contains a fine copy of this edition, number 38 of 220 copies, with Wilde's autograph below the copy number.

Another important volume designed by Ricketts prior to his own career as a publisher of fine editions under the Vale Press imprint was *A House of Pomegranates*, a collection of four stories by Wilde, published in 1891. The vibrant cover is printed in red on cream-coloured linen boards and stamped in gilt with elaborate designs of a peacock, a running fountain and a basket of pomegranates. Charles Shannon, Ricketts's associate contributed four full-page illustrations which are rather fuzzy because of the faulty reproduction method used. Later editions included only the text of the stories as the plates of Shannon's illustrations were not preserved. Whether it was due to the fantastical cover design or some other factor, *A House of Pomegranates* did not sell particularly well in this edition, and stock was eventually sold off as a remainder to booksellers. Copies that were available for a few shillings in the early 1900s are now selling for as much as \$350.00.

Only five of Wilde's first editions are not included in the Oscar Wilde Collection. Of those missing, there are four known copies of one title, and only two of another. Major

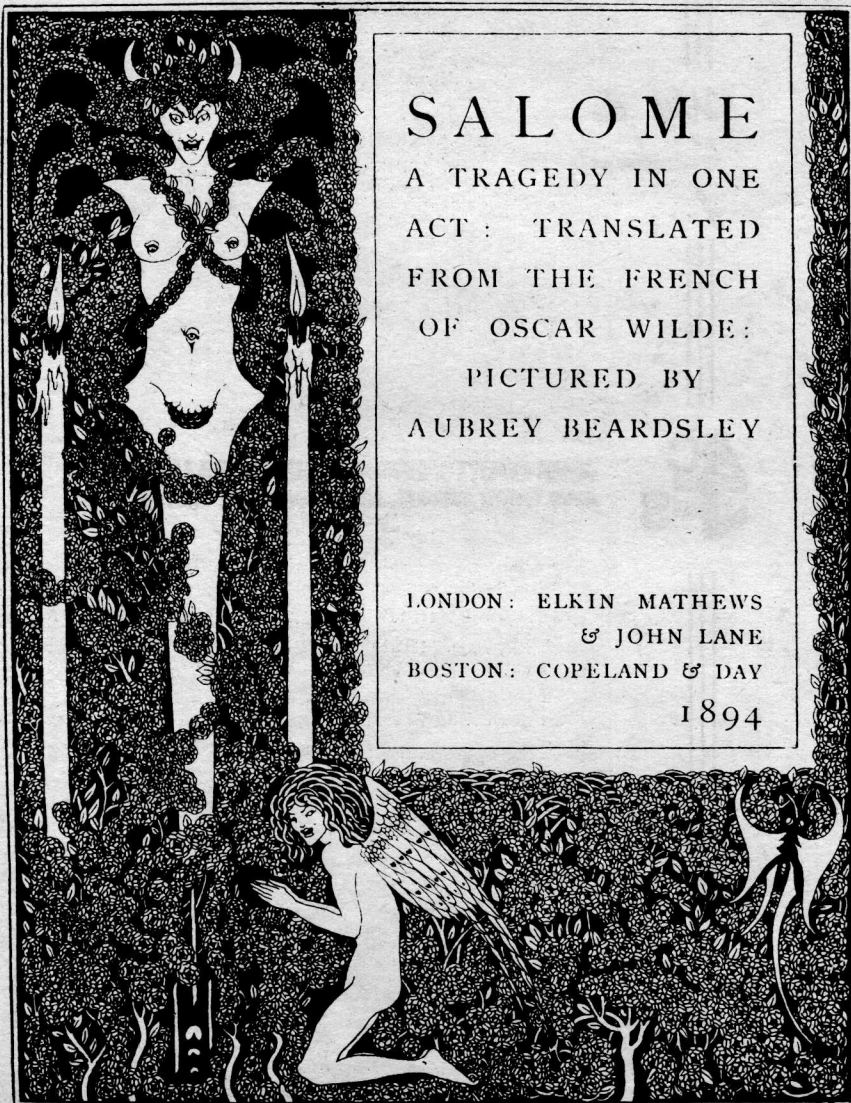
works are represented by a number of copies, from the limited first editions through popular later editions, and some in translation. Wilde's first work issued in book form was a sixteen page poem, *Ravenna*, which won the Newdigate Prize at Oxford University in 1878. Wilde had already written a number of poems in a classical style for periodicals such as the *Irish Monthly* and *Ravenna* contains lines adapted from several of these. Bound in grey paper wrappers printed in black, it is not a particularly attractive or sturdy work, but the copy in the Wilde Collection is well protected in a half morocco slip-case.

Wilde's one and only full-length novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray* was first published in 1890 in *Lippincott's Magazine*, provoking a storm of Victorian indignation. Its so-called perversions scandalized critics and served to raise sales of the magazine, and nine months later, the book, to a phenomenal level. The Wilde Collection contains eight editions of the novel, including the version in *Lippincott's Magazine* and the signed limited first edition. The latter was published in 1891 with new chapters and many alterations, in an edition of 250 copies printed on Dutch hand-made paper, and with gilt lettering and butterfly designs by Charles Ricketts on the front cover. This work was recently listed in a rare book dealer's catalogue at \$1,500.00. Later editions in the collection include the "first illustrated edition" published in Paris in 1908 with suitably morbid wood engravings worked by Eugene Dété from drawings by Paul Thiriat.



LONDON.

The first of Wilde's four great stage comedies, *Lady Windermere's Fan*, was produced on the London stage in 1892 and published by Elkin Mathews and John Lane in 1893. Its success was followed by a drama of a similar kind, *A Woman of No Importance*, published in 1894 by John Lane alone, upon the dissolution of his partnership with Elkin Mathews. Although Wilde's third great comedy, *The Ideal Husband* and his finest play, *The Importance of Being Earnest* ran simultaneously on the London stage in 1895, they were not published until 1899 by Leonard Smithers, after some revision by Wilde. The limited first editions of the four plays are similarly bound in light brown linen boards with gilt lettering and designs. The Wilde Collection copies of *The Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest* are autographed by the author.



at Dalhousie University



The Yellow Book

An Illustrated Quarterly

Volume I April 1894

London: Elkin Mathews
& John Lane
Boston: Copeland &
Day

If the year 1895 was one of the most successful in Wilde's career, it was also the most disastrous in his personal life. His homosexual affair with Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas had become a matter of public knowledge, to the mad infuriation of Douglas's father, the Marquis of Queensberry who had Wilde arrested and charged with offences against minors. After a protracted trial at the Old Bailey, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Wilde spent most of his prison term in Reading Gaol, a place made famous by his poem *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*, inspired by the hanging in July 1896, of Charles Wooldridge, or "C.T.W.", convicted of murdering his young wife in a fit of jealous rage, to whom the poem is dedicated. The poem was actually written after Wilde's release in May 1897, but it illustrates his horror of prison life. The Wilde Collection contains a copy of the first edition of 800 copies published by Leonard Smithers in 1898, as well as eight later editions including translations into French and German.

While in Reading Gaol, Wilde wrote *De Profundis*, a 50,000 word complaint in the form of a vitriolic letter directed to Lord Alfred Douglas, blaming "Bosie" for every circumstance leading to Wilde's sordid situation in prison. Wilde gave the only copy of it to Robert Ross, his literary executor, who eventually published it after Wilde's death, having cut all references which could have been considered libellous by Lord Alfred Douglas, and thus destroying its purpose! The first limited edition of 1905, the second edition of 1909 with some additional matter and the so-called complete version of 1949, edited and introduced by Vyvyan Holland, Wilde's son, are represented in the Wilde Collection, as well as two pirated editions of the text. The total text only emerged after the British Museum opened the manuscript to the public in 1960.

After his release from prison, Wilde determined to live out the rest of his life in

France and made his headquarters at the Hotel d'Alsace in Paris. He adopted the name Sebastian Melmoth from the novel *Melmoth the Wanderer* by Charles Maturin, his great-uncle. The one manuscript piece in the Wilde Collection is a letter dated February 25, 1899 to the publisher Leonard Smithers, advising Smithers of his forwarding address on vacation as "M. Sebastian Melmoth". In the letter, he refers to the delay in Smithers' publication of the first edition of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, printed on hand-made paper and limited to 100 copies, of which the Wilde Collection copy is number 99.

Wilde's great-uncle also provided the publisher Leonard Smithers with aliases for his authorized edition of Wilde's work. *The Harlot's House*, a Poem was issued by the "Mathurin Press" in a strictly limited portfolio edition with five evocative illustrations by Althea Gyles. The poem was originally published in *The Dramatic Review*, April 11, 1885, but there is no evidence that Wilde authorized its publication by Smithers in this form.

Wilde died of cerebral meningitis in 1900, and within twenty years, as many biographies had been published. Many of his close associates profited from their relationship with him, either by writing accounts of his life, such as Frank Harris's implausible but entertaining *Oscar Wilde: His Life and Confessions* and Lord Alfred Douglas's bitter *Oscar Wilde and Myself*, or by publishing pirated editions of his works, such as those printed by Smithers. The first serious study of Wilde as a writer was *Oscar Wilde: A Critical Study* by Arthur Ransome, published in 1912. Biographical details are secondary, although this did not prevent Douglas taking offense at certain passages and suing Ransome for libel. Although the verdict was delivered in Ransome's favour, he omitted the passages complained of in future editions. The furore at last died down, but Oscar lived on. The

Wilde Collection contains over seventy works of biography and criticism on Wilde alone, and an additional thirty volumes about his friends and associates, published to date.

In keeping with the Aesthetic Movement represented by the Oscar Wilde Collection, a special book plate was designed by Professor R. MacGregor Dawson and printed in the Dawson Room of the Killam Library. A framed copy of the book plate was presented to Dr. Hicks at the opening of an exhibit of items from the Wilde Collection held in May of 1982. The rare books in the collection will be housed in the Special Collections area of the Killam Library, and other editions will be added to the general library collection.

Oh yes ... there will be one title missing: the "Bear River" edition of Wilde's *Works* remains with Dr. Hicks. The first acquisition in a collection of 300 titles

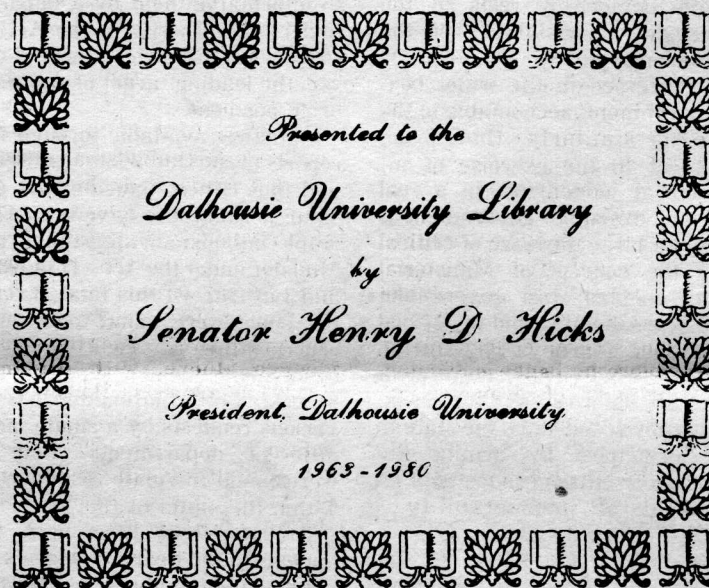
amassed over 35 years has a sentimental value far exceeding its market price, a sentiment shared by collectors, bibliophiles and librarians everywhere.

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APLA Committee on library instruction solicits ideas for workshop

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

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

Jane Archibald
Convenor, APLA Committee on Library Instruction
Patrick Power Library
Saint Mary's University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3

Phone: 429-9780 ext. 175

Freedom of Information - New Brunswick Update

By JOHN McEVOY

With the passage of the **Right to Information Act** (S.N.B. 1978, c. R-10.3) in 1978 and its subsequent coming into force on 1 January 1980, New Brunswick legislatively mandated qualified "open" government with respect to "the public business of the Province". Appended to this reform package was the somewhat unusual provision subjecting the Act to a review by the Legislature after thirty months of effective operation. Though the thirty month period has expired, the openness of the provision has enabled the Legislature to complete its latest session without having undertaken the review. Perhaps in this context it would not be inappropriate to usurp the Legislature in this particular duty and provide a gratuitous commentary on the success of the Act.

The organization of modern democratic states requires individual abdication from active participation in political decision making in favour of a representative deliberative assembly supported by the bureaucracy of the executive government. The power of the individual in a representative democracy rests in the residual periodic accountability of the chosen representative to sanction or censure as expressed in the ballot box. Executive government, accountable to the Legislature, is similarly, though indirectly, subject to the exercise of individual electoral judgement. In a real sense, however, executive government is insulated from a large measure of critical scrutiny by the concept of Ministerial responsibility coupled with government majorities in the Assembly and by official and institutional secrecy. Legislation which grants to the individual not merely a privilege but an enforceable right to information thereby rededicates the state to democratic principles by arming individual citizens or citizen groups with an additional tool of accountability - Knowledge is Power (Bacon).

Procedure under the **Right to Information Act** is relatively straightforward. A person initiates the process by applying to the appropriate Minister for information "relating to the public business of the province". Such a formal request would normally only follow a lower echelon refusal within the department concerned. The Minister then has thirty days in which to either release or deny access to the information requested. A denial of access can only be justified by invoking one or more of the ten enumerated exclusions provided by the Act. Where the Minister either fails to respond within the thirty day period or (for all practical purposes) denies the request, the person concerned may appeal to either the Ombudsman or a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. An appeal to the Ombudsman will result, following an appropriate review including inspection of the subject information, in a recommendation to the appropriate Minister that the information be released or not, in whole or in part. The recommendation of the Ombudsman is just that; it is not mandatory that the Minister comply but rather, he can make "such other decision as he thinks fit". At this point, a still unsatisfied person may further appeal to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, a step also available to appeal the original decision of the Minister where advantage has not been taken of the then alternative appeal to the Ombudsman. In contradistinction to the Ombudsman, the Court may order release of the information by the Minister in whole or in part. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench judge is final and may not be appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The issue at each stage of the proceeding will be whether or not the denial of in-

formation is justified on the basis of the enumerated exclusionary provisions. The onus in this regard always rests with the Minister.

Finally, it should be noted that the Act directs the Court to award costs of the appeal to the applicant if successful or where the judge considers the matter to have been in the public interest.

Statistics supplied by the office of the Cabinet Secretariat (July 28, 1982) indicate that the Act has been specifically invoked 67 times since its coming into force. Of that number, 49 requests (73 per cent) are stated to have been granted at first instance and 13 requests (19.4 per cent) denied. Three of the 13 denied requests were reversed by successful appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench; 2 were reversed by the recommendation of the Ombudsman; 1 appeal representing 5 requests was dismissed by the Court; of the three remaining denied requests, 1 related to unavailable information which was subsequently gathered and released, 1 required greater precision in order to be able to properly identify the requested information but no further response was received from the applicant and 1 related to information held by a department not under the authority of the Act. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was the leading target of requests with 27 or 40 per cent.

Statistics, available through the annual reports of the Ombudsman (1980 and 1981) and that Office, indicate that during the same period there have been 17 referrals to the Ombudsman appealing a denial by a Minister under the Act - 11 in 1980, 3 in 1981 and 3 in 1982. Of this total, 8 referrals (47 per cent) were found to be justified - 5 representing a single aerial spraying event about which separate individuals requested information and 3 representing various requests by a single individual to different departments. Four referrals were found to relate to departments not within the ambit of the Act.

To date, there have been 4 reported appeals to the Court of Queen's Bench. As noted in the Cabinet Secretariat statistics, the Court reversed the appropriate Minister 3 times and upheld the denial once.

The obvious discrepancies in the available statistical data may be attributed to the somewhat informal procedures employed by the executive branch in respect of clearhousing requests under the Act. As each request to a particular department is dealt with internally, there is no formal procedure which would allow proper supervision of the operation of the Act although each department is informally expected to report such information requests to the Cabinet Secretariat. It is to be noted that departments do not include data with respect to the Rights to Information Act in their annual reports to the Legislature.

The fundamental issue of concern in any information request under the Act is the determination of the applicability of the ten enumerated exclusionary clauses of section 6:

There is no right to information under this Act 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;
- (c.1) would reveal financial, commercial, technical or scientific information;
- (d) given in connection with financial assistance applied for or given under

the authority of a statute or regulation of the Province, or

(ii) given in or pursuant to an agreement entered into under the authority of a statute or regulation, if the information relates to the internal management or operations of a corporation

(added S.N.B. 1982)

(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 regulation;

(i) would impede an investigation, inquiry or the administration of justice.

It is to be noted that, while section 6 denies a right to information covered by the enumerated exclusions, it does not prohibit its release. Determination of the parameters of each exclusionary clause as particular requests are appealed to the Ombudsman and the Courts provide the test of the true value of the legislation. Exclusionary clauses which are construed in a broad sense may defeat the fundamental purpose of the legislation which, as expressed in section 2, is the entitlement of every person "to request and receive information relating to the public business of the Province". Always, however, the fundamental balance between the public's right to information and the government's need of privilege in the public interest must be weighed in evaluating a judicial or Ombudsman exclusionary interpretation. In other words, does the applied interpretation of an exclusionary clause in section 6 create an imbalance between the two main interests by being too narrow or too broad?

The first of four requests appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench was **Re Daigle** (1980), 30 N.B.R. (2d) 209. The then leader of the opposition, Mr. Daigle, appealed the denial by the Chairman of N.B. Power of his request under the Act for the release of what was described as a "Work Sampling Study" undertaken by outside consultants who had evaluated contractor performances at the Point Lepreau Nuclear Power Plant. At the hearing before Stevenson, J., the Minister relied upon three exclusionary clauses of section 6 in support of his denial of the request. First, per section 6(b), that the release "would reveal personal information, given on a confidential basis, concerning another person". While recognizing the confidential nature of the study, Stevenson, J. held that given the definition of "personal information" as found in the Act most of the 16 categories of which, he noted, relate only to natural persons, e.g. marital status, education, health - artificial persons such as the unions and contractors evaluated in the study are not "persons" within the meaning of the

section so as to be protected from disclosure. Second, per section 6(c), that disclosure would either "cause financial loss or gain to a person or department, or would jeopardize negotiations leading to an agreement or contract". The Minister contended that release of the study would cause financial loss to the consultants who prepared the study and the contractors studied due to loss of future contracts because of adverse reactions, and to N.B. Power by weakening its bargaining position. All of these contentions were rejected by Stevenson, J. who held that "to successfully rely on that exclusion, it must be established that the loss or gain would result directly from disclosure..." (p. 216). The arguments put forward by the Minister were characterized as speculative. As to the aspect of jeopardizing contractual negotiations, Stevenson, J. held that the relationship between then current collective bargaining negotiations and the study of work performances of three years previous was too remote to conceivably prejudice negotiations (p. 216). Thirdly, per section 6(g), that release "would disclose opinions or recommendations by public servants for a Minister or the Executive Council". This defence by the Minister was summarily rejected by Stevenson, J. who noted that to interpret "public servant" so as to include the outside consultants would be "untenable" (p. 217). Accordingly, the "Work Sampling Study" was ordered released to Mr. Daigle.

In **Re McKay** (1981), 35 N.B.R. (2d) 405 the Opposition Financial Critic appealed the refusal of the Minister of Finance to release three quarterly financial reports in respect of the 1980-81 budget plan. The Minister based his refusal on section 6(g) - opinions or recommendations of public servants. In his reasons for judgement, Dickson, J. characterized each of the reports as "a budget status report or budget update" (p. 409). However, with respect to two pages appended to one report, Dickson, J. was of the view, without explanation, that section 6(g) was validly invoked by the Minister so that these two pages were accordingly severed from the report prior to release.

In **Gillis v. Chairman of N.B.E.P.C.** (1981), 37 N.B.R. (2d) 66, the appellant, a lawyer allegedly acting on behalf of a company in a legal dispute with N.B.

Cont'd on page 45

Contributors

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Freedom of Information - New Brunswick Update

Power (p. 67), requested various information pertaining to specific building contracts at the Point Lepreau Nuclear facility. Owing to the objections of the contractor involved, the Chairman denied the request invoking section 6(c) - the financial loss or gain exclusion. On appeal, it was held that the Chairman had not satisfied the onus upon him in justifying the denial of the request. Barry, J. stated that he could not

"comprehend how... (it could be seriously contended) that the disclosure of how the money of the taxpayers was spent would enable a person to suffer a loss or gain..." (p. 70).

"If a person or firm wishes to keep their contracts secret, then such should not do business with the Provincial Government. What a government does is public business as it is the money of the public which is being expended" (p. 71).

The information was ordered released.

The final appeal reaching the Court was *Hurst v. Minister of Health* (Nov. 23, 1982 - unreported). The appellant, a reporter for CTV, had requested release of various reports and affidavits pertaining to the then current situation respecting the Bethel Home operation. Without detailed reasons and in a very brief judgement, Stevenson, J. upheld the Minister's denial on the basis of section 6(c) - the jeopardizing contractual negotiations exclusion.

With respect to referrals to the Ombudsman, only one has resulted in a recommendation to the appropriate Minister including therein a significant interpretation of the Act. In the 1981 annual report, the Ombudsman (p. 3) reproduced his recommendation to the Minister of Justice in which he stated with respect to section 6(g) - the opinions and recommendations of public servants exclusion -

"In my opinion, the exclusion contained in Section 6(g) was intended to apply to advice given a Minister in his policy-making or executive function and not ... in his administrative capacity as Department Head."

Though devoid of legal precedential value, the opinion does indicate a restriction of the subject exclusionary clause which will be important in assessing the alternative appeal procedures: Ombudsman or the Court - since the Ombudsman will no doubt follow this restrictive approach. This interpretation leaves unprotected a myriad of information which on a plain-meaning approach would be excluded by the provision. In the subject referral, the denial of the Minister was upheld on other grounds without explanation.

As can be seen from the above cases, the approach of the Court and the Ombudsman has been favourable to the release of information as evidenced in the confining constructions placed on the exclusionary provisions of section 6. Evaluation may, of course, be made tenuous because of the absence of detailed reasoning given when the invocation of an exclusion clause is confirmed on appeal.

The cases and referrals also illustrate basic attitudinal problems within the bureaucracy with respect to the Act. Six referrals to the Ombudsman, or 35 per cent, arose because of the lack of response from the appropriate Minister to the initial request under the Act. In both *Daigle* and *Hurst*, the appropriate Ministers waited the full 30 day period allowed by the Act before responding. These indications of a spirit of nonco-operation are reflective of an opinion expressed elsewhere that "many government employees no longer seem to pay anything more than even lip service to the term 'public servant' which is perhaps passe in any event. Instead, as many of us can attest, some government

employees of rank would have us believe that they rule by personal fiat and do so, at times, in wilful disregard of statutory protection granted individual citizens." (1)

Additional problem areas surfaced in McKay. First, the absence of a statutory period within which the Minister must comply with the Court ordered information release forced Dickson, J. in supplementary reasons, to set a 48 hour compliance period after which Mr. McKay would have access to the Court's copies of the information, if the Minister continued to withhold the documents. In turn, Mr. McKay introduced a Bill in the Assembly to amend the Act by setting a 72 hour compliance period (1981, Bill 28). The amendment failed to receive the approval of the House. Second, what use may the recipient of information under the Act make of such information? In other words, what restrictions may a department or Minister place on the use of information? Dickson, J. (p. 413) answered clearly in McKay that the release of information was to be without restrictions as to its use since, as it is made available to the applicant, it is also available to anyone else - all having an equal right to information in the absence of an interest test.

Aside from individual bureaucratic responses to the Act, how has the government, representing the majority in the Assembly, reacted to the operation of the Act? In rejoinder to the reasons of Barry, J. in *Gillis* (discussed *supra*), an amendment was introduced and approved by the Assembly adding section 6 (c.1) to the enumerated exclusions (*supra*). Undoubtedly, the amendment is broad enough to cover the *Gillis* type situation when it arises again. The propriety of the amendment in the context of the Act is subject to the personal balancing of interests discussed earlier; yet at least in one aspect, it violates the spirit of the Act. Section 15 provides for a review by the Legislature after 30 months of operation. Notwithstanding the inherent review authority of the Legislature, is it not violative of that section for alterations to have been made in the substance of the Act prior to the appropriate review?

On a more technical basis, the Act can be criticized for leaving to regulations the enumeration of departments subject to the Act. The ease with which executive government can amend regulations surely requires the safeguarding of the applicability of such important legislation to the definition section itself. Further, while the regulations set out the list of departments and agencies subject to the Act, it does not identify the appropriate Ministers. Who knows which Minister is the appropriate one for the Language School, the Community Improvement Corp., or the Lotteries Commission, etc.?

In his annual report 1980, The Ombudsman noted that "it seems that insignificant and trifling information was routinely withheld from the public prior to the passage of the Act" (p. 2). A mere 67 requests in 30 months is of dubious significance. Perhaps little has changed yet; the seekers of information are unaware of their recourse to the Act or fear to "take on" government. The general effectiveness of the *Right to Information* Act is unknown except as so far as bureaucratic attitudes are reflected in the responses to it. Yet, again there may have existed seemingly valid reasons for resistance to particular requests.

Perhaps one must be satisfied in noting that the Act when invoked is effective for its purposes. We, at minimum, can be grateful that we do not have to endure sham legislation as in Nova Scotia with its unacceptable procedures for appeal to the Deputy Minister, the Minister and the Assembly. A check with the Legislative Clerk's Office confirms what one would expect - that in its almost five years of

operation, no appeal has been made to the Assembly under the *Freedom of Information Act*, S.N.S. 1977, c. 11. See generally, an article by K. Evans in which he states that "...the true intent of the Act is not to promote openness but to secure secrecy". (2) In contradistinction, the *New Brunswick Right to Information Act* provides a true tool of accountability to the citizens of this province with respect to the public business.

1. McEvoy, J.P. "Review of How To Fight For What's Right..." *University of New Brunswick Law Journal* 31(1982): 311-312.
2. Evans, J. "Nova Scotia Freedom of Information Act." *Dalhousie Law Journal* 5(1979): 494-495.

EDITOR'S NOTE

'Paperback Talk' is a regular column in the *New York Times Book Review* by Judith Appelbaum. Her topic for 19 December 1982 is publishing co-operatives.

The first part of her column considers the University Press of New England. And the points she raises are those raised in the lead article in the November *Bulletin*. However Appelbaum goes on to expand upon the points raised by considering Network Inc., a Berkeley, California based group.

The following is an excerpt from her column...

Network Inc., a much newer group whose members make autonomous editorial decisions, was launched officially in July. Several months earlier, Bernard Nemerov, who heads a small-business investment company, advised Sebastian Orfali (then publisher of *And-Or Press*) and other Bay Area publishers to combine sales and business operations in order to survive and thrive during hard times.

"There are lots of advantages to smallness," says Mr. Orfali, now Network's chairman. "We wanted to overcome some of the disadvantages."

Founded by four houses which do trade paperbacks primarily - *And-Or*, *Jalmar* and *Orenda-Unity* presses and *Whatever Publishing - Network Inc.* currently has 22 participating publishers and a line of credit no one of them could have obtained alone. With the money it has been able to borrow, it has helped members pay for new printings, so that they could have books on hand during the fall and Christmas selling seasons.

Network has cut costs by pooling printing and promotion assignments and warehousing; and its fee for distributing,

exhibiting and so on - 25 percent of net sales - compares favorably with the 33-to-40 percent each member used to spend on marketing. The group has sales representatives who call on booksellers across the country and it deals with 176 wholesalers, 70 of which place Network titles in computer stores, health food stores and other outlets outside the book trade. Sales for *Whatever Publishing* increased 50 percent when it joined the co-op, Mr. Orfali reports, largely because its books got to many more distributors.

So far, Network has met expectations, Mr. Orfali says, and he is particularly pleased with prospects for a non-book product the co-op sells: computer software. "There are going to be more groups like this in the future," he predicted recently. "Other people are already following our lead."


There is at the present time a committee which is investigating the possibility of producing Atlantic Canada texts to be published co-operatively. If this is successful, hopefully, there will be a spin-off, a further 'look at' co-operative publishing in Atlantic Canada. It offers a number of possibilities worthy of more than a passing consideration.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Plans are well underway for our spring conference to be held May 26-29, 1983. Mustering the gallant troops is Gayle Garlock of Dalhousie University Library; acting as Local Arrangements Chairman, Gayle has gathered together a host of dedicated people to work on Conference arrangements. Peter Glenister, of Mount Saint Vincent University Library, is the Chairman of the Programme Committee. If you have suggestions or advice concerning the Conference Programme, please give Peter a call or write him a note.


We all have been affected by these times of economic restraint and financial inflation. With the costs of materials increasing, and with user demands accelerating, library workers regardless of their stations, are caught "betwixt a rock and a hard place". I hope that this year's conference will be both affordable and worthwhile in terms of content. The APLA Executive has decided to finance the conference on a "break-even" budget, and registration fees will reflect this decision. We intend to give full value without making a profit. I feel that conferences (local ones in particular) should be refreshing educational experiences, and not be used to replenish an association's coffers.

I want to wish all of our members and readers the very best for 1983.



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Questionnaire on Library Instruction in Atlantic Canadian Libraries

The APLA Committee on Library Instruction has inserted a questionnaire in this issue of the *APLA Bulletin*. We urge all APLA members working in the Atlantic region to complete this questionnaire. You will provide much-needed data about the state of library instruction in Atlantic Canadian libraries and help the Committee to formulate future goals.

Bank Newsletters

By JANE COONEY

In the midst of rapidly fluctuating economic trends and unprecedented public awareness of them, masses of economic data are pouring forth from research institutions, government organizations, and the private sector, making it next to impossible for librarians to keep track of the data required to satisfy the economic information needs of consumers, students, business people and professionals in all fields. At the same time, with library budgets dwindling rapidly, the job of selecting affordable materials to satisfy these users' needs has become extremely difficult.

One valuable body of current economic information which some librarians may have overlooked is the data published by Canada's banking institutions in their letters, reviews and reports.

Some of the best economists in the country work for the banks, and it is their job not only to advise the organizations which employ them, but also to research and prepare reports for customers and for the public. Over the years, the amount of material made available by the banks has increased, and has changed in nature from thought-provoking letters on non-business topics (though a few of these still exist) to somewhat more technical and statistical documentation on the state of business, finance and the economy. These publications come in varying formats, their frequency ranges from monthly to annual, most are published in both official languages, and usually they are available free of charge.

Bibliographic control of these titles is a continuing problem. New publications do not receive wide publicity. Few titles appear with volume and issue numbers, and frequency is not always stated. They are not well-indexed. In 1976 an enterprising U.S. publisher began a quarterly subject Index to Bank Letters, Bulletins and Reviews which included coverage of the oldest and best-known Canadian titles. Unfortunately it ceased publication with volume 3 in 1979, due to, one assumes, lack of subscription revenue.

A few Canadian titles are indexed in PAIS Bulletin, in Predicasts' F & S Indexes, and in the Canadian Business Index (which means back issues of some titles are available on film), but for the most part the responsibility for making known and using the contents of Canadian bank publications falls on the shoulders of alert and interested reference librarians. Since the subject matter tends to be very current in any event, most commercially available indexing is not useful.

Canadian bank publications fall into roughly five categories: 1) corporate annual and interim reports, 2) pamphlets and fliers of an advertising or consumer-oriented nature, 3) speeches and press releases, 4) publications with selective and limited distribution, 5) serials on business, economic, and financial topics and newsletters on non-business subjects. Only titles in this last category are listed below.

Annual reports of each institution provide not only the balance sheet information which one might expect on each company, but also a record of the current economic and financial scene, as well as a commentary on most aspects of banking activities in this country. They are particularly useful for learning about the Canadian banks' presence in foreign countries.

Pamphlets, booklets and other material issued on an irregular basis describe the services of the banks (and in so doing often provide definitions of terms not always found in dictionaries), educate students in the mechanisms of the banking system, guide small business in their operations, and provide consumers with tips on handling money. A catalogue of these

types of publications is available from the Canadian Bankers Association. (1)

Speeches by senior officers, and press releases announcing each bank's news are usually available upon request. These tend to focus on the Canadian economy and on government policy and are useful as vertical file material.

Some library users may be aware of certain titles which are not available for general circulation. These are either bulletins for specific categories of customers (e.g. senior citizens, students) or reports and forecasts on sensitive topics which the banks prefer not to distribute widely. Consequently they are not available to libraries.

Publications falling into category 5 are listed below. It should be noted that newly chartered banks now permitted to operate in Canada under new rules resulting from the 1980 Bank Act are not represented in the list. Most of these organizations do distribute newsletters which are published at their Head Offices outside of Canada, but to date none have produced material directed specifically to the Canadian market, except for annual reports. However, the newsletters which are available are excellent, usually dealing with economic matters in the country of origin, and should be very useful to libraries wishing to enhance their files of foreign country information and also to those with extensive foreign serials and statistical collections. A list of the "Schedule B" banks with Canadian addresses is also available from the Canadian Bankers Association. (2) Interested readers can write to the individual banks to inquire about what is available and to have their names placed on mailing lists for titles of their choice.

Following is a list of bulletins, letters and reviews available from the Canadian banks. Unless otherwise noted they are available in English and French, and they are free. All are well illustrated with charts, graphs and statistical tables.

1) **Consumer Publications Available from the Canadian Chartered Banks.** Toronto: Canadian Bankers Association, 1980. 44p. A new edition will be published later this year.

2) **Schedule B Foreign Banks.** Irregular. Toronto: Canadian Bankers Association, P.O. Box 282, Commercial Union Tower, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1K2.

Bank of British Columbia
WEST TRENDS: Comments on Business conditions in Western Canada, 2 or 3 times per year. English. Economics Dept., 11th Floor, 555 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. V7X 1K1.
Each issue describes various sectors of the economy of British Columbia and Alberta (e.g. housing, forestry, manufacturing, agriculture) and covers financial and economic conditions in Canada and the United States.

Bank of Montreal

BUSINESS REVIEW. Monthly. Indexed: CBI, F&S, PAIS. Public Affairs Dept., 129 St. James St., Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1L6.

Each 6-page issue contains one feature article on an aspect of the Canadian economy as well as a review of the Canadian capital and foreign exchange markets. Most issues also present highlights of both the Canadian and United States economies.

Bank of Nova Scotia

AGRI-TRENDS. Quarterly. Agricultural Dept., 44 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1H1.

Highlights Canadian and international news, events and problems in various

segments of the agriculture economy -- livestock, grains, commodities and food. Twelve pages, typewritten.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES BULLETIN. Quarterly. Commercial Banking Services, Market Development, 44 King Street W., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1H1.

A listing of opportunities for trade with foreign companies, joint ventures, companies for sale, and companies wanted. Only companies which have submitted audited financial statements are listed in the Sell Situation section.

CURRENT BUSINESS TRENDS. Monthly. Economics Dept., 44 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1H1.

A 16-page review of current conditions as reflected in most recent data on GNP, housing, labour markets, prices, foreign trade, foreign exchange and money supply.

MONTHLY REVIEW. Ten times per year. Indexed: CBI, F&S, PAIS. Economics Dept., 44 King St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5H 1H1.

This 4-page letter covers a different financial or economic topic in each issue. Several times each year the focus is on the economy of Canada and its regions and occasionally it analyzes business conditions in foreign countries. Other subjects of current interest such as interest rates and indexation are covered from time to time.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS. Monthly. Economics Division, Head Office - Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1A2.

A 2-page typewritten forecast, each issue covering a different topic such as prospects for the Canadian economy, corporate profits, external trade, labour markets and private and public financing.

CAPITAL AT WORK: SELECTED CORPORATE RATIOS. Annual. Economics Division, Head Office - Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1A2.

Arranged by industry groupings based on Canada's Standard Industrial Classification, 9 ratios (return on assets, profit on net worth, profit on sales, cost of sales to sales, debt to equity, assets to current liabilities, assets under foreign control) are shown for each industry. Statistics are derived from two Statistics Canada publications, **Corporation Financial Statistics and Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, Pt. 1, Corporations**. Notes about the ratios explain how they are compiled and define terms. 8 pages.

THE COMMERCE LEADING INDICATOR. Monthly. Economics Division, Head Office - Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1A2.

A composite index of eight variables (deflated-nonresidential permits, deflated residential permits, U.S. leading in-

dicator, stock prices, profit proxy for manufacturing, average weekly hours worked in manufacturing, deflated new orders and deflated money stock) whose direction tends to precede the direction of the overall economy. Highly technical.

SPECTRUM. Quarterly. Public Relations Division, Head Office - Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario, M5L 1A2.

The successor to **Commercial Letter**, this 12-page general interest letter of opinion is written by an expert in the field under discussion in each issue. Topics recently presented include The Arts, constitutional reform, East-West relations and Canada's priorities in the world economy.

Continental Bank of Canada

OPINION. Monthly. Corporate Communications Dept., 130 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3R2.

A digest of selected items from the Canadian and American business press which in the opinion of the editors reflect trends in the current economic and business environment. Some editorial comment is included.

National Bank of Canada

ECONOMIC and FINANCIAL CONDITIONS. Monthly. Dept. of Economic Analysis, 215 St. Jacques, 1st Floor, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1M6.

A four-page review of business conditions in the United States and Canada. Charts of interest and exchange rates and money supply for both countries and major economic indicators for Canada.

ECONOMIC REVIEW. Quarterly. Indexed: CBI, PAIS. Dept. of Economic Analysis, 215 St. Jacques, 1st Floor, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1M6.

Each issue of this 8-page letter focuses on one current economic or financial topic, followed by a general review of business conditions in Canada.

Royal Bank of Canada

CANADIAN CASH MANAGEMENT REVIEW. Bi-Monthly. \$60.00. Corporate Cash Management, Head Office, Royal Bank Plaza, 15th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J5.

News of events in the cash management world, reports of meetings of cash management associations, and feature articles by cash management practitioners on various aspects of the subject make up this 6-page review.

ECONOSCOPE. Monthly. \$200.00. Indexed: CBI. Economics Dept., Head Office, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3A9.

Forecasts the Canadian and provincial economies, financial markets and industrial activity. Comments on major issues, government economic policy and prospects for the United States. Each issue 20 pages.

Cont'd on next page

APLA ALBERTA LETTS MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP

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

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B3H 4H8

Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts (CEEECT)

By MARY JANE EDWARDS

The Centre for Editing Early Canadian Texts (CEEECT) was constituted to prepare scholarly editions of major works of early English-Canadian prose, works which despite their importance to our understanding of early Canadian culture are now either not in print, or available only in corrupt reprints. The project was begun at Carleton University in Ottawa in September 1979, and funded by the University until June 1981. From its inception, however, it has involved people from, and depended on the resources of libraries and archives in various parts of Canada, including the Atlantic provinces, and abroad. It is now supported jointly by Carleton and a Major Editorial Grant (awarded July 1981) from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC).

Under the terms of this grant, which should run until June 1986, we must prepare for publication four to six scholarly editions, hold a conference on copy-text and other editorial principles and procedures, and compile an editorial manual.

A preliminary draft of the editorial manual is now being prepared. It will be discussed at study sessions which will occupy the first two days of the conference scheduled for 4-6 May 1983. On the night of 5 May, Professor Robert L. McDougall, the first director of the Institute of Canadian Studies at Carleton, the founder of the Carleton Library Series, and a member of the CEEECT Editorial Board, will give a lecture on Canadian studies at Carleton. On the morning of 6 May, there will be a workshop on scholarly editing addressed by, among others, Professor J.A.W. Gunn (Queen's), one of the editors of the recently-published volumes of *Benjamin Disraeli Letters*. In October 1981, David Nordloh (Indiana University), the General Editor of the William Dean Howells Edition and at the time the Chairman of the MLA's Committee for Scholarly Editions, spent two days consulting with us; we have invited Philip Gaskell (Trinity College, Cambridge), the author of *A New Introduction to Bibliography* (1972), to come to Carleton for a similar session in June 1983. Last spring (1982) we published our first CEEECT Newsletter.

A conference and other consultations, a manual, and an annual newsletter: these are important and require much effort. The heart of our project, however, is the preparation for publication of scholarly editions of major works of early English-Canadian prose. At present we have six under way. They are listed here with the names of their respective authors and editors, including two from the Maritimes, and the date of their first publication: Frances Brooke's *The History of Emily Montague* (1769), Mary Jane Edwards (Carleton); James De Mille's *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder* (1888), Malcolm Parks (Dalhousie); Thomas McCulloch's "Letters of Mephibosheth Stepsure" (1821-1823), Douglas Lochhead (Mount Allison); Susanna Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush* (1852), Carl Ballstadt (McMaster); John Richardson's *Wacousta* (1832), Douglas Cronk (Open Learning Institute, Richmond, B.C.), and Catharine Parr Traill's *Canadian Crusoes* (1852), Rupert Schieder (Trinity College, Toronto).

At the moment *The History of Emily Montague* and *Wacousta* are most advanced in their preparation, and we expect that they will be published in 1984. Since *Canadian Crusoes* is at a particularly interesting stage of its production, I shall use it as an example as I define the nature and describe the preparation of a scholarly edition.

A scholarly - or critical - edition of a work results when an editor examines all

extant forms of the text prepared during the author's lifetime in order to determine that form of the text which seems to reflect most accurately the author's intentions and when, as a result of this examination, he or she emends this copy-text to make it conform more closely to the author's perceived intentions. Because before its first publication the author's manuscript has usually gone through several stages and many hands, including those of a compositor who may impose his own habits of spelling and punctuation on the text he is setting, the establishment of the text as it was actually intended by the author is often a complicated affair. The establishment of a text becomes more complicated, however, when more than one edition of the work appears during the author's lifetime, when variations occur among these editions, and when the author may be responsible for some of these changes.

As far as we know now, four editions - that is, four discrete typesettings - of Catharine Parr Traill's *Canadian Crusoes* were published before she died in 1899. The first edition appeared in London in 1852. The second, which came out in a series of issues and impressions, first appeared in the United States in 1853. The third, actually the second English edition, was first issued in London in 1859. The fourth, which bore a new title *Lost in the Backwoods. A Tale of the Canadian Forest*, was first issued by Thomas Nelson and Sons in 1882. No manuscript of the completed work seems to have survived. There are differences among these editions. Some, but probably not all, of the changes were made by Mrs. Traill. The establishment of the text of *Canadian Crusoes* as Mrs. Traill intended it, then, is a complex and difficult job, much more involved, incidentally, than we all first thought.

By the time, of course, that we had learned this much about this very popular nineteenth-century "children's classic," the CEEECT staff at Carleton and Professor Schieder had already taken several steps in the preparation of a scholarly edition. Using a "research path" that I developed in 1979-80 with the first graduate student assistant who worked for CEEECT, we had prepared a "preliminary checklist", actually an enumerative bibliography of works by and about Mrs. Traill. Armed with this list, which included notations on what looked like potentially eighteen editions of *Canadian Crusoes* before 1899, Professor Schieder then went on a search for copies of these editions and information about them in Toronto, elsewhere in Ontario, and in the United Kingdom and the United States. The number of editions was, of course, greatly decreased by his examination of actual copies; when editions became issues and impressions, however, the complexity of the publishing history of the novel was greatly increased and a study of its printers, publishers, and even stereotypists made imperative.

We are still pursuing various aspects of this study. In the meantime, we have been collating several copies of each edition to establish an "ideal copy," the standard against which all copies of an edition can be compared. In these collations, incidentally, we have used actual or Xeroxed copies of books from various Canadian libraries, including an 1886 impression of *Lost in the Backwoods* from Acadia. We are now entering a copy of each edition of *Canadian Crusoes* into a computer, so that when one of these editions is chosen as copy-text, it can be compared on the computer with the other authoritative editions and an historical collation thus generated.

An understanding of the theory and practice of research, a knowledge of bibliography, familiarity with the methodology and terminology of editing,

even a comprehension of computers: these are just some of the skills we have used so far in the preparation of *Canadian Crusoes*. Later, as we emend the copy-text, write explanatory notes, and compose introductory material to help put this work into an historical and textual context, we shall bring into play other aspects of criticism and scholarship.

The preparation of a scholarly edition is important, then, for several reasons. In the three years since we began, we have trained graduate students in, and made them sensitive to, the techniques of bibliography, editing and research. We have honed our own skills as editors and made ourselves and others aware of the possibilities -- and pitfalls -- of using computers in the humanities. Our contacts with librarians and archivists in Canada and abroad and their enthusiastic

cooperation with us have encouraged the development of further networks of knowledge about scholarly editing in Canada.

We shall have achieved our most important goal when the scholarly editions begin to appear. Then, for example, *Canadian Crusoes* will be published for the first time since 1923, and for the first time ever in a reliable text which gets as near as possible to Mrs. Traill's intentions. Then, too, *Wacousta* will be available for the first time since 1840 in the form in which John Richardson wrote it, not in the shortened, bowdlerized, Americanized version in which most Canadians have read it. When, thus, we have scholarly editions of these and other texts, we shall not only have reached a new stage in our scholarly maturity, but we shall also have opened new, clear windows on our past.

From page 46

Bank Newsletters

INTERNATIONAL MONEY MARKETS. Monthly. Head Office, International Money Markets, 17th Floor, Royal Bank Plaza, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2J5.

Commentary, statistics and charts on the Canadian dollar and major foreign currencies as well as gold and silver. News of changes in other currency values. Tables of foreign exchange rates, Eurocurrency deposit rates and selected economic statistics for Canada and major trading partners.

THE ROYAL BANK LETTER. Semi-Monthly. Public Affairs, Head Office, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3A9.

One of the best-known of Canadian bank letters, the Royal's now semi-monthly publication covers non-business topics of wide general interest. Subjects recently covered in this 4-page letter include dealing with change, facing death, and the value of volunteers in society.

ROYAL BANK TRENDICATOR REPORT. 8 times per year. Economics Dept., Head Office, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal, Quebec, H3C 3A9.

"A composite index of eleven leading indicators that signals the direction of future economic activity in Canada." Each issue summarizes, analyzes and comments on causes of change in the Trendicator. Designed to help readers to forecast turning points in the Canadian economy. Highly technical.

Toronto-Dominion Bank
CANADA'S BUSINESS CLIMATE.
Quarterly. English. Indexed: CBI.

Economic Research Dept., Head Office, P.O. Box 1, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario, M5K 1A2.

A two-page highlight article commenting on the current economy starts each issue, along with a table of major economic indicators for three years and a one-year forecast. A series of 30 charts, each with its own commentary, illustrates changes in national accounts, retail trade, labour and unemployment, government spending, money and banking.

Call for Nominations

Please note that enclosed with this Bulletin are nomination forms for the 1983-84 Executive and the APLA Merit Award. Please give your careful consideration to these nominations and return them by the date indicated on the form. Should you wish further information or nomination forms, please contact: Barbara Eddy, Past-President and Convenor of the APLA Merit Award Committee and Nominations Committee.

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News and notes

Bibliothèque Regionale du HAUT-SAINT-JEAN Regional Library

A very successful reading marathon was held from July 1st to August 31st, 1982 in the Haut-Saint-Jean region. The 627 registered participants borrowed a total of 14,660 books in the two month period. Compared to the Summer of 1981, the circulation of books increased by 28 per cent during the Summer reading marathon 1982.

The St-Quentin Public Library Board is sponsoring a project of a toy lending service within the library. Money to start the project was donated to the library by the Knights of Columbus of St-Quentin. The service is aimed at children 0 to 5 years old and should start in early 1983.

A new librarian, Jean-Claude Arcand, to take charge of the Mgr. W.J. Conway Public Library in Edmundston, was hired in August 1982, replacing Mrs. Jeanne Maddix who resigned in May. A native of St-Alban, Québec, Mr. Arcand holds a master's degree in library science and has many years of experience in school, university and college libraries.

During the summer 1982, five students were hired for a 10 week period under the N.B. Job Creation Strategy programme. And starting September 27th, four other employees were hired under the same program for a period of 13 weeks. All this supplementary help was a welcome addition to the present staff, because it allowed the service points of the region to undertake new projects and/or catch up on backlog.

The Haut-Saint-Jean Regional Library Board is pleased to announce that money has been allocated by the Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources in this fiscal year for the opening of two public libraries in the region to be located in Kedgwick (Restigouche County) and St-Francois (Madawaska County). These two branches will be added to the four existing libraries of the Haut-Saint-Jean library system. The Board is hoping to have these two new libraries in operation in the early part of 1983.

Seven employees and two board members attended the workshop on microcomputers in Fredericton on November 6th, 1982, organized by the New Brunswick Library Service and the New Brunswick Library Trustees' Association. All were enthused over the presentation.

SAINT JOHN REGIONAL LIBRARY

The Saint John Regional Library system welcomed the fall season with another new library (Ross Memorial Library in St. Andrews) which was officially entered into the system on September 17th. As well, the minister, Jean-Pierre Ouellet, announced the funding for a library to serve the six communities in the Kennebecasis Valley area. When this library opens (targeted for the fall of 1983), the region will then have a complement of the central library and seven branches.

People: Several students were hired through the N.B. Job Creation Strategy for the summer. Their tasks included a thorough examination and cleaning of our 11,000 recordings prior to our move to the new library, the preparation of an annotated booklist of High Interest-Low Reading Level materials from our collection, concentrating on titles which fall into the grade 3, 4 and 5 level.

On July 30th, Helen Grant retired after 8 years in charge of overdues at the central library. She was replaced by Sandra Gaynor who for 10 months was working on Project Access jointly sponsored by S.J.R.L. and N.B. Telephone.

Staff and Board gathered for a retirement dinner in honour of Mrs. Grant.

Mrs. Muriel Crawford, who retired in November after 11 years in our Adult Services Department and Mrs. Constance Atcheson, who retired in December after 22 years in the Information Centre. These three women will be sorely missed by Board, staff and public alike.

Mrs. Melanie Hatfield joined our staff to replace Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Ellen Bowen was granted the position held by Mrs. Atcheson.

Pearl Hazen is now Branch Head of the Sussex Public Library. Her former position at the West Branch was granted to Mrs. Jill Foster, a graduate of Dalhousie School of Library Service.

Ms. Andrea Cunningham, a graduate in Library Science from Western is "covering off" in the Boys and Girls Department for both Mrs. Cathy Edwards and Mrs. Leslye McVicar.

Mrs. Patricia McCleave, former Head of the Sussex Public Library and Mrs. Patricia Stout, staff member, were honoured at a gathering of present and former Board members, town officials, the Regional Librarian and Branch Supervisor on October 21st. Mrs. McCleave has retired from the field of library service and Mrs. Stout has accepted a position with the Sussex Regional High School. Mrs. Stout's position has been filled by Mrs. Susan Snyder.

Congratulations are extended to Mrs. Mardi Cockburn on being elected as Treasurer of the Canadian Library Trustees Association and President of the New Brunswick Library Trustees Association. The latter Association expressed their "thank-you" to retiring President, Dr. Norman S. Skinner, by presenting him with a subscription to the well known British periodical, *Amateur*.

Photographer.

We extended congratulations to Mrs. Francis Corbett, Dr. Norman S. Skinner, Mr. Ken Smith, Mr. Vernon Barr, Mrs. Mary Saunders and Mr. Dale Calder for their successful re-election to the Chairmanship of their respective library boards and to Mr. Howard Cogswell for his re-election to the Presidency of Laubach Literacy of Canada.

Places:

Regional Headquarters: All energies are being expended in managing the day-to-day tasks, while at the same time preparing briefs, responding to "survey questionnaires", planning for the opening of our new headquarters, and the new branch in the Kennebecasis Valley area as well as the re-location of the West Branch Library in Saint John.

Saint John Free Public Library: The fall schedule is well underway with former student assistants returning and new students being trained to give support in the various departments. Frequent meetings are being held to plan the myriad details involved in our move to new and expanded facilities. Regular book deposits, class visits and where possible, "out-reach" programmes and displays are being held.

Boys and Girls Department: The regular story-hour's film showing, Hallowe'en party, craft club and music programs are being held. The latter is conducted by Gail Norris who comes during the story-hour sessions to sing for and with the children.

Children's Book Festival Week was celebrated in this Department by providing a very fine professional story theatre presentation by Kaleidoscope Theatre Production of Victoria, B.C. This program was jointly sponsored by the Cultural Branch of the Dept. of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources, the Library and the Saint John Arts Council.

Mr. Tony German, well known author of the Tom Penny series, delighted teachers,

adults and children alike as he read from his works in both the Boys and Girls Department and the Ross Memorial Library.

West Branch: Staff are at long last settled in their new location in the K Mart Plaza. Forced to move twice between August and October, the public seem very pleased with the new layout and location as here too the class visits, story-hours and programs are well into "full swing".

Sussex Public Library: The Sussex Public Library has completed its expansion which allows for 50 per cent more space and special programs are off to a good start under the direction of Pearl Hazen. New volunteers have stepped forward to assist in the cleaning, mending and re-location of the collection. This library obtained a N.B. Job Creation Strategy grant which funded the employment of a worker for six weeks to assist in the work involved in expanding the present facilities.

St. Croix Public Library: Staff and borrower alike are glad to see Elva Hatt recovering after a very serious fall.

This library continues to make excellent use of its exhibition gallery and has hosted such well received displays as "Old N.B. - Victorian Portrait Photographs", and "The World as I See It" - an exhibition of intaglio prints by Ann Johnston.

Campobello Public Library: This library (the only branch without municipal funding) continues to press for improvements via an enthusiastic and hard working Board who have raised money through such endeavours as a "Friends of the Library" Campaign, food sales, ticket sales, on a hand-crafted lamp and a quilt

raffle. They successfully competed in the Canada Day parade by entering a float sponsored by the New Brunswick Museum and the Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources. They too received a N.B. Job Creation Strategy grant that enabled them to hire a worker for six weeks to "clean-up" after an intensive insulation and restoration project undertaken with monies received from the Province of New Brunswick Minor Facilities Grant and the N.B. Historical Resources Administration.

Story hours, film showings and a poster contest are also held in this active island branch.

Ross Memorial Library: This is our "newest" Public Library which holds regular pre-school story hours every Wednesday morning, as well as elementary school storyhour. The library celebrated its birthday with a party and a teddy bear cake.

To coincide with the provincial election, the elementary school and Grade 7 children were encouraged to vote in the library's story book character election. There was an advance pole - two campaign managers were interviewed on CBC and the winning campaign manager on CBC Morningside with Peter Gzowski.

Tony German again delighted the many children and adults who attended his program during Children's Book Festival Week.

Last, but by no means least - I extend to you on behalf of the Boards and staff of the Saint John Regional Library System, Greetings and best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Atlantic Provinces Library Association

EDITORS REQUIRED

EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

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

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

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

MANAGING EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

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

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

ADVERTISING EDITOR, APLA BULLETIN

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

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

Applications for these positions should be forwarded to:
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c/o School of Library Service
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