

APLA BULLETIN

45 1981 No. 2 p. 13-24 Fredericton, N.B.

Sept. 1981

The Controversy Surrounding the Aerial Spraying of the Spruce Budworm in the Maritimes - A Review of Some of the Literature

By D.G. EMBREE

During the spruce budworm spraying in New Brunswick, a mother took her young son with her to Prince Edward Island to avoid exposure to spray. While camped in a provincial park the mother and son were sprayed with Bt (a bacterial insecticide) as part of a provincial program to protect parks from the spruce budworm. The woman telephoned a high official in the Prince Edward Island government and called him a murderer. This story, a true one, illustrates the depth and concern over the aerial spray program against the spruce budworm in the maritimes.

The debate of course is not restricted to the maritimes and is not new. The controversy over insecticides began in the early 1950s with concern over the disruption of natural control factors in insect populations by the then new persistent "touch" insecticides, mainly D.D.T., and was debated almost entirely between scientists. With the publication of Rachael Carson's *Silent Spring* (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1962), the debate became public and the concern was over the threat to the "environment" and human health. Conspicuous throughout all of this debate was New Brunswick's large scale spraying of the spruce budworm.

Today most maritimers have an opinion as to whether spruce budworm spraying is a good thing or a bad thing but many have arrived at their opinions by being influenced rather than being fully informed.

The purpose of the select bibliography is to highlight both sides of the debate. The unconvinced of either side of the controversy should, after reading the suggested articles, papers and books, be able to develop an informed opinion and better still be able to detect irrational

statements that are bound to occur in the future. The already convinced can gain some pleasure and reinforce their convictions by reading only those articles which support their particular stance.

The literature on the spruce budworm is voluminous and it consists mostly of research papers written by scientists for other scientists, as part of the research trade. Virtually nothing has been written specifically to justify or to defend aerial spraying of the spruce budworm and only recently have pamphlets been written to explain to the general public the objectives and reasoning behind the spray program in New Brunswick. On the other hand, numerous articles have been written by opponents of the spray program.

The selection of bibliographical material here reflects this imbalance. Naturally there are conflicting statements but no attempt will be made to refute or to support them. Instead each publication will be classified as to its position in the debate. However, two points need elaboration because they are often misstated, not clarified or just misunderstood.

Restated, these basic points are as follows:

1. The objective of the spruce budworm program is to kill enough budworms to prevent them from killing the trees. The objective is not to attempt to kill all the budworms.
2. Left alone, a budworm outbreak will eventually collapse, but only when there is no longer any food. This means that the forest being fed on will die.

What follows are brief summaries of documents, articles or books. Background reading is listed first, followed by articles that can be considered as supportive to the budworm control methods presently being employed in New Brunswick, then articles that are against the present program and finally one reference that attempts "to put it all together".

Prebble, M.L., ed. *Aerial Control of Forest Insects in Canada; a Review of Control Projects Employing Chemical and Biological Insecticides*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1975. 330 p. Cat. no. F023-19-1975.

Traitements aeriens pour combattre les insectes forestiers au Canada; revue des programmes de lutte a l'aide d'insecticides chimiques et biologiques. Ottawa: Ministere des Approvisionnements et Services c.1977. 373 p. No. de cat. F023-19-1975; ISBN 0-660-01452-1.

A complete review of the history, technology and rationale of aerial spraying of forest insects by 46 authorities and edited by the former assistant deputy minister of what is now the Canadian Forestry Service. About 40 per cent of the book consists of an exhaustive review of the spruce budworm and the attempts to control it. The book is a most palatable, thorough and descriptive review of the spruce budworm, and the attempts to control it. Included is a reading list for each chapter. Essentially, a scientific publication, it would nevertheless make a welcome addition to any library. Recommended reading for those who wish to understand the budworm, the budworm problem, and the mechanics and evaluation of aerial spraying.

Maddox, John. *The Doomsday Syndrome*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972. 239 p. ISBN 0-07-039428-8.

Written as a complaint against the prophecies of doom, "founded in science" or at best "pseudo science". Chapter 4 - The Pollution Panic and to a lesser extent, chapter 5 - Ecology is a State of Mind, are related to the spruce budworm problem. Chapter 4 is largely a presentation of evidence that disputes the now generally accepted "truths" about the threat and danger of D.D.T. Because the chapter illustrates how scientific facts can reputedly be missused in a debate and struggle against the use of a particular insecticide, it is pertinent to the budworm problem. Chapter 5 defines and explains ecology, a term that is much abused.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced.

"The Spruce Budworm". *Forestry Chronicle* 51 (Aug., 1975): 125-176. - an offprint version of this was available in 26p.

The *Forestry Chronicle* is a professional and technical periodical of the Canadian Forestry Institute. In this issue, authors Belyea, Miller, Baskerville, Marshall, and Varty discuss all aspects of the spruce budworm situation including how it lives and what it does, the budworm as super silviculturist, aerial spraying the spruce budworm and the cost in New Brunswick, forest spraying and environmental integrity, biological methods of spruce budworm control, current tactics in spruce budworm management and finally a question - the answer is forest management: or is it?

Serious reading but a complete analysis of the budworm situation. Recommended as essential background reading for both the convinced and the unconvinced.

Baskerville, Gordon. "Modelling the Budworm-Forest System." In Conference on Forest Management in New Brunswick. *Proceedings*. Fredericton: Conservation Council of New Brunswick, 1979. pp. 15-20.

Problems of developing management strategies for a vast, highly variable spruce-fir forest which is under attack by the spruce budworm are discussed. Simulation computer modelling, using virtually all the data available on the spruce budworm in New Brunswick, assesses a collection of 250,000 variables and explores perhaps 10,000 possible strategies. The author sees no one successful tactic (silver bullet), only a combination of tactics varying over time and space. The reader is forced to think deeply about the problem.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced. +

Graham, Frank. "The Big Budworm Bust." *Audubon* 80 (Sept., 1978): 124-135.

An interesting inside view of the spruce budworm spraying in Maine, with an outsider's view of the situation in the maritimes. The author describes the processes leading to the decision to eventually turn over the responsibility for spraying the budworm from the government to the landowner.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced.

Ogden, J.G. "The Budworm and Forest Management: Who's Managing Whom?" *APEC Newsletter* 23 (May, 1979): 1-3.

The author reviews the budworm situation in the maritimes and questions

the success of present control techniques. He describes two alternatives to the current spray program: the use of Bt and insect pheromones. He also expresses concern for the vital nutrients in forest covered soils and finally worries about acid rain. It can be read without prejudice by both the convinced and the unconvinced.

New Brunswick. Dept. of Natural Resources. *Forest Management: Prevention Protection - Aménagement des forêts: prévention, protection*. Fredericton, 1980. 12, 12 p.

Ontario. Min. of Natural Resources. In *Answer to Your Concerns about Aerial Spraying in Northern Ontario Forests*. Toronto, 1979. 12 p.

These two pamphlets are discussed as one because they are both designed specifically to explain to citizens of Ontario and New Brunswick, the rationale of the respective spray programs in each province. Explicit and well illustrated, they are completely supportive of present spray programs.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced and advocates of the spray program.

Concerned Parents Group. *A Time to Stop: a Brief Presented to the Government of New Brunswick*. Fredericton, 1977. 26 p.

Lesiak, Cathy. "Spruce Budworm Spraying: Danger in the Air." *Canadian Consumer* 8 (Feb., 1978): 23-27.

These articles are discussed together because they cover the same subject matter and are written by authors who are opposed to aerial spraying. The hazards of insecticides associated with the spray program are catalogued and the effectiveness of spraying is questioned. They also present the case for either the prosecution or defence, depending on the readers point of view. They are certainly recommended reading for those already convinced that spraying is a bad thing.

May, Elizabeth. "The Forest Eater: Have We Lost the Insecticide War?" *Nature Canada* 7 (April-June, 1978): 11-15. (A response to this article in a letter to the editor by M.M. Neilson is in the subsequent *Nature Canada* 7 (July-Sept., 1978): 30. Ed.)

The author states her case against pesticides, the aerial spraying of the spruce budworm and the Canadian Forestry Service. Included is a review of the history of spruce budworm outbreaks in the region and a call for a change in silvicultural practices to create a budworm proof forest for the next time around. It also contains interesting quotes by J.D. Tothill, who was the director of the Entomology Laboratory at Fredericton in the early 1920s. Tothill recommended modifying the then current harvesting practices to reduce the amount of balsam fir in maritime forests and thus decrease the severity or even prevent a future budworm outbreak. The failure of the forest industry to augment Tothill's suggestions at that time and presumably throughout the depression and World War II, is lamented by the author.

Recommended reading for those convinced of the fallacy of the use of insecticides for budworm control.

Van den Bosch, Robert. *The Pesticide*

NOTICE

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The Editor's Diary

In the issue are the Wolfville resolutions-reprinted in their entirety, save for no. 6 which was a general 'thank you' to the individuals, institutions, etc. who assisted in that conference.

In the last issue we published a CBC workshop report. This issue contains detailed report in the annual feature 'At the Archives' on the CBC material obtained by the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. We hope to obtain further reports on CBC material in Atlantic Canada and its availability to libraries in this region.

The survey of the spruce budworm literature is just that — a survey. It was not meant to be comprehensive. As you know the literature in this field is extensive for example see: Canada-United States Spruce Budworms Program. *Spruce Budworms Bibliography*. (Orono, ME: School of Forest Resources, 1979) 687 p. A supplement to this bibliography will be published shortly. We hope you find this article useful.

We include another article on I.Y.D.P. We thank all those who passed along kind words concerning the last issue.

And finally a few jotting concerning the letter to the president which appears in this issue.

Rather than comment upon the very clear point of this letter we should like to draw your attention to Patterson's article in the *APLA Bulletin* (v. 44, Sept. 1980) and note in this issue an article by Alice Stewart on her project, a bibliographical guide to Maine and her neighbours. This guide is part of the excellent Maine series, the titles of which are cited in the Stewart material. Trans border exchanges between Atlantic Canada and New England would be useful for both areas. Looking at this from an Atlantic perspective I note the University Press of New England. (There will be an article on this press in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.) Why should many of our own scholarly works 'go down the road'. Why aren't they published here in Atlantic Canada. Surely we can do better

than we do now. Another area is New England bibliography (see *New England Quarterly*, June, 1970). It becomes quite clear to anyone working in Atlantic Canada bibliography that it is impossible to do a bibliography on one of the provinces without gathering a great deal of material on the region as a whole. The first recommendation of Miss Elliott's 1974 paper in Vancouver stated: "I would like to suggest that serious consideration be given to: (a) the retrospective bibliography of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island..." In Lillian Rider's paper presented to the Association of Canadian Studies annual meeting in Halifax earlier this year, she summarized the activities since 1974 in numerous fields including those of Atlantic Canada. What is evident from reading the 1974 Vancouver papers and the Rider update is the lack of an overall coordination of bibliographical efforts for the much needed regional bibliography. It is true that there have been a number of local bibliographies but many of these accentuate the need for the regional work. In the past 7 years there have been a number of landmark bibliographies from the West and as well from Ontario. And Quebec is certainly putting their bibliographical material in order. Similar efforts are needed in Atlantic Canada. Here my cursory reading of the New England Bibliography project provides a model. Perhaps the editor will obtain more on this for a later issue. There are other areas as well. Mr. Allen suggests a joint conference on trans-border information flows. We second this very sound recommendation. We also must warn you that there will be an increasing amount of material on New England in the *Bulletin's* pages. Shortly after the Orono conference we met with one of the editor's of the Maine state publication, *Downeast Libraries* and at this level we will be exchanging information and ideas.

From page 13

Conspiracy. New York: Doubleday, 1978. 226 p. ISBN 0-8128-2246-3; 0-8128-2189-0.

The author is not against the use of insecticides. He does however deliver a savage attack against the broad use of insecticides, the companies that sell them and scientists who support their broad scale uses. Dr. van Den Bosch (now deceased) was an advocate of integrated control which means the intelligent use of insecticides in conjunction with "nature's" control agents already in place. Mention is made of the spruce budworm problem in New Brunswick. The reader must decide whether the author understood the rationale behind the budworm spraying in the maritimes and whether or not it fitted his perception of integrated control.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced.

Beatty, Rita Gray. *The DDT Myth: Triumph of the Amateurs*. Scranton, PA: Intext, 1973. 201 p. ISBN 0-381-98242-4.

An enlargement of chapter 4 of *The Domsday Syndrome*, this book presents one perspective of the events leading to the banning of D.D.T. in the United States. Again, such a book is pertinent to the budworm problem in the maritimes because it relates to similar events that are presently taking place with pesticides other than D.D.T.

Recommended reading for the unconvinced.

Lowrance, William W. *Of Acceptable Risk: Science and the Determination of Safety*. Los Altos, CA: William Kaufmann, 1976. 180 p. ISBN 0-913232-30-0; 0-913232-31-9.

Commissioned by the Committee of Science and Public Policy of the National

Academy of Sciences in the United States to examine the role of scientists in the critical debate on public safety. This book is really "what it is all about". It abounds with examples pertinent to the budworm problem in the maritimes. The dilemma of authorities attempting to assess the degree of risk of a particular product, such as an insecticide, in the face of conflicting arguments from groups supporting one particular stance or another is clearly described. Chapter 6 reviews the D.D.T. experience from yet another perspective.

Not for the already convinced, the book demonstrates that today's or tomorrow's decisions are virtually certain to be based on a different set of criteria than yesterday's. The implication throughout is that all progress entails the acceptance of risk.

This account of a small part of the literature on the spruce budworm was prepared by the Technical Services of the Canadian Forestry Service, Maritimes Forest Research Centre at Fredericton, N.B. The Canadian Forestry Service carries out an extensive research program to investigate all phases of the budworm problem and in addition describes and predicts budworm infestation levels. We recognize insecticide spraying as a legitimate forest management technique. However, management of the forest resources and what means are taken to control the budworm rests with the provinces.

+The entire Proceedings make interesting reading and contain many references to the budworm. Questions and answers at the end of each paper add a further insight to the problem.

From the President's Desk

Since our conference I attended the Canadian Library Association conference in Hamilton. There I met with the Presidents of other Canadian local library associations and attended two CLA council meetings and gave short reports regarding the recent workings of APLA.

Other provincial associations were very encouraging when told we had passed a resolution at our AGM on Continuing Education. Many of them have separate committees on the topic and most are very active. Also in relation to this topic I attended a joint meeting of Provincial Association Presidents and the Continuing Education Coordinating Group of Canadian Library Association. This too was very informative. There are many workshops, conferences, credit and non-credit courses offered to librarians, technicians, clerks, etc. across the

country. Many associations are assessing their stand on continuing education and co-ordination seems to be the major stumbling block everywhere.

CLA Council meetings were interesting as well. It is very enlightening to discover the ins and outs of what is happening on the library scene across the nation. President Marianne Scott intends to use council as a sounding post, or for brainstorming sessions and leave the nitty gritty to CLA's able headquarters staff. It was noted that the hotline installed at CLA headquarters for reporting Intellectual Freedom violations has not been used as much as they had expected.

Do not forget to let Anna Oxley know of your interest and enthusiasm to serve on one or some of our APLA committees.

Barbara J. Eddy
President

Vol. 45 No. 2

Sept., 1981

APLA Bulletin

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

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

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

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Recent Canadian Reference Books - A Selected List

By RUTH CUNNINGHAM
AND NORA McCLOY

Belisle, Louis-Alexandre. *Dictionnaire nord-américain de la langue française*. Montreal: Libraries Beauchemin Limitée, 1979. 1196 p. \$39.95.

This is a "completely revised" edition of Belisle's *Dictionnaire général de la langue française au Canada*. Major changes include a new attractive format, revision of the symbols identifying the categories of "Canadianism" and the addition of two supplements; the first being a dictionary of biographies, history and geography; and the second being a list of the most important cities of the world and their populations. The value of the first supplement is questionable due to the lack of consistency, eg. Hurons are included but Micmacs are not.

With the revision of the symbols indicating the category of Canadianism, each of the relevant entries in the dictionary was reassessed and the category noted. The categories used were established by the Office de la langue française de Québec.

Bennett, Joy, James Polson. *Irving Layton: a Bibliography, 1935-1977*. Montreal: Concordia University Libraries, 1979. 200 p. \$15.50 paper.

Foreword by Irving Layton. Typescript. Contains published material only, in two parts: I. Works by Layton in every known edition for his books, plays, poetry, short stories, articles and correspondence; II, works about Layton including critical articles, book reviews, dissertations and bibliographies. No index.

Bishop, Olga B. *Bibliography of Ontario History, 1867-1976, Cultural, Economic, Political, Social* by Olga B. Bishop assisted by Barbara I. Irwin and Clara G. Miller. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. 2 vols. (1760 p.) \$75.00.

"A project of the Ontario Historical Studies Series for the Government of Ontario."

Lists of 15,000 books, pamphlets, articles and theses in major subject areas, Federal government documents are included but only selected Ontario government documents. Also listed are local histories, reports on urban and rural planning and city and county directories to 1912. At least one library location is given for books and pamphlets. Author, title, subject index.

Canada Gazetteer Atlas. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada in co-operation with Energy, Mines and Resources Canada and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services, Canada, 1980. 164 p. \$49.95.

Contains 48 maps and 2 indexes. The first index is to populated places giving names, status, population, longitude-latitude, and map reference Data is based on the 1976 census. The second index is to 13,000 physical features such as roads, rivers, mountains, etc. The atlas complements the 4th edition (1974) of the National Atlas of Canada which deals primarily with thematic geographical information.

Canadian Black Studies, ed. by Bridgial Pachai. Halifax: International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, 1979. 291 p. \$8.00 paper.

This collection of essays was drawn primarily from presentations made at the Canadian Black Studies Conference, Halifax, March 22-24, 1979 held under the auspices of the International Education Centre. Each of the essays deals with blacks in Canada. The volume is presented in three parts. The first deals with issues, initiatives and situations which may be deemed national or international in scope; the second with case studies of a local nature; and the third is made up of

selected portions of discussions from the conference.

Some of the articles include useful footnotes and bibliographies, though unfortunately this is not true of all the articles. This is a useful collection dealing with an area of frequent concern.

Canadian Books for Young People - Livres canadiens pour la jeunesse, ed. by Irma McDonough. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. 205 p. \$12.50 paper.

This is a revision of *Canadian Books for Children - Livres canadiens pour enfants* (Toronto, 1976) and includes both English and French publications. Selections are aimed at young people from pre-school age to age 14, or of grade nine level, with each item having been assigned a general age level of reading competence. English and French level designations are not equivalent. In addition to the local indicators, each item has a brief explanatory not critical, annotation. The overall arrangement is by general subject, specific subject and finally by author. A well detailed index provides further access to materials. Professional library tools are included as are lists arranged by award of prize winning authors and their books.

Children's Choices of Canadian Books Margaret Caughey. Volume I. Ottawa: Citizen's Committee on Children, 1979. \$3.50 paper.

This volume, prepared by the Citizen's Committee on Children, Ottawa, is "a practical guide to Canadian children's books prepared by parents and children for the benefit of all who want to know more about what is appealing to Canadian children." The books included were read by the children of the National Capital area and their reports collated by the committee. The one hundred and ninety-eight annotations are arranged in six groups according to how well children actually enjoyed reading the books. In addition to showing popularity, the annotations point out strong and weak characteristics of the story and format and present various points of view expressed by the children. Also indicated are availability, and price, type of story, setting and time, age range, Canadian content, portability, easy readings, and adult favorites. Author and title indexes are provided as is a list of publishers of titles included. All items included were published before 1978.

Deschênes, Gaston. *Le mouvement coopératif québécois: Guide bibliographique*. Montréal: Editions du Jour, 1980. 291 p. No price.

This work deals primarily with the cooperative movement in Quebec, but also gives some consideration to the movement and its philosophy in other countries. Divided into three sections, Deschênes first considers annual reports, government documents, and periodicals associated with the movement. The second and major portion of the work is a bibliography of both monographs and periodical articles arranged by subject with some cross-referencing. The third part is devoted to a selection of relevant dissertations and theses, once again arranged according to subject. No annotations are provided, and the majority of items included are in French. The appendices include a list of periodicals indexed and relevant bibliographies. An author index is provided.

Forsey, Eugene. *How Canadians Govern Themselves*. Ottawa: Supply and Services, 1980. 40 p.

Available from: Publications Canada, P.O. Box 1986, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6G6.

Bilingual. For the high school student. An excellent outline of the organization and operation of the Canadian federal government. Brief notes on provincial and municipal governments.

Hosie, R.C. *Native trees of Canada*. 8th ed. Don Mills, Ont., Fitzhenry & Whiteside

in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Service (Environment Canada) and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Services, Canada, 1979. 380 p. \$16.95 cloth, \$9.95 paper. - issued also in French under the title: *Arbres indigènes du Canada*.

1st ed. 1917; 7th ed. 1969.

Richly illustrated guide to 140 trees and large shrubs which are indigenous to Canada. Text of this edition is completely new. Index of common and botanical names is included and four appendices. A. Names associated with Canadian trees. B. Meanings of tree names. C. Other books about trees. D. Keys to the trees.

Lafleur, Bruno. *Dictionnaire des locutions idiomatiques françaises*. Montreal: Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique Inc., 1979. 669 p. \$14.95.

This work was realized with a grant from the Office de la langue française du Québec. It is a dictionary of idiomatic phrases in current use. The work begins with a thematic guide to the phrases included. The second, and major portion of the work examines each of the phrases, providing an explanatory statement, an example of usage, and, finally, a quote using the phrase with the source indicated. Arrangement in this section is alphabetical by keyword. An alphabetical keyword index completes the work, although it provides very few additional points of access. This work is not specifically French-Canadian, but international in scope.

League of Canadian Poets. 2d ed. Toronto: League of Canadian Poets, 1980. 180 p. \$5.00 paper.

1st edition in 1976.

Short biographical entries, including portraits (see p. 80) selected list of works and short critical acclaim. Includes lists of seminar and workshop topics available to be given by the League's members.

Lecker, Robert, Jack David. *The Annotated Bibliography of Canada's Major Authors*. Downsview, Ont.: ECW Press, 1979. Vol. 1. \$19.95 cloth, \$12.95 paper.

The first volume of a projected 10 volume set, five volumes of which will deal with French and English 19th and 20th century poets and five with prose writers. The authors in volume I are Margaret Atwood, Margaret Laurence, Hugh MacLennan, Mordecai Richler and Gabrielle Roy.

The section for each author contains: 1. introduction, 2. works of the author including articles, contribution to books, short stories, reviews, etc. as well as books and manuscripts, 3. works on the author (annotated) and selected book reviews. Also issued in fascicles.

MacLean, Isabel. *Canadian Selection: Books and Periodicals for Libraries, 1977-1979 Supplement*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980. 398 p. \$27.50.

Similar in format and purpose to the basic volume (1978) with 1856 books and 35 periodical titles included. The annotated entries are in classified order with an author, title, subject index. The choice of titles has been made with small and medium public libraries in mind although the law section is more inclusive than this.

McMenemy, John. *The Language of Canadian Politics: a Guide to Important Terms and Concepts*. Toronto: Wiley, 1980. 294 p. \$14.95 cloth, \$7.95 paper.

"This book is designed to meet an academic and a general need."

An alphabetical list of terms in Canadian politics. Some definitions are quite lengthy and others only a paragraph. Some cross-references and bibliographical references given.

Melanson, Lloyd J. *Thirty-four Atlantic Provinces Authors - Trente-quatre auteurs des provinces de l'Atlantique*. Halifax: Atlantic Provinces Library Association, 1979. 38 p. No price.

This booklet, prepared under the auspices of APLA with a grant from the National Book Festival Committee briefly notes important details of the lives and works of thirty-four authors with ties to the Atlantic provinces. Neither complete nor critical works are listed. The value of this publication is limited by the scope of authors selected for inclusion.

Robeson, Virginia, Christine, Sylvester. *Teaching Canadian Studies: an Evaluation of Print Materials--Grades 1-13*. Toronto: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 1980. 340 p. \$18.95.

This volume is the result of a 1977 OISE project to prepare an inventory of print materials available for the teaching of Canadian studies in elementary and secondary schools. Subjects included within the scope of the project were Canadian history, geography, government and politics, economics, consumer education, law, social studies, and social issues. Directed at the educator, each item is first described in a very complete bibliographical entry and then evaluated by means of written comments, coded ratings and an overall recommendation. The items are arranged alphabetically by title under subject headings. An index of titles and an index of recommended titles by subject and grade level are very useful.

Ross, David. *Military Uniforms From the Collection of the New Brunswick Museum - Uniforms militaires tirés des collections du musée du Nouveau-Brunswick*. Saint John, N.B.: New Brunswick Museum, 1980. 87 p. \$9.95 paper.

This book will provide historians, dramatists, school teachers, students and the general reader with illustrations and information about military uniforms worn

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A.P.L.A. Resolutions, 1981

The following are the edited 1981 A.P.L.A. resolutions. The final resolution, no. 6 has been omitted. No. 6 was a 'Thank you' to various people, institutions and companies. All resolutions were carried. The complete text of these resolutions will appear in the annual conference volume. Ed.

RESOLUTION 1

Resolved, That the Executive of APLA amend Article VI (ii) of the By-Laws of the Association to

a) Change the name of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations to the Public Relations Committee.

b) Change the general terms of reference in the By-Laws to reflect the recommendations contained in the 1981 Annual Report of the Committee on Relations with Other Organizations; and

Resolved, That this change be presented at the 1982 Annual General Meeting of APLA for ratification.

Moved by: Barbara J. Eddy
Seconded by: Ian A. Wilson

RESOLUTION 2

Resolved, That APLA establish a Standing Committee on Library Orientation and Instruction whose function shall be the promotion of orientation and instruction programmes in libraries in the Atlantic Provinces; and

Resolved, That the Executive of APLA amend the By-Laws of the Association to include this Standing Committee, with its terms of reference, under Article VI - Standing Committee, and determine an appropriate budget for the use of this committee; and

Resolved, That this change be presented at the 1982 Annual General Meeting of APLA for ratification.

Moved by: Oriel C. MacLennan
Seconded by: E.J. Archibald

RESOLUTION 3

Whereas, There are committees of library technicians of the Canadian Library Association and ASTED establishing guidelines for the education of library technicians, dedicating themselves to the raising of the profile of library technicians, and acting as "clearing-houses" of information among provincial library technicians' organizations; and

Whereas, The Atlantic Provinces is the only region in Canada with no voice in the above committees;

Resolved, That the Atlantic Provinces Library Association establish a Standing Committee of Library Technicians for the Atlantic region to implement goals similar to those of the committees of library technicians of the Canadian Library Association and ASTED, to establish contact with these committees, and to promote greater involvement by technicians and other library support staff in the Atlantic Provinces Library Association; and

Resolved, That the Executive of APLA amend the By-Laws of the Association to include this Standing Committee, with its terms of reference, under Article VI -

Standing Committees, and determine an appropriate budget for the use of this committee; and

Resolved, That this change be presented at the 1982 Annual General Meeting of APLA for ratification.

Moved by: George Halliwell
Seconded by: Jean Brown

RESOLUTION 4

Resolved, That APLA expand its efforts to bring continuing education opportunities to library employees and trustees throughout the regions, and to publicize further the availability of APLA funding for regional programmes.

Moved by: Norman Horrocks
Seconded by: Claire Dionne

RESOLUTION 5

Resolved, That the Executive of APLA in cooperation with the Provincial Libraries of the Atlantic Provinces, design and administer a survey of all libraries in their provinces and report to the next Annual General Meeting of APLA on the availability of and access to audio-visual resources within their respective provinces; and

Resolved, That this survey be gathered and edited, and that APLA arrange for publication, with adequate funding to meet editorial and publication costs.

Moved by: Doug Vaisey
Seconded by: Frank Oram

From page 15

in Canada. The uniforms and photographs in this volume reflect the holdings of the New Brunswick Museum. They are arranged in six sections: cavalry, artillery, infantry, other corps, wartime souvenirs and badges of rank and regiment. The photographs clearly illustrate the detail of the uniforms and insignia. A useful list of sources is appended for further reading. The text is in both French and English.

Russell, Edward C. *Customs and Traditions of the Canadian Armed Forces*. Toronto: Deneau & Greenberg in cooperation with the Department of National Defense and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, 1980. 265 p. \$22.95 cloth, \$12.95 paper. - issued also in French under the title: *Coutumes et traditions des Forces armées canadiennes*.

This volume, directed toward the general reader and military buff alike, provides excellent coverage of the customs and traditions associated with the Canadian armed forces. Although primarily in essay format, an excellent index and clear headings on each page make the material very accessible. Each chapter has extensive notes providing further reading. Subjects covered include mourning observations, words and expressions, dining in the mess, the salute, mascots, flags and colours, and the launching and commissioning of HMC ships. An appendix lists anniversaries observed by the forces.

Scott's *Industrial Directory Atlantic Manufacturers*. 2d. ed. Oakville, Ont.: Penstock, 1979. \$52.50.

1st ed. 1977.

Unchanged from the first edition. In four sections. 1. Alphabetical list of manufacturers. 2. Alphabetical listing by town of the four provinces. Each entry contains the full information for each company, including its executives, products, employees and plant. 3. Standard Industrial Classification code listing for products of the company. 4. Information for business development.

Thériault, Michel. *Les instituts de vie consacrée au Canada depuis les débuts de la Nouvelle-France jusqu'à aujourd'hui - The Institutes of Consecrated Life in Canada from the Beginning of New French up to the Present*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1980. 292 p. \$16.95.

An interesting volume which grew from work being done for the 1979 Canadian subject headings. The overwhelming majority of the entries are for Roman Catholic orders. Arranged in alphabetical order by the former AACR rules for religious societies, each entry gives an

historical note (sometimes quite lengthy) date and place of first establishment in Canada, other forms of the name in English, French, Latin, etc. A number of appendices and indexes.

Tratt, Gertrude E.N. *A Survey and Listing of Nova Scotia Newspapers 1752-1957, with Particular Reference to the Period Before 1867*. Halifax, N.S.: Dalhousie University School of Library Service, 1979. (Occasional paper, 21) 193 p. \$10.00 paper.

Essentially the same as the Mount Allison M.A. thesis, 1957 but a further revision is underway. In four parts: I. Chronological table 1752-1867. II. Brief survey of the newspapers against the background of provincial society, 1752-1957. III. Full description of the newspapers with biographical notes on editors and publishers, arranged by town. IV. List, by town, of the newspapers with locations of copies. Included is an index to editors and publishers and a bibliography.

Wagner, Anton. *The Brock Bibliography of Published Canadian Plays in English, 1766-1978*. Toronto: Playwright's Press, 1980. 375 p. \$6.95 paper.

Arranged alphabetically by author within each of the centuries. Includes a title index and a "Resource List". Lescaillot's Theatre de Neptune first performed in 1606 is also included because of a 20th century English translation. Each entry gives full bibliographical citation, number of acts and actors-actresses needed, a short synopsis of the plot and first production, if known.

Walker, James W. St. G. *A History of Blacks in Canada: a study guide for teachers and students*. Ottawa: Minister of State for Multiculturalism, 1980. 181 p. \$8.50 paper. - issued also in French under the title: *Précis d'histoire sur les Canadiennes de race noire: sources et guide d'enseignement*.

"Discusses some of the main events, themes and personalities in black Canadian history, and gives a description of the most useful sources." Carries the history into the 1970's. "The bibliographical discussion" at the end of each of the 14 chapters is evaluative. No index.

Wright, Wayne, ed. *The Poets of Prince Edward Island*. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Ragweed Press, 1980. unpag. \$6.95 paper.

Short biographies and examples of the poetry of 41 contemporary poets born and/or living on Prince Edward Island. More a collection of poetry than a reference source.

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The Dartmouth Catalogue System - Five Years Later

By F.W. MATTHEWS

The excellent review of 'Automation of Small Public Libraries in Canada' by A.J.S. Ball (1) pointed out the need for an update on the automation catalogue system being used by the Dartmouth Regional Library (2,3). The system referred to in the article by Ball is described as it was as initially developed five years ago. In this period the system has continued to develop and to provide catalogue service over the period at the cost of about 20 cents per new items added to the catalogue. When compared to a cost of three to four dollars for large catalogue network system this poses the question "What is provided for the added cost?". As Ball states "for libraries wishing to produce catalogues or cards to Marc-and-or ISBD standards there are no inexpensive solutions." Most smaller libraries do not need a system, such as MARC, designed to provide the flexibility and completeness necessary for international transfer of bibliographic data. The small library may well concentrate on providing a good index to books in locations where the patrons and library staff can use it most effectively and at a price a limited budget can afford.

The Dartmouth system has operated through five annual cycles and has increased from 46,000 records to more than 80,000 records which include, not only books, but also serials, phonograph records, vertical subject files, talking books, microfiche and 16mm film. The current acquisitions catalogues are produced about 8 times a year and are cumulative, each new issue replacing all previous issues. At year end these are merged with the annual master files and a new complete catalogue is produced. In this "update" of the annual master file, some ten thousand records are added or changed and some nine thousand deleted from the annual master file.

The input to the system which initially used punched cards is now prepared on a terminal in the library connected to the PDP-11 computer at the Dartmouth City Hall. Weekly cumulative listings of new additions to the catalogue are provided by the City-Hall facility as well as a tape for transfer to the Dalhousie "host" computer when required for the monthly catalogue. This allows all input operations to be carried out within the library where the input clerk has access to the shelf list file, the staff and the catalogues. The card file carries the accession information;—supplier, publisher and number of copies with date of order and date of arrival. This order information is not entered on the computer files as the cost of frequent update which this type of information requires could not be justified. This is particularly true as it is of concern mainly to the acquisition function and is of little concern to the usual library patron to whom it is available, if required.

The book catalogues are now provided in twelve copies of author, title, and Sears subject headings and three copies of the Dewey classified listing. The twelve copies allow full catalogues in the Branch Library, Reference Department, Bookmobiles, Children's Library, Acquisitions Departments and Community Services Department. Two copies are provided in the Main Library's reading room and copies are available for replacement of worn or damaged volumes. Binding of the approximately 2½" thick volumes has been given some study. Having experimented with post binders and glue binding, the library now uses hard cover binding for the most used copies of the catalogue. This is done effectively by Wallaceburg Book Binding Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Wallaceburg, Ontario. An interesting observation is that the "subject" catalogue shows the most wear. The well thumbed pages of this section of the

catalogue show that the average patron makes more use of this listing than of the author or title catalogues. For this reason two copies of the subject catalogue are provided at the Reference and Branch Locations.

The provision of computer on microfilm (COM) fiche at about two dollars for each of the four listings of the full catalogue, allows consideration of wide distribution throughout the community, to schools and the other libraries for interlibrary loan or collection comparison studies. Other results of having a machine readable catalogue file include the ability to make selected listings. Those found most useful at the Dartmouth library include phonodiscs, large print books, easy-read books, talking books and books in French. Statistical studies on the master file can be made by writing relatively simple computer programs. A most useful one was by imprint year which counted the number of books for each year from 1900-1980. This gives a profile of the up-to-dateness of the collection. A similar study where imprint data was related to Dewey number gave this information on a "subject" basis. This type of information is most useful in comparing depth of coverage and the "up-to-dateness" of the collections in libraries. Work is in progress to compare on this basis the collection with that of the Coquitlam, B.C. Public Library, which uses the Dartmouth system.

The system allows on-line editing of files as an alternative to the "change-a-record" facilities of the update computer programs. This is most useful when words or phrases have to be changed wherever they occur in the file. This can be accomplished by one command on the terminal, using the file editor facility. Thus a subject heading can be changed throughout the file using this approach. This text editing facility also allows on line search of the file from any terminal connected to the Dalhousie computer.

Experiments were run using the Marc Records Distribution Service of the National Library of Canada. For about 6 cents a record "hit" the NLC will search its files which include Canadiana, BNB and LC. The returned Marc Records on magnetic tape were run through a computer program to provide Dartmouth type records. These, however, required editing for subject headings, and thus did not provide a worthwhile saving. A better way to use this system would be to order a card (13 cents a hit) for each record found. This would serve as a shelf-list card and an input source document for the Dartmouth system. In the trials using ISBN as the identifier of the item, a hit rate of over 80 per cent was recorded for the first pass through the system.

Ball mentions the bibliographic limitations of the smaller one-line systems. In the eighty thousand records entered on the system the space limitations of twenty-nine characters for author and eighty characters for the title has not been a problem. For corporate authors which in full form could frequently run to more than twenty-nine characters, an authority file of the abbreviated form is maintained. One advantage of the one-line presentation is that fifty lines are shown on a page. Errors in such listings are easily spotted and may be corrected in the next update. Two added authors and three added titles have proved adequate—less than 0.1 per cent of the records use this capability to the limit. No records have used all eight subject headings allowed for in the system.

The complete computer system was transferred to the Coquitlam, B.C. Public Library where it is run on local computer facilities. A transfer of tapes for collection comparison is under study. A major project has been started, at the instigation of Reginald Crossman, School Librarian at the Harrison-Trimble High

School in Moncton, N.B. A catalogue of some fourteen hundred books has been prepared to be used as a demonstration of library automation in the New Brunswick School System. In a system designed for a larger school system in Halifax it is proposed to add ISBN to the record as a means of positive identification and linkage to other cataloguing systems such as UTLAS and the National Library of Canada Dobis system, both of which carry these identifiers in their records.

The collection of the church library at St. Andrews United Church in Halifax has been listed using the Dartmouth system for about four hundred titles. This catalogue by author, title and Dewey classification has been reduced to 8½" x 11" in page format and distributed to one hundred regular users of the library. A copy of this catalogue is available, on request, from the author of this article.

As to costs of the Dartmouth Public Library system, the annual computer charges now total about thirteen hundred dollars. For this amount eight cumulative "monthly" catalogues and the annual catalogue are each printed in twelve copies, and selected catalogues of four types are produced in multiple copies. If this cost is prorated over the 10,000 new records added to the system over the year the cost is thirteen cents per title added. This includes all editing, update and maintenance of the master files but does not include the input at the Dartmouth City

Hall computer centre.

In retrospect, over the past five years, the Dartmouth System has proved to be an economical catalogue which can be run by clerical personnel and is one which provides flexibility for a variety of media. The statistical information available from the computer system allows an appraisal of the collection and data for the control of the acquisitions function. The single line page format of the catalogue has proved very easy for the patrons to use, and they do use it frequently, as a visit to the library or noting the well worn catalogue books shows. The machine readable catalogue files allow for computerized editing of the files and a link with a circulation system and acquisition system when this is needed. A separate listing of books, on order, is planned to be put in operation soon. Developments which improve the effectiveness and efficiency of this library service are being considered and developed on a continuing basis.

(1) Ball, A.J.S. "Automation of Small Public Libraries in Canada." *APLA Bulletin* 44 (May, 1981): 68-70.

(2) Harbord, Heather. "The Computer Catalogue at the Dartmouth Regional Library." *APLA Bulletin* 41 (Sept., 1971): 31.

(3) Matthews, Fred W. "Library Catalogue Automation for a Public Library." *Canadian Conference on Information Science. Proceedings* ((1976): 117-122.

Librarian Wanted

HALF-TIME ENGLISH SUBJECT SPECIALIST, HALF-TIME REFERENCE LIBRARIAN OR GENERAL REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Dalhousie University Library invites applications for the position of Half-Time English Subject Specialist, Half-Time Reference Librarian (Social Sciences and Humanities) or for the position of General Reference Librarian. The English Subject Specialist is responsible for selection of material to support an English Honors BA Programme and a Graduate Programme with PhD concentrations in British, Canadian and American Literature. Qualifications: MLS from an accredited Library School with at least a BA in English. Minimum salary: \$15,894. The General Reference Librarian is responsible for providing reference service in the Social Sciences and Humanities and for orientation activities, e.g. tours and workshops. Qualifications: MLS from an accredited Library School. Library orientation or teaching experience an asset. Minimum salary: \$15,894. Apply with references to University Librarian, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

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HEAD OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Dalhousie University Library invites applications for the position of Head of Special Collections. Reporting to the Assistant University Librarian for Users Services, Killam Library. The Head of Special Collections is responsible for several Special Collections and for assisting with collection development in the areas of Current Canadian Literature and Small Press Publications. The incumbent also provides reference service for special collections and is responsible for displays. Qualifications: MLS Degree from an accredited Library School plus several years experience in special collections work. A background in Canadian Literature and familiarity with methods of restoration and conservation are highly desirable. Minimum salary: \$20,724. Apply with references to University Librarian, Dalhousie University Library, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H8.

At The Archives

NEW BRUNSWICK

The first half of 1981 witnessed a significant increase in the indexing, cataloguing and arrangement of collections at the Archives, resulting in large part from a Job Creation Strategy Program sponsored by the provincial Department of Labour and Manpower. In the Public Records section, considerable work was accomplished in the records of the Executive Council, Chancery Court, Probate Court, Department of Agriculture, Jails and land petitions. Activity in the Cartographic section consisted of the cataloguing of several hundred previously inaccessible maps and architectural drawings. The major accomplishment in the Audio-Visual section was the archival arrangement of the photographic items in the Moncton Times and Transcript collection, as well as the identification and description of several sound tapes of oral history projects. In addition to the above, progress was made in the arrangement of many manuscript collections, in the microfilming of documents, and in conservation.

Summer projects sponsored by the Archives include surveys of archival resources in the Newcastle-Chatham and Dalhousie-Campbellton areas, a survey of judicial records of the province and a survey of sound archives.

Recent acquisitions include the Kjeld and Erica Deichmann Collection, papers of the Association of Professional Engineers of N.B., tapes and transcripts of interviews with Hugh John Flemming, Sr., the Stanley W. Emmerson architectural collection, the Melvin Jacobson literary papers, records of the Mayor's office of the City of Moncton, and City of Edmundston records.

As an added convenience to researchers, effective July 1, the Archives implemented regular Saturday hours.

NOVA SCOTIA

The P.A.N.S. has completed its move into the new building located at the corner of Robie Street and University Avenue. With the additional space the Archives has been able to develop its holdings in film and sound. This department began operations in September 1980 and has had the largest acquisitions of any division.

FILM AND SOUND

The Film and Sound Section began operation in September 1980 with the arrival of the Film and Sound Archivist, Patricia Kipping.

The first major acquisition was the CBC-Halifax Collection. This is the first major deposit of film and radio material by CBC in a provincial archives. It consists of 2723 cans of film dating from 1955-1969 and over 1500 reels of tape dating from 1957-1980. Radio and film materials are deposited at regular intervals on a continuous basis and arrangements are being made for program videotapes to be deposited here.

Other major acquisitions include: the CHNS Radio Collection consisting of some 125 tapes and 175 discs of early radio programs dating back to the late 1920s; and the Cape Breton's Magazine collection consisting of over 200 taped oral history interviews.

The Film and Sound Section is in the process of making arrangements for deposits of material by: the National Film Board of Canada, Atlantic Production Studio, National Film Board of Canada, Atlantic Regional Distribution Office, Nova Scotia Department of Education, Media Services Library, Nova Scotia Communication and Information Services—Film Department, and various small production companies, filmmakers, and freelance broadcasters.

The collection also includes the personal collections of Don Messer—his tapes, discs, photographs, magazine clippings and artifacts; and the Helen Creighton collection consisting of tapes of her early

work, her field journals, and transcripts of some of the music she collected.

Most items in the P.A.N.S. Film and Sound Collection are available for viewing on the premises by appointment. Some collections require written permission before access is possible.

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

Jean Holder Collection

Five lithographs and three engravings of Nova Scotia scenes by William Eagar, 1837-40; watercolour by "W.C." of Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, date not known, prior to 1866; twenty-one photographs of Nova Scotia, 1881-1926, including three of Chester by W. Chase, 1881 and several of businesses, public buildings and other scenes in Halifax and vicinity; miscellaneous items including postcards and an advertising card for Eastern Towboat Company Ltd., Halifax with sketches by Donald MacKay, 1923.

Conger Reynolds Collection

In the collection are sixteen photographs of Nova Scotia scenes taken by Conger Reynolds, a University of Iowa professor, on a visit to the province about 1925. Subjects include the Northwest Arm, Halifax; Annapolis and Kings County scenes including farming, sports, fishing, and views of Grand Pre, Evangeline Beach and Cape Blomidon; also yachting, Lunenburg Harbour and drying cod on racks.

Walter Morrison Collection

Six photographs (one original and five copy photographs) by Albert Edwards of the laying of the cornerstone of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Halifax, August 29, 1929. Fourteen photographs by Gauvin and Gentzel of the construction of the ocean terminals in the south end of Halifax and of the railway line from Fairview through the south end to the railway terminals, 1914-1916.

F. H. Keating and Family Collection

Album of 44 photographs taken by the Keating family in August 1914, during a two week holiday at Minards Cabins, Lake Kedjinkujik, Queens County, with a number of canoeing scenes.

Walter Teller Collection

Twenty-two photographs, originals and copies, 1888-1952, concerning Joshua Slocum (1844-1909), a native of Wilmot, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, who was the first man to sail alone around the world, which he did in the 36 foot sloop Spray between April 24, 1895 and June 27, 1898. Included are photos of Slocum, his sailing voyages, his home at West Tisbury, Mass., and his family, including his second wife Henrietta, later Mayhew, who was photographed at West Tisbury in 1952.

MAP COLLECTION

The last eighteen months have been busy and fruitful for the Map Collection of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. During the period we moved into enlarged and much needed new quarters. The move brought to light a large collection of gold mining maps, the Great Map of Nova Scotia and a collection of mid-nineteenth century nautical charts of Nova Scotia and the World.

The gold mining maps cover the period of the 1890s to 1930s and indicate leases taken out and the parties holding the land.

The Great Map of Nova Scotia is by William McKay and was finished by 1834. It covers nearly all of mainland Nova Scotia (we have some sections missing) at 20 chains to an inch. It is especially useful in showing the existing roads in Nova Scotia in 1834, along with County and Township boundaries. We have had an index to the maps produced using McKay's 2 miles to an inch map of Nova Scotia of the same date.

The mid-nineteenth century nautical charts appear to be a sampling of the kind of charts used by Nova Scotia Navigators in the various trading endeavors around the World. Charts include South America, Australia, Japan, China, Indo-China, Indian Ocean and parts of Great Britain and Europe.

We have also been fortunate in acquiring some excellent nineteenth century architectural plans, including the Poor House, Halifax (1867); the Exhibition Building, Halifax (1879); the Gerrish Street Engine House, Halifax, (1872); renovations to the Penitentiary, Halifax, (1879); and several other plans of the same vintage.

The collection also includes twentieth century plans of the Casino Theatre, Halifax (1915); the Capital Theatre, Halifax (1929); plans for the Canadian National Hotel, Halifax (1928); and plans for fire hydrants for Halifax, (1872-1900).

MANUSCRIPTS

The major acquisition has been the Belcher Manuscripts purchased for \$12,500 at a Sotheby's auction in London. The principal acquisition is a letter book for the period when Chief Justice Jonathan Belcher was acting governor of Nova Scotia, 1760-63. He was chief justice from 1754 to his death in 1776; some of his legal notes are in the collection. As well as the letter book there are two hundred letters and documents.

Other collections acquired have been the Nickerson Temperance Collection, papers of the Victoria General Hospital, and the papers of Premiers R.L. Stanfield and G. Regan (these papers are closed).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Public Archives of Prince Edward Island has recently received permission to acquire microfilm copies of the records of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown 1806-1890. Also, after extensive negotiations, the Public Archives has finally acquired certain eighteenth century marriage records from the Department of Vital Statistics. Other interesting acquisitions include a series of oral tape interviews by Helen MacDonald and a collection of J. E. Morrell's photographs. The oral tape interviews by Helen MacDonald were made during the period 1940 to 1970 and concern local Island issues as well as reminiscences into the past on such subjects as education, rum-running etc. These tapes are restricted material

and permission must be obtained in order to use them.

The J.E. Morrell collection of photographs is a small number of portraits taken by a local photographer from Tryon, Prince Edward Island. Prior to setting up a photographic business on the Island, Mr. Morrell toured extensively in the United States and carried on his business at the Spring Hill Photo Rooms in Nova Scotia. Upon Mr. Morrell's death around the turn of the century, his wife assumed the management of the business. Little more documented information is available on the collection at the present time.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador has begun to collect and catalogue materials relating to the history of Engineering and Technology. Dr. Norman Ball, Engineering Archivist with the Public Archives of Canada supervised the cataloguing and arrangement of a variety of material relating to the Trans Oceanic Telegraphic Cable Station at Bay Roberts, Newfoundland.

The material which relates primarily to the period 1920-1940 consists not only of detailed blue prints of the Bay Roberts Station itself but also contains diagrams, detailed specifications and manuals for a wide variety of telegraph operations equipment. A smaller additional amount of material provides insight into the cable operation at Sydney, Nova Scotia as well as at Horta (Azores) London, Penzance and New York.

Additional acquisitions include the Bonavista Roman Catholic parish records from 1842 up to the early 20th century. The PAN has also acquired the Methodist United Church records for the following areas: Pouch Cove, 1879-1915; Botwood 1890-1940s; Bonne Bay 1874-1930s.

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"Not in Tremaine..."

By LIANA VAN der BELLEN

The National Library has recently acquired an 18th century Halifax, N.S. publication not recorded in Marie Tremaine's *A Bibliography of Canadian Imprints, 1751-1800*. It is a small 12^c of 68 pages with the title: *Translations and Paraphrases, in Verse, of Several Passages of Sacred Scripture. Collected and Prepared by a Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Order to be sung in Churches* (Halifax: Re-printed by John Howe, 1790). With it is bound another small volume: *The Psalms of David. Imitated in the Language of the New Testament...* by I. Watts. (London: Printed for J.F. and C. Ravington..., 1783), (viii, 317, (23), 8 p.) Isaac Watts (1674-1748), the English hymn writer achieved great success, particularly among dissenting congregations. A great number of editions of Watts' works are listed in the British Library catalogue and the same source lists copies of *Translations and Paraphrases* published together with the *Psalms of David*. In what circumstances did John Howe, the eminent Halifax loyalist printer come to publish the *Translations*? Having come to Halifax from Boston in 1776 with Mrs. Margaret Draper, his partner in the printing business, he set up his own press in 1780. Tremaine lists about 30 18th century Howe imprints. It is interesting to note that in at least two instances, the imprint reads: Halifax: Re-printed by John Howe (Tremaine 500 and 501). In both cases the original imprint is noted also, while it is omitted on the title-page of *Translations*. Who commissioned the work? Here some speculation is in order: it is possible that the book was printed for the use of the congregation which was formed in Halifax as early as 1749, which later in the 18th century met at the Protestant Dissenting Meeting House and where the worshippers were partly

TRANSLATIONS

PARAPHRASES,

IN VERSE,

OF SEVERAL PASSAGES OF

Sacred Scripture.

COLLECTED AND PREPARED

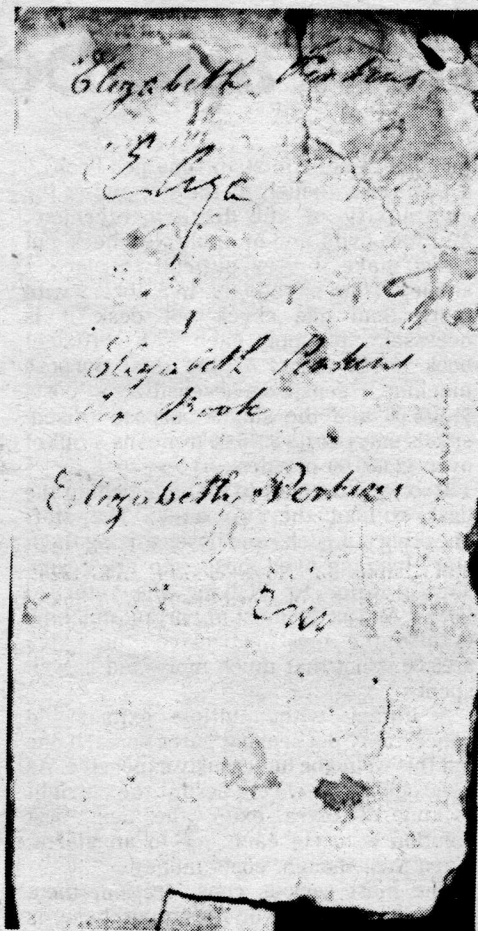
By a Committee of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of SCOTLAND, in Order to be sung in Churches.

HALIFAX:

RE-PRINTED BY JOHN HOWE, CORNER OF BARRINGTON AND SACKVILLE STREETS. M.DCC.LXX.

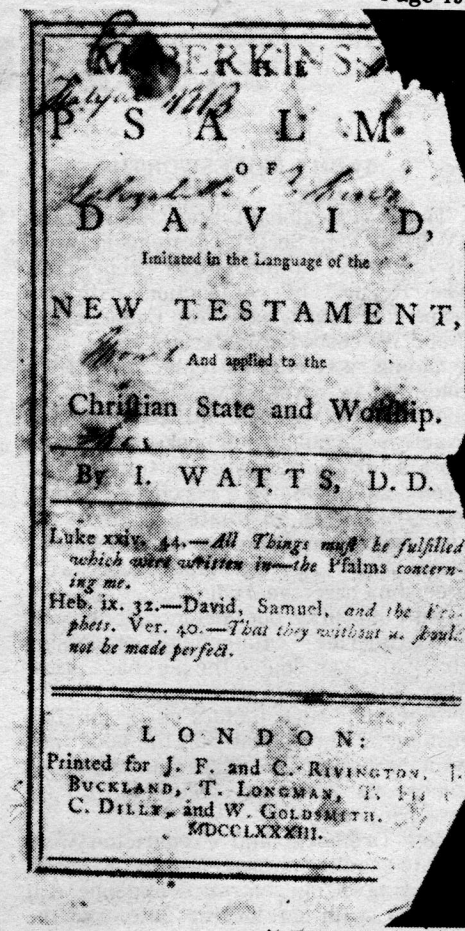
Congregationalists and partly Presbyterians. This church later became St. Matthew's Church. Two sources were consulted for possible information on books issued for worship at this church: William Gregg's *History of the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion of Canada* (Toronto: Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company, 1885) and Walter C. Murray's article on the "History of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, N.S.", *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society* 16 (1912): 137-170.

Apparently in 1787 when the congregation revised its constitution, it was recommended "that the *Psalms of David*, imitated in the language of the New



Testament, and applied to the Christian state and worship by Doctor Isaac Watts be sung in this Church for the future" (Gregg, p. 144). It seems that this was done on the insistence of the Congregationalists. At about the same time, the Presbyterians of the congregation sent a request to Scotland for a minister. Thus the Reverend Andrew Brown came to Halifax in 1787 and stayed there until 1795.

Howe printed some of his sermons and a speech (Tremaine 698, 826, 926) and possibly produced the *Translations* at his request? The fact that the *Psalms* and *Translations* were bound together could be considered as representing the dual nature



(Congregationalists and Presbyterians) of the Reverend Brown's flock! Should one speculate also on the volume's provenance? Some pages of the *Psalms* and the inside back cover of the book bear the signature of Elizabeth Perkins. Is it possible that the book belonged at one time to a relative of the well known Liverpool, N.S. merchant and diarist Simeon Perkins (1735-1812)?

(If anyone can supply further information on any of the questions generated by this article, the author would like to hear from you. Ms. Van der Bellen may be reached at the NLC, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, K1A 0N4. Ed.)

Maine and Her Canadian Neighbors: A Bibliographical Guide

By ALICE R. STEWART

"Maine and Her Canadian Neighbors", in progress, is one of the bibliographical guides of the Maine Historical Society. + Planned as an annotated bibliography and research guide to the interrelations of Maine, the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, it is organized both chronologically, covering the time period from the early 17th century to the present, and in some cases topically, with such special subjects as reference works, the region's geography, Acadians and Franco-Americans.

Historical materials for the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries are especially extensive, since a large part of Maine was an area of exploration, war, trade and missionary activity, disputed first by France and England, then by the rebelling colonists and the British, with the region's Indians used or pressured by both sides. The Maine province of Massachusetts was both a target and an attack base in war, and from the Penobscot east was occupied by the British both in the American Revolution and in the war of 1812. Throughout the period this section of New England was also involved in trade, fishery, lumbering and boundary disputes and the exchange of people and ideas. The settlement of the boundary, first on the St. Croix, then in the north with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 established a border, the latter dividing the Acadians of the upper St. John Valley; it did not materially impede these exchanges.

For the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries, Canadian and American historians, and those concerned with state or provincial history, have tended, with a few

exceptions, to concentrate either on their own countries, or on the broader picture of Canadian-American relations. Yet Maine interests contributed both to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 and to its termination. The Civil War brought Confederate action linking Maine and the maritimes, and a flow of deserters, draft-dodgers, and volunteers across the border in both directions. At the end of the war, the Fenians staged ineffective raids from eastern Maine which may have hastened New Brunswick's entry into a confederation which some Maine leaders opposed. The economies of Maine, the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec continued to cause cooperation and conflict in the fisheries, lumbering, the use of international waters, the development of coastal and railroad transportation, with an increasing number of immigrants of both French Canadian and British backgrounds coming into the state. Throughout the period religious, social and cultural interaction continued.

By the mid-20th century, international regional interchange was beginning to interest scholars in various disciplines, especially history, geography and anthropology. The establishment of research seminars in the graduate schools of the region's universities, especially the Universities of New Brunswick and Maine, with some research elsewhere, has focussed the attention of scholars and graduate students on the region's ties, and has resulted in the production of a number of useful theses, dissertations, and articles.

The journal *Acadiensis* and Atlantic provinces history conferences have helped to stimulate cross-border studies of Maine

and the maritimes, while the publications on the Quebec origins of the State's Franco-Americans have multiplied. Recent books and articles included new interpretations of earlier periods such as John Reid's recently published *Acadia, Maine and New Scotland: Marginal Colonies in the 17th Century*, (University of Toronto, 1980) and later comparative studies like Robert Babcock's "Economic Development in Portland (Me.) and Saint John, (N.B.) During the Age of Iron and Steam, 1850-1914" *American Review of Canadian Studies* 9 (Spring, 1979): 2-27.

The late 20th century presents the regional researcher and bibliographer with many of the themes mentioned earlier and others new or with new emphases such as power and pollution, bonded and other labor, the international dimension of Indian land claims, renewed smuggling, remaining disputes over national boundaries, fisheries clashes, and continued transportation ties by land and sea.

+ MAINE HISTORY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE SERIES

Published by the Maine Historical Society, 485 Congress St., Portland, Me. 04101

Lumbering and the Maine Woods: A Bibliographical Guide — Compiled by David C. Smith, 1971

The Indians of Maine: A Bibliographical Guide—Compiled by Roger B. Ray. Second edition 1972.

Maine Bibliographies: A Bibliographical Guide—Compiled by Elizabeth Ring, 1973.

Maine During the Colonial Period: A Bibliographical Guide — Compiled by Charles E. Clark, 1974

Maine During the Federalist and Jeffersonian Periods: A Bibliographical Guide — Compiled by Ronald F. Banks, 1974

Maine Shipbuilding: A Bibliographical Guide — Compiled by William A. Baker, 1974

Maine in the Civil War: A Bibliographical Guide — Compiled by William B. Jordan, Jr., 1976.

Maine Genealogy: A Bibliographical Guide—Compiled by John E. Frost, 1977

—IN PREPARATION—

Maine During the Revolution: A Bibliographical Guide — James S. Leamon and Edwin A. Churchill

Maine and her Canadian Neighbors: A Bibliographical Guide—Alice R. Stewart

Maine Literature: A Bibliographical Guide — Richard S. Sprague

Maine Agriculture: A Bibliographical Guide — William B. Jordan, Jr.

Tattle Tape Security System

By BILL MOLESWORTH

The York Regional Library has installed 3M Tattle Tape Security Systems in two of its Libraries, Oromocto and Fredericton. The Region, in conjunction with the respective boards and Town Councils, felt that with costs for materials rising at a crippling rate, inflated replacement costs could not be borne as well.

Although it is very difficult to know exactly what quantity of books are missing from a library at any given time, we, at Oromocto, estimated a purchase value of lost books of approximately \$2,500.00 per year from records of requested books we were unable to find that covered the preceding three years.

This, of course, does not include the cost of re-ordering, cataloguing, processing etc., which can double the purchase price. Also, this question of cost does not take into account such factors as dissatisfied customers who cannot find the book they want, or disrupted services caused by such things as missing volumes of encyclopaedias.

Both Oromocto and Fredericton were able to use the simplest system available, consisting of one entrance and one exit corridor, with one locking gate, and the sensing unit. With the minimum number of sensitizing-desensitizing machines and installation and delivery this bottom line design costs about \$11,000.00, plus 14 cents

for each magnetic strip (one per book).

Costs rise, though, as the size and-or the complexity of the library increase. Multiple exits and-or multiple check out desks make it very difficult to place a single system effectively. In a library with more than one check out desk it is necessary to supply each with sufficient book check units. As the dual purpose machine (sensitizes-desensitizes) costs \$1,815.00 and the single purpose (desensitizes only) costs \$225.00 it means a bill of over \$2,000.00 per desk.

It is very difficult to manage behind the desk without the two units. The staff checking out books and desensitizing them start tripping over those who are resensitizing prior to shelving the returned books. And as the most important machine is also the most expensive, the extra \$225.00 is not that much more and is well spent.

A library with multiple exits could conceivably put sensing gates on each one but this would be ludicrously expensive. As fire regulations rarely permit the outright locking of extra exits, the next best solution is to rig each one to an alarm. Even this, though, costs money.

The most serious consideration, then, other than whether or not to purchase, is the system's placement. In an existing building one is fairly restricted. Oromocto was fortunate in that the shelves were arranged in such a way that traffic was

already directed down a relatively narrow passage which required very little in the way of additional barriers or construction to channel traffic.

But in buildings with large lobbies, multiple exits and-or multiple check out desks, as in Fredericton, it is more difficult to place the system effectively. It has to be:

—close to a position that is permanently named; if the system is 30 feet down the hall the thief can be through it and out the door before action be taken even if the alarm does ring

—in such a position that it cannot be avoided; it is useless unless the patron has no choice but to walk through it. Extra exits must have crash bars and alarms or be overseen, again, by a permanently manned station

—wired individually; other machinery, eg. photocopiers, which demand power in surges, can drain the circuits to such an extent that it affects the system's operation. The manufacturer recommends a dedicated line which in older buildings can add appreciably to cost

—the last thing on the way out; As far as possible the desk and system should be as close to the door as possible so as to encompass all the library. Placing it in a lobby, at the top of a flight of stairs, etc., invites attempts by teams to pass books over railings

placed so as to funnel traffic rather than obstruct it; clearly marked entrances and exits and sufficient room at the desk for queries is a must. Only one person at a time is recommended, or even possible, in the system, so traffic has to be flowing smoothly when it gets there.

The York Regional Library chose to deal with 3M largely because of their expertise, testified to by the number of installations in libraries in Quebec and Ontario, the essential undetectability of the sensitized

strip, the effectiveness of the system and the relative availability of the sales and service personnel (despite the fact that the salesman was based in Montreal and the servicemen are in Halifax, they did, and do, seem to try to make the trip when requested).

Design defects we have noticed in this model are limited. But it has been noticed that the lattice work that operates as a field delimitator is very weak. Even a grade school child leaning on it causes it to sway alarmingly and a concentrated effort on the part of a youth with a grudge could cause us some very expensive damage.

Also, anybody of average height or over can avoid the testing field by simply holding a book over his head. Although this is a highly visible and suspicious behaviour it would not be impossible to get away with it if the desk personnels' attention was diverted. A design involving a fully enclosed passageway might solve this problem.

Be prepared to deal with a frustrating barrage of questions and tests when the system is first installed. Our regular patrons, especially of high school age insisted on having the whole thing explained to them ad nauseam and on testing it to see if it worked. Once they were assured of its efficacy, however, this dropped off. By now we could probably turn it off and get the same effect.

Benefits are difficult to measure in only three months. We seem to be finding as many books missing as ever, but they could as easily have been taken prior to installation. The manufacturer claims a 95 per cent drop in the loss rate in the first year and independent studies seem to bear this out. With the cost of materials today, the cost of replacement is difficult to bear. As the machine is undoubtedly effective, its one time cost is obviously warranted and highly recommended.

Atlantic Canada Music

By HULDA TRIDER

It's fiddle contest time in the Atlantic provinces. Growing in popularity, "down-home" or as its sometimes referred to "down-east" music has yielded a number of recent recordings. They have earned a valuable place next to the traditional fiddle recording section in public library record collections. These albums are popular with both fans of "down-home" fiddle music and by the contestants themselves who may be looking for new tunes to play at the contests.

Since reviews of these recordings are scarce, I've selected two of the more popular artists for a brief discussion of some of their material. There are others who have recorded but Bill Guest and Ivan Hicks represent two of the more popular artists recording today and their recordings are of a fine quality acoustically. These albums are enjoyed by a wide audience and not just of value to folk music collectors as were earlier "down-home" fiddle recordings.

Ivan Hicks winner of the 1979 and 1980 Maritime Old Time Fiddling Contest held in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia has two excellent recordings. His first album *Fiddling for Fun and Friends* (available at most record stores or from Ivan Hicks, 157 Sussex Avenue, Riverview, New Brunswick, E1B 3A8) was an instant success. The album contains a wide variety of tunes; some old favorites such as "St. Anne's Reel" and "Princess Reel" and some of his own compositions such as "Fiddler's Friend's Fancy". Robert Joudrey's popular tunes; "Senior Citizen's Shindig" and "Fiddler's Waltz" have also been included.

His second album *Friendly Fiddling the Maritime Way* contains the beautiful "Florence Killen's Waltz" written by Cliff Manley another top fiddle player. Drawing on the compositions of others as well as his own, Ivan Hick's albums are a delightful potpourri of the most popular fiddle tunes being played today.

Bill Guest's recordings reflect the style of the ever-popular Don Messer. A great Don Messer fan, Bill Guest has one whole album of Don Messer favorites. A *Tribute to Don Messer* (Audat 477-4011) includes probably the most recognized piece; "Don Messer's Breakdown". The others bring

back memories of Don Messer's show.

Another popular Bill Guest album *30 Fiddle Hits* (World-Audat 477-9082) contain many of Bill's original tunes, "Be My Guest Two Step" and "PEI Two Step", providing a good sampling of his traditional style and enthusiasm.

There are other "down-home" fiddle artists (Lee Cremo, Don Messer, Clell Joudrey to name a few) plus there are the traditional Scottish fiddle recordings but the popularity and quality of these two artists' recordings make them a first choice for those interested in building this area of music in a public library collection.

Stan Rogers' fourth album *Northwest Passage* (Fogarty's Cove Music, FCM 004) could possibly turn a listener into a Stan Rogers fan from the first playing. A "theme" album, all songs were inspired by Stan Rogers' travels in the West although the album has local appeal. In both "The Idiot" and "Free in the Harbour" he sings of "Eastern Canadians who have followed the lure of oil money to the West". A persuasive storyteller, Stan Rogers leaves the listener feeling that they know the people in the songs, and indeed they might. *Northwest Passage* is a good album and while it won't appeal to the majority of public library patrons there are those who would appreciate it in the collection.

Guaranteed a high circulation, Ryan's Fancys' tenth album *Dance Around This One* (Boot Records BOS 7217) contains no nice surprises or bad ones either. There is no doubting the popularity in Atlantic Canada of such groups as Ryan's Fancy, Barley Bree and the Rovers and for this reason I'd recommend *Dance Around This One*. It's more of the same that Ryan's Fancy fans enjoy and they'll be satisfied with it.

Recorded in Halifax, Nova Scotia The Ladies Choice Bluegrass Band's *Bluegrass is Our Business* (Boot Records BBG 6014) is a collection of "old-timey" bluegrass tunes. While it doesn't compete with contemporary bluegrass performers (Bill Monroe, Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs) it has in its favor the fact that it is a local recording. That is its only favorable point in the consideration for purchase by local public libraries. For those with a limited budget, I'd recommend passing it by in favor of one of the more appealing Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs recordings.

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A New Bookmobile With Only \$20,000

By CLAUDE POTVIN

In June 1980, the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library was notified that a special grant of \$20,000 by the Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources had been awarded to acquire a new bookmobile. The news was received with pleasure but the size of the grant diluted our delight.

The following basic factors were first of all considered while looking for a new unit:

that the vehicle would have to be smaller or of another type in order to reduce operational costs; that the use of paperbacks on a smaller vehicle could provide as large a variety of books as in the old unit; that the vehicle would eventually have to be staffed by one employee for most stops, especially when bookmobile service to schools is completely phased out; that a provincial approach should be taken in order to reduce the cost, as four

new bookmobiles were to be acquired in the province; and that we should not spend excessively over the \$20,000 grant awarded to us, as we believed we would be in a bad position to complain about possible budget cuts or about low budgets if we were using too much money from our regular operational grant.

The provincial approach having failed for different reasons, we opted to call for tenders for a delivery van known as Step-

Van at GM, or Cube-Van at Ford, or similar to delivery trucks with sliding doors used by Sears, Eatons or the Post Office. The tender called for a 1-ton truck with an aluminum body, the overall length of the vehicle being 268 to 270 inches and the load space length being 172 inches.

This type of van would have proven to be more expensive than foreseen: almost \$23,000 plus the cost of the inside work to be done. As we were committed not to spend excessively more than \$20,000, we looked into two options: to buy a smaller van than the one on which we already had a quote, or to keep the body of the old bookmobile and transfer it to a new truck. The last option was chosen, while the first one was rejected, on the ground that for the time being we did not want to reduce the size of the bookmobile drastically and that the operational savings may not be as large as many are claiming, unless we had opted for a van similar to the Ford Econoline.

Tenders for a truck were then issued. A 1981 Ford B-600 193" wheel base was bought at a cost of \$13,411.87.

Tenders for renovating and transferring the body onto this new truck were called. Renovations included painting inside and out, re-lettering, new steps, reinforcement of shelving, replacement of some metal panels and cross sills, new sub-flooring and flooring, overhaul of the heating system, resealing of windows, new windshields, mirrors, sunvisors, inside light, windshield washer, wiper arms and blades, and undercoating. Two main bidders quoted: one from New Brunswick at a cost of \$9,871.00 and the other from Nova Scotia at a cost of \$7,428.20 for similar work. It was then agreed that, even if we had preferred to give the work to a New Brunswick firm, Wilson's Truck Body Shop of Truro would be awarded the contract. The total bill was then \$20,840.07, which was in line with one of our objectives.

The old bookmobile was delivered in Truro on December 19, 1980 so that refurbishing of the body could start; the truck itself was shipped to Truro at the beginning of January 1981 and by February 17, 1981, services had resumed.

The approach we have taken was surely the best one to suit our present needs. We have another bookmobile which is in desperate need of replacement; we may have to take another approach in this case.

News and Notes

NEW BRUNSWICK Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library

After ten years with the Albert-Westmorland-Kent Regional Library Terry Amis has resigned to become Atlantic Sales Representative for Marshall Cavendish Corporation and National Library Resources Limited.

Mount Allison University

The Social Services and Humanities Research Council has recently granted Mt. A. \$35,000. This grant will enable the Alfred Whitehead Memorial Music Library to purchase twenty-one collections which range in value from \$247 to \$4,600.

NOVA SCOTIA

St. Mary's University

Rashid Tayyeb, Head of Technical Services, Patrick Power Library, has been appointed as Convenor, Technical Services Coordinating Group (Canadian Library Association) for 1982-83. As a member of the T.S.C.G. he also chairs a Subcommittee of the T.S.C.G. on the Implementation of AACR 2. This Subcommittee is soliciting information from 200 libraries across Canada about the AACR 2 implementation plans and problems.

Rashid has also been appointed as Chairperson, Membership Committee, American Library Association for 1982-82, representing Canadian members in ALA. Western Counties Regional Library

The Western Counties Regional Library and the Clare Municipal Council held official opening ceremonies for the Clare

Library Branch-Bibliothèque Senator Alphonse H. Comeau on Wednesday, July 8. The Hon. Terence R. B. Donahoe, Minister of Education, was the guest of honour.

The Clare Library Branch is housed in a new brick building named in honour of the first Acadian senator. The one-storey building in Meteghan has two large rooms - one contains the library and the second is a programme room for use by the library and community groups. Construction of the building was done with the help of a Canada Works Project.

The Clare Library is the second branch established by the Western Counties Regional Library in an Acadian community.

Western Counties Regional Library expects to open two additional branches in the near future. The Barrington Passage branch library, located in the former Royal Bank building, is scheduled to open in the fall. Plans for a branch in Weymouth are currently being discussed with the Digby Municipal Council. It is expected that the library in Weymouth will be ready in 1981 or early in 1982.

Establishment of new branches in Meteghan, Barrington Passage and Weymouth will give Western Counties nine branches and one bookmobile.

Western Counties Regional Library has been able to hire three students under the Summer Canada Student Employment Program. The students are mainly involved with existing children's programmes, including the summer Bluenose Club and the winter Pre-School Story Hours. Crafts, posters and signs are being prepared and the students will be planning and executing a handicrafts program for the Bluenose Club members.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Ms. Eddy:

I have just returned from the conference on Canadian-American Librarianship in Orono, Maine. It was a very stimulating conference, with a very considerable emphasis on the importance of resources on both sides of the border for study in the fields of history, political science, and literature. The point was made repeatedly: one cannot effectively study the Atlantic region without using American resources, and to study New England without consulting Canadian materials is equally foolhardy.

Given the international nature of resources in regional studies, it follows that librarians and archivists need trans-border contacts and awareness. Although specific needs were identified (regional bibliographies and checklists for example), the conference itself went a long way towards meeting that need. Librarians from as far south as Tennessee, as far north as Ottawa, and covering the entire eastern half of the continent shared ideas and experiences.

In this context, I find it particularly distressing that APLA had no official presence at the conference. Our colleagues at the University of Maine made a genuine effort to bring together people with mutual concerns and shared interests, and were, it appears, deliberately snubbed by the APLA in this effort.

It should be noted that both the Maine Library Association and the New England Library Association had large displays in the exhibit area, whereas no Canadian association was represented. In speaking with representatives of the U.S. associations it was clear that the absence of APLA was keenly felt and regretted.

However short-sighted and ill-informed was the policy which dictated the absence of our Association, there exist ample opportunities to make up for this gaffe. I suggest that APLA take the initiative in organizing a follow-up conference for next year, jointly sponsored by APLA and NELA, and devoted to the topic of trans-border information flows. Heaven knows there are enough controversial issues in that topic to keep a number of conferences going.

Secondly, APLA should follow a policy of sending representatives to the annual conventions of our neighbouring associations (I include Quebec as well as New England in this category).

We in the Atlantic region sometimes complain about our isolation from the rest of the continent. It appears, though, that in some cases that isolation is of our own making. I maintain that APLA cannot really represent the needs and aspirations of librarians in this region unless it maintains a deliberate policy of contact with neighbouring regions. I hope that you will make this goal one of your own objectives in your tenure as President.

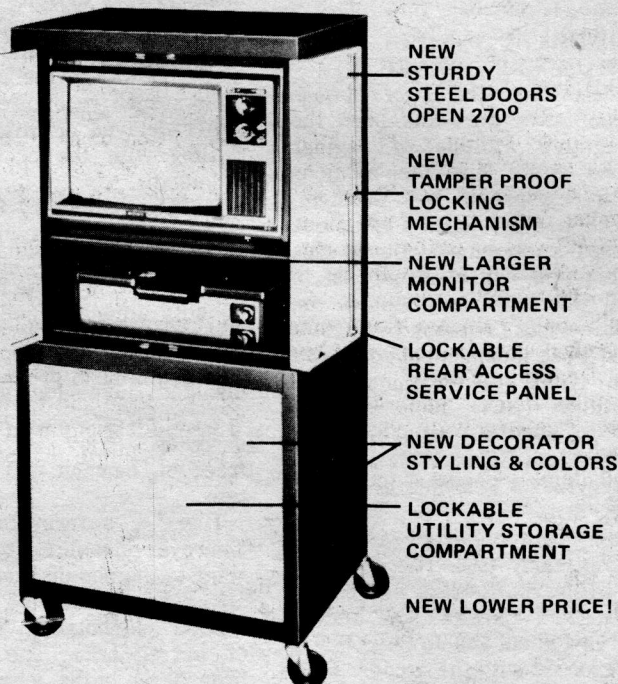
Yours sincerely
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I.Y.D.P. - A Time For Doing

By JACK DAYE

The declaration of the International Year of Disabled Persons did nothing to make the Government more aware of the growing dissatisfaction within the ranks of the disabled community. It did serve to focus national and international attention on what has been widely termed the "Final Minority". Many responsible people in Government have been addressing the problems facing disabled people for almost 20 years.

In the field of communication, CRTC has been studying various existing programs with a view to improvement, and initiating new policy for expansion of programs that promise to change for the better the present situation faced by disabled people.

Was it coincidence that prompted the CBC to announce plans for closed caption programs right after a report was made public by former CRTC Commissioner Ms. Pat Pearce? If disabled people weren't being considered as part of a vast national audience, why were such reports undertaken?

The most recent reports that I have found have been co-authored by Mr. Al Shea and Mr. Jit Hothi. These have delved into the placement and identification of problems far more comprehensively than any previous reports. For this reason, they bear documentation here.

SUMMARIZING RECENT FINDINGS

One of the areas that has been slow to develop in Canada has been the provision of quality services for the deaf and hard of hearing. We have the technology; the present problems seem to focus on financial inability to meet demand. In cataloguing the numbers of deaf and hearing impaired, I have referred to the Shea-Hothi report of September, 1980, which states:

"It is estimated that there are one and a half million persons in Canada (6.6 per cent of the total population) who suffer from some degree of hearing impairment. Of these, 200,000 (.873 per cent of the total population) are profoundly deaf or suffer from hearing impairment and are unable to understand and hear speech (even with a hearing aid).

"Television can be made available to the deaf population using either sign language or captions, open or closed; although the use of captions is preferred over the sign language by the deaf community."

CLOSED CAPTIONING: THE U.S. EXPERIENCE

A serious deterrent to the use of captions with television programs has been the possible negative attitude of regular viewers, who might find the captions annoying. In response to this problem, PBS in the U.S. has developed a technique called "closed captioning". Using this technique, captions can be broadcast in such a way that they only appear on television receivers equipped with a special decoder. An independent non-profit organization called the National Captioning Institute (NCI) has been incorporated to caption programs for broadcasting. The Institute will offer its captioning service for \$2000 per broadcast hour in 1980.

The decoding equipment is expected to be available in early 1980. The decoders will be sold by Sears, Roebuck in both the United States and Canada. The add-on decoder will cost about \$200 to \$250 (U.S.). A new television set with the decoder built in will cost an estimated \$75 to \$100 more than the price of a set without the decoder.

In 1980, ABC and NBC plan to build up to an average of about 5 hours per week of captioned broadcasting and PBS plans to build up to 10 hours a week; a combined total of 20 hours of captioned programming per week.

MEANWHILE, ON THE CANADIAN FRONT...

Canadian networks, so far, have no plans to broadcast captioned programs. If CBC were to broadcast—say 10 hours of captioned programming each week, (5 hours in English and 5 hours in French) the annual cost would be about a million dollars. Parliament voted approximately 460 million dollars to the CBC in 1978. That represented about \$20 per person. The cost of captioning calculated in terms of per capita for the deaf population is about \$5.05 per year. Deaf people argue that while they are entitled to \$20 per capita from CBC, their demand for \$5.05 (10 hours of captioning per week) is both reasonable and justifiable. Similarly, in the case of private broadcasters who use the public airwaves over which the deaf have the same right, a strong case can be made for the private broadcasters to provide at least 5 hours of captioned programming per week.

The Shea-Hothi report also states that captioning has been accomplished in Canada, not by major networks, but by community cable television stations in Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton.

HOW MANY HEARING IMPAIRED ARE THERE?

Category:

Totals	
(a) Total population	23,597,600
(b) Hearing impaired	1,558,150
(c) Deaf	206,007
(d) Prevocationally deaf	47,903

Per 1000	Per Cent Population
(a) 100,000	(a) 100
(b) 6,603	(b) 6.603
(c) 873	(c) .873
(d) 203	(d) .203

+Prevocational deafness is that which occurs at birth, or previous to age 19, the age at which many join the labour force.

SOURCE:- National Census administered by the deafness centre.

WHAT DO THE DISABLED THINK?

The disabled have been having an increasing impact on the development of governmental policies in Canada. Their anger is very close to the surface and in many cases, it is justified. Committees have been struck and recommendations made. However, the action that usually follows such recommendations has been either delayed or largely nonexistent in dealing with the problems of disabled Canadians.

The Parliamentary Committee chaired by Toronto MP David Smith has made statements that will undoubtedly be used as ammunition in the fight for rights and equality among Canada's disabled. They see their basic rights relegated to the status of "privileges"; things that the non-disabled take for granted, such as adequate transportation, the right to earn a living, enjoy social and economic freedom, housing and consumer protection.

There is a term that will be heard wherever disabled people gather. They refer to the non-disabled as "TABs". The acronym means "Temporarily Able Bodied", connotating the non-permanence of that situation. The truth of this was brought out in the John Chancellor-Edwin Newman NBC News Special of May 31st.

Whether or not we care to acknowledge the fact, we are all ultimately destined for some degree of disability. It may be either mental or physical, but we will all share it as a condition of the life cycle. For some, the disability will appear early in life. Cerebral palsy, a lately-identified birth

damage, is identified immediately following the birth of a child. Asthma, allergies, nerve disorders or eye dysfunction can be detected as early as six months. Muscular Dystrophy and Multiple Sclerosis attack children and young adults. Gradual hearing and sight loss begin between ages 35 and 40. Arthritis, arteriosclerosis, diabetes and circulatory problems usually become manifest between ages 45 and 55. Motor ability heart disease, diabetes and endinocarcinomae generally become common between 55 and 70. Thus, our life cycle carries with it no guarantee that we are not going to be disabled. Those of us who frown on the granting of "privileges" will have to eventually face the consequences of our action, especially when the needed services are not available when we need them...and all because we said "no". Something to think about!

HARD-HITTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that have come out of the Parliamentary Committee's report, *Obstacles*, issued in February of this year will have widespread effect on both Government and the disabled. CRTC and the broadcast industry will particularly want to see what becomes of the following statements made by the committee:-

"That the Federal Government request the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to require all television broadcasters, as a condition of their broadcasting license (emphasis mine) to provide a significant amount of Canadian and imported captioned programming within a reasonable period of time.

"TV technology now makes it possible for viewers with special cable decoding equipment to receive captioned messages in programs where other viewers would only see the program. This is known as "closed" captioning as opposed to "open" captioning which is seen by all viewers.

The Special Committee applauded the CRTC on the approval of a 50 per cent discount on customer dialed intra Bell long distance rates for hearing impaired users who need a teletypewriter (TDD) to communicate over the telephone but made the following recommendations to expand such usage by deaf and hearing impaired users:-

1) That all Canadian telephone companies be encouraged to apply for similar rate reduction;

That CRTC approve substantial rate reductions on a permanent basis;

That reductions be available to hearing impaired persons whether using residence or other telephone;

That the reduction be extended to the speech impaired who also need a TDD unit to communicate over the telephone;

That Provincial regulatory agencies be encouraged to adopt similar policy.

2) That the Federal Government recommend to the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) that special equipment required by physically disabled persons to facilitate their use of the telephone be included in the basic monthly charge;

That Provincial regulatory agencies adopt similar policy."

DISABLED IN CANADA

In a report issued by Health and Welfare Canada in early 1980, it was stated that there were 23,714,700 people living in Canada. Of that number, 5,545,000 had chronic impairments. Of the 5,545,000, 2,325,000 were classified as disabled. Industrial and motor accidents are the greatest cause of physical disability, with birth defects and orthopaedic damage running a close second. We cannot expect the figure to remain constant or to diminish. It will continue to grow as safety is sacrificed to production quotas and new diseases are traced and identified. In early 1980, it was estimated that 118,000 disabled people had left the labor force. This was due to advancing age aggravating their symptoms, or through attitudinal barriers in the workplace.

When making our projections for the future, we must be cautious. We must not fall into the traps of complacency or self congratulation. We should ask for firm commitments from all levels of government, and be prepared to provide added incentives where necessary. The provinces should be encouraged to cooperate to a greater extent and make more visible efforts toward affirmative action. If we mandate change, it makes no difference if it's fifty years overdue; the cry from the non disabled will be loud and damaging. If we don't risk censure of areas with proven records of non-participation and non-contribution, we run the risk of depriving people of services where such are needed most. We must therefore be diplomatic but firm in our approach to effecting change.

2,235,000 people are more than sufficient in numbers to force the issue if they

Cont'd on page 23

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Freelance Indexing

By PETER E. GREIG

The theme of the fourth annual meeting of the Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada (IASC), held in the University of Toronto's Faculty of Library Science on June 9, 1981, was freelance indexing. Participants were welcomed to the meeting on behalf of the Society by IASC President Edith Auckland and on behalf of the Faculty by Dean Katherine Packer. In her remarks Dean Packer noted her personal interest in indexing and the appropriateness of the theme at a time when the traditional role of the librarian is

shifting to the provision of information services on a freelance basis.

The two speeches delivered in the morning session dealt with the general aspects of establishing a small business, with emphasis on indexing, and, more pertinently, with the specific steps to be taken in operating a freelance business. The points discussed by the speakers were most complementary. R.I. Pollock, a business consultant with the Advisory Services of the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism's Small Business Development Branch, dealt with the mundane but very necessary details of

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feel that nothing is being done on their behalf. To believe that they wouldn't do so is a serious underestimation of their determination. To think that they won't under pressing circumstances is plainly foolish.

This isn't necessarily my personal view of the disabled movement. I am only echoing the sentiment of disabled people who feel that their needs have been ignored for too long. This type of thinking is growing stronger in disabled communities across Canada. The disabled see themselves as the final minority, and they are beginning to flex their political muscles. The reason why I say "beginning" is because when I mentioned this new-found militancy to a disabled friend, he turned his wheelchair toward me and said, "Brother, you ain't seen nothin' yet!"

The deaf, the blind, the crippled and the lame are perhaps seeing themselves as individuals for the first time. They like what they see, and they can taste a freedom, if not from their physical being, then from the attitudes that have stifled them and kept them out of the communities that are as much theirs to share as any other person. The disabled are seeing themselves as contributors rather than the perennial consumers, a term that they abhor. They are also seeing themselves as total human beings, with no delusions as to what is "Normal" or what is not.

I think, when we assess the recent world developments, in which able-bodied young men starve themselves to death, or make attacks on institutions as strong as the Papacy or the U.S. Presidency, we must ask that selfsame question, "What is or is not 'normal'?"

Canadians are not stupid, nor are they backward. They are aware and bright, and not typically prone to make distinctions and value judgements on appearances alone. We have shown the way in satellite communications, but have fallen behind European countries and some of the newly emerging nations in our care and treatment for our disabled population. We must begin to remove the barriers of attitude if we are to progress. We must stop making the distinction between disabled and non-disabled. We must return to seeing the people; people with wants and desires and aspirations as strongly rooted as our own. We must allow these people the same opportunities we have, without attaching a price tag of gratitude, self-reliance or sacrifice to it. Total communication and access to that communication will be a good place to start. Attitudinal barriers will crumble as soon as we recognize the need for a complete and refined communication system, and a delivery system to make it easily attainable by all people, regardless of physical ability or appearance.

What can the CRTC do to promote this greater universality of communication? We can continue our research and our liaison with Canadians in order to more adequately address their needs and desires to be part of the communication cycle. We can refine our policy requirements and upgrade our develop-

mental criteria. We can begin by acting on some of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and Handicapped. Then we can work on taking some of the financial "sting" out of the expansion of services by co-operating license holders and applicants. It may be that we are facing a huge job of diplomacy, complete with a high price tag for implementation, but we must be equal to it. Then, we can honestly say, "We have overcome..."

EPILOGUE

It seems that the big Canadian networks (CBC, CTV and Global) are too busy with internal problems and competition for the U.S. market to do much about actual service to the disabled, or any other minority group for that matter.

So far, it has been the small community cable channel that has been most active in the role of service and support. At a recent Canadian Cable Television Association convention in Quebec City, a trade show was put on. The new generation of character generators can put line type on the television screen, retrieving whole pages for tri-colour graphic transmission.

What better way to service the deaf and hearing impaired? If the networks are reluctant to return to the basics, the small cable systems will keep on making the consideration that has been a sort of proving ground for advances that are now recognized by major North American networks. I believe that the networks should borrow a page from the cable television industry's policy books. While they have been so busy becoming technological giants, bouncing unwatched signals off the moon and several man-made satellites, the cable industry has been enjoying widespread acceptance and increasing subscribership.

With over 75 per cent of Canada being serviced by cable, it may just be a matter of time before the people begin to believe that the local programming and productions in which they can participate to a greater extent outweigh the importance of documentary television as seen by the networks. It's their choice, and after all, audiences cannot be forced to watch the mediocrity that passes for "good" television in Canada. The networks must realize that people don't want endless reruns of IRA violence, nor do they really get excited at the prospect of documentation of Arctic exploration. We have the technology and we have the production techniques. If we don't use them, we stand a good chance of losing even more of our Canadian audience to American viewership as they become more interested in the professionalism and television techniques being employed there. In Canada, the service to the disabled has been relegated to a back seat; in the U.S. it has become part of the total comprehensive picture. Who is showing the return on the investment right now? The networks cannot afford to ignore the message any longer! They must begin to accede to the demands of the audiences they serve, instead of dreaming of production companies and film banks.

"Starting a Small Business": the reasons and risks involved in independent entrepreneurship; the need for a stable source of income; the need for organizational, administrative and financial management skills; the nitty-gritty of establishing a home business, including the legal and taxation aspects of such a business and a full discussion of the ways to finance a small business; and the sources of further information necessary to anyone starting a small business. Although the general framework of Mr. Pollock's discussion conformed to the regular seminar series he delivers on tours throughout Ontario special attention was given to the establishment of an information or indexing agency by referring to points made in "So You Want to Index?", first published in the APLA Bulletin (v. 44, no. 3, November 1980, p. 29). In addition to a wide variety of materials published by the Small Business Development Branch copies of "So You Want to Index?", reproduced by permission of the APLA Bulletin, were distributed to participants in the meeting kit.

Susan Klement, President of Information Resources and a well-known authority on the subject of freelance work as an alternative to the traditional librarian's role, dealt with the steps involved in the "Operation of a Freelance Practice." Emphasis was placed on the individual's need for self-knowledge, self-discipline and motivation in starting a freelance business. Equal stress was laid on the need for effective planning before the freelance plunge is taken. The requirements of operating a freelance practice were examined in detail: a registered agency name; a professional telephone number and/or the use of an answering service; the need for an attractive and professional letterhead and stationary; a good typewriter; the establishment of fees for work undertaken; the basics of getting clients; and the necessity of maintaining good relations with one's colleagues. Ms.

Klement dwelt at length on the need for effective advertising and public relations and counselled the use of a variety of publicity methods. In her own business she makes effective use of a short curriculum vita, tailored to the interests of the client she is attempting to attract. Versatility in a freelance worker is essential and this is equally important in considering publicity—a freelance must take every and any opportunity of getting his or her name before the public. The freelance must project a professional image at all times.

The afternoon session of the meeting consisted of a panel, "Surviving as a Freelancer", chaired by Susan Klement. Panellists included Grace Deutsch, Tom Fairley, Michael Laing and Deborah Sawyer. The principal questions they addressed themselves to were: working in-house vs working at home; freelancing as a bridge to retirement; and the advantages and disadvantages of working as a freelancer. Many of the points made in the morning session were illustrated from the personal experience of the panellists. Amongst the various conclusions reached by the speakers and the panellists it is apparent that anyone considering freelance work must be flexible and conscientious; freelance work has its pitfalls, chief of which is the loneliness of working without colleagues, but the constant challenge is a personal reward not to be found in traditional occupations.

The meeting concluded with the IASC business meeting. The Society's constitution was further amended to permit the vice-president to automatically succeed the president to ensure continuity in the Society's operation. Participants expressed interest in the publication of a register of freelance indexers and abstracters in the Society as soon as possible. The 1982 annual meeting will be held in the National Library of Canada in Ottawa and the theme that has been suggested is "Automation: Changing Technology and the Indexer."

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Canadian Paraplegic Assoc. A Core Collection of Materials on the Disabled Suitable for Public Libraries. Toronto, 1981. 30, viii p. (CPA, 520 Sutherland Dr., Toronto, Ont.) Price: \$3.00.

Evolution-Evolution. Moncton: Dept. of Regional Economic Expansion. V. 1, no. 1-1981—(DREE, P.O. Box 1210, Moncton, N.B. E1C 8P9) Free.

Gunner, Jean. Simple Repair and

Presentation Techniques for Collection Curators, Librarians and Archivists. Pittsburgh, Penn.: Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, c 1981. 18 p. ISBN 0-913196-35-5. Cost: \$3.00.

National Library of Canada. Publications Catalogue-Catalogue de publications. Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services, 1981. 17, 17p. Cat. No. SN21-2-1981; ISBN 0-662-51465-3; ISSN 0710-6068. (Publication Section, Public Relations Office, NLC, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N4) Free.

Page, James E. Reflections of the Symons Report: the State of Canadian Studies in 1980. Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services for the Dept. of Secretary of

State, 1981. 236 p. Cat. no. S2-99-1981E; ISBN 0-662-11608-9. (Dept. of Secretary of State, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M5) — Issued also in French. Free.

Page, James E. Réflexions sur le rapport Symons: l'état des études canadiennes en 1980. Ottawa: Min. des Approvisionnements et Services pour le Secrétariat d'Etat, 1981. 257 p. No. de cat. S2-99-1981F; ISBN—0-662-91233-0. (Secrétariat d'Etat, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0M5) — publié aussi en anglais. Gratuit.

Project Progress: a Study of Canadian Public Libraries...Ottawa: CLA, 1981. 120 p. ISBN 0-8802-154-2 (CLA, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3)—issued also in French. Price: \$10.00.

Dictionary of Newfoundland English

The text of the entries on 5 by 8-inch slips, the introduction of about sixty-five pages, and the bibliographical lists were virtually complete in the fall of 1980. Earlier trial entries had been re-edited in the form selected in recent years as the most legible and attractive of alternative formats and the final form of the typographic page designed by the University of Toronto Press approved. The means of 'capturing' the text was agreed upon with the publishers, and an AES-90 text-processor was acquired at about the same time as a newly trained compositor joined the Dictionary Centre in the fall.

In December, formal contractual agreements were made by the editors and Memorial University with the University of Toronto Press, and by year's end most of the code symbols for capturing the entries on the spot in the St. John's editing rooms had been received.

In January, twenty or thirty pages of text are being captured experimentally, with appropriate codes, on a diskette for printing out, scrutiny and possible modifications in Toronto. With this trial-run showing that all the links in the

production system the dependable and near fool-proof, actual capturing of the text of the Dictionary entries, A to Z, will be carried out, at the same time as occasional stylistic modifications and, especially, recently collected evidence and citations are incorporated in the processed text.

The resident editors, G.M. Story and W.J. Kirwin, will be responsible for the necessary editing and proof-reading, joined by the third editor, J.D.A. Widowson, for a period in the summer. Production will continue in the fall, camera-ready copy sent back from Toronto will be further checked for appearance and accuracy, and the final stages in preparing the work for publication will be taken over by the Press when the editors near the completion of editing the alphabet. Last of all will come the typesetting of the introduction, the bibliographical lists, and the references and abbreviations.

According to present design plans, the DNE will be a single volume of slightly under one thousand double-column pages, measuring 6³/₄ by 9³/₄ inches.

Marion Gilroy

Former president of the Canadian Library Association and one of the leading figures in Canadian librarianship, Marion Gilroy died on June 22 in Vancouver.

A Nova Scotian by birth, Marion Gilroy began her library career as Research Librarian for the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. During the Second World War she served simultaneously as Acting Director of the Nova Scotia Regional Library Commission and Director of the Atlantic Command Library Service.

In 1946 she accepted the invitation of Premier Tommy Douglas to initiate and guide the development of regional libraries in Saskatchewan—in effect, to "sell" and establish library service for most of the province. It was a task of immense difficulty and challenge and in carrying it off so successfully, Marion Gilroy had a nation-wide influence in pioneering the whole concept of regional

libraries. Her contribution was recognized by her election as President of the Canadian Library Association (1951-52).

In 1963 Marion Gilroy started a new career when she became Associate Professor at the University of British Columbia School of Librarianship. Unfortunately, ill health made it necessary for her to give up teaching in 1969. Marion Gilroy was a notably productive scholar with six monographs and over thirty articles to her credit. She was also frequently employed as a consultant to libraries and governments and did many radio and television broadcasts for the C.B.C.

Marion Gilroy's many services to libraries and library associations and her personal qualities of flashing wit and ebullience and zestful initiative made her widely known and influential in the whole Canadian library community. She will be very much missed.

Upcoming Events

October 2 (Friday) The Public Library's Programme Review in Ontario. Talk to be given by Andrew Armitage, Library Administrator, Owen Sound Public Library, Owen Sound, Ontario. To be held in Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

October 4-5 (Sunday-Monday) Fall Conference of Nova Scotia Library Association. "All Sails Set for Good Library Service". Lunenburg, N.S. Hosted by South Shore Regional Library. Contact: Claire Morash, N.S. Provincial Library, 5250 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1E8.

October 16 (Friday) Project Progress. Talk to be given by Diane MacQuarrie, Chief Librarian, Halifax City Regional Library. To be held in Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

October 23 (Friday) How to Benefit from the Services of the Educational Resources Information Centre. Talk to be given by W. Bruce Clark, Assistant Director, ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources. To be held in Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

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* A few years or months missing, details on request

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