When you're Canadian you must try harder;

How Owl and Chickadee, the Canadian Magazines for Children, Took Flight

By ANNABEL SLAIGHT

Is it important for Canadian children to have magazines and books of their own? We and many others think so—and it was this belief that led, in 1976, to the establishment of the non-profit Young Naturalist Foundation and the publication of **OWL** and **Chickadee**.

A LICENSE TO GO BROKE?

Strong beliefs and determination, crucial in starting any magazine, are doubly important in the juvenile area. During our six months of preliminary investigation in 1975, children, teachers, librarians and parents unanimously supported the idea of high quality magazines for Canadian children. So did outside publishing experts we consulted; although they also unanimously agreed that because of the size and nature of the Canadian market, it might be impossible to succeed financially.

Our group of founders—even after such discouraging findings—remained convinced that the idea of Canadian magazines for Canadian children was so important we must give it a try.

Because magazines are received month after month they can change a child's perception. American magazines, of course, could never be expected to give Canadian readers a sense of belonging to our country. Therefore, we assembled a Board of Directors with expertise in all aspects of publishing, business and financial management; acquired some 7,000 subscribers from the defunct **Young Naturalist Magazine**; and set up a new, registered non-profit charitable foundation so we could accept donations and provide tax receipts.

OLD IDEAS AND NEW IDEAS

It is interesting to glance back over that January 1976 first issue and compare it to the OWL of today. There is so much that's the same and yet so much that's different! The aims of the Young Naturalist Foundation were and are to produce a magazine with the following objectives—to encourage children to read for enjoyment and discovery; to help Canadian children learn more about their country and the world; to stimulate children to enjoy, respect and conserve their natural environment; and to bring to children the work of outstanding Canadian writers and artists.
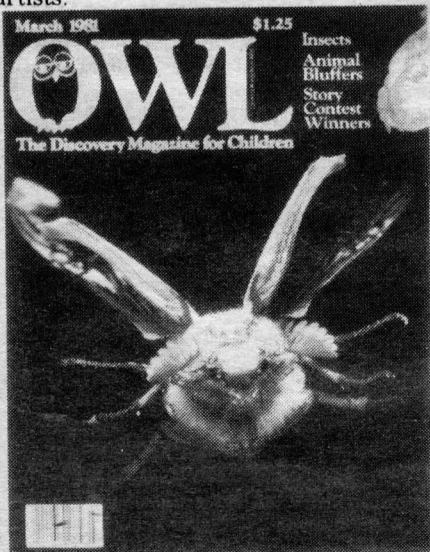
To succeed, however, a children's magazine must have more than lofty aims which, at best, appeal only to adults. A children's magazine must also be such fun and be so involving that young readers eagerly look forward to each new issue. Our most important aim, therefore, was to produce a magazine that even the most TV-oriented kids would know was good for them and still would beg to read.

For example, the animal features in OWL are specially designed to have very high audience appeal. They are well illustrated, the copy is short and, as often as possible, relates to everyday things young readers know and understand—ie., "A blue whale has a heart as big as a Volkswagen". That is also why, each month, we include a centrefold poster—an idea, we must confess, borrowed from the infamous gentlemen's magazine!

The educational 'Mighty Mites' comic strip also played an important part in OWL from the beginning. It is less cramped and better written today, but readership tests have told us again and again that most readers can recall details of this feature, even months after reading.

In addition to a wide variety of stories designed to heighten readers appreciation and understanding of their world, we have also always put heavy emphasis on participatory features: a lively mix of puzzles, activities and, of course, the "All Your Own" section where contributions from readers can appear. The amount of space devoted to these features is a strong reflection of our belief that if teaching and entertainment are carefully combined, young readers will keep coming back for more.

One of the most curious features of the first issue is another expression of our "teaching-entertainment" philosophy—it was a nameless ink blot who told jokes while explaining how bread was made. Believe it or not, that beige blot was the precursor of the acclaimed Dr. Zed who now so easily enthuses readers about science! The real Dr. Zed followed two issues later and has evolved greatly since then.

VOCAL READERS

The greatest reward of publishing for children in magazine format is that once readers are involved they provide real assistance in shaping their magazine. OWL now receives (and answers) some 15,000 letters a year and they play a significant part in our issue planning process. The past couple of years, for example, have brought ever-increasing inquiries about the future. "What will the world be like when I'm grown up?" "What are the effects of acid rain and what is anyone doing about it?" Those of you who have been watching OWL over the years will see how the magazine has gently shifted its focus to accommodate such interests.

OWL in its very early days could have been described as being "mostly about wildlife"—but no more. Children's literature professor Meguido Zola, who recently spoke on Canadian juvenile magazines at the International Loughborough Seminar on Children's Literature in Scotland, after observing us carefully over our first five years now describes OWL as a "magazine which fosters the understanding of, and appreciation for the environment in the widest sense of that term. Its purview encompasses the study of our heritage, our natural resources, and our wildlife."

That description is very much in keeping with what we are trying to do. And we hope that with both carefully defined objectives and a committment to flexibility, we will stay lively and alive editorially for many years to come.

Today about 100,000 children depend on OWL. Spread across the country in approximately the same ratio as the population, our readers represent all kinds of Canadians. They live in big cities, small towns, even in outposts of the north, over 2,000 of them live outside the country and regard OWL as a tangible tie to home. **Chickadee**, the junior version of OWL launched two years ago (Professor Zola describes it as "OWL's finest achievement") already has over 60,000 subscribers and they're sending in up to 400 letters a week! With this sort of two-way communication who could know more about Canadian children than we do today? It's a responsibility we take extremely seriously.

### BUT THERE ARE CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON

Because those of us who started OWL and **Chickadee** began with publishing backgrounds as well as high ideals, we were acutely aware of all the obstacles we would meet if we were to become involved in launching Canadian magazines for children.

First there are the uncomfortable facts of life about publishing any magazine in Canada:
a small population spread over an immense distance;
no economies of scale;
manufacturing costs that are much higher than in the U.S.;
and extremely heavy competition from huge circulation U.S. magazines, which because of the lower unit cost, have more dollars to spend on promotion.
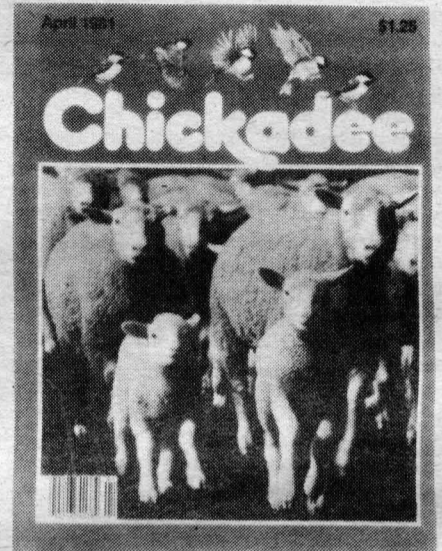
In addition to all this, when you are a children's magazine:
you have to rely only on subscription revenue;
you don't have the benefit of advertising revenue;
your target audience is limited to an age range of some four years;
and your subscribers, because their interests and abilities change rapidly, quickly outgrow their magazines. This means that a disproportionate amount of money must be spent every year to do promotions that reach enough new people just to maintain the number of subscribers, let alone grow.

Evelyn Samuels, publisher of the highly regarded **Canadian Children's Magazine**, which collapsed last year because of lack of funds, describes publishing children's magazines in Canada as being as hard as "trying to earn your living today making buggy whips". How heartily we agree. However, we hoped that with initial market testing, experimentation with innovative and inexpensive marketing techniques, careful cost control and top advice, OWL would have a chance to

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Upcoming events

Public Relations in the School Library

By JUDY BROOKS

In the school library setting we have three groups which we attempt to reach with our PR—students, staff, and parents. On the surface it may appear that the school library needs little promotion. However, to neglect to promote ourselves to any one of the three is to reduce our overall effectiveness.

Following are some ideas for public relations activities gleaned from a variety of sources. Most have been used successfully in our own library system which encompasses 50 schools ranging from small elementary schools to large high schools. In most cases an idea can be used in a school regardless of size or grade level with the necessary refinements to suit the situation.

PR TO STUDENTS

It is often said that the school library has a captive audience—or perhaps I should say captive user. Yes, we do know our potential users by name, grade and even reading level if we care to investigate. Of course we have regularly scheduled classes for younger grades, and children are sent to the library by their teachers to "look something up." In addition we have the main benefit of proximity. We're just around the corner, or up a flight of stairs. Why would we possibly need PR? Aren't we busy enough with our present clientele? Do we really want that crowd in here? But, just a moment. What about those students who rarely come to the library or borrow a book and are proud of it, and those who depend on the outdated encyclopedia at home for project information.

These youngsters need the library to make their sojourn in school more pleasant and profitable, to develop their tastes and broaden their interests, to foster the habit of looking to a library for a variety of informational and entertainment needs.

Where to begin? Well, if the students aren't coming to us, we must go to them. Look to the techniques of the Madison Avenue experts who do market research and itemize the characteristics of their potential customers. Basically kids are attracted by the same things that attract us as adults—things that are bright, snappy, unusual, in tune with the times, of personal interest, and with a touch of humour. Anyone of these characteristics is good; put two or three together and you've got PR dynamite.

Effective displays rate highly on the PR scale. Put your displays in the library by all means, but attract students to the library by displays outside the library—in the front hall, in the gym, in the labs, in the washrooms. Take over all the bulletin boards in the school, or at least a corner of them. Advertize the library as a place for everyone, with something for everyone. If there are display cabinets in the halls, make use of them. Use a few unusual sea shells and books about the ocean, some Ukranian Easter eggs and a how-to book, a display of dolls, artifacts from the Halifax explosion, some optical illusion prints or posters. Photocopy book covers and dust jacket blurbs, mount on construction paper, and attach to walls throughout the school to alert students to new purchases. Just be sure the library is mentioned in all

these displays as the place for more information or material.

I realize that people feel a special talent is needed for effective displays and bulletin boards. It helps of course, but is not strictly necessary. Keep displays colourful, current, eye-catching, and change them frequently. Save any bits and pieces and recycle a year later. Beg, borrow, and steal ideas from anywhere. Glean graphic ideas from newspapers. Adapt familiar slogans or book or movie titles to your own ends. "Close encounters of the library kind" was very appropriate a few months ago. Just think what you could do with "Give your cheddar more warmth." Art teachers will usually share their talents, and students are especially flattered to see their own work displayed.

Be informed—know what's happening in the community as well as the world of the school. Share information via a bulletin board in the library or elsewhere in the school. Advertize a film series, a lecture, TV programs, public library programs, museum displays.

Have a regular spot on your bulletin board for such features as school news, "This week at St. Pat's," or "Our school in the news" or "Strange news," all the unusual events clipped from the newspaper. Have a changing display of cartoons for some light relief.

Use a bulletin board to channel your students' TV viewing and meet that enemy of reading half way. Scan the Telecaster, TV Guide, or Prime Time (see note at end of article) and set up a TV notice board giving advance notice of worthwhile shows. Carry this a step further and include suggestions for related

reading material. Display books relating to popular programs like Roots or Little House on the Prairie. Use signs in the library to show children where to find materials related to televised sports events such as the World Series, the hockey playoffs, or the Olympics.

You will notice that up to this point, all these displays and bulletin boards point to one thing—here is information for you brought to you by your library. Develop this angle in as many ways as you can think of, so that when people need information, they'll automatically think of the library.

Of course students are drawn to the library by more than a need for information. If it's a lively place with information. If it's a lively place with interesting things happening there, people will be attracted. In addition to posters, use the P.A. to announce events and do it with flair. Compose a song for a special

From the President's Desk

It is not without some measure of relief that I take pen in hand for the last PDC of the year. Probably everyone who is, or has been, on the APLA executive has at one time or another longed fervently for an Executive Office. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our long-suffering staff at the Kellogg Library for all the typing, addressing, stamping, ordering, phoning, mailing, and covering for a sometimes absent and usually absent-minded librarian and APLA President. Of course, several of them had been through it before, when Alan MacDonald was President.

Iain Bates and Andre Guay and their Local Arrangements Committee are proceeding apace with the Conference plans. With any luck, it will be blossom time in the Valley, which will add a finishing touch to the locale.

I have just re-read the first column of this year to see what high hopes for great accomplishments I started out with. There don't seem to have been many high hopes, but I note that I failed in inspiring you all to suggest ways to spend our surplus

funds. Perhaps you could think again, and bring ideas to the Conference?

On April 4 I shall be attending the workshop in Sydney, organized by the Nova Scotia Vice-President, Debbie Nicholson. Successful completion of this venture will perhaps inspire the other provincial Vice-Presidents to attempt something similar next year.

We still have not really come to grips with the problem of how to approach the four provincial governments to promote awareness and support of APLA. The advent of Telidon may be an issue which should be considered at the provincial level. Field trials are happening, but I am not aware of any in libraries in the Atlantic Provinces. Perhaps we should form an ad hoc committee to investigate ways and means.

It has been a busy year, with the busiest part yet to come. No milestones have been created—but I didn't expect that there would be. I've enjoyed it. Thank you for electing me.

Ann D. Nevill
President

The Editor's Diary

This issue represents one year of editing the APLA Bulletin. We hope that you have learned something from each issue; I know that we have.

Our continuing goal is to foster better communication between librarians in the four Atlantic provinces, to offer a forum for the exchange of ideas, suggestions, news. To assure our continued success we need your continued support in various forms.

The next volume, 45, will continue with more Atlantic music articles, perhaps even a regular column. There will be additional articles, on the book arts, on Atlantic provinces book collectors, on the Telidon Saint John Experiment, on select Atlantic Canada libraries and the I.Y.D.P., and there will be a number of resources articles, starting with consumer affairs. We also plan to initiate a series of illustrations of various libraries in Atlantic Canada. In regard to the latter you can

expect a letter from yours truly in the future.

In this issue the article by A.J.S. Ball, 'Automation of Small Public libraries in Canada' is reprinted from the Canadian Journal of Information Science-Revue canadienne des Sciences de l'Information, v. 5, 1980. We, including outside readers, felt the article to be timely not only in content but also to the region. Our thanks to Frank Dolan of SLIS and editor of CJIS-RCSL for his permission to reprint this article. We have put together a number of articles which you will find useful. The letter by Albert Lévesque will be a useful background to many New Brunswick librarians who will be meeting in mid-May to determine whether they will re-establish a New Brunswick library association.

We look forward to seeing you at Wolfville.

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occasion and have it sung over the P.A. Have students do brief book talks over the air. These techniques should prove that the library is not a stuffy place and is worth investigating.

The atmosphere and appearance of the library are of great importance; it must look attractive and comfortable. It helps if students see their teachers at home in the library.

There should be something for every child whether he is a "reader" or not—an exhibit, display, AV corner, listening center, or activity table with crayons, paper, puzzles and coloring sheets. Many students enjoy a contest, whether it's the commercially prepared **Calendar Clue** game (see note at end of article) which is proving so popular in many schools, or a contest to match the baby pictures of the members of the Library Club. Have the students help you dream up ideas for contests.

Speaking of students, they are one of your best sources for promotion. A well-run library club will have students clamoring to become members. Students can often whip up posters and displays which are right on target, or at least they can give you "with-it" ideas. Add an element of mystery; don't call it a Library Club, but Club 127 or 222; in other words, the room number of the library.

If there is a school newspaper, make sure there is a library page with book reviews, up-coming events, riddles, word searches. Some library clubs produce their own attractive newspapers on a regular basis.

Plan programs which will appeal to youngsters. Select a high interest area and approach it from many angles in a refreshing way. Display books on the theme. Although you may not sell every child on a book, you've certainly sold a lot of them on the library. For the teens, some suggestions for programs are personal grooming, horses, hockey, ham radio operation, science fiction. Advertize the programs with flair and imagination, and involve teachers as well. A very successful "science fiction freak out" is described in the Winter 1979 issue of **Moccasin Telegraph.**

Have an author as a speaker. Any local writer is a potential speaker, and many are very willing to talk to children. Visiting authors are also fair game, but you've got to plan well in advance. For the children there's magic in meeting a real live author, and the "star" usually goes away with a warm glow in his heart.

Support the stamp club, the coin club, the camera club. Display their exhibits. In fact, display students' work, class projects, etc., whenever possible. Non-users will drop in if only to see their own or their classmates' creative efforts.

Personal contact with the children is important, although certainly difficult in a large school. Save books and pictures for children, remember special events and school games and comment on them. Be interested in what the children are doing.

We must do everything we can to cancel the pride some children take in not reading. Let the children see you reading and talk about books you enjoy. Recommend titles to students and check on their progress through the book. Good library users will sometimes pass on books to non-library users, and although we may never know it, our prime objective has been served.

PR TO STAFF

Turning now to the staff of the school; these are all university-trained people accustomed to libraries. The days of teaching from one textbook are behind us. Surely no promotion of our services is needed with this group. However, we must remember that teachers are very busy, and although they recognize the value of the library, they may never get around to investigating the various services of the library on their own.

It's important to get out of the library and to communicate. Keep your ears open in the school and especially in the staff room. This is where teachers will be airing their gripes, and perhaps you can make their life a little less hectic with one of the many services you are able to offer. Attend staff meetings, read school circulars and notices (keep a file for teachers), stay informed about courses being taught, not only from reading the curriculum guide, but from talking with staff.

Invite the staff to a Library Staff Day or Open House, a day once or twice a year when the staff is encouraged, indeed enticed, to visit the library to see recently purchased material. Cover all the tables in the library with subject displays and make sure that everything is ready for circulation; there's nothing worse than discovering that the book you could have used yesterday is being sent for cataloging tomorrow.

Make sure that everyone gets an invitation and make the notice noticeable. Use bright paper, an unusual format, an illustration, just so it won't get lost in the paper blizzard.

If your staff is large, have meetings with departments at different times throughout the year. Set the time with the department head to ensure good attendance. An ideal time for such Staff Days is shortly before the ordering period. Staff have an opportunity to see what you have, and are reminded of what they still need. When teachers suggest material for purchase, it is of paramount importance that such materials go to the teacher for first perusal. Take an armload of new books to the staffroom and sign them out there.

Teachers appreciate being kept informed regarding periodicals. Either route the periodicals to them on request, or photocopy the table of contents and send to the teacher who might otherwise miss an article pertinent to him-her. A more personal touch if you can manage it is to hand the magazine to the teacher open to the pertinent article!

Provide each new teacher with a library kit or handbook with lists of AV and material which relate to his subject area, request forms, library timetable, hours, etc. Introduce new staff to all library staff.

Remember the specialists, some of whom may only teach part-time in your school. They will have many good suggestions for purchase in areas where you might not feel competent to select, and they will be very appreciative of your help.

Bibliographies which "gather the scatterings" are much appreciated by busy teachers. Make them as attractive as possible.

Let it be known that you are willing to participate in a School Inservice. Often the planners are casting about for ideas, and will welcome your offer. Then you can do a straightforward promotion of your services, or you can arrange for a speaker or a special display.

Make sure that teachers know what you are doing with their class during their library period. Have the teachers bring the class to the door and make a point of telling them exactly what you will be doing. In many cases the teacher will want to follow-up or extend the idea in the classroom, or develop a joint program with the librarian.

It is often said that attention to small details is the secret of PR. If it is possible, have letterhead stationery. If necessary, design it yourself on a stencil and run off a supply. Design a logo for your library (have a contest), then have a rubber stamp made of the winning design and use it on all your promotional material. On a more informal level, stencil a large AHEM! on sheets of paper and use them to write notes to individual staff members.

A monthly newsletter to staff from the library could list new materials received, clarify library procedures (reserves or overdues), or advertize what's happening in the library.

In short, keep in touch with your teachers if you want them to keep in touch with you. Make it very easy for them to take advantage of your services. An added bonus is the fact that teachers who are enthusiastic about their school library will exhibit that enthusiasm to their students, and everyone's a winner.

PR TO PARENTS

Parents everywhere are interested in the activities of the schools, several are involved in parent support organizations, and a few are doing volunteer work in the schools. Parents appreciate being kept "in the know" and schools are responding with newsletters and open house sessions. Both are excellent opportunities for library P.R.

Make sure that news of the library is included in the school's newsletter or send one directly from the library. Include results from a survey of reading habits of children, or refer parents to an article on violence in the media. A friendly form letter which goes home with the Primary child's first book can explain borrowing procedures, and suggest ways to enjoy the book with the child. A page for the child to colour and to stick to the refrigerator door announces that **Tuesday is my library day,** and helps parents get the books back to you on time.

Invite parents or the parent-teacher group executive to the library's Open House, or keep the library open on the evening of parent visits to the school. Show what the library is doing in the school program, display photos of library activities, exhibit samples of students' work done in the library (a picture dictionary compiled by young students or a book of creative writing). Have a display of books and audio-visual material, or demonstrate a story-time or library skills lesson.

Invite parents to hear speakers arranged by the library. A group of parents may be delighted to meet the author who is speaking to their children, and may even provide refreshments. Invite a parent as a speaker for a library program; parents represent a large, multi-talented group from which to draw.

Automation of Small Public Libraries in Canada

By A.J.S. BALL

Despite a large number of symposia, clinics, meetings, reports, and articles on computer-assisted library automation over the last decade, relatively little has been written on automation in public libraries. This article will be concerned only with small public libraries in Canada, defined as all public library systems that are not members of the Council of Administrators of Large Urban Public Libraries and including all libraries serving municipal or urban populations of fewer than 100,000 and regional library systems.

THE CONTEXT OF SMALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA

Geography and demography have important implications for small Canadian libraries. Population density, location on the east-west and north-south transportation axes, and proximity to large population centres affect the kind and scope of library service and the automation options available. Specifically, proximity to the larger population centres and to the largely east-west transportation axis determines accessibility to computer hardware and service, computing expertise, and consultants. Most minicomputer manufacturers have sales and service centres in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax. Fewer have offices in Edmonton and even fewer in Regina, Fredericton, St. John's or similar cities. Computer technicians, programmers, and automation consultants tend to locate near cities with computer sales and service outlets.

Telecommunications routes in Canada follow the transportation pattern with the result that access to computer service bureaus via telephone lines is equally limited by our geography. Most small libraries will be faced with unaffordable communication charges unless they are part of a subsidized network and-or are very close to a population centre which is a node on one of the Trans-Canada digital communication networks. Since library schools and, to a lesser extent, universities follow the same geographic and demographic pattern, it is difficult for the staff of small independent libraries seeking information on computer applications to tap the relatively large pools of bibliographic and professional resources that these institutions represent. The net effect of the above factors is to make a self-operated small computer a risky option for isolated small libraries and at the same time to bias circumstances in favour of a stand-alone solution.

Population distribution can work for or against library automation. Delivering library service to a dispersed population often can be accomplished economically only if processing is computer assisted. Given the political will to provide services such as books by mail or interlibrary loan supported by an intra-system catalogue, economics becomes a powerful argument for computerization. On the other hand, a small concentrated population, served by one branch and separated by long distances from similar population notes, can usually manage with manual processing. Isolation and independence often make it difficult for librarians to convince themselves and their communities that library automation can improve their services. For smaller economic units benefits play as large a role as cost savings in arguments in favour of automation.

Politics or a library's relationship to municipal, regional, and provincial governments and to other libraries also has implications for the decision to automate or not. In a small town, automation may be seen as a threat to employment, a problem for municipal politicians. Cooperative or network automation projects are often perceived as a threat to local autonomy. The politics of a cooperative atmosphere or of potentially coercive environments is often more crucial to implementation of automation than technical or even economic feasibility.

Previous experience with automation in the parent organization or the existence of spare computing capacity can work for or against a library's automation projects. Obviously, bad experience with previous automation projects in any part of the parent body makes the job of selling a new project more difficult. Not so obviously, good experiences and an enthusiastic data processing manager can also be a handicap. Very few of the small business computers currently used by municipal governments are suitable for long-term development of library systems. Problems arise from unsuitable programming languages, restriction to off-line batch processing, unsuitable output hardware, and inexperienced or naive programmers who do not appreciate the complexity of bibliographic systems. The inability of the library to protect its priorities against other users in the municipal environment can be a major problem. Problems may also arise from turn-key systems which do provide solutions to many of the library's productivity problems, and which can be operated by library staff, since such systems are often perceived as a threat to the hegemony of the municipal data processors. Allowing the data processing staff to own or run the machine is a compromise which will not solve the problem of control in the long term, a problem of organizational politics.

Libraries which are part of larger units may face problems of compatibility if they wish to proceed with automation before the larger unit or problems of coercion if the larger unit has already begun to automate. In general, computer-computer compatibility is not a great problem (Eldred, 1978). However, manual to computer conversions and interfaces between manual and computerized systems can cause serious problems when normal cooperative activity is disrupted by unilateral automation. The interface problem can arise within a library itself between interacting subsystems, but such problems are rarely confined to the automation project and often spill over into other areas of negotiation and interaction between organizations or departments.

Economics is a major concern for managers of small libraries whose initial reaction to automation is often that they cannot afford it. They perceive their budget as too small already for their ambitions and are aware that local politicians view any and every request for an increase in funding with alarm. It will be a rare automation project that does not need some capital investment before cost savings or benefits can be realized. It is therefore necessary to do a thorough analysis of present and future costs in order to demonstrate that it will be more costly and less responsible to carry on with present technology than to automate. The time frame for savings or for tangible products should be commensurate with political terms of office. There are indeed budgets which are too small to support automation activities. However, using criteria established by the Pikes Peak Regional Library of 1 per cent per annum of the budget for development and 4 per cent per annum for running costs, one can estimate the threshold for particular libraries and particular functions (Dowlin, 1979). These percentages may be low, since some university libraries expect to spend 9-10 per cent of their total operating budgets for automation (Ross, 1977).

Benefits fall into three classes: cost decreases or cost avoidance, increased productivity, and new services. Very few automation projects record that automation actually reduced total costs of running the library. Library budgets, like work, tend to obey Parkinson's Law and expand to absorb the money available. However, many automation projects do demonstrate cost savings through cost avoidance, since costs for machinery and costs for people inflate at different rates. Computing costs have been escalating at 6-9 per cent (Hutchison, 1979). Clearly any transfer of library functions from people to computers will result in eventual cost savings of 4-7 per cent per annum.

Increased productivity can be demonstrated within particular work units. Sometimes this results from transfer of personnel to other work units and sometimes from increased throughput of a work unit with the same personnel plus a computer (Morita, Gapen, 1979). Increased productivity has been demonstrated for circulation systems, cataloguing units, and reference services (Simpson, 1978; Morita, Gapen, 1979; Firschen, Summit, Mick, 1978).

New services include direct library-to-library interlibrary loan where none existed before automation (Scharre, 1978) and on-line reference service to provide bibliographies where such service was impractical previously (Oliver, Arbuckle, 1977). Union catalogues for a library system or for a province can provide access to a total collection from any service point either through microform catalogues (Baldwin, 1978) or on-line inquiry (Long et al., 1978). Most advocates of computerization in fact contend that such services only scratch the surface of the potential of fully computerized libraries (Wolpert, 1978).

LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

For acquisitions there are virtually no tested stand-alone, computerized solutions for small libraries that will address the majority of acquisitions activities. At one end of the scale are computerized accounting systems, run by a commercial service bureau, which can provide budget control support for manual acquisitions systems at a very reasonable cost but do not address the bibliographic problems of acquisitions. At the other end of the scale are acquisition systems tied to cataloguing or circulation systems. The Easy Data system, installed at Okanagan and Fraser Valley Regional Libraries, is a stand-alone, on-line, library inventory system based on a minicomputer. The acquisitions module handles fund accounting, bibliographic information, and order printing. Bibliographic data can be transferred to the catalogue modules and acquisitions data are available to the catalogue inquiry functions. The catalogue modules do have some bibliographic shortcomings as a consequence of the fixed-field file architecture (Richter, 1979). At a minimum purchase price of $100,000, a library will face payments of $25-35,000 a year for seven years; if one accepts Pikes Peak's aggregate cost of 5 per cent of budget for development and operation, these annual payments imply a budget of $500-700,000 per year. The annual cost does not include costs for retrospective conversion, but does include acquisitions and catalogue production. It therefore appears to be an attractive solution for isolated libraries that do not have access to centralized catalogue support or acquisitions systems.

An alternative to linking acquisitions and cataloguing is to use a circulation system to handle the on-order process, for example by assigning patron numbers to vendors and using the check in and check out functions to keep track of on-order materials, but without fund accounting. A full service acquisition system linked to the circulation system has been developed by the University of Guelph (Loney, 1979), but the $250,000 cost, excluding file conversion costs, probably puts it beyond the reach of any one small library, although it may be within reach for consortia who may pool resources to pay for one computer system.

A third solution is to use the acquisitions facilities provided through cataloguing networks such as the University of Toronto Library Automation Systems (UTLAS, 1979). The network system is used for pre-order searching and the non-bibliographic acquisitions information is stored in MARC fields reserved for that function. The economics of such a solution is dominated by that of cataloguing operations and full accounting is not provided. The only on-line network system in Canada that can provide full acquisitions service is the DOBIS-LIBIS package as operated by the College Biblio

Centre at Centennial College (Newman et al., 1979, 183). Although the economics of this package in a service bureau environment has not been fully explored, preliminary calculations suggest that DOBIS-LIBIS is only practical for large consortia or privileged single users such as those owning a large IBM computer (Ball, 1979a).

Small libraries could participate in computer-supported centralized acquisition systems such as those operated by the Niagara and Midwestern Regional Library Systems, but the economics and the benefits of such systems still appear doubtful. Midwestern is solvent but appears to maintain its cost effectiveness through strongly controlling the uniformity of service offered. For example, acquisition choices are strongly biased by the list of available titles because of the premium service accorded to titles on that list. Its solvency and its large number of members attest to the acceptance of the service (Lawson, 1977). The Niagara Regional Library System attempted to offer a more sophisticated system through UTLAS and was apparently not a commercial success (Needham, 1976; Library, 1979).

Another potential solution to the acquisitions problem is a stand-alone microcomputer system driven by a modified inventory control and accounting package. Based on a Cromenco, Z80 CS-3B system with 10 MB Winchester disk drive, costs in Canada would be approximately: $15,000 for a one terminal CPU and printer system, $1,000 for a good software package, and $5-10,000 for custom programming depending on needs and quality, for a total of $21-26,000. Service and maintenance on such a system would not be easy but could be provided for $300-$500 a month in towns within 200 miles of a Cromenco dealer. Smaller systems based on floppy disks could reduce the price by $8-10,000, but this alternative would involve the user in complex manual files of floppy disks. The large size of most library files, the low capacity of inexpensive systems, and the inefficient storage algorithms currently available on microcomputers would make necessary a large number of floppy disks. The Pikes Peak budget guidelines suggest a total library budget of $150-250,000 per year would be necessary to support such a system. It is definitely an alternative for those who seek a less expensive system and cannot foresee forming a consortium, but it would be quite an adventure for the pioneers.

For the cataloguing function, most systems automate catalogue production but do not directly address tthe intellectual process of cataloguing. At the low end of the cost scale are systems for producing in batch mode printed catalogues in microform or book form from locally input cataloguing data. None of the available systems is especially sophisticated from a syndetic or organizational viewpoint, when compared to the card catalogue. The programs for the Dartmouth Public Library, and for the Wheatland Regional Library are both written in COBOL and designed to run on large computers. Cataloguing data, derived from standard sources or originated locally, are input to a service bureau computer. Input can be on-line, key-punched cards, or floppy disk to produce an update file. The programs merge the update file with the old/master file to produce a new master plus back-up files on tape. A separate program produces the printed catalogue. For Dartmouth the catalogue is an inexpensive one-line author, title, subject catalogue (Matthews, 1976). Wheatland has chosen to produce a simpler subject catalogue because it needs to distribute a large number of copies (Gardner, 1978).

Such systems are bibliographically limited. Limitation to fixed fields inevitably leads to title truncation, limited multiple author entries, and limited multiple subject headings. Perhaps a greater shortcoming is the difficulty involved in updating subject headings or

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names that occur in multiple records in the serial tape files. There are also constraints on providing multiple access points. The Dartmouth system is the least limited of such systems, since it allows 8 subjects, 2 added authors, and 3 added titles and provides an editing package to permit changes to character strings in the master file. Matthews argues that these concerns are not as important as cost savings in the context of small public libraries. The programs can be obtained for a few thousand dollars, comprehensive source files on microfiche can be obtained for less than $1,000 a year, and the production costs, depending on frequency, will be only a few thousand dollars per year for computer processing (Matthews, 1976; Gardner, 1978).

Only one on-line library system comparable to these batch systems is commercially available at the present time. In 1979, INMAGIC -TM and its library application programs were available for $5,500 (US) as a combined package (Warner -Eddison, 1979). The system will run on small Digital Equipment Company LSI-11 systems. With a 10 MB disk drive, one terminal, Decwriter II printer, and the RT 11 operating system, a software-hardware package would cost about $27,500 in Canada. A second 10 MB drive to achieve 20 MB capacity would bring the total price to $32-35,000. According to the Pikes Peak guidelines, a budget of $200-300,000 per year could afford such a system, if savings of about 1 full-time person could be demonstrated. This potentially feasible solution may be short-sighted in terms of automating all major library subsystems.

For comparison, it is possible to purchase very inexpensive data management systems (not database systems) for microcomputers for $300 to $500 (US) (Globman, 1979) to run on the Cromenco Z80 system described above which would facilitate the development of an on-line catalogue support system similar to the batch system for the Dartmouth Public Library. Provided that the catalogue and its indexes can be compressed into 10 MB, a solution could be provided for around $25,000. Ideally such systems should support databases in the 20-70 MB range. However, although Winchester-style disks are being manufactured in this size range, the production technology has not stabilized sufficiently to make these larger disks a safe purchase for smaller libraries. There is hope for the future; microcomputers are getting faster and more powerful with larger memories for only small increases in costs. The fixed-disk Winchester technology is bringing 20 MB disks down from $20-30,000 each to $8-10,000 each. Falling hardware costs are thus making such systems very attractive (Hutchison, 1979). New high-volume marketing techniques mean microcomputer software is now priced to be sold through low overhead mail order operations and the computers are priced to sell retail from store fronts. At present only maintenance and custom programming costs are adhering to traditional price structures. A small, stand-alone, bibliographically unsophisticated system that will save money on catalogue production costs is now a real possibility, and the development of a total library system will not be far behind.

For libraries wishing to produce catalogues or cards to MARC and-or ISBD standards, there are no inexpensive solutions. Any system for this purpose must provide full cataloguing detail, MARC tagging in the records, and the full ALA character set on its output devices. These requirements imply large records, variable length fields within records, and sophisticated printing routines, and thus more expensive computing systems. Several circulation systems can accept MARC records as input but to date only CL Systems has committed itself to storing MARC tags so that a library could transmit as well as receive records in MARC communications format (CL Systems, 1979). A stand-alone, quasi-on-line solution is MINIMARC-R, a cataloguing system based on a microcomputer (Informatics, 1979). The vendors supply the entire LC MARC database on floppy disks and

microfiche. The single on-line console allows the operator to call up MARC records, create new records, print cards, or transfer the records onto a library floppy disk. Operators must first search the microfiche manually to locate the particular disk with the desired record. Any machine-readable files created for the library using MINIMARC-R would have to be sorted and maintained using a larger computer, at a cost of $45,000—not an attractive solution for small libraries.

Use of the large network cataloguing systems such as UTLAS is only feasible for small libraries close to Toronto which acquire more than 10,000 titles a year or for more distant libraries which can join a consortium to produce a large aggregate volume of business. A major drawback to using UTLAS is the requirement for one 300-baud communications line dedicated to each cataloguing terminal. The most economical long distance telephone service offered by the Trans Canada Telephone Companies is a business day dataroute line. A dataroute line should be used 6 to 7 hours a day, 5 days a week to be economical. A library could agree to share a dial-up dataroute line with another geographically proximate library, but suitable circumstances are not easy to find. For example, in Saskatchewan the dataroute nodes are Regina and Saskatoon. Libraries in Yorkton or Swift Current would face unacceptable long distance charges to use dataroute even if these small-volume libraries agreed to share the rental of a dataroute line. Only when a consortium can operate on the scale of the British Columbia Union Catalogue Project can economies of scale be achieved. Even BCUC appears determined to repatriate its database from UTLAS, partly to reduce communication costs (Baldwin, 1979).

A consortium can use a network cataloguing system such as UTLAS to automate the intellectual parts of catalogue production through sharing of bibliographic records and of authority files (Sharaf, 1979). Without direct terminal access to the UTLAS database, however, it is very difficult for a library to receive a completed catalogue record from a consortium. Problem areas are call numbers, locations, and updates. Unless call numbers can be regimented and assigned by algorithm, and locations assigned before the book is purchased, the paper work overhead will destroy the economies of centralized cataloguing. It seems therefore that those smaller libraries who wish to maintain full catalogue records linked to national files, should work towards large province-wide consortia of different types of library like BCUC in order to generate sufficient economic and political clout to finance provincial or regional bibliographic database systems.

For the circulation function, there are no inexpensive circulation systems that will provide on-line circulation control for direct patron borrowing, despite claims to the contrary (Simpson, 1978). A full-function on-line circulation system can be justified for libraries serving a population of 100,000 or more (Ball, 1979b; Ball, 1979c). In terms of economics, if a library does not have sufficient direct patron borrowing to justify a photo-charge system, it probably will not be able to justify an on-line circulation system either. The development of an on-line circulation system is expensive and the cost of software reflects the large man-power investment required. For example, the GEAC circulation software is priced at $25,000. The prospects for developing a similar system for very small minicomputers or microcomputers are not good unless it can be produced as a sub-set of an existing software package.

It is conceivable that the CL Systems package, modified to run on the DEC LSI-11 under RSX11-M or RSX11-S, might provide a good circulation and catalogue maintenance system for small isolated libraries. CL Systems' present marketing strategy suggests a final price of $60-150,000, including $20-40,000 for hardware. Small libraries might be able to justify a cost in the lower edge of this range, especially as the DEC software would allow computer-to-computer networking between such small systems. If GEAC succeeds in developing a small computer, their system could be within the price

range of smaller libraries. Both of these systems will need to switch to Winchester-style disks to reduce prices significantly. However, the larger manufacturers of minicomputers are not moving to this new technology as fast as are manufacturers of microcomputers.

Feasible solutions exist for libraries with large indirect circulation systems, for example, regional libraries circulating block books or providing interlibrary loan service to 50 to 200 branches. The Easy Data system can support ILL traffic and branch-to-branch book movement through its location fields (Richter, 1979). Since this system can support acquisitions, catalogue production, and some circulation functions, its $100-120,000 cost may be more easily justified than single function systems of similar cost. If the computer system can support acquisitions, sophisticated catalogue maintenance and production, ILL, block book movement, and large branch circulation, a regional library could probably justify a system like GEAC, but the region would need to have an aggregate population of 75-100,000 and an operating budget on the order of $750-900,000.

Most vendors of circulation systems are increasing the sophistication of their systems to provide an on-line catalogue facility. CL Systems is redesigning its software and intends to add such essential catalogue features as authority control. It is also experimenting with patron inquiry at unattended terminals (Scharre, 1979). The GEAC system at the University of Guelph is being expanded along similar lines (Staff, 1979).

The prospects of circulation systems based on microcomputers are not good. Circulation software is complex and bar-code wands will have to be custom interfaced to most microcomputers. The software for this purpose is not readily available. Database storage sizes are still too small. More intractable problems are the transaction logging which is essential as back-up for real-time data collection systems and the relatively slow response time of many microcomputers. Large circulation systems have back-up files and transaction logs on tape or on disk drives physically separate from the working files. In microcomputer systems fixed disks would have to be backed up on tape or another fixed disk, or back-up files could be stored on another computer using

telecommunications with data logging on floppy disks. It is not easy to calculate the practicality or the cost effectiveness of such alternatives compared to a $10-15,000 investment in an in-house back-up disk drive, because most of the variables are dependent on volume or distance. The development of an appropriate system would be difficult and the cost high.

With respect to the reference and retrieval possibilities, this article will consider only access to internal library files and to network files, not access to commercially available external bibliographic databases. One obvious benefit of an in-house terminal is the possibility of a significant improvement in interlibrary loan procedures for members of a cataloguing network such as OCLC, UTLAS, or the Washington Library Network (WLN). For example, a recent National Library of Canada pilot project using the UTLAS database for interlibrary loans, suggests that ILL searching time can be reduced to an average of less than 60 seconds per request. Costs can also be reduced, but there appears to be a quid pro quo to such benefits, since many small libraries involved in such projects experience an increase in ILL requests (Nyren, 1980, 9). While this may be gratifying, it is very difficult to automate request filling and the extra workload may eat up the savings. The projected benefit probably comes from access to the large network collection and improved service to patrons rather than from reduced costs.

In-house on-line minicomputers for reference service have the potential for providing more access points than a card catalogue: keyword access in addition to full title, partial keyword or generic searching, browsing of index files, or Boolean combination of search terms. In actual fact existing systems have not fulfilled all of these promises and the on-line search capability is only marginally better than that provided by a card catalogue. It is also debatable whether access is improved for the general public, despite claims to that effect (Beckman, Logan, Porter, 1978). In the author's experience, a major benefit of catalogue automation is the distributed access made possible by multiple copies.

Systems that produce printed catalogues

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can provide improved access to bibliographic materials at a reasonable cost. Certainly the programs for the Dartmouth Public Library provide improved physical access through multiple copies and improved search access through the permuted indexes. For small libraries with fewer than 100,000 records, supplements are not extensive and physical size of the volumes for the whole catalogue is not large. User acceptance is good and patrons appear to approve of the more straightforward telephone book filing sequences (Matthews, 1976; Blackburn, 1978).

From an administrative viewpoint, all the computer systems described have considerable potential for enhancing management control over library processes. However, many of the statistics that an output-oriented library might want to collect are not necessarily collected automatically. The number and complexity of the statistics collected are essentially proportional to price. For example, the Wheatland Regional Library system does not collect a significant range of statistics (Gardner, 1978). It counts the number of titles (records) in the system and can be used to provide counts of the numbers of pages printed and similar processing operations. More imaginative was Wheatland's automatic count of typing errors during its retro-conversion project. The Mohawk data entry system was programmed to count corrections made by the operators on-line. Daily and weekly reports were available to supplement error information provided by editors. These error rates and throughput rates (number of records per day) were used to assess operator efficiency and provided unequivocal evidence to support the transfer of unsuited operators to other tasks.

Most circulation systems provide very good transaction statistics, by terminal, by operator, by time period, and by system function. Such automatic statistics relieve staff of tiresome counting and provide the library manager with a detailed picture of staff efficiency and patron activity at all service points. Most of the circulation systems also have the facility to collect statistics based on various patron codes, such as age, geographic location, or collection codes (for example, juvenile, reference, Dewey Class) and thus provide a new perspective on system and collection utilization (Bahr, 1979). Other useful statistics collected routinely are the last date a volume circulated and the circulation rate for each volume.

In the majority of cases, these statistical reports are built into a system when it is installed and different statistics are difficult to obtain (Bahr, 1979). A more flexible approach to supplement routine statistics is a Report Generator, currently offered only by GEAC, which will search the library's database for particular data or occurrences on a one-off basis. For instance, one might want to know how many books in Dewey class 025.4 had not circulated since purchase. A report generator should be able to give the total, the titles, and if desired, the titles which did circulate (GEAC, 1979).

The non-circulation systems described are all production-oriented and statistics generated are biased towards monitoring system functions. For example, it is easy to determine average connect time per title with UTLAS but it is not easy to find out how fast an operator is cataloguing monographs. Compared to the statistical output that is possible (Tague, 1979), the statistics provided by cataloguing and acquisitions packages are still relatively unsophisticated. Nevertheless, the library manager is provided with more information, much more easily from computerized systems than is obtained from manual systems.

CONVERGENCE

The various on-line systems are converging upon the same functional solution for the automation of libraries: one logical database to contain the data supplemented by various programs to carry out the functions normally associated with library processing. For example, an acquisitions program will supply the appropriate prompts to an acquisitions clerk or librarian, accept appropriately labelled data, and insert it into the database. Information common to various functions, such as title, is stored only once and is linked by the computer programs to all of the data appropriate to acquisitions, circulation, cataloguing, and so on. A similar solution is applied in networks such as WLN, in circulation systems like GEAC 8000, and in the DOBIS-LIBIS system. In the GEAC system it is possible to superimpose a location-dependent viewpoint on the library database and system functions whereas in WLN one superimposes a library system viewpoint on the network database.

What does the preceding discussion mean for small libraries? Large distant network systems will be too expensive for most small libraries in the near term because of deficiencies in Canada's communications systems. At the same time full circulation systems are too expensive for the majority of small libraries. One solution is to wait until satellite communications are well enough established for each library to have its own ground station; long distance charges will no longer be dependent on distance and we can all join one large, happy (?), national network. A more likely solution would have libraries in each region of Canada examine the cooperative options available and consider the benefits of a larger, more effective, but still local system supported by pooled resources. Project LEAP illustrates an approach which could allow a consortium of small libraries to purchase a full-function on-line system which would eventually automate all library functions (Long et al., 1978).

The economics of such solutions demands that telecommunications between the participants be reasonably priced, that each participant be prepared to fund a reasonable share of the operating, conversion, and capital costs, and that the system chosen be capable of eventually supporting all library functions. Such a system, based on a minicomputer, requires an investment of at least \$225-300,000 financed over 5 to 7 years. Under the Pikes Peak budget formula, such a development and operating investment implies an aggregate operating budget of at least \$900,000 annually. Some systems may be purchased piecemeal and a smaller consortium might therefore be able to achieve the same goal over a longer time period at a lower annual cost.

The functional characteristics of cooperative solutions demand a medium-sized minicomputer that can easily handle 10 to 20 terminals and store a substantial database (150-250 MB). The software should support an integrated database storage structure which minimizes data redundancy without impairing response time, support at least two of the functions discussed and provide useful management statistics. The system must have the potential for computer-to-computer networking and the vendor must be committed to the development of on-line catalogue software to provide on-line inquiry and authority control.

Bibliographically a consortium system should be able to store full catalogue descriptions as prescribed by national cataloguing standards and be capable of translating machine-readable records from national agencies or large networks into its own internal format. Ideally it should be capable of formatting its own data elements to comply with MARC communications standards. However, in the context of electronic mail, computer-to-computer ILL systems, and a distributed national network (Eldred, 1978) this requirement may not be necessary for small systems in the future. The libraries' investments will not be optimized if the bibliographic descriptions for all items owned by the consortium are isolated. Similarly, the investment will not be optimized if the system chosen serves to isolate the consortium from its regional neighbours and the national bibliographic network of libraries.

A third solution would see a group of small libraries form a research and development consortium to pioneer the exploitation of microcomputers. The capital investment would be reduced and the bibliographic constraints would probably be simplified, since this solution implies one computer and one file per library as opposed to the union file implied by the previous solution. However, software costs and risk remain substantial. Certainly a solution might be found using existing technology but one suspects the search would be more fun for the developers than for the libraries.

In the end, the solution chosen depends on the perceived needs of each library. Within budgetary constraints there are reasonably priced solutions to fit almost all perceived needs. Some are simple, such as Wheatland's or Dartmouth's solutions, and some are more complex, like Project LEAP. Fortunately, it is possible to rationalize almost any of the positions between simple and complex, given the diversity of sizes, budgets, ambitions, political, and geographical contexts implied by the term "small Canadian public libraries".

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break-even in five years. And conversations with European and American publishers who produce series of magazines for different age groups, in-

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A perfect treat must include a visit to the second-hand bookshops.

Virginia Woolf

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dicated that a junior magazine could not only be valuable in its own right, but would also increase our chances for success. A second magazine would share costs and allow us to reach children from ages four through twelve. Hence **Chickadee** took flight in 1978 with $75,000 seed money from the National Museums of Canada.

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WHAT'S THE FUTURE?

Our best news is that because so many Canadians have shown concern and have offered to help, we will definitely be continuing to produce quality magazines for Canadian children for some time to come, even though fund raising must continue to be one of our most important activities.

We are also pleased to say that very soon both **OWL** and **Chickadee** will also be available in French. **Hibou** (the French version of **OWL**) has been published for over a year by Les Editions Heritage in Quebec and that company now is in the planning stages of a French cousin to **Chickadee**.

We are also seeking more ways to make **OWL** and **Chickadee** as useful as possible in classrooms and school libraries with the hope that they will see fit to increase their number of subscriptions. If every school and public library had just one subscription to **OWL** and **Chickadee** (or every library taking the magazine doubled its order) and appropriate classrooms had a couple of subscriptions for use with curriculum projects, the future of **OWL** and **Chickadee** would definitely be secure. They would then have the strong and steady circulation base that they so desperately need. This goal is so crucial that we have indexed **OWL** as requested by schools and libraries, drawn up a free 4-page brochure of ideas for using **OWL** and **Chickadee** (available free by writing us) and at the suggestion of many teachers, produced a kit filled with specific ideas for using **OWL** as well as order forms that may be circulated to students (available from us for $7).

We still firmly believe that it is possible for Canadian children to have quality magazines of their own, but all of us must never forget it will always take special effort.

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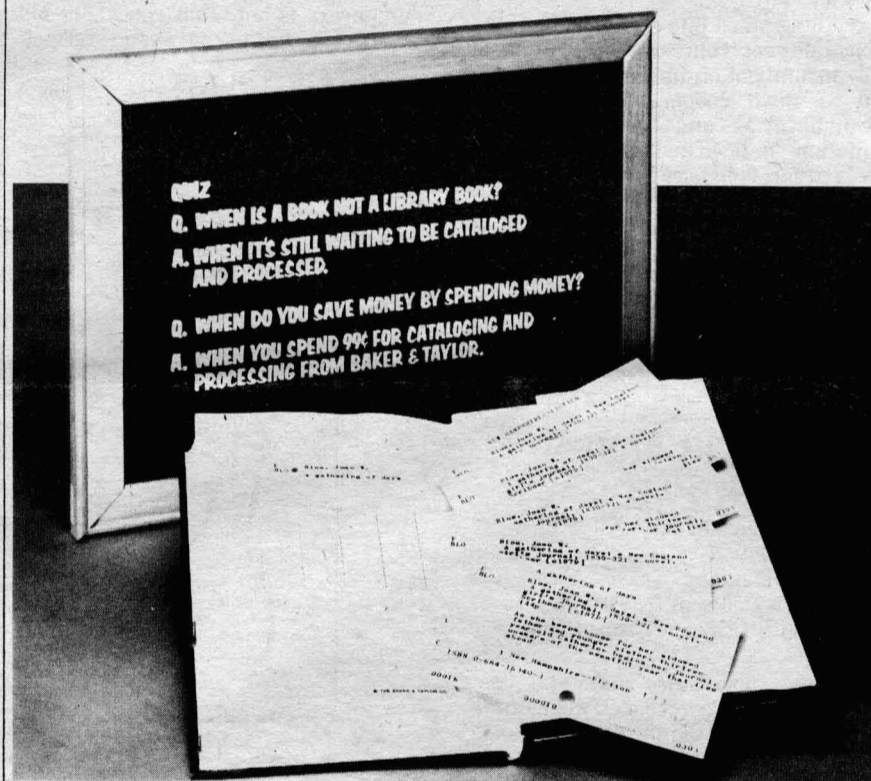
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Library Services in Federal Correctional Institutions

By DERRICK HUGHES

The Correctional Service of Canada has made great strides in improving the quality of library services in the Institutions.

Over the past fifteen year, libraries have progressed from what can only be described as collections of reading materials, consisting for the main of donations and discards from other libraries, to libraries that are equal to any small public library. In the past "libraries" were controlled by people who were not trained in library science and therefore, service often meant the passing out of reading materials only. Now the person in charge must have a minimum of a library technician's training and the collections and services must meet set minimum standards.

The library today must cater not only to the inmate population, but also to the staff. This means providing materials for the security staff, the psychologists, sociologists and the inmate counselors.

Springhill is one of the more modern in the country and the many changes brought about over the years is reflected in its library.

The library is housed in a large self contained building and houses a general collection in excess of 12,000 works, a staff library and a legal reference collection that provides legal information for all inmates and staff in the Atlantic region.

Unlike the libraries of the past, when inmates were rarely allowed to enter the library, Springhill is open and readers are allowed unrestricted entry, this enables them to browse among the book stacks, to read magazines or to study. The positive side of this change is reflected in the circulation statistics. From a population of 400 inmates, there were 12,340 visits to the library and 21,127 books were taken out, in one calendar year. As our library is only fourteen years old the works are up to date and reflect the recreational, educational and trade training needs of our readers.

In addition to our own collection, extensive use is made of the inter-library loan service provided to us by the Cumberland Regional Library. The services and encouragement of Ms. Beverley True and her staff has been very much appreciated. Contacts such as this are very important to the institutional librarian, who is alone and normally does not meet his colleagues from other institutions except on rare occasions during meetings.

The library also operates an information service to assist inmates in matters other than literary, such as locating addresses to outside agencies that could be of assistance to themselves or to their families and the writing and reading of letters for those who are illiterates, as well as reader guidance and reading assistance.

In short our libraries have come a long way in improving services, but we still have a long way to go. One of the main reasons for the delay in providing services is the lack of staff. Institutions have only one librarian and the staff is comprised of inmates. This lack of support has been noted and we are hopeful that in the near future the extra staff will be provided thus enabling us to initiate additional programs.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir:

The article by N. Horrocks (APLA Bulletin, v. 44 no. 5) on the activities of the Dalhousie University School of Library Service re: continuing education are admirable for the importance they give to the subject. Atlantic library directors should consequently encourage their professional staff to enroll in the programs that are being organized for professional development. The only Library School in the Atlantic provinces must, by its location as well as by its resources continue to be the focal point for continuing education in the Atlantic area. And by continuing education I refer to the excellent definition as quoted from the 1979-80 Annual Report of the College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland as follows: 'educational programs of interest to the practicing librarian or information specialist as a means of gaining new skills, keeping current in the field, or exploring new professional specializations.'

However, because of geographic distances as well as increasing budgetary constraints, it would be opportune, at least for the librarians from New Brunswick, to take advantage of the possibilities that could be offered to our region through a program of continuing education. The Dalhousie Library School must be encouraged to decentralize this type of activity and offer programs to the three other provinces. Regional librarians' associations as well as constituted groups such as the Council of Head Librarians of New Brunswick could be more aggressive in utilizing funds offered recently by APLA for the organization of regional activities such as workshops, seminars, conferences etc. They could also be more inventive in generating funds from their own regional resources. Thus, besides having easier and less costly access to workshops, conferences and seminars on new developments in the field of librarianship such as the new cataloguing rules in automation, budget administration etc., our librarians would become much more aware of the reality and the regional problems that exist: the collecting of provincial documents, conservation, their bibliographic treatment, problems related to bilingualism in the libraries of New Brunswick, etc.

Everything taken into consideration, the responsibility of continuing education is mainly incumbent on library schools with whom we must cooperate. In order to reach all librarians and other specialists of information, it is urgent and necessary that all regions collaborate with the School in organizing and complementing in their own territories, programs of continuing education, a task which would be impossible for the School to achieve by itself.

Yours sincerely,
ALBERT LEVESQUE
Bibliothèque Champlain
Centre Universitaire de Moncton

Further information on the APLA 42nd Annual Conference-Wolfville, May 21-24, 1981

Delegates attending the Conference in Wolfville will want to note the following presentations announced after the distribution of the Conference programme. In the pre-Conference programme on Thursday, May 21, 4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m., the University of New Brunswick will make a presentation on the development and potential of their online public catalogue and retrieval system, PHOENIX. The system will be demonstrated, and available for inspection at the Exhibits sessions on Friday, May 22nd.

The Committee on Conservation of Library Materials is holding a Seminar on Disaster Preparedness on Friday morning (22nd May) from 9 a.m.-11 a.m. This will take place in the Kirkconnell Room of the Vaughan Library.

On Saturday afternoon those interested in compiling a Union List of film and other Audio Visual materials will meet in the Art Room of the Student Centre. The meeting has been convened by Mr. Frank Oram, Network Librarian, Nova Scotia Library.

Acadia University Library will be willing to demonstrate its online acquisitions system to interested delegates. Contact the Library or the Registration desk when you arrive to arrange for a demonstration.

Three new groups will be convening this year. One will ascertain the interests in forming a section for Library Technicians in APLA. The second is concerned with Continuing Education, and the third is a new Committee on Library Instruction. A full list of the Committee meetings is as follows (all Committee meetings are on the morning of Friday 22 May from 9:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m. in the Students Centre unless otherwise noted).

All are open meetings.
Aims and Objectives (9:00-9:30 a.m.)
Alberta Letts Memorial Fellowship
Bulletin Management Board-publications
Conservation of Library Materials (Vaughan Library)
Continuing Education

Intellectual Freedom
Library Instruction
Library Technicians
Membership (9:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m.)
Relations With Other Organizations

Delegates should also note that contrary to what the Conference Programme states, Executive Committee meetings (May 21 and 24) are open meetings.
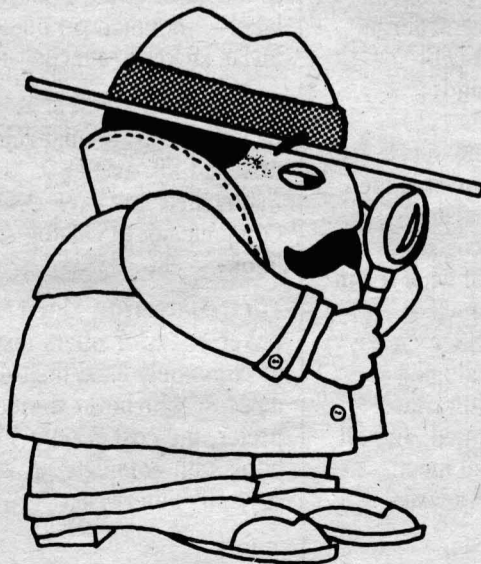

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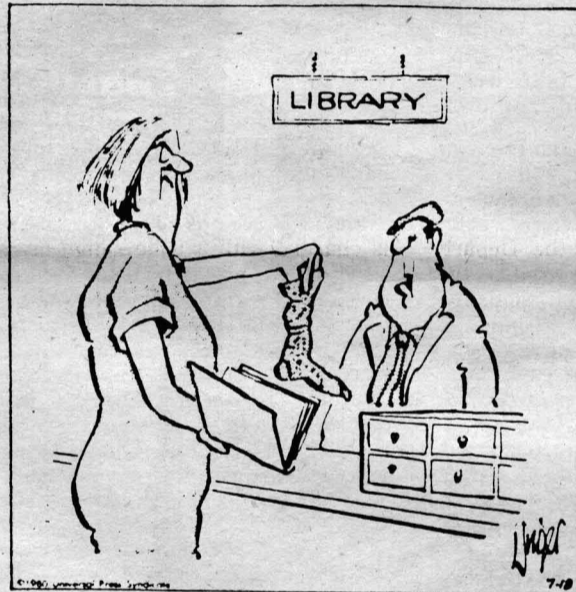
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The Nova Scotia Dept. of Consumer Affairs- Who we are and what we do

By A.M. MURRAY

The Nova Scotia Department of Consumer Affairs is a multi-faceted Department charged with the responsibility of dealing with matters of concern to both consumers and business.

This mandate is carried out through the following five main divisions of the Department:
1. Residential Tenancies Board
2. Rent Review Commission
3. Credit Union Inspection
4. Amusements Regulation Board
5. Consumer Services Bureau

Each of these divisions has specific responsibilities and carries out specific functions. A brief description of each division follows:

RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES BOARD

Many Nova Scotians obtain their accommodation in rented premises throughout the province. The Residential Tenancies Board and the Tenancies Officers mediate disagreements between landlord and tenant in an atmosphere of open and frank discussion. There are eight boards throughout the province and they are empowered under the Residential Tenancies Act to mediate tenancy complaints and render decisions which may be enforced by the courts. Literally all matters involved in the tenant-landlord relationship fall under the jurisdiction of the Residential Tenancies Act. Investigations are undertaken on matters relating to residential leases, condition and care of premises, disposal of security deposits, and if necessary, trust services for rent.

RENT REVIEW COMMISSION

The economic side of the landlord-tenant relationship is the particular area of responsibility of the Rent Review Commission. A guideline relating to rental increases is established by the Department annually and is administered by the Rent Review Commission. This guideline applies to all buildings on which building permits were issued prior to October, 1975. All rental increases in excess of the allowable guideline are reviewed by the Rent Review Officers and on the basis of the financial information submitted by the landlord as well as information submitted by the tenants a decision is made by the officer on the amount of increase over the guideline which is considered justified. This decision may be appealed to the Commission who holds an independant hearing on the matter. The Commission's decision is final and binding.

CREDIT UNION INSPECTION

From its beginnings, the Credit Union movement has played a major role in the economy of this province. Assistance to the movement has been provided through a government inspection program which is essentially designed to ensure soundness in both financial and administrative terms. The Credit Union Inspection Division, with a Registrar and five inspectors, examines the records of credit unions to ensure that adequate protection is provided for members and their equity. While advice and assistance are the most frequently used routes, the Registrar under the Credit Union Inspection Act has the authority to place restrictions on the activities of a credit union including the right of suspension of any officer or the Board itself.

AMUSEMENTS REGULATION BOARD

A relatively new member of the Department, the Amusements Regulation Board, as it is constituted today, has responsibility for the regulation and supervision of all the province's amusements, is responsible for collection of the amusements admission tax and for classification of films. It is also responsible for the use, safety inspection and supervision of theatres and examination and licensing of cinema operators and apprentices. The Board also conducts inquiries in the event of contravention of the Theatres and Amusements Act and has the power to suspend licenses and close theatres.

CONSUMER SERVICES BUREAU

The Consumer Services Bureau is the largest division within the Department having responsibility for the administration of eleven provincial and two federal statutes. The Consumer Services Bureau functions have been organized under the following four sections:

Business Practices Section: This section is charged with a wide range of responsibilities in protecting the interests of consumers in the marketplace. Consumer Counsellors respond to inquiries and act upon complaints in reference to general business practices. Investigations of suspected questionable or fraudulent transactions are carried out and liason is maintained with municipal and federal police forces. These types of consumer inquiries and complaints may relate to such matters as retain credit, loans, mortgages, consumer financing, contracts, goods and services, collection harrassment, consumer reporting, high-pressure selling, real estate transactions, automobile sales and services, billing and invoicing disputes and mail order complaints.

Regulated Industries Section: This section regulates selected industries which fall under provincial jurisdiction by virtue of statutes assigned to the Consumer Services Bureau. Licensing and registration of these industries constitutes a major portion of the activities of this section. The licensing process includes the scrutinizing of application forms to ensure that all licensing requirements have been fulfilled. Certain licenses are contingent on the applicant passing a written examination and these are administered by this section as well. Compliance with the provisions of the legislation administered by this section is monitored through an audit inspection program wherein the business records of licensed firms are examined.

Debtor Assistance Section: The major functions of this section are two-fold—to provide credit and debt counselling and—to provide remedial assistance to insolvent debtors through the administration of the Orderly Payments of Debts Provision, Part X of the Bankruptcy Act. Counsellors in this division also assist their federal counterparts by recommending and preparing Bankruptcy Forms for those consumers whose financial circumstances do not permit repayment in a reasonable period of time.

Information Section: The Information Section is responsible for developing programs and materials to provide consumers with practical advice in dealing with everyday marketplace conditions. The section also assists consumers in acquiring knowledge about sources of consumer information and in evaluating this information for buying and using products and services.

In cooperation with media, universities, schools, church groups, service clubs, industry associations, and other government departments, this section schedules Bureau Officials to provide interviews, lectures, and conduct seminars on consumer-related topics. The section maintains extensive consumer resource files on matters of interest to consumers as well as films and books which are available to educators and other interested groups on request.

Orientation and Instruction in Libraries

Pour a little O.I.L. on troubled waters!

Readers of Bonita Boyd's highly informative article, "Promoting the Academic Library" (APLA Bulletin Nov. 1980, p. 33), will be interested to learn that an ad hoc committee on Orientation and Instruction in Libraries has been formed within APLA. We will be having an informal meeting during the morning of Friday, May 22, at the APLA annual meeting at Acadia, where we hope to provide a forum for exchange of experience and new ideas, concerns, techniques and questions relating to library orientation and instruction. We encourage people from all sectors to come, talk about their programmes and show their flyers, handouts and posters. With a showing of support, we hope to become established as a Standing Committee of APLA. For details as to time and place of the meeting, check at the Registration Desk at the conference.

See you there!

Documents Update

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission. **Financial Plan 1981-82 - Plan financier 1981-82.** Fredericton, 1981. 30, 31 1. tables. - available from MPHEC, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

NEW BRUNSWICK

N.B. Alcoholism and Drug Dependency Commission. **Services and Treatment Facilities-Services et etablissements de traitement.** Fredericton, 1981. 18, 18 p.

N.B. Crop Insurance Comm. **Risk Protection Crop Insurance For You-Vous offre une assurance-recolte qui vous protege des risques.** Fredericton, 1980. 17, 19 p. ISBN 0-88838-322-7-write c-o Dept. of Agriculture.

N.B. Dept. of Fisheries. **Annual report**

for fiscal year 1979-80 - **Rapport annuel pour l'annee financiere 1979-80.** Fredericton, 1981. 52 p.

N.B. Dept. of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources. Cultural Development Br. **Resources for the Arts 1981-82 - Au service des arts 1981-82.** Fredericton, 1981. 14, 14 p.

N.B. Legislative Library. **New Brunswick Government Documents, A Checklist...(for) 1980 - Publications gouvernementales du Nouveau-Brunswick...(pour) 1980.** Fredericton, 1981. 147 p. ISSN 0548-4006.

N.B. Lotteries Comm. **Annual report for fiscal year 1978-79 - Rapport annuel pour l'annee financiere 1978-79.** Fredericton, 1980. 11, 11 p.

N.B. Provincial Archives. **Recensement**

1861 Census comté Gloucester County Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada. Fredericton, 1980. xiii, 310 p. ISBN 0-88838-067-4. Cost: $10.00.

N.B. Provincial Archives. **Recensement 1871 Census comté Gloucester County, Nouveau-Brunswick, Canada.** Fredericton, 1980. xiii, 390 p. ISBN 0-88838-069-0. Cost: $10.00.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Nfld. Fishing Industry Advisory Board. **Report: Incorporation of Inshore Fishermen.** St.-John's, 1980. Brochure. Write FIAB, P.O. Box 8010, Station A, St.-John's, A1B 3M7.

Nfld. Oceans Research and Development Corp. **'It were well to live mainly off Fish': The Place of the Northern Cod in Newfoundland's Development.** St. John's, 1981. 211 p.

The Economic Council of Canada (P.O. Box 527, Ottawa, K1P 5V6) has prepared a number of studies in their discussion paper series on Newfoundland.

Those seen are as follows:

Cost and Production in the Newfoundland Fish Products Industry, by Noel Roy (et al.). 1981. 90 p. (Discussion paper, no. 190)

The Economic Implications of Migration to Newfoundland, by R.W. Boadway and A.G. Green. 1981. 1v. (v.p.) (Discussion paper, no. 189)

Productivity in the Retail Grocery Trade: A Newfoundland-Ontario Comparison, by Walter S. Good. 1980. 133 p. (Discussion paper, no. 183)

Productivity, Transfers and Employment; Government Policies and the Newfoundland Economy, by Frank R. Flatters...1981. 156 p. (Discussion paper, no. 191)

Seasonal Unemployment in Newfoundland: Trends and Determinants, by J.F. Wilson, 1981. 102 p. (Discussion paper, no. 186)

Unanticipated Inflation and Unemployment in Canada, Ontario and Newfoundland, by W. Craig Riddell. 1980. 107 p. (Discussion paper, no. 182)

NOVA SCOTIA

N.S. Advisory Council on the Status of Women. **Implementation Report: Nova Scotia Advisory Council, Status of Women: What Has Happened to the Ninety-Five Recommendations, Contained in the Nova Scotia Task Force Report on the Status of Women in 1976.** Halifax, 1980. 1v. (unpaged)

N.S. Agricultural College. **Annual Calendar...for 1981-82.** Truro, 1981. 150 p.

N.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Marketing. Home Economics Div. **The Brown Bagger's Handbook.** Truro, 1980. 18 p.

N.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Marketing. Marketing and Economics Services. **Agricultural statistics, 1979, Province of Nova Scotia.** Halifax, 1980. 77 p.

N.S. Dept. of Culture, Recreation and Consumer Affairs. **Amateur Sport in Nova Scotia: a Consultative Paper.** Halifax, 1980. 77 p.

N.S. Dept. of Development. **The Myth of Labour Instability: Nova Scotia vs. Competing Jurisdictions,** by Peter F. O'Brien. Halifax, 1980. 39 p.

N.S. Dept. of Education. Publication and Reference Service. **Directory of schools in operation 1980-81.** Halifax, 1980. 61 p. Cost: $2.50.

N.S. Dept. of Labour and Manpower. **Labour Legislation in Nova Scotia, 1980.** Halifax, 1981. 36 p. Cost: $0.25.

N.S. Dept. of Mines and Energy. **The Natural Gas Pipeline: Toward Energy Security for Nova Scotia.** Halifax, 1980. 1v. (v.p.)

N.S. Dept. of Tourism. **Nova Scotia Attractions '81.** Halifax, 1981. 14 p.

N.S. Dept. of Tourism. **Nova Scotia Highways and Byways, 1981.** Halifax, 1981. Fold maps.

N.S. Dept. of Tourism. **Nova Scotia: Where to Stay, What to See, What to Do,** 1981. Halifax, 1981. 144 p.

N.S. Government Libraries Council. **Nova Scotia Government Libraries Council Directory.** Halifax, 1981. 29 1.

N.S. Laws, Statutes, Etc. **The Statutes of Nova Scotia Passed in December, 1979 and in May and June, 1980.** Halifax, 1980. 747 p. Cost: $20.00.

N.B. Museum. **Black Nova Scotians,** by John N. Grant. Halifax, 1980.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry. **Prince Edward Island Horse Industry: a Study of Development Opportunities,** prepared by H. Lloyd Palmer. Charlottetown, 1980. 107, (10) 1.

P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry. **Report on the Organization of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Province of Prince Edward Island,** submitted by W.A. Jenkins. Charlottetown, 1980. 105 1.

P.E.I. Dept. of Tourism, Industry & Energy. **Prince Edward Island Travel Trade Manual 1981.** Charlottetown, 1981. 20 p.

Apple blossoms for the APLA conference

Research scientists at the Kentville Agricultural Research Station report that weather conditions this year favour early blossoming in Valley orchards. The forecast is that the blossoms will appear as early as May 18, in good time for the APLA Conference on May 22-24. The Annapolis Valley during apple blossom time is one of the most beautiful sights in Canada, and delegates to the Conference in Wolfville will be in the heart of apple-blossom country. Besides visiting local orchards there is a whole variety of countryside to tour within twenty miles of Wolfville.

The Gaspereau Valley, the Cliffs of Blomidon, the Cornwallis River at Port Williams with its very high tides, the ancient town of Canning once famous for its shipbuilding, the breath-taking view of the Valley from the Look-off, all and more are well worth exploring. Besides organizing free bus tours, the Conference Local Arrangements Committee will be pleased to suggest routes for delegates to tour on their own. Besides the scenery, there are many tourist centres to be visited, which will be open for viewing by Conference time.

We strongly recommend visiting Prescott House, at Starrs Point, about a fifteen minute drive from Wolfville. Prescott House "Acacia Grove", was the home of the pioneer agriculturalist Charles Prescott (1772-1859). His gracious Georgian house, completed in 1814, saw many meetings of the growers who developed and improved the apple industry in Nova Scotia.

Another famous home within an easy drive of Wolfville is Haliburton House in Windsor "Clifton", completed in 1836, was the home of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, creator of the famous satirical character Sam Slick- "the old stock comes from New England and the breed is tolerable pure yet, near about one half apple sauce, and t'other half molasses." Incidentally, the collection of Haliburton in Acadia University is ranked as one of the strongest.

Of course, only a few miles from Wolfville (and a favourite route for joggers along the dykes) is the Memorial Park to the Acadians of Grand Pre. Grand Pre was the name given to the area by the Acadians, who began settling as early as 1680 when Pierre Melanson and Pierre

Terriau moved to Grand Pre from Annapolis. The first church building was the Acadian Parish Church of St. Charles built before 1707. A replica of the St. Charles Church was dedicated as a memorial to the Acadians in 1922.

The Park is now (since 1965) under the authority of Parks Canada. Also in Grand Pre, the Covenanters Church should be visited. This church was built between 1804 and 1811 during the pastorate of the Rev. George Gilmore, a United Empire Loyalist refugee. The building is constructed of native pine and spruce. The floor boards, often as wide as 14 inches, appear to have been "whip sawn" by hand. The original plaster, hand-made nails, clapboard siding and wooden shingles are still in good repair.

The town of Wolfville, too, has several interesting historic buildings. The oldest is Kent Lodge, so called because the Duke of Kent is reputed to have stayed over there in 1779. The house, originally built by Eliza deWolfe is presently being restored by private owners. Delegates wishing to know more about Wolfville should purchase the paperback **Historic Homes of Wolfville** and visit the Randall House Museum (the house dates from 1836).

Wolfville and its surrounding countryside offers pleasant diversions to recuperate from a busy Conference schedule. Especially during Apple blossom time. See you there!

Recent Acadiana: An Annotated List

By CLAUDE POTVIN

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

The books may be obtained from Les Editions d'Acadie, 120, rue Victoria Moncton, N.B. E1C 1P9, coded (A), and from La Librairies acadienne, Centre universitaire de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B. E1A 3E9, coded (B), unless otherwise stated.

L'Acadie s'marie. Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Québec: Publications Chants de mon pays, 1978. 32 p. $7.95.

The musical notations with text of six songs interpreted by the Acadian singer, Edith Bulter.

May be obtained from: Publications Chants de mon pays, 860, chemin de la Montagne, Mont-Saint-Hilaire, Québec J3G 4S6.

Les Acadiens des Maritimes: études thématiques sous la direction de Jean Daigle. Moncton: Centre d'études acadiennes, 1980. 691 p. $22.00.

A 691-page book which is well documented and illustrated and which could have been entitled "Everything you wanted to know about Acadians but were afraid to ask" or "The encyclopedia of Acadia". It is the most important book to have been published on the Acadians. It deals with the history, geography, economy, politics, religion, linguistics rights, education, folklore, traditions, literature, visual arts, drama and music. Thirteen researchers, each one a specialist in his-her field, have contributed to this monumental work. It is a must in every library, whatever the type. An English version of this will soon be available (see APLA Bulletin Jan, 1981, p. 37).

May be obtained from Le Centre d'etudes acadiennes. Universite de Moncton, Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9.

Arsenault, Georges, Complaintes acadiennes de l'Ile-du-Prince- Edouard. Montréal: Leméac, 1980. 261 p. $13.95.

Plaintive ballads or songs have been an important means of expression among Acadians. In this well-documented book, the author is rendering life to a part of the Acadian heritage which is slowly being forgotten; his study is based on the Acadians living on Prince Edward Island. Musical notations, and descriptions or oral tradition make this book an invaluable one in the ethnological field. (B)

————. Histoire de l'émigration chez les Acadiens de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard. Summerside: La Societe Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1980. 42 p. $3.00.

This book covers the history of Acadians who have left Prince Edward Island since the 18th century to settle in Cape Breton, in Rogersville, in the United States, in large Canadian cities, etc. and explains the reasons for such population movements. Well documented and illustrated, this book is a valuable contribution to the history of Acadians of Prince Edward Island.

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

Aucoin, Gérald E. L'oiseau de vérité et autres contes des pêcheurs acadiens de l'Ile du Cap-Breton. Montréal: Ed. Quinze, 1980. 207 p. $13.95.

Twelve popular tales narrated by Acadian fishermen of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia. Well presented through the use of drawings and photographs, the book is an important one in the field of comparative ethnology. (B)

Boudreau, Ephrem. Le Petit Clairvaux; cent ans de vie cistercienne à Tracadie en Nouvelle-Ecosse 1818-1919. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 207 p. $9.95.

This book recalls the life of a religious community, the Cistercian monks, in Tracadie, Nova Scotia, during the nineteenth century. It will interest the general public as well as the historians, because of the religious, sociological and historical information included. Many illustrations of historical value are included. (A)

Boudreau, Marielle. Le guide de la cuisine traditionnelle acadienne. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie; Montréal: Ed. Stanké, 1980. 223 p. $12.95.

A cookbook consisting of more than 140 authentic Acadian recipes and containing numerous pictures. The book also describes the culinary customs of the Acadian ancestors. This is the most important work in the field to date. (A)

Comeau, Clarence. Entre amours et silences. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 121 p. $6.00.

Embellished by fine, attractive drawings, this book sets the fashion in the field of Acadian poetry. It projects the Acadian "I" in the universal stream of love. (A)

Le cookagnais. Cocagne: Ecole centrale de Cocagne, 1979. 1v. (s.p.) $3.50.

A book of recipes provided by teachers, pupils, parents and friends from an elementary school in Cocagne.

May be ordered from Ecole centrale de Cocagne, RR1, Cocagne, N.-B. E0A 1K0.

La coopération et le développement au Nouveau-Brunswick. Moncton: Faculté des sciences sociales, Université de Moncton, 1980. 369 p. $7.00.

In 1974, a colloquium on economic cooperation among Acadians of N.B. was held at the Université de Moncton. Approximately 250 people participated. These transactions give an account of what took place at this colloquium and constitute a sociological document of great importance of the Acadian cooperative institutions and ventures. (B)

Cormier, Roméo. Images de l'Acadie. Photographies de Roméo Cormier. Montréal: HMH, 1980. 86 p. $14.95.

A collection of 86 colour photographs whose objective, according to the author, is to capture the Acadian reality. Most of the photographs are of excellent quality; the fact that Romeo Cormier has been a student of the internationally known photographer, Freeman Patterson, may explain this high quality of most pictures.

Unfortunately, the printing process has faded the colours of some of the pictures. On the whole, this is a book of sheer beauty and art.

The book has also been published in English by Oxford University Press under the title: Images of Acadia. (B)

Deveau, J. Alphonse. Le chef des Acadiens. 2ième édition revisée. Yarmouth: Ed. Lescarbot, 1980. 154 p. $4.85.

An historical novel which dramatizes the reasons which led to the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 and the exploits which have made possible the survival of the fugitive Acadians.

May be obtained from Les Editions Lescarbot, P.O. Box 402, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia B5A 4B3.

————. Journal de Cécile Murat. 4e édition revisée. Yarmouth: Ed. Lescarbot, 1980. 80 p. $3.30.

The author uses the means of a diary to present a young girl who was the niece of an emperor's aunt, and who lived in Pointe-de-l'Eglise at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The book gives much historical information, some photographs are included.

May be obtained from Les Editions Lescarbot, P.O. Box 402, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. B5A 4B3.

Doiron, Alonzon. Petit guide historique sur le Madawaska. Edmundston: L'auteur, 1979. 210 p. $10.00.

A good compendium of historical information on the Madawaska region of New Brunswick. It is presented in alphabetical order by topics and includes useful bibliographies. Topics dealt with range from airport to handicrafts, from post offices to commercial centres, from churches to boundaries, from history to M.L.A.s and M.P.s. The addition of maps make it a useful book.

May be obtained from The author, RR2, Edmundston, N.-B. E3V 3K4.

Doucet, Paul. L'alimentation. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 43 p. $5.50.

This is the third book in a series entitled "Life of our ancestors in Acadia" geared toward children studying Acadian history. This didactic book deals with nutrition:

types, conservation, preparation of foods, and kitchen utensils. A glossary at the end of the book is very useful. Also the book is well illustrated. (A)

Doucet, Victor. Eva Thibodeau et Laura Thibodeau. Brantville, son histoire en images racontée par les anciens. Brantville, N.-B.: Projet Histoire et Géographie de Brantville, 1980. 68 p. $2.00.

Financed through a Canada at Work Program, the authors have gathered information on Brantville, a small municipality in the north-eastern part of New Brunswick. This is the story of a small village as the ancestors recall it and it contrasts the different ways of life of today with those of yesterday. (B)

Ecrits I du Haut St-Jean. St-Basile: L'Association culturelle du Haut St-Jean, 1980. 158 p. $5.00.

Since 1976, L'Association culturelle du Haut St-Jean has sponsored literary contests among students. This book is a collection of the best entries for the years 1976 to 1979 inclusive. It is probable that a follow-up will be published.

May be obtained from L'Association culturelle du Haut St-Jean, C.P. 90, St-Basile, N.-B. E0L 1H0

"Es-tu bâdre dé tes vivres?"; médecine traditionnelle en Acadie. Moncton: Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, 1979. 204 p. $5.00.

The first book to deal exclusively with Acadian popular medicine. It is based on interviews with one hundred people living in Kent and Westmorland counties. The book is divided into three parts: a) the role of healers among the population; b) some examples of popular remedies used; and c) description of medicinal plants used with their attributes and properties. Many illustrations and photographs make this book very attractive. A useful index is included.

May be obtained from Le Centre d'études acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B. E1A 3E9

Gallant, Melvin. Le pays d'Acadie. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 206 p. $11.95.

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This book is an album of photos and at the same time an historical and geographical introduction to the areas where Acadians live. It also gives a political viewpoint necessary to know and to understand contemporary Acadia. Approximately 170 black and white pictured depict the way of life of Acadians, their working place and the regions in which they live. This book is a tribute to the Acadian population and must be in each library. (A)

Germain, Paul. **A corps et a cris.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie. 75 p. $8.00.

These poems of love enhanced by beautiful photographs will please as much the lover of poetry as the lover of photography. (A)

Hache, Louis. **Toubes jersiaises.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 181 p. $8.95.

Awarded the first France-Acadie literary prize in 1979, the author, in this book, narrates the story of the redoubtable fish merchants from British island of Jersey and explains the circumstances which connected their destiny with Acadians, through the means of short stories. (A)

Lalonde, Francine. **L'Acadie sur la même longueur d'onde.** Moncton: Société des Acadiens du Nouveau-Brunswick. 1980. 420 p. $10.00.

A massive report prepared for the New Brunswick Society of Acadians on the need for a major revamping of the entire electronic media in New Brunswick. The report gives a clear picture of current services offered to Acadians, elaborates on alternatives of services and offers a plan of action so that French language electronic media services will be accessible to all Acadians in the province.

The report may be obtained from La Societe des Acadiens du N.-B., 80 Church Street, Moncton, N.-B.

LeBlanc, Gabrielle et Diane Lecouffe. **Invernaire de l'Impartial, journal publié à Tignish, Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, de 1893 à 1915.** Summerside: La Société Saint-Thomas d'Aquin, 1980. 110 p. $7.00.

From 1893 to 1915, a French weekly entitled, L'Impartial was published on Prince Edward Island. This book is an inventory of the articles published and includes a short history of the newspaper. This inventory is an important historical tool on the Prince Edward Island Acadian population and much more so, when we realize that the newspaper is available on microfilm.

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

Leger, Dyane. **Graines de fées.** Moncton: Ed. Perce-Neige, 1980. $5.00.

The first volume published by the publishing house of the Association of Acadian Writers. This is a book of poetry.

May be obtained from Ed. Perce-Neige, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.-B. E1C 1P9

Lévesque, Anne. **Les jongleries.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 183 p. $7.95.

A profoundly human and moving drama in which a tyrannical father, unable to love, retires into his shell and creates a stiff family atmosphere and nightmares for his children and wife. (A)

Martin, Gérald. **Martin, qui es-tu?** Pierrefonds, Québec: L'auteur, 1980. 222 p. $10.00.

This book is divided into three parts: the history of the Martin family living in Madawaska County, New Brunswick, the genealogy of the family and some biographical information on some members of the family. It is of general interest because of the history of the family at the same time covers the history of Acadians.

Memramcook-Initiation historique. St-Joseph: La Société historique de la Vallée de Memramcook, 1980. 76 p. $6.00.

The first historical monograph on the Memramcook Valley in New Brunswick, where a great number of Acadians are living. Abundantly illustrated, it covers the following topics: explorations 1612-1790; religion 1754-1964; education 1854-1964; economy 1840-1965; and important people 1698-1965.

May be obtained from La Société historique de la Vallée, C.P. 235, St-Joseph, N.-B. EOA 2YO

Michaud, Guy R. **La paroisse de l'Immaculée Conception, Edmundston, N.-B., 1880-1980.** Edmundston: L'auteur, 1980. 455 p. $12.00

An historical account of the religious, cultural, business and recreational life of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Edmundston. This book is an important source of information on Edmundston and its area. A substantial summary in English is inserted in the book. The author is a member of APLA and a school librarian in Edmundston.

May be obtained from: Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, 145 Rice Street, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 3L1

Nadeau, Irène Daigle. **De mémoire brayonne.** St-François du Madawaska, N.-B.: L'auteur, 1980. 90 p. $6.50

A collection of historical memories about the Acadians living in New Brunswick's Madawaska County. The author brings to light traditions, superstitions, customs, etc., using the vehicle of poetry. (B)

Possible, 1980. **Qui a peur du peuple Acadien?** Montreal, 1980. 182 p. (Possible, vol. 5, no. 1, 1980). $6.00

A special issue of the periodical, Possible, devoted to the Acadians. The articles touch on subjects such as politics, unions, economy, culture, art, popular drama, the role of the Université de Moncton, the Acadian woman, etc. The points of view expressed are rather unconventional.

May be obtained from Possible, Boite postale 114, Succursale Côte-des-Neiges, Montréal, P.Q.

La pratique du français. Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie; Montréal: Guérin éditeur limitée, 1980. 4 vol.

These are four exercise textbooks prepared under the special collaboration of the Department of Education of New Brunswick. Their aim is to help students of grade 7, 8, 10 and 11 become better acquainted with the French language. Texts from Acadian, Quebec, and French authors are equally recommended. (A)

Rencontres des peuples francophones 1979: la langue française. Montreal: Lemeac, 1980. 174 p. $9.95

In 1979, French people from many countries gathered in Quebec City to discuss common problems and exchange ideas. This book is a compilation of the speeches given at that gathering. Two texts are related to Acadians: one by Michel Bastarache giving an historical version of the problems encountered by Acadians and proposing some solutions; the other by Herménégilde Chiasson, a poet, dealing with the expectations of Acadians in an historical perspective. (B)

Roy Albert. **Fouillis d'un brayon.** Moncton: Ed. d'Acadie, 1980. 78 p. $4.50

Poetry by an author living in Madawaska County, N.B. (A)

Savoie, Alexandre J. **Un siècle de revendications scolaires au Nouveau-Brunswick: 1871-1971; les commandeurs a l'oeuvre, 1934-1939.** Edmundston: L'auteur, 1980. 273 p. $8.00

This is the second volume of a well-documented history of the education system for New Brunswick francophones. This one deals with the period of 1934-1939 and shows the influence of organized secretive groups in the matter of French education in New Brunswick to counteract the Orange lodges.

May be obtained from the author at 14 Guerette Street, Edmundston, N.B. E3V 1N9

Savoie, Roger. **Le philosophe chat ou les ruses du désir.** Montréal: Ed. Quinze, 1980. 165 p. $9.95

Born in Moncton where he had taught philosophy at the university for many years, this Acadian author, now residing in Montreal, has written a treatise against the philosophical notions and concepts which have been traditionally conveyed. This is a book difficult to read, but which gives another point of view. (B)

Surette, Paul. **La Paroisse Saint-Thérèse de l'Enfant-Jésus; un bref historique, 1930 a 1980.** Dieppe: Paroisse Ste-Thérèse, 1980. 36 p. $3.00

This book recalls the history of a religious parish in Dieppe, New Brunswick. It also includes a brief history of the municipality of Dieppe. This is an important book in the field of social and religious development.

May be obtained at St-Theresa's Parish, 453 Acadia Avenue, Dieppe, N.B. E1A 1H5.

Toupin-Rochon, Claudine. **Parlecoute; stimulation et rééducation du langage et de la parole.** Moncton: Centre de Ressources pédagogiques, Université de Moncton, 1980. 288 p. $12.00

An important tool whose objectives are to help parents and teachers to stimulate a child's speech, to prevent the start or aggravation of many problems related to verbal communication and finally, with the collaboration of a speech therapist, to correct many of those problems. It is mainly geared towards teachers, but can also be used by parents. It is also one of the few French works on the subject adapted to our milieu.

May be obtained from Centre de ressources pédagogiques, Faculté des sciences de l'éducation, Centre Universitaire de Moncton, Moncton, N.-B. E1A 3E9

Tufts, Edith Comeau. **L'esprit de Noël par téléphone.** Yarmouth: Editions Lescarbot, 1979. 12 p. $1.65

A Christmas story for children written by an Acadian author living in Nova Scotia. A must in each school and public library.

May be obtained from Les Editions Lescarbot, P.O. Box 402, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. B5A 4B3

Vocabulaire anglais-français, et lexique français-anglais de la "common law"; English-French Vocabulary and French-English Glossary of the Common Law. Moncton: Les Editions du Centre universitaire de Moncton, 1980. 235 p. $12.00

May be obtained at St-Theresa's Parish, 453 Acadia Avenue, Dieppe, N.B. E1A 1H5.

The law faculty of the Université de Moncton is the only one in the world teaching common law in French. To achieve this, a bank of French terms had, among other things, to be created; the faculty then established a translation centre which publishes legal dictionaries. This first book of a new series deals with legal vocabulary related to property law and civil procedure. This is a must in any reference department of any library. (B)

PERIODICALS

Egalité; revue acadienne d'analyse politique. 1980-

A new quarterly publication from Moncton. Its objective is to study the political problems faced by Acadians today. The publication of **Egalité** fills a void in the discussion of political events influencing the life of Acadians. The subscription for the four issues a year is $15.00.

May be obtained at the following address: Revue Egalité, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N. B. E1C 1P9

Eloizes: revue de l'Association des écrivains acadiens. 1980-

The Association of Acadian Writers has decided to publish a periodical of literary creation which is entitled, **Eloizes.** This periodical will publish literary texts of some interest and value. The first issue is printed on a quality paper and includes texts which prove that the literature is alive and well among Acadians. Will be published twice a year, at $3.50 an issue.

May be obtained at the following address: Eloizes, 120, rue Victoria, Moncton, N.-B. E1C 1P9

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Public Relations

Provide the Home and School program one evening by explaining the workings of the school library. This is a good time to ask for volunteers.

Prepare bibliographies of notable Canadian children's books and make them available to parents at Christmas time for gift-giving suggestions. What better way to beat the Nancy Drew syndrome!

Your efforts to communicate with parents will be appreciated, and you will be richly rewarded with firm parental support.

MATERIALS

Prime Time School Television, 120 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603. Study guides and curriculum units linking television programs with classroom activities. Subscription $10.00 per year. Sample package on request.

Calendar Clue — a detective-type game in which daily clues form the profile of a person, place, or thing. $15.00 from Relative Teaching Concepts, Inc., Box 8417, Richmond, Virginia 23226.