

APLA BULLETIN

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The Printed Page : "Reflections" on the Symons Report

By MARGARET CONRAD

Ten years ago the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) commissioned an investigation on the state of Canadian studies and research in Canadian universities and colleges. The Commission, headed by Tom Symons, founding president of Trent University, released a two-volume report in 1976 under the title *To Know Ourselves*. (1) Although Symons merely stated in a straightforward and gentlemanly way what Canadian nationalists had been saying since the late 1960s, the "Symons Report" precipitated a flurry of official and unofficial activity which has still not subsided.

Briefly, Symons argued that in Canadian universities and colleges students were more interested in learning about Canada than professors were in teaching about it. There are few countries in the world, Symons concluded, where the post-secondary education system pays as little attention as Canada to the study of their own culture. Symons did not dwell on the reasons for this dysfunction but he did document its reality by surveying university curricula across the country and by assessing the policies of university support agencies such as archives and various funding bodies. What the Symons' Report lacked in methodological rigour it made up for in the scope of its criticism. No aspect of university responsibility escaped Symons' notice: the humanities, social sciences, pure sciences, professional programs, archival organization, audio-visual resources, government funding agencies and private donors all failed to meet Symons' ideal level of Canadian content and commitment.

Having managed to call into question the motives of Canada's most articulate professionals—academics, archivists and bureaucrats—Symons found that his report generated a spate of scribbling so voluminous that it has all but buried his efforts to complete the projected final two volumes of his report. Every organized group in the country wanted Symons to speak to them and some at least felt that he had some very fast talking to do in explaining his blanket condemnation of Canadian academic institutions. But *To Know Ourselves* had the desired immediate effect. Universities and archives established committees to examine the relevance of the Symons Report to their institutions, federal and provincial governments re-evaluated their educational funding priorities and most newspapers, magazines and academic journals devoted space to a discussion of the state of Canadian studies in the halls of academe. Four years later, James Page, President and Executive Director of the Association of Canadian Studies (ACS) has taken on the difficult task of assessing the various responses to the Symons Report for the Department of the Secretary of State, the department which perhaps more than any other has been button-holed to fund many of Symons' 295 recommendations. Page's timely and fact-filled study, *Reflections on the Symons Report: The State of Canadian Studies 1980* (2) separates the wheat from the chaff in the harvest reaped by Symons and has both good and bad news for those who endorse Symons' sentiments.

First, the good news: independent

organizations such as the Association for Canadian Studies (ACS), the Association of Community Colleges of Canada (ACCC) and the Canadian Studies Foundation (CSF) have been the recipients of increased funds and membership, enabling them to expand their activities. Twenty-nine universities have formal Canadian studies programs and more programs are in the planning stages, many as a direct result of Symons' recommendation. In 1977 Alberta set aside over eight million dollars from its Heritage Fund to develop and distribute books, films and other materials on Canadian studies to Alberta school libraries, while Ontario instituted a compulsory Canadian studies requirement in its high school curriculum. Archival institutions, which Symons called "the foundation of Canadian studies," began reassessing their priorities and enriching their holdings in seriously neglected areas such as Canadian business and music history. Meanwhile, the Canada Council expanded its Book Purchase Program designed to distribute Canadian books to public school libraries and provided funding for the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproduction. Another encouraging sign was the announcement that the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) is launching a five year program in which Canadian studies have a high, though still not clearly defined, priority. Moreover, the Department of External Affairs has increased its support of Canadian studies abroad to the point where academics in other countries have been forced to take notice. The founding of the International Council for Canadian Studies in 1981 documents the high profile which Canadian Studies has achieved thanks at least in part to Canadian studies chairs, book distribution programs and scholar exchanges sponsored by the Academic Relations Division of the Department of External Affairs.

These are all laudable achievements, most at least justified if not inspired by Symons' recommendations. Now for the bad news. Many of the so-called Canadian Studies programs prominently displayed in university calendars are simply the old disciplinary courses under new guises, while those which aspire to a genuinely multi-disciplinary approach to Canada are threatened by lack of budgets, support staff and tenured faculty. Canadian publishing is languishing while the archival diffusion program of the Public Archives of Canada is presently being curtailed by budget restrictions. Only the Archives nationales du Québec (ANQ), according to Page, remains an example to the other nine provinces of what should and is not being done in the area of archival policy. Perhaps the most disappointing aspect of the reaction to the Symons Report is the government's apparent tendency to 'rob Peter to pay Paul' as a means of financing its new enthusiasms. 'Traditional' academic projects, many of which have attracted national and even international recognition for excellence, have found their budgets frozen or cut back during the past few months. This is not tied directly to the federal government's interest in Canadian studies; indeed, university funding generally is going through a crisis which is related to factors other than

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A Critical Review of Project Progress

By JEAN TAGUE
AND S.D. NEILL

Project Progress(1) was published by the Canadian Library Association in mid-1981 as the culmination of many years of planning and fund raising. Sponsored by the Canadian Association of Public Libraries, a division of CLA, and researched by the Urban Dimensions Group of Toronto for a price tag of \$110,000, the study was intended to provide data that public librarians could use in the planning process for the 1980s. It is undoubtedly the largest Canadian study of its kind and is being promoted enthusiastically across the country.

However, as a planning instrument, *Project Progress* leaves much to be desired. Its library survey data deals strictly with national averages broken down neither by size of library nor kind of community, and much of the data could have been more economically and reliably obtained from a further analysis of the Statistics Canada annual survey of Canadian public libraries. Further, its sample size for the public telephone interview survey (200 people) is very small, yielding a reliability factor of plus or minus seven percent - not as good for planning purposes as, for instance, the much larger 1978 Statistics Canada survey of reading habits (a sample of around 17,000), which is reliable to one percent.

The three judgmental surveys are also of questionable reliability: the 90 library workers interviewed in 51 surveyor-selected libraries, the task analysis conducted in seven surveyor-selected libraries and especially the interviews with 18 unidentified "influential persons and decision-makers."

In the cost-benefit analysis, measures of benefit (number of seats for public use, number of volumes, number of sound recordings and tapes, number of items charged out, book capacity, linear feet of floor space, and square feet of floor space) are peculiarly inward-looking. Only circulation (number of items charged out) is a true performance measure. The regression graphs provided as instruments which presumably any librarian can use to compare "benefits" against the national average, are somewhat ambiguous as no indication is given of the extent to which the reporting libraries vary about the line.

Such data is almost irrelevant to library planning, as no account is taken of services designed for community needs, such as the answering of questions, adult education classes, or programs for special groups of citizens such as shut-ins, the illiterate, or the physically handicapped. Of course, as in all major surveys of this kind it seems, people who are not yet 15 years of age are completely ignored.

Because the Urban Dimensions Group did not analyse their data by size or type of community - averaging small libraries, branch libraries, and large urban centres together - an unnecessarily gloomy picture of Canadian libraries is presented. For instance, they find that 40.7 percent of libraries have operating budgets of less than \$10,000. This does not mean, as it implies, that 40.7 percent of Canadians are served by libraries with budgets of this size. Similarly, that 41.3 percent of libraries had fewer than 10,000 printed items does not mean that 41.3 percent of

Canadians are served by libraries that small. And the fact that 79.9 percent of libraries said they had no films, does not mean that 79.9 percent of Canadians have no access to films through their public library.

Not only are the *Project Progress* statistics unreliable and irrelevant for the purpose of the study, many of the claims made in the introductory remarks are not supported by any real evidence at all. For instance, the claim in the Foreword that there is a "lack of or vague definition of library purpose" seems to have been made because of the comments of one "influential person" (see p.100). No question about public library purpose was asked of the 200 randomly sampled Canadians or the 90 library workers who were chosen to be interviewed.

Nor was any question asked about performance measures, although the writers of the Foreword claim there is an "absence of valid measures of performance". Completely ignoring the measures of performance used in every public library's annual report, they seem to rely for this claim on the same "informant" as above, who remarked that "librarians are all too often caught up in the circulation syndrome" as the chief

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Upcoming events

April 6 (Tuesday) 9 a.m.-4 p.m. E.S.T. BRS Introductory Training Session. To be held at Fogler Library, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine. Cathy Anderson, Manager of Customer Services, Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), Latham, New York will instruct computer searching on the BRS system. Fee: \$55. For further information contact: Frank Wihbey, Fogler Library, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine 04469. (Telephone: 207-581-2136).

April 26-May 2. National Book Festival.

May 6 (Thursday) Indexing and the transition to computers will be the subject of the 1982 annual meeting of the Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada. The three afternoon speakers, Peter Homolus, Alice Janish and Sylvia Morrison will discuss hardware, software and the effect on indexing and indexers. The evening's guest speaker is Lynn Newfeld, executive director of NFAIS. To be held in the Conference Room, Library of Parliament's Victoria Bldg. For further details and/or application forms write to: Indexing and Abstracting Society of Canada, P.O. Box 2563 Station "D", Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5W6.

May 14-16 (Thursday-Saturday) APLA Conference. See notice in this issue.

May 30-June 12 Congres des Sociétés savants 1982-1982 Learned Societies Conference. To be held at the University of Ottawa. For further information, contact University of Ottawa, 65 Hastey (028), Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5.

June 9-15 (Thursday-Tuesday) This year's CLA theme is "Sharing our specialities: a national opportunity." To be held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. For further details, write to: Alister MacLochlan, Business Manager, Canadian Library Association, 151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5E3.

From the President's Desk

The Winter Executive meeting was held by conference telephone call on February 23, 1982. The Executive felt it was a very efficient and worthwhile exercise, however, it tends to limit discussion to the purely essential which is a positive factor. I will attempt to elicit some of the points of discussion.

The Directory of Special Collections in the Atlantic Area which is a by-product of last year's conference will be ready by the end of this year. The word processor print out is being proofread at the moment and arrangements are in process for its publication.

Your Past-President, Ann Nevill, attended a meeting of the Provincial-Regional Library Association Presidents in conjunction with the CLA council meeting in early February. We have received the first issue, January 1982, of Prapfalls, a newsletter of the Provincial-Regional Library Association Presidents (PRAP). Bryan Foran, Second Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Library Association, is the Editor of this most informative publication relating to Provincial and Regional library associations in Canada. It is very helpful to compare what is happening in APLA with what is going on in other Canadian library associations. In the current issue there is information on conference contacts and dates; continuing education contacts; employment services; freedom of information; handbooks; library schools; library technicians; library trustees; membership periods, numbers and fees; current publications; public relations events and projects; Telidon; who's who in the PRAP Executives; and an organization profile of committees in the various associations. If anyone would like further information on any of these topics just contact me at 30 Fitzgibbon Street, St. John's, Nfld. A1E 2G1 or telephone (709) 579-3820. At the CLA council meetings the document on CLA policies, programs and objectives was approved and will be published later in Feliciter. Also the CLA Interest Group Guidelines were revised.

The Committee on Committees reports we still are unable to find Convenors for the Conservation of Library Materials and Trustees Committees. If you are interested at all in either of these committees please step forward or we may have to disband them if no volunteers are found.

The Editor's Diary

Finally I extend my congratulations to the contributors to the 1981 Bulletin who have had articles reprinted. The Nicholson-Tayyeb article "Automation from the Library Manager's Perspective" (July, 1981), the Ball article "Automation in Small Public Libraries in Canada" (May, 1981) and itself a reprint on our part will both be reprinted in the Journal of the Canadian Library Society-Revue de la Société de Bibliothéconomie canadienne. The third item to be reprinted from last year is the Hansen article, "UNB Library in Nineteenth Century" (Nov., 1981). This was reprinted in the Dec., 1981 issue of the Canadian Library Journal.

The editorial board has decided to stay on for another year. This was made known through the contributor's column in the last issue. (We were just testing.) We hope to obtain more articles of interest and, relevance and we still expect a few responses, contributions and suggestions. Even letters to the editor would be appreciated, if only to reassure ourselves that there is more than just a vacuum-land out there.

There are a number of very sound articles in this issue. The front page consists of two reviews. The first deals with Project Progress. In the last issue we had a report on this Canadian public library project. This Neill-Tague article is a critique. The

The Membership Committee reports 328 members to date - 79 from New Brunswick, 40 from Nfld., 172 from Nova Scotia, 17 from P.E.I. and 20 from outside the area; consequently the committees should have no trouble finding convenors, nor the Nominating Committee a new executive. The Membership Directory is at the press and should be available shortly.

The Alberta Letts Fellowship Committee reports it is working on a clear policy manual and bringing the formal trust in line with the Association's present wishes. It was discovered that the Atlantic Trust is raising its annual administration cost from \$40.00 to \$500.00! Needless to say, they were notified that we did not find this acceptable and would find another trustee. Thus the revision of the agreement will now have to wait until new Trustees are appointed. This committee is preparing a brief history of its establishment, workings, objectives, etc.; also it is working on guidelines for awarding fellowships.

Conference plans are coming along and you will see some of the tentative ideas later in this issue of the Bulletin. We have also established a Committee to prepare a Conference Manual as a guideline for future conferences.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee notified the Executive of the seizures of publications from wholesalers and retailers in P.E.I. and Nova Scotia. The material is being held until hearings convene to determine if charges should be laid. The Executive has decided to send a letter of concern to the Attorneys General and the R.C.M.P. of the provinces involved.

The Executive has approved the Public Relations Committee's new terms of reference. These will be presented to you further in this issue and you will have the opportunity to approve or amend them at our May conference. This committee is also revising the Library-Related Organizations Directory.

You will be pleased to know that the three Editors responsible for the APLA Bulletin have agreed to continue to serve through the 1982-83 year, thus we can be assured of the high caliber of the Bulletin for another year. The Publications Committee states that the 1981 Conference Proceedings are now in press and should be ready for mailing by late February. Dr. Horrocks has agreed to include, in the

authors sent this article to a number of library journals and a more substantial effort will appear in an issue of the CLJ. I understand that there is to be a pre-APLA conference workshop to be devoted to Project Progress. I hope this article will contribute to the discussion. The other front page review by Margaret Conrad deals with the Page Report, itself an update of the Symons Report. This is a very good review and well worth your careful attention.

Some time ago the Université de Moncton investigated the concept of translation into French of subject headings through UTLAS; Alban Arseneault reports on this. Among the other good articles is one on Acadian children's literature. With this article Claude Potvin expands the study of children's literature. As an aside I should like to draw your attention to a two part series in The Occasional by L.S. Loomer entitled "Early Children's Books of the Atlantic provinces: Notes on the literature to 1915." These appeared in the Fall, 1980 and the Spring, 1981 issues. And carrying this a step further you may be interested in reading the Newsletter of the Canadian Research Society for Children's Literature. We hope to obtain a few more articles on children's books before our term expires.

Dalhousie University Libraries-School of Library Service Occasional Papers, the 1980 APLA Conference Theme Proceedings-Libraries and the Law. This should appear by the end of 1982.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Library Instruction has had its draft Terms of Reference approved by the Executive. Also they are included in the by-law changes in this issue which you may vote on at this year's conference. This committee is planning a program at the conference - details to be released later.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Library Technicians has defined the term 'Library Technician' and drafted the aims and goals of the committee. These are included also in the by-law changes and will be voted on at our conference. The committee is planning a program for the conference as well.

The Media Questionnaire Committee completed its field test early in December. 253 questionnaires were distributed and 130 received to date - approximately 52 per

cent rate of return. The committee is in the process of having a computer analysis made of the results of the questionnaire. A preliminary analysis reveals that the majority of respondents have A-V resources and were in favor of a union listing. Most respondents feel that all resources and were in favor of a union listing. Most respondents feel that all resources should be listed and not just those available for Interlibrary Loan purposes.

The Vice-Presidents have reported workshops in Nfld. and Nova Scotia to the Bulletin. There is another workshop planned in P.E.I. for early May which will be reported on later in the Bulletin.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any problems, questions or suggestions related to APLA or anything I have mentioned in this column.

Barbara J. Eddy
President

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APLA Bulletin

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

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

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means of assessing the effectiveness with which they are providing library service. This "spokesperson for the profession" urged a move toward "more rational and relevant performance indicators". Somehow this led the Urban Dimensions Group to include circulation as the only outward-looking cost-benefit measure for library planning.

Another sentence in the Foreword reads: "Private sector information services are competing directly with public libraries, but many of our decision-makers are skeptical about our ability to compete effectively in the future". Other than (merely) naming Telidon, no description of these private sector information services is provided. No comparison of the kinds of information they sell is made with the kinds of services provided by libraries. No question is asked of the 200 Canadians about how often they used a private sector information service. In other words, no evidence of competition, direct or indirect, is given.

When they say that many of our decision-makers are sceptical about the ability of libraries to compete, no number is placed on the word "many". As it turns out, the research team talked to "representatives" of the private sector (some of the 18?) who "confirmed that computer-based information technology is a rapidly expanding and commercially viable field". What else could they be expected to say? That their business was

not commercially viable? These representatives of the private sector of the industry were "frankly sceptical about the public library's ability to compete" (see p.98). Are these the "many" (public library) decision-makers who were sceptical? How many?

Another claim made in the Foreword is that a "crisis" is identified in the education of library personnel. There is no evidence that the research group made any analysis at all of library school programs. Only one question in the survey of 90 library workers (34 of whom were professional librarians) was relevant to preparedness, and that had to do with their "perceived abilities to accommodate changes affecting libraries". The response indicated a general feeling of confidence: 88.5 percent felt "very well prepared" (32.2 percent) or "fairly well prepared" (56.3 percent). These figures certainly do not indicate in any way that there is a crisis in library education. Unreliable thought they might be, the writers of the report have in fact gone beyond their own data.

The researchers claim that libraries are being (or will be) affected by many social, economic and demographic changes. The socio-demographic characteristics of library users were found to relate to sex, age, and education. That is, that "older people and people with low educational and occupational attainments are least likely to visit a library" (see p.94). Bernard Berelson's classic 1949 study The

Library's Public (New York, Columbia University Press) found that "by and large, the older the people, the less they use the library", and that "another major correlate of public library use is formal education" (p.24). In other words Project Progress provides no evidence of a change having taken place in the socio-demographic circumstances of library users.

Finally, the authors of the report tell us that there will be increased government pressure on libraries for cost effectiveness and equity in provision of services. The source and strength of such pressure, if it exists, must be of great interest to library planners. The only evidence for this pressure is found in the following sentences: (1) "An informant noted that small and medium-sized libraries will come under increasing pressure to provide broader and better service in the future" and (2) "In speaking with us about this matter, a senior politician contended that the public library service would come under increasing pressure to demonstrate greater cost effectiveness, and at the same time, achieve greater equality of, and accessibility to, services" (p.96).

Nothing else.

According to the figures in Project Progress, there is certainly no pressure from the public. As in all major surveys,

there is strong support for public libraries by the public in general and even stronger support by library visitors (see Exhibit 5:4, 'Satisfaction with library services' where Gallup poll figures parallel the contour, if they do not reach the heights, of the Project Progress data). When asked if they would be in favour of the library reducing the service it offers (a good indicator of concern for cost effectiveness), only 9 percent of the general public and only 4 percent of the library visitors said yes. Most politicians would like to generate that kind of approval and satisfaction.

Just from these few examples, it should be clear that the Project Progress study is of doubtful value as a base for library planning, and that the greatest benefit to come from the discussion of the report will be that librarians come to a realization of what is involved in doing research of this kind and on this scale.

Note: A more exhaustive analysis of the Project Progress data has been submitted by the authors of this review to Canadian Library Journal. A detailed discussion of the educational implications, by Neill, will be published shortly in the Ontario Library Association's journal Expression. Page references in this article refer to those of the Project Progress report.

1. Project Progress: a Study of Canadian Public Libraries. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1981.

APLA Committee

The APLA Committee on Library Technicians, which was formed at the APLA Conference in May, 1981, would like to contact all library technicians in the Atlantic provinces; that is, those library assistants or library technicians who do the work of a paraprofessional nature, rather than that which is primarily clerical. These technicians or assistants are asked to fill in the following questionnaire and return to:

George Halliwell, Serials Dept.
Acadia University Library
Wolfville, Nova Scotia
BOP 1X0

Questionnaire

Library Technicians

Name _____

Home Address _____ Phone No. _____

Institution _____ Phone No. _____

Position-Title _____

Outline of your duties _____

Previous experience and-or places of employment: _____

Education and-or in-service training _____

What are your concerns or needs which this committee could look into (for example, workshops? status? employment opportunities? further training or education? or ?) _____

Would you like to become involved in the work of the APLA Committee on Library Technicians? _____

APLA FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE, SACKVILLE, N.B. MAY 14-16

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN TODAY'S ECONOMIC WORLD

Friday, May 14, p.m.

Theme Speaker is Sheila Laidlaw, Librarian of the Sigmund Samuel Library, University of Toronto.

Panel discussion on Public Relations in Libraries with representatives of public, university, special and school libraries.

Saturday, May 15

a.m.

Workshop on library orientation

Workshop on book binding

p.m.

Panel discussion on Funding in Libraries Today with representatives of public libraries, school trustees, federal government granting agencies and a professional fund-raiser.

Sunday, May 16

Annual general meeting.

Hope to see everyone in Sackville in May.

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"nationalist" concerns. However, non-Canadian studies specialists can scarcely fail to notice that budgets for Canadian studies projects have expanded while theirs have not. Some, including, one suspects, Page himself, feels this is as it should be, given the proclivity of Canadian academics to study Zola, Disraeli and the Amazon rather than Pratt, Macdonald and the Mackenzie. Nevertheless, I find this aspect of federal government policy unfortunate and one which should be more carefully thought through. Certainly, Symons did not suggest that all academic programs be reduced to the pitiful level of Canadian studies. Rather, he proposed that Canadian interests be given more consideration in the programs offered by Canadian universities. This, it need hardly be explained, is a call for course enrichment, not for radical surgery on well-established academic research. Further, by cutting back on university funding generally, many areas vital to Canadian studies—take university libraries, for example, are profoundly threatened. The federal government commitment to Canadian studies lacks balance in other ways as well. In response to Symons and the painfully obvious need, the Science Council of Canada and the National Research Council have taken belated steps to remedy the dismal state of Canadian scientific research by allocating funds to such designated areas as agriculture, oceans and communications. At the same time, the National Film Board and the National Museum of Man have experienced budget cuts which have seriously endangered their valuable activities. Similarly, the government has allocated \$35,000 annually for a Chair of Canadian Studies at Yale while most Canadian universities cannot boast of such a luxury and the gift of books to foreign institutions makes smaller Canadian libraries green with envy.

Despite these bureaucratic wrinkles, Page does not see the federal government as solely to blame for the continued underdeveloped state of Canadian studies in the nation's universities. Other culprits include negligent provincial governments and the universities themselves with their rigid structures and conflicting priorities. Nor is it only the small, poorly funded universities which have failed to measure up. The University of Toronto, for example, claims not to have the specialists for a foreign exchange program in national literatures; it has so few sociologists with a Canadian orientation that its offerings in that area are seriously compromised; it professes not to have the money to establish a Chair of Quebec Studies; and it has failed to develop a program of Ontario studies which, strange as it may seem, is a much neglected field of Canadian knowledge. Yet, as Page points out, the same university found funding—to the tune of \$300,000—for a Chair of Hungarian Studies. While most would admit that the latter initiative is an important new field of Canadian scholarship, it is difficult to believe that a genuine effort was made to remedy the gaps in Toronto's Canadian studies offerings. Likewise, the University of Quebec may have Quebecois culture well in hand but it has virtually no programs dealing with areas of Canada outside of its provincial boundaries. Page recognizes 'regional' studies as important but he regrets, and undoubtedly the federal government does too, the lack of a pan-Canada focus in most universities in the country.

If large, well-endowed universities and better-financed governments have failed to put their shoulders fully behind the wheel of Canadian studies, how do smaller institutions and provinces such as those found in the Atlantic region measure up to Page's scrutiny? Given the evidence submitted in Page's *Reflections* one is tempted to conclude that all that the Symons Report did for Atlantic Canada was to support the purchase of a rare book on early Newfoundland history and spark

a heated debate over the location of a Veterinary College, the establishment of which was specifically recommended by Symons. Although six Atlantic universities appointed committees to study the implications of the Symons Report, none, it seems, produced a written document. This revelation can be interpreted in two ways. Either there was a general sense of smugness about the state of Canadian studies in Atlantic universities—an attitude prevalent in many of the responses. cited from the region—or interest was so slight as to render a response impossible. Whichever is the case, regional reaction seems to point to a widespread underestimation of the importance of Canadian studies in Atlantic Canada.

Before examining more fully where the region stands in relation to Canadian studies, I must first confront the weaknesses which I find in *Reflections* generally. Neither Page nor Symons before him felt it necessary to establish clear-cut mechanisms for assessing Canadian content in the institutions that they studied. In gathering his information, Page relied on responses to a memorandum sent to various contact people in each institution as well as his very considerable knowledge of the state of Canadian studies across the country. The responses to the questionnaire depended upon who finally received the communication and whether or not that person took it seriously. The range of reaction suggests the capriciousness of this method of inquiry and explains in part why the Atlantic region comes off looking rather badly. Although several institutions (Memorial, Mount Allison, Saint Mary's, U.P.E.I., the University of Moncton and the University of New Brunswick) are cited positively for their contributions to Canadian and regional studies, 8 Atlantic Provinces institutions (Acadia University, the College of Cape Breton, the Atlantic Institute for Studies in Education, the Atlantic School of Theology, Collège Ste. Anne, Nova Scotia Technical College (sic), Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and the University of King's College) were among the 9 which failed even to respond to Page's correspondence. Since the counterparts to many of these institutions in other regions of the country were not included in the study, for example, the Ontario College of Education, I wonder why they were included on Page's (and Symons') list in the first place. On the other hand, the failure of universities like Acadia, Ste Anne and the College of Cape Breton to respond not only causes *Reflections* to underrate the very real contribution to Canadian studies made by these and other delinquent institutions; it also documents the lack of a functional

network of Canadian studies specialists in the region upon whom Page could rely. The failure to contact and enlist in the cause the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC), which monitors programs in Maritime universities, as well as the Atlantic Provinces Library Association (APLA), which did in fact produce a response to Symons, reveals that indiginous regional networks are not well known outside of Atlantic Canada. In all fairness to Page, he did not set out to do an exhaustive compendium of responses to the Symons Report; hence the title, *Reflections*. Yet, the problem of marginality is a familiar one in Atlantic Canada and one which carries ominous overtones for those of us concerned about improving the climate for Canadian studies in the region's universities.

Another problem that I have with *Reflections* and one fraught with significance for Atlantic Canada is the stated bias in favor of multidisciplinary. Although Symons did not belabour the distinction, Page clearly feels that initiatives in disciplinary courses do not rate as highly as multidisciplinary Canadian studies programs. There is a good case to be made for taking this approach but Page does not state it as clearly as he might and thus leaves Canadian studies supporters dangerously exposed to attacks from those who claim that multidisciplinary studies lack weight and don't lead to jobs. Those of us who have been involved on the multidisciplinary side of this debate understand that this kind of argument is a self-fulfilling prophecy and is utterly ridiculous in a country that uses data gathered in the United States to argue its claims over George's Bank or acid rain. But the case for Canadian studies needs constant reiteration until such time as the field has a well-financed institutional base from which to wage battle with its disciplinary foes. As Page's report clearly documents, this is not the case at present. No university in Atlantic Canada or elsewhere in the country (with the exception of Carleton University) has created a Canadian Studies Department (or School) equivalent to the Schools of Business Administration, Computer Science and other such 'growth areas' spontaneously combusting across the country. Nor, sadly, are these new schools monitored as to the strength of their Canadian content. This may seem like unnecessary carping, but it is not. Business Schools which rely on foreign textbooks and methodologies may very well be contributing to the economic difficulties facing this country and in particular facing some of its peripheral regions. The focus on the state

of formal Canadian studies programs largely lets off the hook those departments such as English, French, Sociology, Political Science, Physical Education, Architecture and Engineering which received such scathing indictments from Symons and which, I suspect, are still selling their students short. Even worse, a university can cover up its inadequacies elsewhere by establishing a highly visible Canadian studies program.

My concern here extends beyond the niceties of disciplinary and multidisciplinary infighting. The focus on autonomous Canadian studies programs is fraught with potential hazards for small Maritime universities. Given the present funding 'crisis' it is highly unlikely that those institutions which have not already done so will be in a position to create bona fide Canadian studies programs. As a result they may be ineligible for the moneys being made available for library acquisitions, student scholarships and faculty exchanges in Canadian studies. Let us make no mistake about it. I am talking here about who is to receive scarce educational resources. If we are to believe Francis Fox and his successor in the Department of the Secretary of State, Gerald Regan, the Canadian government proposes to support Canadian studies on a scale hitherto undreamed of, and Atlantic universities may not be in a position to benefit from this new beneficence as fully as they should. Certainly, up to this point they have not stated their priorities for Canadian studies policy as clearly as they might have done. This reticence may, of course, reflect the region's ingrained cynicism toward projects in which Ontario, Quebec and the West invariably have the first and longest drink at the trough. (Long-standing grievances among many Atlantic provinces-based academics concerning SSHRCC funding priorities is a good case in point here.) It may also reflect a well-considered desire not to submit to government dictates. To eschew the wishes of the state is a courageous act and one which may in the long run be justified. On the other hand, Atlantic universities have not hitherto been reluctant to take advantage of whatever is in the offing; and they should be aware that in ignoring the writing on the wall, they may be undermining those regional and national studies programs that actually have been nurtured over the years by capable and dedicated scholars and their grateful students. In short, if university funding is to flow through new channels then universities in the region should be participating in the planning stages and should formulate what their particular

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APB-3

Service de Traduction Automatique des Vedettes-Matière d'UTLAS

Par ALBAN ARSENAULT

Abstract: This article describes the experience of automatic translation of subject headings at the cataloguing branch of the Bibliothèque Champlain, Université de Moncton. This translation project gave us the opportunity to evaluate this new UTLAS service in terms of cost, time utilisation of the terminal and finally by the work load of the staff.

Cet article décrit l'expérience de traduction automatique de vedettes-matière par le Service du catalogue de la Bibliothèque Champlain de l'Université de Moncton, N.-B. Ce projet de traduction permet également d'évaluer le nouveau service d'UTLAS en terme de coût, de temps d'utilisation du terminal, et enfin de temps de travail du personnel.

L'EXPERIENCE

Au début de février 1980, le Service du catalogue de la Bibliothèque Champlain décida de ne plus traduire les vedettes-matière anglaises des étiquettes 650 et 651 des dossiers dérivés anglais, car il était prévu de les traduire plus tard par la nouvelle instruction TRAD. Cette nouvelle politique de ne pas traduire immé-

diatement les vedettes-matière anglaises fut mise en vigueur avec trois modifications pendant neuf mois.

D'abord n'étaient traduites aucune vedette-matière des étiquettes 650 et 651. Puis à partir de la fin avril 1980, il fut décidé de traduire les vedettes-matière comportant des noms géographiques soit en vedette principale, soit en subdivision, à l'exception des trois noms géographiques suivants: la France, le Canada et les Etats-Unis, qu'ils fussent en vedette principale ou en subdivision. Enfin, durant le dernier mois de l'expérience, le Service du catalogue fit la traduction de toutes les vedettes matière comportant des noms géographiques soit en vedette principale, soit en subdivision.

Il y avait donc à la fin d'octobre 1980 4280 dossiers dérivés anglais dans notre fichier dont la totalité ou une partie des vedettes-matière anglaises n'avaient pas été traduites. C'est à la fin de février 1981 que l'on procéda à leur traduction automatique.

Les tableaux nos 1, 2 et 3 suivants fournissent des statistiques sur la traduction automatique des vedettes-matière anglaises de 4280 dossiers dérivés anglais.

TABLEAU NO. 1

DOSSIERS			
Complètement Traduits ¹	Partiellement Traduits ²	Non Traduits ³	Total
1841 (43%)	713 (17%)	1726 (40%)	4280

¹ C'est-à-dire avec toutes les ved.-mat. traduites

² C'est-à-dire avec une partie des ved.-mat. traduite

³ C'est-à-dire n'ayant aucune ved.-mat. traduite

TABLEAU NO. 2

VEDETTES-MATIERE		
Traduites	Non-traduites	Total
3740 (52%)	3473 (48%)	7213 (100%)

TABLEAU NO. 3

VEDETTES-MATIERE NON TRADUITES			
Ved. formées de noms géographiques ou ved. avec subdivisions géographiques	Ved. subdivisions communes	Ved. sans subdivision	Total
1061 (30%)	1717 (50%)	695 (20%)	3473

TABLEAU NO. 4

Opérations	Durée	Moyenne par dossier ou ved.-mat.
1. Traduction des 3473 ved.-mat. par les catalogueurs	186 heures	3.2 min. par ved.-mat.
2. Instruction TRAD en mémoire pour les 4280 dossiers	34 heures	2 dossiers par minute
3. Transfert de 1413 dossiers du passif à l'actif (dossiers avec des RSN non consécutifs)	5 heures	4.7 dossiers par minute
4. Saisie au terminal des 3473 ved.-mat. traduites manuellement	58 heures	1 ved.-mat. par minute

Résumé: - Nombre total d'heures de travail: 283 heures
- Nombre d'heures d'utilisation du terminal: 97 heures

Le tableau no 4 donne un résumé des différentes opérations du projet, avec leur durée et une moyenne de temps par dossier ou par vedette-matière.

Comme on peut le constater, 43% des dossiers ont été complètement traduits, 17% partiellement traduits, et il y eut 3740 vedettes-matière traduites automatiquement, soit 52% de toutes les vedettes-matière contenues dans les 4280 dossiers. Selon le tableau no 4, le temps de travail de la traduction manuelle et de la

saisie d'une vedette-matière étant de 4.2 minutes. Le service de traduction d'UTLAS économise donc 261 heures de travail, car sans ce service, il eût fallu traduire manuellement et saisir 3740 vedettes-matière de plus. Enfin, aurait été utilisé le terminal pendant 62 heures pour saisir ces 3740 vedettes-matière si elles avaient été traduites manuellement.

LE COUT DU PROJET

Le tableau no 5 fournit les données

TABLEAU NO. 5

Items	Prix Unitaire	Montant
Temps du terminal (97 heures) ³	Approximativement \$9.00 l'heure	873.00
Instruction FAIT (6719 instructions) ⁴	.215 par instruction	1445.00
Mémoire pour 4280 dossiers	.753 par dossier	322.00
Entreposage des 4280 dossiers à l'actif durant 3 semaines	.0108 par dossier par semaine	139.00
Validation des 4280 dossiers	.538 par dossier	230.00
Transfert des 2767 dossiers du passif à l'actif en "batch"		40.00
	Total	3049.00

permettant d'établir le coût pour l'utilisation du terminal, selon le prix d'UTLAS en vigueur durant l'année 1980-81.

Pour connaître le coût total du projet, il faut ajouter à ce montant de \$3049.00 la somme de \$2313.00 payée en salaires, ce qui fait un total de \$5362.00.

Il faut se rappeler que dans notre projet de traduction, nous avons dû cataloguer les titres anglais sans pouvoir utiliser l'instruction TRAD au moment du catalogage. Il a donc fallu reprendre les dossiers lorsque cette instruction devint disponible, ce qui nécessita leur rappel en actif, la mémoire, une deuxième et parfois une troisième instruction FAIT, etc. Toutes ces opérations deviennent superflues si le dossier est complété au moment du catalogage. Donc, pour avoir une juste évaluation de la traduction automatique, il faudrait établir cette évaluation dans les circonstances normales, c'est-à-dire lorsque l'instruction TRAD est disponible au moment du catalogage.

Les tableaux nos 6 et 7 permettent de

comparer la traduction automatique avec la traduction manuelle en termes de salaires du personnel et de l'utilisation du terminal, en prenant comme exemple les 4280 dossiers du projet, selon les tarifs et les conditions en vigueur pour l'année 1981-1982. (Dans le cas de la traduction automatique, on prend pour acquis que l'instruction TRAD est disponible au moment du catalogage).

La traduction automatique aurait donc fait économiser \$2178.00, 199 heures de traduction manuelle, 62 heures de temps de terminal et 62 heures de temps de travail des opératrices.

CONCLUSION

Si UTLAS décidait un jour de lier les quelques 650 subdivisions communes aux vedettes principales, il en résulterait une amélioration sensible de la traduction automatique. En effet si cette liaison avait été réalisée durant notre projet, nous aurions pu obtenir environ 1600 vedettes-

Cont'd on Page 58

Mount Allison University

Maritime Literature Reprint Series

1. Eugene. Argimou: A legend of the Micmac by S.D.S. Huyghue. With an introduction by G. Davies. 2nd rev. ed., 1979. Originally published in the Amaranth (Saint John, N.B.), May-Dec. 1842.

2. Beckwith, Julia Catherine. St. Ursula's Convent or the Nun of Canada. With an introduction by D. Lochhead, 1978. First published in Kingston, Upper Canada in 1824.

3. Demille, James. The Dodge Club, or Italy in MDCCCLIX. With an introduction by G. Davies, 1981. A facsimile reproduction of the first edition which was published in New York in 1869.

4. Fytche, Maria Amelia. Kerchiefs to hunt souls. With an introduction by C. MacMillan, 1980. A facsimile reproduction of the first edition which was published in Boston in 1895.

6. Robinson, John and Thomas Rispin. Journey through Nova Scotia containing a particular account of the country and its inhabitants. With an introduction by Richard Knowles, 1981. First printed by C. Etherington at York, England in 1774. This edition is a facsimile reproduction of the 1944 text published by the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

No. 1-4, \$5.00 each; no. 6, \$3.75.
Note: No. 5 not yet published.

Order from:
The Bookstore
Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

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TABLEAU NO. 6

TRADUCTION MANUELLE		
Opérations	Durée	Coût
1. Traduction des 7213 ved.-mat. anglaises par le personnel	385 heures (3.2 min. par ved.-mat.)	\$3465.00 (\$9.00 l'heure)
2. Saisie des 7213 ved.-mat.	120 heures (1 min. par ved.-mat.)	a) \$1200.00 pour le terminal (approx. \$10.00 l'heure) b) \$792.00 en salaires des opératrices (6.60 l'heure)
TOTAL		\$5457.00

TABLEAU NO. 7

TRADUCTION AUTOMATIQUE		
Opérations	Durée	Coût
1. Traduction des 3473 ved.-mat. anglaises par le personnel	186 heures (3.2 min. par ved.-mat.)	\$1674.00 (\$9.00 l'heure)
2. Saisie de ces 3473 ved.-mat.	58 heures (1 min. par ved.-mat.)	a) \$580.00 pour le terminal (Approx. \$10.00 l'heure) b) \$383.00 en salaires des opératrices (\$6.60 l'heure)
3. Instruction TRAD pour les 4280 dossiers		\$642.00 (15¢ l'instruction)
TOTAL		\$3279.00

matière traduites de plus. Ce qui signifie en pratique qu'environ les deux tiers de toutes les vedettes-matière auraient été traduites automatiquement au lieu de la moitié.

Le projet de traduction des vedettes-matière par l'instruction TRAD d'UTLAS a été bénéfique pour la Bibliothèque Champlain, compte tenu des heures de travail du personnel et du temps de terminal qu'il a permis d'épargner. Les bibliothèques francophones auront donc avantage à utiliser ce service de traduction automatique.

(1) L'instruction TRAD en mémoire a été faite en fin d'après-midi et en soirée. Vers la fin de la journée, la moyenne pouvait aller jusqu'à 3 dossiers par minute

pour les dossiers ayant des numéros RSN consécutifs.

(2) La saisie des ved.-mat. se faisait durant le jour, c'est-à-dire durant les heures de pointe, et le temps de réponse du terminal était parfois très long durant cette période de la journée.

(3) Soulignons qu'après 44 heures d'utilisation du terminal durant le mois, UTLAS offre une réduction de tarif.

(4) L'instruction FAIT ayant été utilisée en mémoire pour les 4280 dossiers, nous avons dû refaire cette instruction pour les dossiers non traduits ou traduits partiellement lors de la saisie des vedettes-matière traduites manuellement. C'est ce qui explique qu'il y a plus d'instructions FAIT (6719) que le nombre total de dossiers (4280).

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News and Notes

Western Counties Regional Library opened its eighth branch library November 30, 1981, at Barrington. The branch is extremely popular in the area at this time, circulating approximately 200 books in 2 hour open periods. The building was provided to the Municipality by the Royal Bank of Canada for which we are very grateful.

We also look forward to the opening of our Weymouth branch early in the spring. Contributions by both the Municipality of

Digby and Lewis Lumber Company Limited have made opening of our ninth branch at Weymouth possible.

Pre-school hours continue to be popular, with most being overbooked and having waiting lists for each session. Special additional programs being offered this spring include "Writers in Community" being offered in both French and English, Veronica Ross being our English author and Edith Tufts being our French author.

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priorities are. Otherwise somebody else will do it for them and perhaps in a way not to their liking. Surely it is not too much to ask that administrators in every university take the initiative in surveying their situation with respect to Canadian studies and outlining what obvious gaps need to be filled.

The APLA has already taken such an initiative in its brief to the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee. By highlighting the problems facing Atlantic libraries by virtue of their size, resources and location, the APLA has focused on the regional factors that make it difficult for its members to take advantage of centralized bibliographic information, to install the most advanced technological innovations and to gain access to 'regional' publications. Unfortunately, neither Page nor the various informants that he cites in his report spend much time on the problems facing university libraries (or libraries in general). As all librarians know it is foolhardy to think that just because universities benefit from increased funding for Canadian studies the library benefits too. All too often administrators try to cut costs 'over in the library' as a means of solving their own financial headaches. This is one of the surest ways of crippling Canadian studies which is dependent upon the excellence of its library and archival resources. And it need hardly be repeated here that the present technological revolution presents the library with such a challenge that without increased funding it will be catalogued in future along with the dinosaur. Of course, Canadian studies will not be improved by simply 'throwing

money' at it. There must be careful study and planning so that resources will be wisely used. Nowhere are the problems more obvious than in library acquisition policy, where, for example, a general book diffusion program can result in unnecessary duplication while gaping holes are left unfilled.

In sum, the message implicit in the Page Report is this: we in the Atlantic region must continue to press our particular concerns to anyone who will listen—to governments, to commissioners' and particularly to university administrators who still control library budgets and who continue to bury reports such as Reflections. And we must not let our energy flag when faced with yet another ubiquitous form to fill out or another brief to present to some travelling fireman. If we do, our libraries, our universities, our scholars and our region may well pay a high price for our lack of vigilance.

Footnotes

1. Symons, Thomas. *Se connaître: rapport de la Commission sur les études canadiennes*. Ottawa: AUCC, 1976. 2v. in 1.

... *To Know Ourselves: the Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies*. Ottawa: AUCC, 1976. 2v. in 1.

2. Page, James E. *Reflections on the Symons Report: the State of Canadian Studies in 1980...* Ottawa: Dept. of Supply and Services for Dept. of Secretary of State, 1981. 236 p.

... *Réflexions sur le rapport Symons: l'état des études canadiennes en 1980...* Ottawa: Ministre des Approvisionnements et Services pour le Secrétariat d'Etat, 1981. 257p.

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Emblem Books and their Readers: Some Recent Bibliographical Projects

By ALAN R. YOUNG

Historians of literature and art have long agreed that one of the most characteristic manifestations of Renaissance and Baroque culture is the emblem book. Even so, our familiarity with this once popular art-form tends to be minimal, partly because modern tastes often find little to excite them in this seemingly obscure (and to many, decadent) art, and partly because of the relative inaccessibility of the emblem books themselves.

Typically an emblem book consists of a number of symbolic pictures (100 was a favourite number), accompanied by a motto, and, in a different language, a passage of prose or verse. Sometimes dedications, marginal annotations, and commentaries are added. Renaissance and Baroque theories about the nature of these hybrid creations varied considerably, and the actual practices of those who created them differed so much that it is notoriously difficult to infer from the emblems themselves what were the theoretical and artistic principles (if any) which governed their composition. Much in dispute, and now once more of considerable debate among modern theorists, for example, is the matter of the relationship between the visual and the verbal components of the emblem.

This is not the place to go into the intricacies of this debate, but it should be noted that recent interest in this theoretical problem probably has a great deal to do with contemporary interest in theories of communication and visual perception and with our increasing willingness to recognize the power of the visual in relation to the printed word. An off-shoot of this, perhaps, has been the considerable fascination among historians of the drama with the visual components of Renaissance and Baroque theatre and with the relationship of these components to the texts of writers like Shakespeare, who are then perceived not merely as creators of verbal artifacts but (as actors and directors have always understood far better than literary critics) as creators of powerful works of art that simultaneously communicate both visually and verbally.

Then too there is the realization among scholars with other interests that the emblem book strongly influenced other arts, including poetry, painting, needle work, tapestry-weaving, jewelry, architecture, and stained glass. Entire programmes of emblems were employed on occasion to decorate the walls and ceilings of domestic and ecclesiastical buildings, and emblems were frequently used in royal and civic pageants. Indeed it is evident that in one form or another the emblem played a role in the development of almost all manifestations of European artistic communication in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. At the same time the emblem is clearly one of the most important expressions of the cultural life of the Renaissance and Baroque eras, reflecting many key interests—religion, love, politics, social issues, alchemy, the arts, psychology, moral concepts, proverbial wisdom—and providing modern historians with a rich repository for examining those interests and for exploring the extremely rich and complex symbolic lore of the period.

The English writer Henry Peacham's emblem dedicated to his friend, the composer John Dowland, is fairly typical (see fig. 1), if such a term can indeed be applied to a genre so remarkable for its diversity. In broad terms Peacham's emblem, which comes from his emblem book *Minerva Britannia* (1612), seems primarily concerned with the social position of the neglected artist in the early seventeenth century at the Court of James I. The great musician Dowland had for some time lost his popularity (and

patronage) at Court, and Peacham's emblem provides a moving commentary on the "worthless age" that now neglects those it once favoured, a sentiment that Peacham, himself a frustrated man of letters, felt especially strongly. As can be seen from this example, the picture of the nightingale (Philomel) cannot be interpreted without the poem, the special application of the emblem to an individual cannot be understood without the author's dedication "to his friend John Dowland, most skilful musician", and the moral and spiritual consolation that Peacham is offering to Dowland and to all those of talent similarly neglected cannot be perceived without the motto ("There will be another reward").

This particular example of emblem literature contains a fine poem, but its woodcut (probably by Peacham himself) is not outstanding. It should be pointed out, however, that emblem books frequently employed the services of the finest available graphic artists. Certainly the enormous popularity of emblem books from the early sixteenth century for a period of about two hundred years had much to do with the attractiveness of their visual contents, regardless of the merits of their texts and any appreciation of their moral import.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the popularity of emblems waned, and the emblem form fell into disrepute, generally being considered a quaint relic of a bygone age, though some Victorians exploited its pious applications. In the twentieth century it tended initially to be vigorously denounced (to paraphrase a number of critics) as a degenerate form of allegory, a secondary cultural phenomenon, and an irritating sort of learned game. Of late, however, there has been a new desire to understand the artistic and theoretical principles that shaped its composition, and Renaissance and Baroque scholars, particularly in Germany, have increasingly recognized the need to re-evaluate the emblem as an art-form. Before this can be done with confidence, it is apparent that it will be necessary to locate and identify extant emblem books (current estimates place the number of separate editions at over 2,000); to acquire bibliographical information about those editions; to establish a detailed history of the development of the emblem book and emblem theory; and to establish a methodology for classifying individual emblems and their motifs.

For most scholars interested in these and other tasks connected with emblem literature, the greatest initial difficulty remains that of accessibility to the emblem books themselves. Libraries with large holdings in emblem books are relatively few, Glasgow, Duke and Princeton University libraries, along with the Herzog August Library in Wolfenbuttel, Germany, being the locations of the largest individual collections. Even though many facsimile editions have recently been published—one thinks particularly of the series by Georg Olms, Scholar Press, and Garland Publishing, Inc.—and even though many works are now available on microfilm in the Early English Books Series and the two series of German Baroque Literature filmed by Research Publications, Inc., the difficulties of access and identification for the researcher who wishes to work with emblem books remain considerable.

Several large-scale projects currently underway will go far towards solving some of these difficulties. Princeton University Library and the Herzog August Library, for example, are now both attempting to catalogue their extensive holdings and complete their collections by acquiring copies (originals, facsimiles, or photo copies) of further titles listed in the

existing bibliographies. The Princeton Library as a further aid is also developing a census of emblem books that will record as far as possible every single edition or variant along with information concerning localities outside Princeton where a given item can be consulted.

Quite unrelated to the Princeton and Herzog August projects is that of Inter Documentation Company in Zug, Switzerland. This is a company that specializes in the microfiche reproductions of important research materials (rare books, serials, catalogues, archives, etc.) that are no longer available from regular sources. Among the company's current projects are collections of materials on Africa, Botany, the History of Art, Jewish Studies, Religion and Theology, Slavonics, and South Asia. In addition the company is now offering 354 editions of emblem books, the eventual aim being to bring together all known emblem books with the exception of later identical editions and reprints. The initial price for the 354 titles is 7,400 Swiss francs (about \$4,400), and the library that purchases the later microfiche editions will ultimately possess for the price of only a handful of original editions a more complete collection of emblem books, catalogued and with accompanying bibliographical information, than exists in any other collection. The attraction to the researcher is obvious. Though original copies may ultimately have to be consulted in the course of research, the IDC collection will provide for many scholars a major preliminary resource for almost every research project having to do with emblem literature.

Less well-known, potentially more ambitious in scope, but in fact closer to home as far as Canadian scholars are concerned, is the *Index Emblematicus* initiated by Peter Daly at McGill University. Daly is one of the leading international scholars of emblem literature, and recently published two important books: *Emblem Theory* (Nendeln-Liechtenstein, 1979) and *Literature in the Light of the Emblem* (Toronto, 1979). In 1978 he directed a symposium at McGill, the purpose of which was to discuss his proposal for an index of the motifs and concepts that make up the subject-matter, both visual and verbal of all known emblem books. Daly's proposed index would also provide translations of all key words and mottoes of non-English emblems into English, thereby providing English-speakers with an extremely helpful aid,

since the majority of emblem books are in Latin, Dutch, German, and Italian. A feature of the *Index* would be a facsimile of each emblem analysed, something that would eventually provide, like the IDC project, ready access to every extant emblem book.

Daly's proposed index would be alphabetical (like most published concordances) rather than classified, and it would be computer-sorted in contextual strings, as will be explained in a moment. Currently the University of Toronto Press is preparing a pilot volume dealing with the emblems of Andreas Alciatus, who first established the new genre of the emblem book in his collection printed in 1531 at Augsburg by Georg Steyner. Three years later he published an expanded collection in Paris, and translations then followed in French (1536), German (1542), Italian (1549), and Spanish (1549), together with numerous further Latin editions. No other emblem collection received such widespread distribution, and it has been estimated that over 170 editions and printings occurred. In addition no other collection was so influential, for it provided a source for subjects and designs in many other collections besides providing an equally potent inspiration for both literature and the visual arts, the detail of the lute with the broken string and the visual arts, the detail of the lute with the broken string in Holbein's great portrait of "The Ambassadors" (1633) being a well-known example.

Daly's first volume presents 212 Latin emblems, all but one of which derive from the most important of the Alciatus editions, that published in Lyon in 1551 (see fig. 2). These emblems are accompanied by representative French, German, Italian, and Spanish translations (see fig. 3), and the material is organized in such a way that any Latin emblem can be consulted in its four translations. These are printed on facing pages, two to a page, to allow for comparison and to permit one to trace the original Latin emblem through the various translations.

The facsimiles, slightly reduced in size, are accompanied by an information card containing bibliographical data, a description of the picture, and close renderings of the text into English. Key words from the mottoes and poems, and those that identify symbolic motifs in

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pictures and texts, are specially flagged (see fig. 2). All the flagged words have then been computer-sorted (see fig. 4), as already mentioned, into contextual strings to make up the various indexes—for the picture, the motto, the poem, and the subject—that complete the volume. These strings of key words are sorted by the computer which moves the last keyword in each string to the initial position and so on until each word has appeared once. The initial key word then becomes the heading under which that string will appear.

To cope with the problem of languages, the English translations of the key words in Latin, French, German, Italian, and Spanish are indexed separately. As a further aid to users, the original key words are also indexed in a modernized, lemmatized form so as to avoid the problems of morphology and the vagueries of early modern orthography.

The long-term goal of Daly, as already mentioned, is for a consolidated index of all emblem books. Such a work would be of inestimable value to those working with emblem literature, and its differentiated information about key words and pictorial motifs would also provide a valuable

resource for the study of language and literature generally as well as for other disciplines, particularly the history of art, culture, symbolism, and religion. As for the investigation of the emblem itself, the Index Emblematicus would in fact create an entire new basis for systematic study and research.

Daly envisages a series of publications to follow the Alciatus volume, next in line being an index to all the extant English emblem books. Undoubtedly much will depend upon the critical reception and sales of the pilot volume if further publications are to follow. Much will depend upon the cooperation of the many scholars who will be needed to participate in Daly's team if the entire scheme is ever to be completed. Presumably, however, even if the current format proves too costly or unwieldy, some other format could still be worked out. Even an on-line index, cross-referenced perhaps to the planned IDC facsimiles would be of enormous value. Meanwhile those interested in working with emblem literature must be patient and wish Daly and the University of Toronto Press every success.

Erit altera merces. 74

Ad amicum suum Iohannem Doulandum Musices peritissimum.

Iohannes Doulandus.

Anagramma Authoris.

Anno Indendo hausi.

HEERE *Philomel*, in silence sits alone,
 In depth of winter, on the bared brier,
 Whereas the Rose, had once her beautie shown;
 Which Lordes, and Ladies, did so much desire:
 But fruitles now, in winters frost, and snow,
 It doth despis'd, and vnregarded grow,
 So since (old friend,) thy yeares haue made thee white,
 And thou for others, hast consum'd thy spring,
 How few regard thee, whome thou didst delight,
 And farre, and neere, came once to heare thee sing:
 Ingratefull times, and worthles age of ours,
 That let's vs pine, when it hath cropt our flowers.

M I. Cui

Fig. 1 From Henry Peacham's emblem book, *Minerva Britannia* (1612)

Emblem

Paupertatem summis ingenijs obesse ne prouehantur. XV.	Alciatus	Emblemata	Lyon	1551	120
	Motto	Epigram			
	°Paupertatem summis ingenijs obesse ne prouehantur.	His °right hand (dexter) holds a °stone (lapis); his °left (alter) °hand (manus) is raised by °wings (ala). 'As the °feather (pluma) lifts me so does the stone weigh me down. I could have °flown (volito) through the heights by virtue of my °talent (ingenium) if hateful °poverty (paupertas) had not oppressed me'.			
	°Poverty hinders the greatest °talent so that it does not °advance.				
Picture	A °putto has his °right °hand weighed down by a °stone strapped to it: his °winged °left °hand points towards the sky, where in a cloud appears °God as °emperor.				
<p><i>Dextra tenet lapidem, manus altera sustinet alas. Vi me pluma leuat, sic graue mergit onus, Ingenio potram superas uolitare per aras, Nec nisi paupertas inuida deprimeret.</i></p> <p>SUBJECT</p> <p>Poverty restrains °genius.</p>					

Fig. 2 An emblem from Alciatus' *Emblemata* (Lyon 1551) in reduced facsimile accompanied by analysis and translation, flagged for computer-indexing.

Emblem

Armuet verhindert manchen kluegen verstand, das er nit furkumbt. XV.	Armuet verhindert manchen kluegen verstand, das er nit furkumbt.	Armuet verhindert manchen kluegen verstand, das er nit furkumbt.
	Motto	Epigram
	°Armuet verhindert manchen kluegen verstand, das er nit furkumbt.	A °stone (Stein) weighs down my °right °hand (Rechte), the °left (Linke) is raised by a °ring of °feathers (Feder Ring). The stone pulls me so firmly to the earth that I cannot soar to the heights. What does such a thing show us? Many a man is °born (geboren) to th °arts (Kunst), which could bring him high °honour (Ehre), but all is in vain, because he is °poor (arm).
	°Poverty prevents many a clever °mind from °progressing.	
Picture	A °putto has his °right °hand weighed down by a °stone strapped to it: his °winged °left °hand points towards the sky, where in a cloud appears °God as °emperor.	
<p><i>Mein rechte bänd ein stayn beschwert, Die linck erhocht ein feder ring: Der stayn zeucht doch so vast zu erd, Das ich mich nit in dboch erschwing. Was zaygt vnß an ein solich ding? Mancher ist wol geborn zu kunst, Die in zu bochen ebren bring, Doch so er arm, ist alls vmb sunst.</i></p> <p>SUBJECT</p>		

Fig. 3 A German text of Alciatus' emblem of a putto with stone and winged hand (see fig. 2). The sample shows how Daly's index to Alciatus will provide translations into English.

PREPARATION OF KEYWORD STRINGS FOR COMPUTER

- 6015/120M poverty → mind → progress
3Armut → 3Verstand → 3vorwärtskommen
- 6015/120P putto, winged hand & stone left hand, winged (of genius)
winged: left hand (of genius) stone in right hand
right hand with stone
- 6015/120E right → hand → stone → left → ring → feather
3recht → 3Hand → 3Stein → 3link → 3Federring
born → arts → honour → poor
3geboren → 3Kunst → 3Kunst → 3Ehre → arm

KEYWORD STRINGS PUNCHED FOR COMPUTER SORTING

```
6015/120M 3*ARMUT--3*VERSTAND--3VORWARTSKOMMEN
6015/120M POVERTY--MIND--PROGRESS
6015/120E RIGHT--HAND--STONE--LEFT--RING--FEATHER
6015/120E 3RECHT--3*HAND--3*STEIN--3LINK--3FEDERRING
6015/120E BORN--ARTS--HONOUR--POOR 3GEBOREN--3*KUNST--*EHRE--3ARM
```

Fig. 4 An example of Daly's system for the computer-sorting of key words.

Acadiana for Children: A Vacuum to Fill

By CLAUDE POTVIN

Until the beginning of the 1970s, children's literature in French Canada had never received serious recognition from literary scholars. Perceiving this literature almost as an outrage to common sense, they considered it with disdain, much like the current phenomena of Harlequin or gothic romances being discredited by critics preaching only high literary merits in their influential inner circles.

The present attitude, however, is much more positive. Over the past decade, there have been a great number of studies or articles dealing with French Canadian literature for children. A growing number of associations: Communication - Jeunesse, Association canadienne pour l'avancement de la littérature de jeunesse, the Canadian section of the International Board on Books for Young People, have been created to foster the development of our children's literature and to promote research in the field. Thus, our children's literature has finally started to receive the respect long overdue.

Children's literature must of course meet the same needs as adult literature. It should inform, entertain, educate, etc. Both adults and children also need books which will reflect their own world, environment, culture and history, in addition to the needs for universalism. The recent emergence of many small publishing houses, whose main objective is to allow local authors to write about themselves and their milieu, must be an indication that there is a need for this kind of indigenous literature. Acadian adults now have many books which reflect their environment but the situation for Acadian children is deplorable as only nine titles meeting this requirement are currently available for them.

Of the nineteen hundred books published for children in French Canada and written by French Canadian authors, only nineteen can be considered Acadiana, either because they have been published in the maritime provinces or because they deal with one aspect or another of Acadian culture or history. Three more French Canadian books are included here because some part of each includes a story related to Acadians. Three books published in France are also listed, along with one digest version of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline* because so few French Canadian books have been published.

1755: THE SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

The greatest source of inspiration for most works of immediate interest to the Acadian children has been the events surrounding the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755 - before, during and after. Of the twenty-six titles listed here, eighteen deal with this topic. They describe the loading of unfortunate victims onto ships; cruel separation of families; the wandering of children, men and women; settlement in new territories; the return to their homes and the struggle for freedom and survival. In fact, these books are lessons in courage and tenacity.

The first French Canadian author to write anything related to the events of 1755 for children was Aegidius Fauteux, a well-known Quebec librarian. His work, *Le grand dérangement de 1755* (The Great Disarrangement of 1755), was published as part of a two-volume book dealing with the main events of Canadian history and the people involved in it. This colourful story, intended for children six to eight years of age and illustrated by O. A. Léger, was not a substantial work as it consisted of only one page in tabloid format.

In the 1930s, Mrs. Alexandre Taschereau-Fortier, an important author of historical fiction writing under the pseudonym "Maxine", published a story

for children ten years of age and older entitled *Les orphelins de Grand-Pré* (The Orphans of Grand-Pré). It relates the odyssey of two children who, after escaping the expulsion and wandering to Quebec, are adopted by a family there. Justa Leclerc, a journalist who published books under the pseudonym "Marjolaine", also included a story of the Grand Pré drama in one of her books for older children.

In the 1940s, Eugène Achard, the most prolific author for children in French Canada and an educator by profession, published *Sur les chemins de l'Acadie* (On the Road to Acadia) which presents the younger reader with the Grand-Pré events. He also completed the work by Napoleon Bourassa entitled *Jacques et Marie*, originally published in 1866, and adapted it for children. This work, consisting of four volumes, recounts the memories of a desseminated people.

Eugène Achard also adapted Longfellow's narrative poem *Evangeline* for children. The original work of 1847, which immortalized her tragic story, was made into two different versions to suit two different groups. They were called *La touchante odyssee d'Evangeline* (The Pathetic Odyssey of Evangeline) and *La douloureuse aventure d'Evangeline* (The Distressing Adventure of Evangeline). An earlier adaptation of this poem was written for children by Brother Achille under the pseudonym Guy Laviolette. In the 1950s, Marguerite Michaud, an emerita Acadian teacher, produced another version for children.

Other authors inspired to write about the events of 1755 were Albert Laurent and Gérard Clément (Brother Charles-Henri) whose pseudonym was Dollard des Ormeaux. Paul LeBlanc, an Acadian from the Gaspesia peninsula, writing under the pseudonym of Paul Desmarins, produced two books on the subject.

It is not surprising that the tragic events of 1755 inspired most books for children. What is surprising, however, is the fact that this particular period of Acadian history is currently reflected in only one French-Canadian book for children entitled *Au cap Blomidon* by Lionel Groulx. This story recaptures the period through an Acadian great-grandson who wants to recover his ancestral lands from the usurper's great-grandson.

Two other books for children available on the subject, but which are not French-Canadian, are a digest version of the Longfellow epic poem published by Les Editions LeSablier and *Le grand exode de Francois d'Acadie* (The Great Exodus of Francois of Acadia) published in France in 1974. The latter focuses on a young boy's search for his parents. Wandering from Grand-Pré to Richibouctou and finally all the way to Louisiana, the child is at last reunited with his father. In 1927, two more books on the subject were written in France by Léon Ville: *En Acadie: le martyre d'un peuple* (In Acadia: The Martyr of a People), and *En Acadie: par le feu et le fer* (In Acadia: By Fire and Sword) and were intended to familiarize teenagers of the time with the heroism demonstrated by the Acadians.

OTHER SOURCES OF INSPIRATION

Only eight of the twenty-six titles listed here were not inspired by the events of 1755 but by the Acadian way of life, customs, legends, etc.

In 1938, Léopold Taillon, a renowned and influential Acadian educator, published in Moncton the biography of a young Gaspesian named Jean Olscamp who died at an early age and who was, according to the author, a model of sanctity. J. Alphonse Deveau, an author from Baie Ste-Marie in Nova Scotia, published *Le journal de Cecile Murat* (The Diary of Cecile Murat) in 1963. This book, now in a

fourth edition published in 1980, is the autobiography of a young Acadian girl who lived in the Baie Ste-Marie area at the beginning of the 19th century. The original manuscript of this book was awarded a literary prize in 1961.

Edith Comeau-Tufts, also from the Baie Ste-Marie area, has published two books for young children with Acadian customs. The first is a colouring book called *Le petit Acadien* (The Little Acadian). It was published as a way of celebrating the International Year of the Child. The second, entitled *L'esprit de Noel par téléphone* (The Spirit of Christmas by Telephone) is a colourful album which provokes thoughts about the meaning of Christmas.

Acadian folklore inspired Melvin Gallant, a teacher at the Université de Moncton, when he published *Ti-Jean* in 1973. The book is a compilation of eight stories based on Acadian folklore and geared toward teenagers. This book is one of the best sellers of Les Editions d'Acadie, having sold approximately 4500 copies.

Rita Scalabrini, who has designed many covers for Antonine Maillet's books, published *L'Acadie et la mer* (Acadia and the Sea) in 1973. In this work, she depicts the riches of the sea and particularly explains the methods of fishing and harvesting sea foods, a topic closely related to the present Acadian way of life. In *Contes et legends du Canada francais*, author Lucille Desparois writing under the pseudonym "Tante Lucille", includes the story of a young Acadian whose greatest wish is to become the best fisherman of all. As well as being one of French Canada's better-known authors, Lucille Desparois had a weekly radio program on the French network of CBC for many decades.

In 1975, Jean Péronnet, a puppeteer who toured New Brunswick schools for many years, designed a picture book based on his popular *Pépère Goguen et les ratons voleurs* (Grandpa Goguen and the Raccoon Thieves). Though creative, well written and amusing, the book was unfortunately never as successful as the puppet show.

All of the titles in the above section are currently available, with the exception of Taillon's biography of Jean Olscamp.

CONCLUSION

It is certainly encouraging to know that some Acadiana are available for children, but there is still a long way to go before their needs can be fully met. Only eleven of the titles are currently in print. Constant exposure to books which reflect other cultures does not develop a sense of belonging to one's own group, nor can it reinforce the importance of that group in one's own mind. It may instead create a feeling of alienation. It is therefore of the utmost importance that Acadian children have access to a large variety of books which describe their culture, lifestyle and

physical surroundings. This is not the case at the present time.

Obviously, sources of inspiration are not lacking. Acadian folklore and legends are of a richness almost incomparable in today's world. The history of the Acadian people lends itself to absorbing plots, exciting backgrounds and biographies of Acadian heroes and heroines. Acadian surroundings could be reflected in stories dominated by the sea and the forest. The many festivals, of which Acadians are so fond, could be subjects of informative or recreational books. Acadian customs and traditions could be the subject for even more books than are now available.

Books by, for, and about Acadians must be made available to our children. Acadian history and literature courses implemented in New Brunswick French schools may be an important step in this direction. But there is no guarantee that they would be published if they were available.

Knowing the general problems publishers in French Canada must face (small market, high printing costs, poor distribution and marketing, and competition from France and Belgium), one must wonder if the purely commercial publishers would risk publishing Acadiana for children on a large scale.

As four of the books currently available have been published by small regional publishers, it seems obvious that the answer to the problems of developing Acadian literature for children lies here. Les Editions d'Acadie in Moncton and Les Editions Lescarbot in Yarmouth must, however, amplify their efforts by broadening their output to include more children's books and by taking the initiative in investigating the writing of children's books. They should also consider reprinting some valuable Acadiana. The creation of a new publishing house devoted to meeting this need should also be considered, if these two already established publishers do not expand their efforts. Acadian children cannot wait for Quebec or French publishers to fill their present urgent needs.

As the intent of this article was to be as exhaustive as possible, it should be mentioned that there are two other Acadiana which may have been published for children but which could not be confirmed by research conducted at the national libraries of Canada and Quebec, or at the Acadian archives in the Université de Moncton. In spite of that, these titles were listed as being published in books published by La Librairie générale canadienne. The author of this article would appreciate being notified by any reader who can solve this mystery.

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Association des Bibliothèques du Nouveau-Brunswick-où en sommes-nous ?

Le comité ad hoc responsable d'étudier la faisabilité d'une association de bibliothèques du Nouveau-Brunswick se réunissait lundi, le 8 février 1982 à la Bibliothèque Harriet Irving de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick. Après le départ de Margaret Macmillan, le comité se compose maintenant de Claire Dionne, Pat Ruthven et Eric Swanick.

Le comité discuta d'abord des actions à entreprendre à la suite des résultats du questionnaire distribué l'automne dernier, résultats qui ont déjà été présentés dans

l'édition de novembre 1981 Bulletin de l'APLA.

Il fut décidé qu'une demande serait faite auprès des organisateurs du prochain congrès de l'APLA à Sackville afin de tenir une réunion d'organisation pour toutes les personnes intéressées. Un projet de constitution sera alors présenté à l'assemblée et un exécutif temporaire sera élu.

Puisque les plus grands besoins, tels qu'exprimés par les répondants au questionnaire, semblent se situer au niveau des activités de formation

professionnelle, le comité a également résolu d'organiser un ou plusieurs ateliers pour le début de l'été. Il est prévu que ces ateliers auront lieu dans différentes régions de la province; les thèmes choisis rejoindront tous les types de bibliothèques; et on essaiera de tenir compte des besoins des deux groupes linguistiques de la province. On trouvera plus de détails sur ces ateliers dans le prochain Bulletin.

Le comité croyait de plus qu'il était utile à ce point d'impliquer d'autres personnes dans l'organisation de l'association. Les

members du comité essaient présentement de recruter une personne-contact dans chaque région de la province (nord-ouest, nord-est, sud-est et sud); ces personnes-contact serviront d'agents de liaison auprès des bibliothèques de leur région. Le comité invite également tous ceux et celles intéressés à participer à l'organisation des ateliers de communiquer avec un des membres du comité. (Claire Dionne, Services des bibliothèques du Nouveau-Brunswick, C.P. 6000, Frédéricton, Nouveau-Brunswick. Tél: 453-2354).

York Regional Library Produces Local History Index

By MARJORIE KING CLINTON

The Atlantic Provinces Historical Collection of the York Regional Library contains approximately 1,500 books, pamphlets, scrapbooks, and typewritten items of interest to students, historians and genealogists. Much of the material is inaccessible because of the lack of detailed indexing.

In spring, 1981, in order to provide access to this material, Katherine Le Butt, York Regional Librarian applied for and received a Canada Summer Youth Employment Program grant which enabled the hiring of three university students. During summer, 1981, under my supervision, these students were able to compile a detailed subject index to 280 items from the collection.

Initially, it was intended that the index be typed onto 3 x 5 cards and those references to subjects of interest to a branch library be photocopied for distribution to that branch. Almost immediately it became evident that, because of the depth of indexing being done, the eventual size and corresponding cost of the index would preclude this method of production and distribution.

Computer production of the index became the ideal solution not only in terms of the cost of production and distribution, but also in the ability of the computer to provide multiple access to individual references. For instance, references to the Miramichi Fire—1825, Fredericton Fire—1825, Saint John Fire—1877, and Woodstock Fire—1860—can all easily be indexed under the place name and also under "Fire". Thus you get subject access under fire and local history access under the place name. This duplication was not feasible with the manually produced index.

The computer production of this index would not have been possible without the interest, expertise and cooperation of the Computing Centre of the University of New Brunswick. David MacNeil, Director of the Computing Centre, Bill Mersereau, Manager of User Services, and Brian Lesser, Programmer Analyst were in-

strumental in converting our raw data into the extremely useful index which has resulted. Their job was made more difficult because the indexing was not done originally with the computer in mind and so had many inconsistencies especially in abbreviations and punctuation which required a significant amount of time to eliminate.

It is hoped that the project will be funded again in 1982. Knowing the index will be produced by computer will enable more indexing to be done because it will no longer be necessary to duplicate entries manually or to type and file cards. And, standardization in the spelling of place names and abbreviations and the use of coding sheets should eliminate many difficulties encountered this year.

Microfiche was chosen as the only affordable method of producing multiple copies for distribution to the branch libraries. At present, it is intended to distribute the index only to the branches of the York Regional Library, but it would be possible to provide copies at a reasonable cost should other libraries be interested. The index would prove especially useful at libraries such as The University of New Brunswick, the N.B. Legislative Library and the N.B. Provincial Archives all of which are likely to have, in their collections, most of the books indexed so far.

Although the present index provides access to only a very small part of the collection, it has already proved of significant value to the reference staff of the Fredericton Public Library. The initial indexing concentrated on the New Brunswick history section of the collection, but it is hoped eventually to index the entire Atlantic Provinces Historical Collection and so extend the usefulness of the index to other libraries in the Atlantic region.

There is also the possibility of other libraries indexing their own material and adding it to the data base. What started out as a summer project to provide a local history index for the use of the York Regional Library could prove to be an invaluable resource for the Atlantic provinces.

New Brunswick Library Association - Progress Report

A meeting of the ad hoc committee looking into the establishment of a New Brunswick Library Association was held at the Harriet Irving Library, U.N.B. on Monday, 8 February 1982. Margaret MacMillan having resigned, the committee consisted of Claire Dionne, Eric Swanick, and Pat Ruthven.

The committee discussed action that needed to be taken as a follow-up to the questionnaire distributed last fall, the results of which were described in the November 1981 issue of the APLA Bulletin.

It was agreed that a request would be made to hold an organizational meeting during the APLA conference in Sackville for all interested persons. At this meeting a draft constitution would be presented and an interim executive elected.

In view of the great interest expressed in continuing education it was also decided

that one or more workshops will be held early in the summer. It was considered important that the continuing education programme offer workshops in different regions of the province, that topics of interest to all types of libraries be included, and that both linguistic groups be accommodated. Further details will be announced in a forthcoming issue of the Bulletin.

The committee also felt that it would be useful at this stage to involve more people in the establishment of the association and will be seeking contact persons in different localities willing to distribute publicity and act as liaison with library workers in their areas. Volunteers to assist in organizing a workshop would be especially welcome. (For further information, contact: Claire Dionne, New Brunswick Library Service, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. Tel.: 453-2354).

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ACADIANA FOR CHILDREN-CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

Comeau - Tufts, Edith. *L'esprit de Noël* par telephone. Yarmouth: Edition Lescarbot, 1979. 12p.

...Ce petit Acadien; son identite en images. Saulnierville, N.-E.: L'auteur, 1979. 12 p. Desparois, Lucille. "Les poissons du Nouveau-Brunswick." Dans *Contes et légendes du Canada français*. Montréal: Edition Paulines, 1976. pp. 24-25.

Deveau, J. Alphonse. *Journal de Cécile Murat*. 4e édition. Yarmouth: Edition Lescarbot, 1980. 80p. (First edition, Montréal: CPP, 1963.)

- This was translated and published as *Diary of Cécile Murat; a story of Saint Mary's Bay from 1795 to 1825*. Salmon River, N.S., 1970. 32p. (Ed.)

Gallant, Melvin. *Ti-Jean*. Moncton: Edition d'Acadie, 1973. 168p.

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Environmental Assessment Documents Collection at BIO

By ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND
The Bedford Institute of Oceanography Library is currently developing a special collection of marine environmental assessment documents. This non-circulating collection will include material produced in connection with the environmental assessment of major eastern and Arctic coastal and offshore development projects under the federal Environmental Assessment and Review

Process (EARP), such as the Arctic Pilot Project (a plan to transport liquefied natural gas from the Arctic to a southern terminal), Sable Island drilling, and the Point Lepreau Nuclear Power station.

EARP is a means of determining in advance the potential environmental impact of federal projects, programs and activities. All federal departments and agencies are bound by the review process with the exception of proprietary Crown

Corporations and federal regulatory agencies, which are invited, rather than directed, to participate in the process.

Federal projects are considered to be those initiated by federal departments and agencies, those for which federal funds are solicited and those involving federal property. This definition includes projects that may originate outside the federal government, but involve a particular federal department through funding or property considerations.

Projects which, after initial screening, appear to warrant further environmental evaluation, are subjected to an initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE). If this IEE indicates that a full-fledged environmental investigation is required before the project can proceed, a FEARO (Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office) review panel is formed. This Panel then issues guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Typically the EIS will require many supporting studies to be performed or commissioned by the proponent (initiator of the project). The EIS and supporting documents are reviewed by various experts, such as scientists from federal departments, at the request of the Panel. Public hearings are then held in the area(s) to be affected by the project. The FEARO panel evaluates input from the public, the proponent, and government departments, and prepares a report to the Minister of the Environment, advising whether the project should be

allowed to proceed, proceed with modifications, or be halted.

All projects do not proceed through every step of the Review Process. In some cases it is decided fairly early on, either in the initial screening or after an IEE, that no further environmental investigation is required. All proponents, however, must apply to the appropriate federal department (usually Energy, Mines and Resources south of 60 degrees, and Indian and Northern Affairs north of 60 degrees) for a permit before proceeding. Such applications will contain some environmental impact evaluation. Contingency plans (to cover emergencies) are required for all sites before a project commences.

The B.I.O. Library is endeavouring to collect all documents containing environmental information which arise from the processes described above.

Much of the material is unpublished and receives limited distribution. Documents are being catalogued according to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., and holdings will be reported to the Nova Scotia Union Catalogue.

The collection will no doubt be of great use to scientists and technicians from both government and industry who are involved in coastal and offshore projects, as well as interested and concerned members of the public. It will continue to grow as new projects are initiated and the reports generated by existing projects continue to appear.

Proposed Amendments to APLA Constitution

Notice is hereby given that at the Annual General Meeting of this association in May 1982 in Sackville, New Brunswick the following By-law changes will be proposed:

Article IV, Section I

EXPENSES OF OFFICERS AND BULLETIN EDITOR

The Executive shall set an amount annually to support executive officers and Bulletin editor's attendance at Fall and Spring executive meetings, the amount to be not more than 30 percent of revenue derived from membership fees.

(The change here being the addition of the words printed in bold).

Article VI, Section I

Delete (ii) Committee on Relations with Other Organizations — to study and make recommendations on relations with other organizations.

Add (ii) Public Relations Committee
-to promote APLA and libraries in general to library and book related organizations, and to the general public, particularly in the Atlantic Provinces.

-within APLA to promote the activities of other committees to members and prospective members.

-to establish and maintain a communications link with other library-related organizations in Canada and in particular, the Atlantic Provinces, in order to:

- a. exchange information on each

organization's activities—present and future concerns, causes for joint action such as lobbying, etc.

b. investigate the possibilities for co-sponsored workshops, speakers, and other events of interest to members.

-to provide assistance to the Membership Committee by identifying prospective APLA members.

-to update the Directory of Library-Related Organizations in the Atlantic Provinces, as required.

(viii) Committee on Library Instruction

-to promote library orientation and instruction in libraries of all sectors throughout the Atlantic Provinces.

-to convene an annual seminar or programme on a topic of general interest relating to library instruction, to take place usually at the annual APLA meeting.

-to exchange information regarding the committee's activities with similar groups across Canada and within the Canadian Library Association.

(ix) Committee on Library Technicians

-to promote interest in the work and concerns of the Atlantic paraprofessional community.

-to provide a forum for paraprofessionals to become involved in the work of APLA.

A library technician is one who does the work of a library assistant or a library technician; that is, he/she does the work of a paraprofessional nature rather than that which is primarily clerical.

Contributors

Alban Arsenault est bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque Champlain, Université de Moncton.

Marjorie King Clinton is a Reference Librarian at the Fredericton Public Library.

Margaret Conrad is an Associate Professor, History Dept., Acadia University and the Atlantic Region's representative on the Executive Committee of the Association of Canadian Studies.

Samuel Neill is a Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, London.

Claude Potvin is a regular contributor to the APLA Bulletin.

Elizabeth Sutherland is Chief Librarian at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography.

Jean Tague is a Professor, School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, London.

Alan R. Young is a Professor, English Dept., Acadia University. One of his areas of study is Henry Peacham.



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