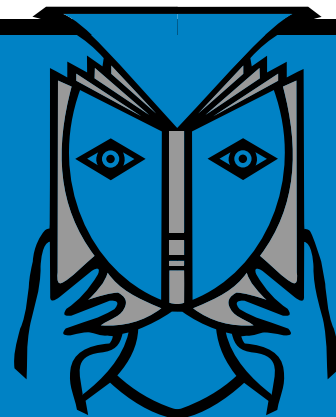


# National Library News

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## TECHNOLOGY

DIGITAL RESOURCES IN CANADIAN LIBRARIES:

# Analysis of National Library Survey

by Susan Haigh,  
*Information Analysis and Standards*

**E**arlier this year the National Library of Canada engaged in a national consultation on digital library resources in Canadian libraries. The first part of the process was a survey of selected Canadian libraries to investigate the current state of digital collections activities. The second part was an invitational meeting held at the National Library in Ottawa,

March 21-22, the outcome of which will be reported in the July-August issue of *National Library News*.

(CALUPL), and the Council of Federal Libraries (CFL) Steering Committee.

A total of 50 responses was received, which constitutes a response rate of 45 percent. The types of libraries were:

### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In February 1997, the electronic French and English questionnaires were mounted on the National Library's Web site and an explanatory e-mail was sent to 112 libraries, including members of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians in Canada (APLIC), the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL), the Provincial and Territorial Libraries Directors Council (PTLDC), the Council of Administrators of Large Urban Public Libraries

University libraries	19	38 %
Public libraries	12	24 %
National or provincial libraries	4	8 %
Parliamentary or legislative libraries	6	12 %
Federal government libraries	6	12 %
Other types of special library	3	6 %





OVERALL FINDINGS

Overall findings indicated that 66 percent of respondents (33) have engaged in digitization projects involving their print collections; 46 percent (23) are collecting and storing locally digital resources produced by external bodies; and 80 percent (40) are undertaking to organize links to external Web resources for the benefit of their clients. A wide range of technologies are used to support these activities. Most libraries have not fully resolved the management and funding issues of digital library resource development.

In fact, much of the activity to date has been exploratory — discussing issues, planning and obtaining approvals and funding, and undertaking and evaluating pilot projects. The body of materials, especially of major Canadian research resources, in online digital form is not yet significant. However, there is clearly strong interest and commitment to continuing to build digital library resource collections.

DIGITIZATION ACTIVITIES

SELECTION CRITERIA

Of the 33 responding libraries indicating that they have engaged in digitization projects, most (26, or 79 percent) indicated that they selected material for digitization based on criteria such as the following:

Increased accessibility	21	64%
Subject	16	48%
Fragility	11	33%
Canadian content or local/regional interest	11	33%
User demand	10	30%

Two institutions noted that their digitization was strictly to meet client demand for document delivery.

MEDIA/TYPE OF MATERIAL

Respondents are engaged in digitizing a wide range of material, as follows:

Whole books	15	45%
Photos, slides, etc.	15	45%
In-house finding aids	14	42%
Periodical articles	13	39%
Book extracts	10	30%
Manuscripts	9	27%
Posters	8	24%
Maps	7	21%
Engravings, etc.	7	21%
Drawings	6	18%
Microforms	5	15%
Sound recordings	4	12%
Misc. objects	2	6%
Film/video	1	3%
Scores, sheet music	1	3%
Other	12	36%

In the "other" category, respondents noted theses, government documents, postcards, book and newspaper indexes, and complete journals and newspapers.

LANGUAGE

English-language material has been digitized by 97 percent of respondents (28 of 29). In these collections, English-language material constitutes an average of 80 percent of the collection. French-language material had been digitized by 59 percent of respondents (17 of 29); and the average level of French material in these collections is 34 percent.

SUBJECT

The material being digitized varies widely in subject and, as one might expect,

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The National Library of Canada's logo is based on a detail from the mural "La Connaissance/Knowledge" created by Alfred Pellán for the Reference Room of the National Library.



tends to reflect the type of library and its primary clientele:

- Public libraries tend to digitize material of local history or interest. One, the North York Public Library, was creating digital audio children's stories.
- University library digitization projects tend to be based on special collections, such as the E. Pauline Johnson Archive at McMaster University and Loyalist history manuscript materials at the University of New Brunswick; or are based within broad disciplines such as architecture, music, law, education, economics, or history.
- One legislative library, that in Nova Scotia, has begun digitizing their province's legislation and sessional documents.
- The Saskatchewan Provincial Library is digitizing Saskatchewan municipal and provincial government documents.
- Special libraries' efforts reflect their specialized audiences: for example, the library at the Atlantic Forest Service is digitizing in the areas of forestry, entomology, soil science, and related subjects; the IDRC library is digitizing materials related to sustainable development.

Canadian subjects or documents appear to be specifically targeted at approximately 20 of the 33 libraries that responded (61 percent). Five libraries are at this point digitizing only their own publications, in-house finding aids, student guides, and similar documents.

#### SCALE OF PROJECTS

A number of Canadian institutions reported large-scale digitized output to date. Some of these include:

- 18 000 documents at the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec (storage not reported);
- 4 100 documents at McGill University (1.9 GB, i.e., gigabytes);

- 2 500 documents at the University of Toronto (75 GB);
- 2 400 at the Nova Scotia Provincial Library (23 MB, i.e., megabytes);
- 1 600 at McMaster University (130 MB);
- 1 000 or more at Simon Fraser University (ca. 2 GB); and
- 18 000 photographs at the University of British Columbia (storage not reported).

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS

Twenty-two respondents indicated the type of descriptive bibliographic access they were providing to their digitized collections. Of these, 12 respondents (55 percent) reported cataloguing the material according to AACR/MARC; but almost equally prevalent was non-standard access, at nine respondents (41 percent).

The pattern was very similar with subject access: 12 of 25 reported classifying material according to LC or Dewey Classifications, and non-standard access was provided in nine cases. Twenty-two percent of libraries (six of 27 respondents) listed all their digitized material in their OPACs; some material was listed by 37 percent of respondents; and none by 41 percent.

#### INTENTION TO ARCHIVE

Nine respondents (of 28, or 32 percent) stated that they do not intend to retain the digitized material in perpetuity. In these cases, the digitized material was either scanned for document delivery requests or was ephemeral, library-produced material. Most respondents (21 of 24) acknowledged an intention to archive the material, but many (17) have not yet developed concrete plans to accomplish this objective. Two institutions cited SGML as a means to ensure long-term accessibility.

#### FUTURE PLANS

The majority of respondents (28 of 34, or 82 percent) indicated they planned

to continue or expand their digitization activities, with only six libraries reporting no plans for further projects at the current time. Examples of planned projects include:

- The Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, in partnership with Université Laval, the University of Toronto, and the National Library of Canada, will be digitizing 5 000 pre-1900 Canadiana microform titles in the subject areas of Native studies, Canadian women's history, and Canadian literature. The project will last from 1997 to 1999.
- An Electronic Text Centre (ETC) for commercial and public domain texts, possibly using the SGML Text Encoding Initiative Document Type Definition (TEI DTD), is planned at the University of Waterloo. An ETC is already operational at the University of New Brunswick. Digitization of theses is included in the plans of both.
- The University of British Columbia also plans a project relating to theses and is investigating the use of the SGML Encoded Archival Description (EAD) DTD to make their photographic collection findings aids available.
- The Nova Scotia Legislative Library plans to digitize the Statutes of Nova Scotia dating from 1758 to 1950 as well as the Journals of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.
- The Manitoba Legislative Library is considering digitizing the *Manitoba Newspaper Checklist*.
- The University of Saskatchewan plans to complete the *Saskatchewan Newspaper Index* and expand its digitized Native studies collections.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Library plans to digitize White Papers and Royal Commission reports on Native affairs.



**A sample of digitization projects noted in the surveys**

George R. Pearkes and Victoria College fonds (University of Victoria)  
<http://www.schoolnet.ca/collections/uvic/>

Index to the Quebec Civil Code Revision Office Archives (McGill University)  
<http://www.law.library.mcgill.ca/ccro/>

First Nations Resources Project (University of Saskatchewan)  
<http://library.usask.ca/native/>

The Northwest Resistance (University of Saskatchewan)  
<http://library.usask.ca/northwest>

E. Pauline Johnson Archive (McMaster University)  
<http://www.humanities.mcmaster.ca/~pjohnson/mock.html>

Benjamin Marston Diaries Collection (University of New Brunswick)  
<http://www.lib.unb.ca/Texts/Marston/Marston.html>

**NATIONAL REGISTER**

Thirty-one respondents of 33, or 94 percent, favour establishing a national register of digitization projects or digitized products, so as to avoid costly duplication of digitization effort.

**DIGITAL COLLECTIONS OF EXTERNAL RESOURCES**

Twenty-three respondents (44 percent of the total) are engaged in collecting information published by external sources. Thirteen (57 percent) of these are university libraries. ("Collecting" in this case was defined as acquiring and storing on local servers, as opposed to linking to resources on remote servers.)

**SELECTION CRITERIA**

Selection of electronic resources was in some libraries governed by the same collection development policies that govern print acquisitions collections (5 of 23). Others cited specific criteria such as subject, language, demand, requests from faculty and support to institutional/research mandate (15 of 23 respondents mentioned one or more of these). A few noted the additional

considerations of price, ease of networkability, and ease of access.

**TYPE AND SUBJECT OF MATERIAL**

The following types of material were prevalent in electronic collections:

Documents	17	74%
Electronic periodicals	15	65%
Web sites	13	57%
Electronic books	9	39%

Among the most frequently noted types of information collected were statistical and financial data files (such as Statistics Canada's Data Liberation Initiative), reference resources such as indexes (e.g., CBCA Kiosk), dictionaries and encyclopedias, and full-text databases such as the Chadwyck-Healey poetry database. Generally, subjects tended to reflect the mandate of the institution, but were less focussed on Canadian and local resources than were digitization projects.

**LANGUAGE**

English material was collected by all respondents at an average level of 91 percent of their total collection. Among the nine respondents collecting

in French, French-language materials constituted an average of 20 percent of their electronic collections.

**SCALE OF PROJECTS**

A few institutions have already built substantial online digital collections. These include:

- 2 500 titles at Queen's University (15 GB)
- 2 000 titles at the University of Toronto (storage not reported)
- 1 500 titles at Carleton University (9 GB)
- 1 000 titles at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (storage not reported)
- 212 titles at the National Library of Canada (1 GB).

**ACCESS RESTRICTIONS**

The universities tend to restrict access to their licensed commercial electronic titles to their own communities. The National Library's electronic collection currently consists of Canadian-published electronic journals and monographs that are accessible on networks without restriction or charge.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC ACCESS**

The pattern of bibliographic access for external digital acquisitions is similar to that cited above for digitized materials, with 56 percent of respondents cataloguing the material according to AACR/MARC, and 55 percent classifying the material in LC or Dewey Classifications. Eighty-six percent of respondents list all (5 of 21) or some (13) of their external digital resources on their OPAC.

**INTENTION TO ARCHIVE**

Most libraries have decided against (6 of 18 respondents), or have not resolved (8), the issue of archiving in perpetuity their electronic collections of external materials. Of the four insti-



tutions that plan to archive their materials, only one (Queen's University) has undertaken any migration from older to newer storage media.

**FUTURE PLANS**

Libraries' plans for the future range from uncertain (6 of 23), to continuing with current levels of electronic collecting (5), to expanding their digital acquisitions program (8). A few respondents prefer to provide access to remote resources than to acquire the material (4); others acknowledged concern over achieving the appropriate balance between providing access to remote materials and local ownership (2). The University of Toronto noted that it is a stated goal to deliver 25 percent of information electronically by the year 2001.

**WEB RESOURCE ACCESS SERVICES**

**STAFF AND PUBLIC INTERNET ACCESS**

Thirty-two (of 41) libraries (78 percent) reported that all of their staff had Internet access. Public access Internet terminals are provided at 84 percent (32 of 38) of responding libraries. The number of public access terminals at these libraries ranged from one terminal at the National Library, Agriculture Canada, and the Nova Scotia Provincial Library to 500 terminals at the University of Manitoba. Other universities with a large number of public Internet terminals were the University of Alberta (175), Queen's University (165), the University of Saskatchewan (125) and Simon Fraser University (125).

**TYPE OF RESOURCE ACCESSIBLE**

The 43 respondents to this section offer a range of Web services:

Library has Web site	40	93%
Web-accessible database(s)	25	58%
Browseable Web lists	25	58%
OPAC via Web interface	22	51%
OPAC via Telnet	18	42%
Full-text search	15	35%
Other	12	28%

Twenty-six respondents (65 percent) make their catalogue available through either a Web interface or Telnet; 13 currently offer both.

**ORGANIZED LINKS TO EXTERNAL RESOURCES**

Almost all respondents (40 of 43, or 93 percent) offer some form of organized arrangement of external Web links for the benefit of their users. The types of resources they link to are diverse:

Web sites	37	90%
Library catalogues	32	78%
Electronic reference sources	31	76%
Electronic directories	25	61%
Electronic journals	24	59%
Electronic books	21	51%
Specific documents	21	51%
Electronic collections	18	44%
Other	10	24%

Two notable sites of organized links are the National Library's Canadian Information by Subject (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/caninfo/ecaninfo.htm>) and the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library's World Vue, which has organized approximately 1 100 sites by subject but is available only on the library's on-site computers.

**OTHER DIGITAL RESOURCE ACCESS SERVICES**

Six university libraries mentioned providing electronic data services such as the Data Liberation Initiative or the Geographic Information Survey. (Other university libraries had mentioned these earlier in the survey as part of their collections of external resources.) Other services mentioned include electronic reference services; electronic requests for document delivery, holds, renewals, rush cataloguing, etc.; provision of digital copies; provision of Web-based guides and tutorials; a listserv for clients; and the provision and maintenance of various directories.

**FUTURE PLANS**

Of 33 respondents, only five indicated they currently have no firm plans regarding services to access digital resources. Fourteen respondents have expansion plans, and seven indicated that they will be pursuing increased integration of services such as linking their electronic resources with their OPACs. Plans for new services included an electronic reserve service (University of Alberta), an Electronic Data/Text Service (McMaster University), providing finding aids coded according to SGML Encoded Archival Description (University of British Columbia),

**Addresses for a sample of online collections of electronic resources in Canadian libraries (access to some titles may be restricted)**

- Simon Fraser University <http://www.lib.sfu.ca/kiosk/other/athruc.htm>
- University of Toronto <http://www.library.utoronto.ca/www/index.html>
- National Library of Canada <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/e-coll-e/index-e.htm>
- Queen's University [http://130.15.161.74/qline\\_plus/db\\_all.htm](http://130.15.161.74/qline_plus/db_all.htm)



implementing document delivery to faculty desktops (Queen's University), and mounting a database of evaluated Internet resources useful to public library reference staff and users (Library Services Branch, B.C.).

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

TYPE AND SPEED OF NETWORK CONNECTION

Most respondents (26 of 31, or 84 per cent) have a dedicated leased line for Internet access, with four (13 percent) having dedicated dial-in access, and nine (29 percent) having casual dial-in access. Half of respondents (18 of 36) have a T1 line. At the other end of the scale, modem speeds of 56, 28.8, and 14.4 Kbps were each cited by 11 percent of respondents.

OPERATING SYSTEMS

Eighty-three percent of respondents (33 of 40) reported using more than one operating system to support digital library work. The breakdown was as follows:

UNIX	34	85%
Windows 3.1	24	60%
Windows NT	22	55%
Novell	20	50%
Windows '95	19	48%
MS-DOS	16	40%
Apple/Mac	11	28%
VMS	6	15%
Other	3	8%

TYPE OF SERVER SOFTWARE

Thirty-three respondents indicated the types of server software they have, as follows:

Web	31	94%
Mail	26	79%
Telnet	24	73%
FTP	20	61%
News	8	24%
Gopher	4	12%
Audio	3	9%
Video	1	3%

NETWORK TYPES

Ninety-seven percent of responding libraries (35 of 36) have local area networks (LANs), 47 percent (17) have a wide area network (WAN), and 25 percent (9) reported one or more Intranets.

PROTOCOLS USED

The rate of protocol usage among the 30 libraries that responded to this question is as follows:

Z39.50	20	67%
ILL protocol	16	53%
X.400	7	23%
X.500	4	13%

MANAGEMENT ISSUES

POLICY FRAMEWORK

Policies to govern digital library resources have not yet been fully defined in most libraries. Whereas 88 percent (23 of 26) of respondents stated that they had written policies and procedures to govern the acquisition of digital materials on a physical carrier (e.g., CD-ROM), only 62 percent (16) had such a policy to govern acquisition of online (non-physical) digital materials. Only half of these (8) had defined criteria for selecting such material. Policies to govern the long-term availability of electronic resources (e.g., archiving policies) have been developed in 15 percent (4) of responding libraries.

CONSULTATION

Several respondents (6 of 30) have used formal consultation mechanisms such as focus groups and questionnaires to establish their users' needs and preferences regarding digital library collections and services. More often, however, libraries reported seeking project or program direction approval from their boards or advisory committees (15), and many seek informal feedback to projects or products through mechanisms such as inviting comments on a Web site or via e-mail (10). Several mentioned making presentations to groups of users or stakeholders and participating in industry fairs and exhibitions as mechanisms both for promotion and for soliciting input and feedback.

COSTS

Half of respondents (16 of 32) noted that they have not been tracking the costs of their digital library resource activities; another four were somewhat able to calculate costs, and 12 stated that they had been tracking costs. The National Library of Canada has estimated, based on three Industry Canada Digital Collections projects, that their digitization costs were approximately \$5.50 per page (calculated towards the end of a text digitization project, when the students were fully trained and working efficiently), and \$1.50 per database record.

COST-BENEFITS

One respondent noted that they had determined that the costs of two Industry Canada SchoolNet Digital Collections Program-sponsored digitization projects outweighed the benefit of these projects for their users. Another noted that their evaluation of costs versus value had led them to "watchful moving ahead". But the majority of respondents (20 of 31) have not attempted to evaluate cost-benefits or to



assess user satisfaction. Five respondents indicated they gathered and evaluated usage statistics; and six respondents indicated they had done some assessment, usually on a project basis.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE CHANGES

Fifty-eight percent of respondents (21 of 36) indicated their libraries had made some organizational changes owing to digital library activities. Those that had not made such changes were generally smaller libraries or libraries that had not embarked on large-scale projects to date, although a few (e.g., Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information, Metropolitan

Toronto Reference Library) were large and active but had presumably chosen to incorporate digital library activities into existing organizational structures.

#### CONCLUSION

Some final questions in the survey asked what issues merit national discussion and, potentially, national coordination. In general, responses fell into the following categories:

- What to digitize: selection criteria and priorities
- How to assure long-term access and preservation of digital resources
- How to avoid duplication of effort
- Development and application of

appropriate standards

- Approaches to copyright and licensing issues
- Libraries' role in equitable network access
- Approaches to funding digitization efforts and digital acquisitions
- What technology is required, and how to fund it
- Approaches to staff and user training

These issues provided a general framework for discussion at the national consultation meeting in March, at which a national strategy was developed that will be reported in the next issue of *National Library News*. ♦

#### LIBRARY COMMUNITY

## Towards a Harmonized MARC Format

by Ingrid Parent and Margaret Stewart,  
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

**T**he development of MARC (*Machine-Readable Cataloguing*) formats has been a key factor in the growth of library automation throughout the world. Based on the original MARC format developed at the Library of Congress during the 1960s are a host of national and international MARC variations developed during the past 30 years,

including the CAN/MARC format that first came into use at the National Library of Canada in 1973. These MARC formats are all based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 2709 standard, but have national and local variations in content and coding features. These formats have served the library and information communities admirably well for three decades, allowing members to exchange bibliographic information in a relatively standardized format.

#### THE MOVE TOWARDS HARMONIZATION

The Internet and current telecommunications technology make national boundaries irrelevant to the interchange of data, but the conversion of records from and to national formats (e.g., CAN/MARC, UKMARC, USMARC) remains a major obstacle to these opportunities. In addition, libraries in recent years have strenuously sought ways to reduce the costs of creating and distributing bibliographic records. Given these technical and eco-

nomics factors, representatives of the British Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Canada initiated a series of discussions in 1994 with the objective of aligning the three national formats.

After the last meeting, held in February 1997, a significant milestone was achieved with the complete alignment of the CAN/MARC and USMARC formats. The long history of cooperation on format development within North America eased the process of aligning the CAN/MARC and USMARC formats. Differences between the two formats have been kept to a minimum for the past ten years in recognition of the mutual requirements and close proximity of the Canadian and U.S. library communities.

Significant progress has also been made towards aligning UKMARC and the harmonized CAN/MARC-USMARC format. Discussions by the three libraries' representatives have recognized that particular features required by the U.K. library community must be retained; therefore, although complete harmonization is still a long-term goal, the three national libraries will work



towards partial alignment of the UKMARC format in the short term.

Harmonization of these three national formats will go a long way towards easing the transfer of bibliographic information between library systems in North America and Great Britain. Further opportunities for harmonization of the formats will be pursued, but future developments of the formats will take into consideration other international standards, such as UNIMARC, which will continue to have a major role in the exchange of bibliographic information in the rest of the world.

#### BENEFITS OF HARMONIZATION

The long-term benefits and cost reductions resulting from a common format in Canada and the U.S. will assist both the National Library of Canada and the entire North American library community. Not only will the harmonized format facilitate record sharing and eliminate the necessity of costly conversion programs, it will also provide opportunities for collaborating on conversions from other formats, for enhancing system vendor markets, and for producing more economical format documentation and maintenance. The result will be the more timely availability of records and increased usefulness of protocols such as Z39.50 for connections to database resources.

#### IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Over the next several months, the National Library of Canada will work with the Library of Congress on a coordinated implementation plan and the development of mechanisms to ensure ongoing maintenance and control of future format development. In addition, a MARC Harmonization Coordinating Committee was established, with repre-

sentatives of the British Library, Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada, to continue to work towards harmonization with UKMARC and to monitor format changes. A MARC Harmonization Technical Group was also set up to discuss and resolve technical issues.

The coordinated North American implementation of the harmonized format is planned for the summer of 1998 to give system vendors and library systems sufficient time to plan for and undertake the changes. The National Library will continue to work through the Canadian Committee on MARC and will keep the library community informed of the implementation schedule and future developments.

A document outlining the changes required to the existing CAN/MARC bibliographic and authority formats to achieve alignment with USMARC is available on the National Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>). To provide

comments or to obtain further information, please contact:

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## International Conference on AACR, October 1997

by Margaret Stewart, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services, and  
Ralph Manning, National and International Programs

**T**he key to bibliographic control is adherence to internationally accepted standards. Descriptive cataloguing in most English-speaking countries is governed by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., 1988 revision which, in turn, conforms to the Paris Principles of 1961 and the International Standard for Bibliographic Description.

New opportunities for access to bibliographic records offered by online catalogues and the emergence of issues related to the bibliographic control of electronic resources are two of the trends that have spurred the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) to address the calls from

the bibliographic community for fundamental revisions to the rules. To respond to the challenges of reviewing the principles of the existing code, JSC is seeking the advice of cataloguing experts through an International





### Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR.

The conference will review the underlying principles of AACR to determine whether fundamental rule revision is appropriate and feasible and, if so, advise JSC on the direction and nature of those revisions. Recommendations will take into account management issues, particularly the cost of change. The conference is scheduled to take place October 23-25, 1997 in Toronto. Conference attendance is by invitation only. Approximately 50 experts will be participating from the "author countries" of AACR, namely, Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, a very small number of observers from other countries will attend so that the conference can benefit from their experience and knowledge.

The topics chosen for the conference reflect issues that have proven contentious and merit a thorough debate. Main entry and corporate entry, content versus carrier, issues related to serial publications, and the relationship of the code to the MARC format are a few of the topics that will be presented. To keep the library community

## The topics...reflect issues that have proven contentious and merit a thorough debate.

informed of conference developments, a Web site for the conference has been established (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.htm>). A complete conference description, scope statements and list of speakers and participants are available at the site. Final conference papers are expected by the end of June; as soon as they are received, they will be posted on the Web. It is anticipated that a mechanism will be established for all interested parties to comment on the papers and contribute insights from their own experience.

Although it may be easy to identify problems, it will be more difficult to determine a clear direction for future study or a practical approach to overcome the problems. Herein lies the challenge for the conference participants and library community.

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### Did You Know...

that nominations are now being accepted for the 1997 Agatha Bystram Award for Leadership in Information Management? The Award, instituted by the Council of Federal Libraries in 1995, acknowledges individual or group leadership in the field of information management.

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## NLC AT CLA: See You in Ottawa!

Representatives of the National Library of Canada look forward to meeting and greeting colleagues at the annual conference of the Canadian Library Association. We'll be at Booths 206-208, and we hope to see you there, and to welcome you at Canada's National Library, west on Wellington Street, a few blocks from the Congress Centre.

**June 18-22, 1997**





## RESOURCE SHARING

# Towards 2000: Resource Sharing for the Millennium

by Deborah Maxwell,  
Head, Operations Support Section, Union Catalogue Division

**O**n February 19, 1997 the Union Catalogue Committee of the Council of Federal Libraries sponsored an information session on the future of the National Library's union catalogue. The session was designed to address concerns in the federal library community over participation in the union catalogue and its future development.

David Balatti, Director of Bibliographic Services at the National Library of Canada, opened the session by explaining the National Library's current policy regarding the role of federal libraries in the union catalogue. Participation of the federal libraries is critical to the success of the union catalogue as a whole. During 1997-1998 the National Library will commit resources to add records from 12 more federal libraries through MARA reporting to the union catalogue. Participating federal libraries will produce MARC output, and keep their holdings in the union catalogue up-to-date.

Emilie Lowenberg, Chief of the Library's Union Catalogue Division, discussed the technical requirements for reporting to the union catalogue and the processes used by contributing libraries and the National Library. The Union Catalogue Division accepts reports from libraries for all types of publications in all formats, including serials, monographs, microforms, braille, large print, sheet music, sound recordings, videos, computer files, and maps.

One of the results of the Program Review undertaken by all federal government departments and agencies was a realigned focus on using technology

rather than manual processing in the National Library. Maintenance of the union catalogue depends upon machine-readable accessions (MARA) and updated holdings reports added to

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## Participation of the federal libraries is critical to the success of the union catalogue...

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the Library's AMICUS system. To ensure that MARA loading programs correctly identify incoming records that match existing online MARC records in the AMICUS database, and to avoid the creation of duplicate records in the database, it is important that reporting libraries adhere to established standards, such as the CAN/MARC format and *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd edition (1988 revision). Consistent communication between reporting libraries and the National Library is equally important.

Following the introductory presentations was a panel discussion on two federal libraries' recent experiences

in reporting to the union catalogue using MARA. The panel had representatives from both the client libraries and their respective system vendors. Panel members Diane Rudzevicius, Supreme Court of Canada Library, and Danielle Jacques, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Canadian Agriculture Library, described the development of MARA reporting at their libraries. Gretchen Cheung from Best-Seller and David Alexander of Geac both provided the vendor perspective on assisting client libraries to report to the union catalogue.

Diane Rudzevicius stressed that one key issue at her library was creating mechanisms to prevent certain records from being reported to the union catalogue: for example, records imported from bibliographic utilities but not yet reviewed in-house, and brief acquisitions records created when ordering. She explained how her library and its system vendor, Best-Seller, arranged to allow the reporting of withdrawals from the union catalogue using File Transfer Protocols (FTPs). Gretchen Cheung addressed MARA reporting from the vendor's viewpoint. It was suggested that federal libraries require that bidders list their optional products in the Request for Proposals (RFPs) for new systems. This will enable libraries to assess the facilities included in each bid. The second federal library panel member, Danielle Jacques, identified other issues in reporting to the union catalogue using FTP. She explained how her library worked with the vendor, Geac, and with the National Library to effect changes in reporting. David Alexander of Geac stressed the importance of communication. Panel members agreed that MARA reporting



requires a three-way partnership among the National Library, the system vendor and the reporting library.

The last speaker was Carrol Lunau, Resource Sharing Officer with National and International Programs at the National Library of Canada, who tackled the question of the future of the National Library's union catalogue in

...one key issue  
...was creating  
mechanisms to  
prevent certain  
records from  
being reported  
to the union  
catalogue...

light of the work being done on the virtual Canadian union catalogue (vCuc). It was emphasized that the creation of the virtual Canadian union catalogue is a long-term goal. The National Library has initiated a controlled project to link databases using the Z39.50 protocol to search and retrieve information (see "The Virtual Canadian Union Catalogue (vCuc) Pilot Project", *National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 2, February 1997, pp. 13-14). The vCuc Pilot Project has 18 participants, including university, public, and government libraries, as well as consortia. The group's collective records total more than 50 million. Federal libraries were invited to participate in Phase 2 of the project. The National Library is working with vendors to obtain test copies of selected client software packages which will be installed in libraries for testing during the project. Additionally, the National Library is planning for a World Wide Web Z39.50

gateway. The gateway would allow libraries to use their WWW browser to search the vCuc.

At the conclusion of the meeting, participants adjourned to discussion sessions with representatives of software vendors, including Geac, Best-Seller, Sirsi, Innovative Interfaces, DRA, International Library Systems, and Ameritech, thus bringing to a close an interesting and useful meeting.

For more information on the union catalogue, contact:

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For more information on the virtual Canadian union catalogue project, contact:

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#### ALLIANCES:

## The National Library and Library System Vendors

by Carrol D. Lunau,  
*National and International Programs*

**O**n February 6, 1997 Gisèle DeVillers, Oryst Iwanycky, and Carrol Lunau of the National Library of Canada met with representatives from vendors of library automated systems to forge alliances with the private sector for improved service to mutual clients: Canadian libraries. The goal of the meeting was to establish contacts within the companies and to

resolve questions related to the interworking between the National Library's AMICUS system and the vendor systems.

Issues such as the integration of downloaded AMICUS records into vendor systems, reporting MARA records to the union catalogue, and the vCuc (virtual Canadian union catalogue) were discussed. The vendors are very interested in the vCuc project and a number of initiatives will include the vendors as partners in this project; for

example, vendors will make available information about the capabilities of their Z39.50 servers, and they will run interoperability tests of their Z39.50 client systems with the AMICUS server.

With regard to the issue of holdings information and Z39.50, it was learned that some vendors intend to implement the OPAC record format. This format, which is specified within the Z39.50 standard, allows the transfer

*(Continued on page 12)*



# Resource-Sharing Directories

by Carol Smale,  
Director, Resource-Sharing Services

**T**he National Library of Canada plans to mount a Canadian interlibrary loan policy directory on the World Wide Web. This directory would allow current, rapid, efficient access internationally to a common directory containing library symbols, addresses, contact names

and phone numbers, and specific information about library policies. It is hoped that the Canadian directory will be available early in 1998.

This project ties in with the work being done by the North American Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery (NAILDD) Project, in which the National Library of Canada participates (see elsewhere in this issue). The need for and desirability of standardizing information regarding policies as well as communications was first raised at NAILDD's Interlibrary Loan Protocol Implementors Group (IPIG) meeting in the summer of 1996, when members asked that the topic be discussed by the Developers/Implementors Group (DIG). At the next DIG meeting, interlibrary loan policy directories and standardization of data elements within these directories proved to be a hot topic. It was agreed that it is necessary to separate discussion of the list of data elements from discussion of which directory standard is used for storing the data elements (i.e., LDAP or X.500).

After a productive discussion, DIG members proposed that the list of data elements be developed by a small, self-selected group from IPIG and DIG members. Both groups will review the list, and the IPIG will decide on field lengths and on which elements should

be mandatory or optional. The IPIG will also decide on the communication options to be supported. The National Library of Canada will participate in these discussions.

*(National Library and Library System Vendors... continued from page 11)*

of holdings information along with a bibliographic record. However, the format includes a number of options, such as a choice between either a MARC holdings record or a holdings and circulation status description. In 1995 the National Library had proposed that

## Library system vendors represented at the meeting

Ameritech Library Services (Canada) Inc.  
Best-Seller Inc.  
DRA Information Inc.  
Endeavor Information Systems Inc.  
Geac Canada Limited  
ILS International Library Systems Corp.  
Innovative Interfaces Inc.  
ISM Library Information Services  
The Library Corporation  
Sea Change Corporation  
Sirsi Corporation

It is anticipated that this project will be approved by the U.S. National Information Standards Organization (NISO), with eventual international standardization through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

For more information, contact:

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Internet: carol.smale@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

summary union catalogue holdings information be included in the full MARC bibliographic record. The National Library will reassess this decision following discussions with the vendors and a review by the Z39.50 Implementors Group (ZIG). A follow-up meeting to discuss holdings is being held in June 1997 with the vendors and the vCuc participants.

One of the goals of the vCuc project is to resolve issues intrinsic to a virtual library catalogue environment. The role of the vendors is critical to this project. Only by working together will it be possible to create a vCuc that will meet Canadian needs for equitable access to information about the information holdings of Canadian organizations.

For more information, contact:

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# Canadian Interlibrary Loan: Some Statistics

by Carrol D. Lunau,  
National and International Programs

**A**s part of the National Core Library Statistics Program, libraries were asked to record the number of lending and borrowing interlibrary loan requests that they received and sent (see "National Core Library Statistics Program", National Library News, vol. 29, no. 2, February 1997, pp. 11-12). Of the 1 706 libraries that

answered the survey with 1994 data, 606 provided responses to the ILL questions. When responses are analyzed by type of library, it was found that 75.9 percent of academic libraries, 11.6 percent of public libraries, 63.1 percent of for-profit libraries, 78.6 percent of government libraries, 58.5 percent of non-profit libraries and 80 percent of provincial libraries responded to the ILL questions.

Of 813 620 borrowing requests, 76.8 percent were filled. The majority of these requests were filled by libraries

within the same province/territory (65.1 percent). Only 14.7 percent were filled by libraries outside Canada, indicating that the nation is well within the 80 percent national self-sufficiency guideline proposed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) program.

Of 1 311 139 requests to lend materials, only 47.7 percent were filled.

Of the works lent, 67.9 percent went to libraries within the same province/territory and 5.5 percent were lent to libraries in other countries.

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) is in the process of redoing its 1993 cost study and a number of Canadian ARL members are participating. This new information will be available later in 1997, and with the 1995 Core Library Statistics data, can be used for comparison. It is apparent that Canadian ILL traffic is significant, and it will be useful to learn more about the costs.

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Internet: carrol.lunau@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

## Did You Know...

that there is now a link from the virtual Canadian union catalogue (vCuc) homepage to a "Directory of Z39.50 Targets in Canada"? A service permitting Canadian libraries to register their Z39.50 target service, the directory offers descriptions of the Z39.50 servers participating in the vCuc project and gives information needed for configuring client software with the different servers. Address: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/resource/vcuc/index.htm>

## International ILL Standard: Update

**T**he National Library of Canada has been participating in the activities of the North American Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery (NAIILDD) Project and its sub-committees since its inception in 1993. The objective is to ensure that the needs of Canadian libraries are represented during the project discussions.

The National Library of Canada first implemented the Canadian ILL protocol, which formed the basis for the international standard, in April 1987. The Library's PEB/ILL system was modified slightly to conform to the international standard when it was adopted by

the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in the early 1990s. The advances made by vendors in developing ILL protocol-based systems over the last 12 months have been very encouraging.



The following is taken from a press release issued by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), Washington, D.C., March 5.



### ARL's NAILDD Project Facilitates Breakthrough on Application of International ILL Standard; Major Step for International Resource Sharing

Seven (7) major providers of interlibrary loan and document delivery (ILL/DD) systems are currently testing the international standard for interlibrary loan communication. An additional twenty-one (21) are about to test or have recently pledged to incorporate the ILL standard into products, most by the end of 1997. This international standard (ISO 10160 & 10161, the "ILL Protocol") enables communication among different ILL/DD systems. Such interoperability will enable libraries to maximize access to information resources, streamline internal workflow and processing, and minimize staff interaction, resulting in lower staff costs for libraries.

These for-profit and not-for-profit providers of ILL/DD systems are members of the Interlibrary Loan Protocol Implementors Group (IPIG), established in late 1995 as part of ARL's North American Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery (NAILDD) Project to expedite implementation of the international ILL standard. Originally aimed at U.S. vendors, the IPIG now includes over 30 organizations and projects in the U.S., Canada, Australia, U.K., Singapore, Italy, India, and Sweden.

Some of the organizations are ahead of the implementation schedule established by the IPIG because they have come to understand the importance and value of being Protocol-compliant. A number of IPIG members are actively writing code to incorporate the entire Protocol into local products, rather than just a few of the messages as originally agreed by IPIG participants.

The IPIG is unique, particularly for ARL, because it brings together

vendors to foster cooperation while encouraging competition. The IPIG offers a neutral forum for representatives of national bibliographic utilities, local system vendors, document delivery suppliers, and software developers to meet and find out how they can work together to realize a common goal — system interoperability — identified as a priority by the library community.

The IPIG has also facilitated informal collaboration among disparate

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...the IPIG now includes over 30 organizations and projects...

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vendors resulting in several new partnerships specific to the Protocol implementation. At the same time, the NAILDD Project encourages competition by encouraging multiple vendors and organizations to use the international ILL standard to provide libraries with multiple communication options for ILL transmissions. These options become increasingly important in an international resource-sharing environment.

As of early 1997, OCLC, the Library Corporation (TLC), Innovative Interfaces Inc. (III), DRA, Triangle Research Libraries Network (TRLN), the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), and U.K.-based Fretwell-Downing have successfully sent test ILL messages to other IPIG partners using the ILL Protocol. These seven join the National Library of Canada, the Université du Québec, TKM, and ISM, all of which have been

using the international ILL Protocol to transmit ILL messages since the mid-1990s.

Vendors reporting that they are preparing to implement the Protocol include Ameritech, Auto-Graphics, the British Library, CARL Corp., the CILLA Project (Australia), CPS Systems, DDE-ORG (India), EBSCO/Document Services, EOSInternational, Finsiel (Italy), Gaylord, the JEDDS Project (Australia), LIBRIS (Sweden), NSI, the National Library Board of Singapore, the National Library of Medicine, Research Libraries Group, Sirsi, Silver Platter, VTLS, and WLN.

The 120 North American member libraries of ARL generated over 6.3 million ILL borrowing and lending transactions in 1994-1995. The quantity of ILL requests sent to and received from libraries beyond North America has increased over the past several years due in large part to easier identification of potential library suppliers and the increased use of electronic delivery software. One remaining obstacle to increased international resource sharing is the inability to send requests electronically to overseas libraries or other suppliers; thus the importance of the Protocol to international resource sharing.

For additional information on the ILL Protocol implementation or the NAILDD Project, contact:

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Web homepage:  
<http://arl.cni.org/access/access.html> ◆



## PUBLIC PROGRAMS

EYEING ILLUSTRATION:

# A New Exhibition at the National Library of Canada

The National Library of Canada's newest exhibition, "The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators", opened to the public on April 24, 1997, after two years of planning.

The exhibition highlights three decades of achievement by Canadian children's book illustrators. Drawing mainly on the resources of the Literary Manuscript Collection of the National Library of Canada, the exhibition includes original illustrations by Marie-Louise Gay, Ann Blades, Gilles Tibo, Elizabeth Cleaver and others. The illustrations and other supplementary material — preliminary sketches, drawings, storyboards, notes and letters — were acquired in the 1980s and 1990s to complement the Library's printed resources for Canadian studies and to support the work of the Library's Children's Literature Service. For the exhibition, a number of other artists, including Ted Harrison, Michèle Lemieux, Maryann Kovalski, and Alan Daniel, have also lent original illustrations.

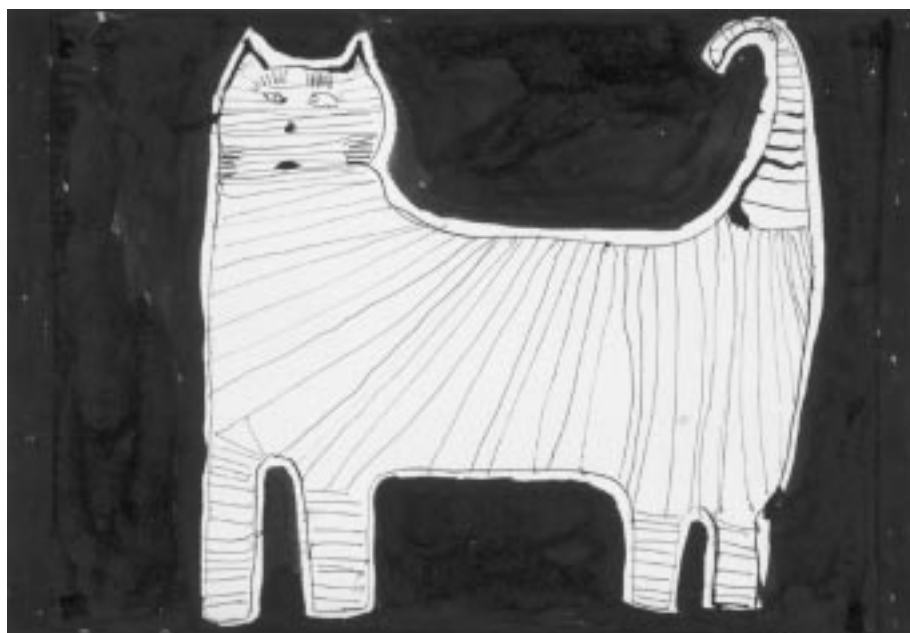
Many factors have contributed to the growth of Canadian children's book illustration in the past 30 years. Publishers, bookstores, associations, university courses, roundtables, writers' groups, literary magazines, and prizes for children's literature have played an important role. Educational trends and parents demanding Canadian material gave impetus to the development of illustration for children in this country.

Authors, illustrators, and publishers responded to these interests and

demands by creating a wealth of stories and book art in which Canadian themes and settings abound. The best Canadian books today introduce children to good writing and illustration and, at the same time, offer a sense of

cartoon art, concept books and art by stylists (individuals who work in collage, plasticine or textile). These divisions are based on the description of traditional art styles in *The New Republic of Childhood: A Critical Guide to Canadian Children's Literature in English*, by Sheila Egoff and Judith Saltman (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1990). While the broad categories provide the structure for the exhibition, it is hoped that differences among the illustrators and the strengths

The best Canadian books today introduce children to good writing and illustration...



From *Alphabet Book*, edited by Anne Wyse (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1969).

this country and its culture. Illustration in Canadian children's books has received international acclaim and is characterized by high quality as well as variety in approach and style.

"The Art of Illustration" is divided into seven categories: naive art, magic realism, realism, romanticism,

and delights of their individual styles will also be strikingly apparent.

"The Art of Illustration" can be seen until December 7, 1997, in the National Library's main exhibition

(Continued on page 17)



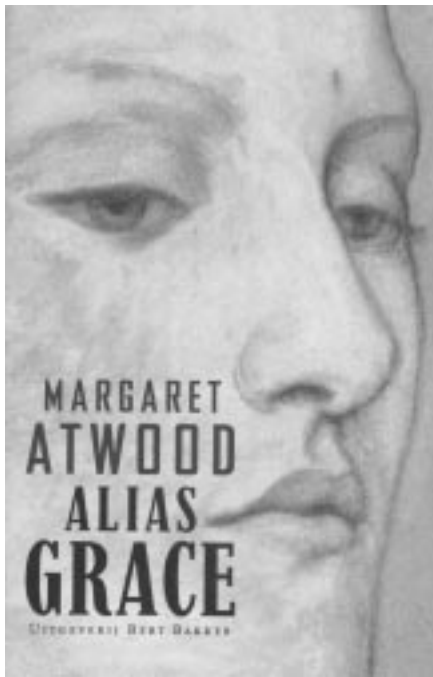
# Canadian Authors Translated

by Pat MacDonald,

Selection and Acquisitions Division, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

"Our authors are some of our most effective ambassadors: in countries such as Japan, Germany, France, and Mexico, we are probably known as much through our literature as anything else."

— Roch Carrier, Director,  
Canada Council for the Arts



Dutch translation of *Alias Grace*.

During the month of May 1997, the National Library of Canada commemorated the 40th anniversary of the Canada Council for the Arts by hosting an exhibition of Canadian authors' works in translation. The exhibition, made possible by successive donations of books from the Canada Council for

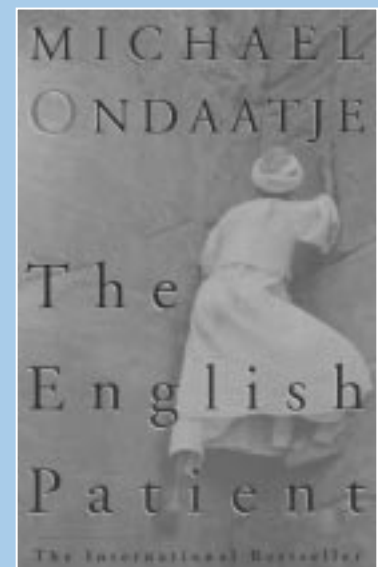
the Arts, reflects a collaboration between the Council and the National Library in promoting Canadian culture. The books were selected from titles published under the International Translation Program, which is jointly funded by the Canada Council for the Arts and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. The works of Canadian authors published abroad also form a significant part of the National Library's Canadiana collection.

The Council's International Translation Program supports the promotion of Canadian literature abroad by providing assistance to foreign publishers for translating works of Canadian literature into languages other than French or English. Priority is currently given to books that have been finalists or winners of literary awards administered by the Council (the Governor General's Literary Awards, the Canada-French Community of Belgium Literary Prize, the Canada-Japan Book Award and the Canada-Switzerland Literary Prize). A number of the books in the exhibition at the National Library belong to this category, such as Margaret Atwood's *Alias Grace*, Mavis Gallant's *Home Truths*, Michael Ondaatje's *Collected Works of Billy the Kid*, and Carol Shields' *The Stone Diaries*. Since the inception of the International Translation Program in 1980-1981, nearly 700 Canadian books have been translated into over 40 languages. Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, and Sweden have produced the most translations. The International Translation

Program has been a remarkable success in enabling Canadian authors to reach an international audience and in generating sales for books by Canadians. As a result of an investment of \$160 000 in 1995-1996, more than two million dollars were generated in book sales. The exhibition demonstrated the results of an investment in a significant Canadian cultural industry and of the National Library's commitment to

## Did You Know...

that Michael Ondaatje's literary manuscripts are held in the Canadian Literature Research Service collection of the National Library? The film adaptation of his novel *The English Patient* won nine Oscars at the Academy Awards ceremony held in March. To celebrate, the National Library held its first "Oscars display", showing some of the many foreign-language editions of *The English Patient*, which won the 1992 Booker Prize and the 1992 Governor General's Literary Award for English Fiction.







building the world's foremost collection of Canadiana.

One measure of the international success of Canadian authors can be found on some of the Web pages devoted to their works. Margaret Atwood's page is particularly effective in underscoring her national and international status. It lists separately "world editions" of 39 books available in 34 countries and testifies to the international popularity of, in particular, *Cat's Eye*, *The Handmaid's Tale*, and *The Robber Bride*. Collecting all the editions of works by Canadian authors can be challenging, so donations, such as

those provided by the Canada Council for the Arts, are important to the National Library's collection.

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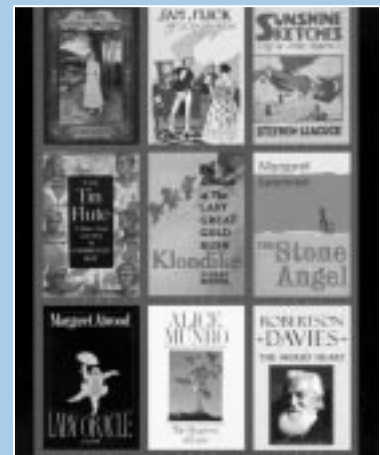
Italian translation of *The English Patient*.



Dutch translation of *The Angel of Solitude*.

### Did You Know...

that the National Library won a prize for its exhibit celebrating the 90th anniversary of the publishing company McClelland & Stewart? The Library, which holds the papers of M & S authors such as Jack Hodgins, James Houston, Michael Ondaatje, Gabrielle Roy and Jane Urquhart, displayed some of the company's notable books during August 1996. McClelland & Stewart showed its appreciation for the work of staff members Robert Gosselin and Angie Savard, who organized the display, by sending the Library some of its New Canadian Library titles.



(New Exhibition... continued from page 15)

hall at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa. It is open from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily, free of charge. A World Wide Web version of the exhibition, which includes biographies of the artists as well as theme-related bibliographies and a timeline, can be viewed via the National Library's homepage (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>).

For further information on the exhibi-

tion, contact:  
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 Children's Literature Service

Research and Information Services  
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## Canadian Library/Information Science Research Projects

Compiled by Deborah Pelletier, Reference Librarian

The following is a list of those Canadian research projects, both completed and ongoing, that were reported by individual researchers and interested organizations to Library Information Services from October 1996 through March 1997.

The research projects are classified as either ongoing or completed investigations. Within these divisions, the arrangement is alphabetic by name of researcher(s), although the title is given first. Titles are highlighted to facilitate scanning. The entries comprise, if available: person(s) responsible for the research, address of institution where the research is being done or was completed, sponsoring body or body financing the research, starting date and completion date (if applicable), estimated costs, project title and citations for reports on the project.

### SECTION I: ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS/PROJETS DE RECHERCHE EN COURS

**A feasibility study on potential for converting the Universal Decimal Classification into a fully faceted system.**

Williamson, Nancy J.; McIlwaine, I. C. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3G6. UDC Consortium Travel Grants, University of Toronto Travel and Research Assistance. 1993-1998.

McIlwaine, I.C.; Williamson, N.J. — "Future revision of UDC: progress report on a feasibility study for restructuring". — *Extensions and corrections to the UDC, 1993*. — The Hague: UDC Consortium, 1993. — P. 11-17.

Williamson, N.J. — "Future revision of UDC: second progress report on a feasibility study for restructuring". — *Extensions and corrections to the UDC, 1994*. — The Hague: UDC Consortium, 1994. — P. 19-27.

McIlwaine, I.C.; Williamson, N.J. — "Restructuring of Class 61 — medical sciences". — *Extensions and corrections to the UDC*. — The Hague: UDC Consortium, 1995. — P. 11-66 (including selected schedules without notation).

McIlwaine, I.C.; Williamson, N.J. — "Restructuring of Class 61 — medicine". — *Extensions and corrections to the UDC*. — The Hague: UDC Consortium, 1996.

— P. 15-77 (including selected schedules with tentatively assigned notation).

Williamson, Nancy J. — "The Universal Decimal Classification: research to determine the feasibility of restructuring UDC into a fully-faceted system". — *Proceedings of the 5th ASIS SIG.CR Classification Research Workshop, Oct. 16, 1994*. — Edited by Raya Fidel et al. — Silver Springs, Maryland: American Society for Information Science, 1994.

Williamson, Nancy J. — "Deriving a thesaurus from a restructured UDC". — *Knowledge organization and change. Proceedings of the Fourth International ISKO Conference, 15-18 July 1996, Washington, D.C., USA*. — Edited by Rebecca Green. — Frankfurt/Main: INDEKS Verlag, 1996. — P. 370-377.

**A study of the organization of Web sites on the Internet as the basis for a paper on "Organization of subject access to the Internet".**

Williamson, Nancy J. Faculty of Information Science, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3G6. A paper to be delivered at the "6th International Study Conference on Classification Research" to be held in London, UK, June 16-19, 1997.

**Design criteria for multimedia information sources in an educational context.**

Large, Andy; Beheshti, Jamshid. Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St., Montréal, PQ H3A 1Y1. Social Sciences and

## Projets de recherche en bibliothéconomie et en sciences de l'information

Compilé par Deborah Pelletier, bibliothécaire de référence

Cette liste porte sur les projets de recherche canadiens, terminés et en cours, qui ont été signalés au Service d'information en bibliothéconomie par des chercheurs et des organismes intéressés entre octobre 1996 et mars 1997.

Les projets sont répartis en deux catégories, selon qu'ils sont terminés ou en cours, et sont classés par ordre alphabétique d'après le nom du chercheur, même si le titre apparaît en premier lieu. On a mis les titres en caractères gras pour faciliter la consultation de la liste. Les notices contiennent, dans la mesure du possible, les renseignements suivants : nom du (des) responsable(s) du projet, adresse de l'établissement où la recherche se fait ou a été effectuée, organisme chargé de parrainer le projet ou de le financer, date du début et de la fin du projet (s'il y a lieu), coûts approximatifs, titre du projet et références aux rapports sur le projet.

### SECTION II: COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS/PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TERMINÉS

**The meaning of service: an ethnographic study of a public library in Québec.**

Bouthillier, France. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3G6. 1996. (Doctoral Dissertation)

Bouthillier, F. — "Des ideologies et une culture; la signification sociale des bibliothèques publiques". — *Documentation et bibliothèques*. — Vol. 41, n° 4 (octobre-décembre 1995). — P. 205-216.

**The changing world of scholarly communication: challenges and choices for Canada.**

Fraser, Murray, Chair of the AUCC/CARL Task Force on Academic Libraries and Scholarly Communication. Suite 600, 350 Albert St., Ottawa, ON K1R 1B1. 1994-1996.

**A survey of what Canadian teacher-librarians need now.**

Galler, Anne M. Concordia University Library Studies (Fellow). National Library of Canada = Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4. 1995-1996.

**Canada's county and regional library systems: a national survey.**

McAllister, Neil; Curry, A. School of Library, Archival, and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1995.

Humanities Research Council of Canada = Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. 1996-1999. \$90 000.

**Design and development of a multimedia CD-ROM.**

Large, Andy; Beheshti, Jamshid. Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, McGill University, 3459 McTavish St., Montréal, PQ H3A 1Y1. Part of a Canada-Indonesia Islamic Higher Education Project currently in progress at McGill University to produce a multimedia CD-ROM, entitled "The Islamic Book", comprising unique or rare Islamic manuscript materials from the McGill University Libraries collection. / Fait partie du projet canado-indonésien d'enseignement supérieur islamique actuellement en cours à l'Université McGill pour la production d'un cédérom multimédia intitulé «The Islamic Book». Ce produit sera élaboré de sorte qu'il puisse contenir des manuscrits islamiques rares ou distincts tirés de la collection des bibliothèques de l'Université McGill.

**Canadian academic libraries in a period of declining resources.**

Auster, Ethel. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3G6. 1996. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada = Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. 1995-1998. \$86 000.

### Did You Know...

that the exhibition "From John Cabot to Samuel Hearne: Early North American Travel Narratives from the Rare Book Collection of the National Library of Canada" is appearing at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. from June 13 to July 27, 1997?

This exhibition of early printed travel narratives celebrates the 500th anniversary of the landing of John Cabot on the shores of North America. These books chronicle the efforts of French and English explorers on land and sea and contain their descriptions of lands and people written between the sixteenth and the eighteenth centuries. This selection shows collective works as well as original narratives by early explorers of New France, Louisiana and Florida and initial attempts to find the Northwest Passage. These books, illustrated with original maps and engravings, are part of the extensive Rare Book Collection of the National Library of Canada.

The Canadian Embassy is located at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, and the exhibition is open from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from Monday through Friday. Call (202) 682-7797 for information.

### Saviez vous que...

l'exposition «De Jean Cabot à Samuel Hearne : premiers récits de voyages en Amérique du Nord de la collection des livres rares de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada» sera présentée à l'ambassade du Canada à Washington, D.C. du 13 juin au 27 juillet 1997?

Cette exposition de premiers récits de voyages célèbre le 500<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'arrivée de Jean Cabot sur les côtes de l'Amérique du Nord. Ces ouvrages racontent les efforts des explorateurs français et anglais sur terre et sur mer et contiennent les descriptions des territoires et des peuples, textes rédigés entre les XVI<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. Cette sélection contient des ouvrages collectifs ainsi que des récits originaux des premiers explorateurs de la Nouvelle-France, de la Louisiane et de la Floride et les premières tentatives pour trouver le passage du Nord-Ouest. Ces ouvrages illustrés de cartes et gravures originales font partie de l'importante collection de livres rares de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada.

L'ambassade du Canada est située au 501, avenue Pennsylvania et les heures d'ouverture sont de 9 h à 17 h du lundi au vendredi. Renseignements : (202) 682-7797.