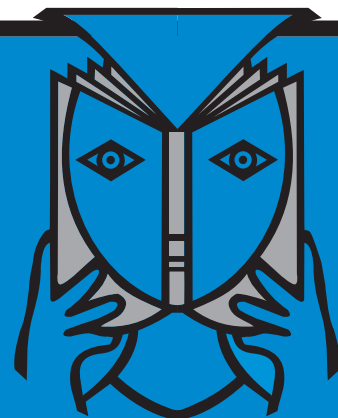


National Library News

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COLLECTIONS

Canadian Composer Rediscovered and Repatriated

by Iris Winston,
Staff Writer

Clarence Lucas may not be a household name in Canada — yet. But that could change soon, since more than 350 of the composer's "lost" works are now part of the National Library of Canada's collection. The dramatic story of Lucas's musical homecoming culminated at the Library on May 26, when representatives of the

Canadian Musical Heritage Society, on behalf of his family, officially transferred the recently discovered treasure trove to the nation.

"We are delighted to be able to enrich our collections with the works of a man who was one of Canada's most prolific composers, thus giving researchers access to almost six decades



CMHS members and Library staff with Lucas acquisitions: left to right, standing: John Beckwith, Clifford Ford, Helmut Kallmann, Fred Hall, Timothy Maloney; left to right, seated: Marianne Scott, Elaine Keillor.





of his creative life," says National Librarian Marianne Scott. "One of the great delights of being the National Librarian is the possibility of becoming a first-hand witness when a treasure such as the Lucas manuscripts is discovered and donated to the Library."

A prolific and versatile composer, Clarence Lucas wrote works for voice, choir, piano, organ, chamber ensembles, band and full orchestra. Examples of each kind of work are now housed at the National Library. "Now that all this wonderful music by a Canadian composer has been repatriated, we will hear much more about him," says the Library's Music Division Director, Timothy Maloney.

That prediction is already proving true. Within 24 hours of a national radio report on the find, the Library received two calls from persons interested in performing some of Lucas's work.

"The music is very good," says Maloney. "Though Lucas was not a pathbreaker in musical language, he was certainly a professional and a craftsman. And his family are proud that their father had written material important enough to be transferred to the National Library for permanent safekeeping."

Name in the News

Details of the May 26 ceremony at the National Library of Canada were reported in stories and radio broadcasts by the Canadian Press ("National Library receives works by Canadian composer", *Ottawa Citizen*, May 22, 1997, and "Un célèbre compositeur canadien redécouvert", *Le Droit*, May 27, 1997) and CBC Radio on "As It Happens" (May 26), "Arts Report" (May 26) and "All in a Day" (May 27).

The story of how the Lucas compositions were lost and then rediscovered half a century after his death really began in 1885, when the Methodist minister's son, then 19, left his homeland to study music in Paris. He returned to teach at the Toronto College of Music three years later and was instrumental in reviving the Hamilton Philharmonic Society, but his focus had shifted from Canada. He spent most of the rest of his professional life in London, Paris and New York as a correspondent for the *Musical Courier*, a music editor for the music publisher, Chappell, and a theatre orchestra conductor.

After 1919, this "accomplished musician and earnest composer" (*London Morning Post*, September 21, 1898) divided his time between London and Sèvres, near Paris, garnering considerable acclaim for his

Examples of works by Clarence Lucas (1866-1947)

- The Money Spider*, comic opera, ca. 1897
- Anne Hathaway*, opera, ca. 1898
- Peggy Machree*, musical, 1904
- As You Like It*, Op. 35, overture, 1899
- The Birth of Christ*, Op. 41, cantata, 1901
- Ballade*, Op. 40, 1901 (chamber orchestra)
- Five Lyrical Pieces*, Op. 48, 1908
- Deux Morceaux*, Op. 2, 1889 (piano)
- Ariel*, Op. 55, 1913 (piano)
- Canadian Wedding March*, Op. 66, 1917 (piano)
- The Bells*, Op. 56, 1913 (madrigal for choir)
- Album of Six Baritone Songs*, Op. 29, 1894 (voice)
- Requiem Mass* (for chorus and orchestra)
- String Quartet*

National Library

News



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Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48-1992

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



work, which, he believed, was forgotten in his native land. Ironically, a fire which destroyed his London studio in 1947, a few months before his death, ensured the preservation of most of his works and their eventual return to Canada.

"After the fire, someone boxed any of his papers that had not been destroyed or irretrievably damaged and sent them to his older daughter near Paris," explains Maloney.

Constance Lucas stored them in her attic, where they were left to gather dust for the next 50 years. Meanwhile, some 20 years after Lucas's death, the Canadian Musical Heritage Society, a non-profit publisher of early Canadian

music, began a series of musical anthologies, with each volume devoted to a different genre of music. (Maloney is editing two volumes of band music in the series.) Wanting permission to include some of Lucas's better-known compositions in the anthology series, the CMHS sought out and established contact with Jessica Luginbuhl, his younger daughter. But it was only when she was clearing the attic of her sister's house after Constance's death in 1995 that Jessica discovered the rest of her father's work and told the CMHS about the treasure she had found. Nearly two years later, the CMHS had completed its work of sifting and organizing the collection,

and it was ready to be transferred to the National Library of Canada. National Library staff and all those interested in Canadian music are indebted to the CMHS for its work.

For more information on the Clarence Lucas Collection, contact:
Music Division
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Telephone: (613) 996-2300
Fax: (613) 995-2895
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: mus@nlc-bnc.ca ◆

Lights, Camera, Action! Videos for Legal Deposit

by Iris Winston,
Staff Writer

Perhaps you would like to see a feature film such as Margaret's Museum or view *La Princesse à la robe de papier* (The Paper Bag Princess) or an episode of *Road to Avonlea*. Or are you interested in learning more about *Laparoscopic Surgery or Skin Resurfacing*? You might find that the complexities of such scientific facts

are more digestible and enjoyable if you *Uncork the Mystery of Wine*. You could also learn more about *The Joys of Religious Life*, be inspired by *Les 10 clés de la réussite* (The 10 Keys to Success), have a *Nouvelle Expérience* with *Le Cirque du Soleil*, or watch the National Film Board's story of a South African girl, *Zandile*, in the *Light of Ubuntu*, also available as *Zandile dans la lumière de l'Ubuntu*.

These are just a few of the videos that the National Library of Canada has acquired since 1993, when

videotapes on all subjects were added to the list of items that must be sent to the Library on legal deposit. (Music videos have been acquired since 1989. The Library also purchases videos not covered by legal deposit when they enhance its collection and support in Canadian studies.)

Collecting Canada's visual history in the form of videotapes is a natural extension of the National Library's mandate to preserve Canada's published heritage. In fact, says Audio-Visual Librarian Kathryn

Husband, "When there's any doubt [about whether a video is covered by Legal Deposit] I go back to the print definition." As with books, the legal deposit regulations for videos are based on the number of copies published: two copies must be deposited when 101 or more copies are produced on a subject, just one if fewer are made.

The videos collected range from the obscure to the commonplace: feature films, federal and provincial government documentaries, nature films, "how-to" manuals, training documentaries and medical guides can all be found in the Library's holdings. As the National Library's mandate dictates, the emphasis is on Canadiana.

That limits acquisition to videos created in Canada — the National Film Board is one of the major contributors to the National Library's legal deposit collection — and videos on Canadian subjects or involving Canadian writers or film-makers. As an aside, it means that pornographic movies were not among the 1 000 videos received through legal deposit and acquired by other means last year



— apparently a frequently asked question — because the Canadian law on pornography is so strict that commercial examples of the genre are imported, rather than homegrown! Excluded for a different reason (exemption under the National Library Act) are promotional videos, such as MuchMusic promo videos intended for limited broadcast, or single copies of personal videos made at a family wedding, for example.

As video-making becomes more affordable, the amount of material being produced in this format grows — and grows — particularly in the areas of entertainment and education. This proliferation keeps the “video detectives” in the Library’s Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services very busy. “We spend a fair portion of time finding out about publications and publishers in all formats,” says Husband. “In creative industries, people tend to burn out and move on. Therefore, there are always people who haven’t heard of us.”

Videos in the Library’s collection are available via interlibrary loan, although some can be viewed only at the Library, on the same terms as printed materials, whose accessibility is limited because copies are rare or fragile. Chantal Métivier, who heads Government Acquisitions, notes that two copies of federal government videos are easily acquired because they fall under the legal deposit requirements of the National Library Act. However, she explains, legal deposit does not apply to provincial governments, which enter into cooperative agreements with the National Library to deposit their publications. This means that some provincial government departments supply only one copy of each of their videos, and without both a service copy and a preservation copy for the Library’s collection, circulation is necessarily limited.

With growing awareness of the National Library of Canada’s responsibility for collecting and

preserving published material in all formats, more video-makers realize the importance of adding two copies of their videos to the Library’s holdings.

“The scope and breadth of our collecting activities are growing all the time,” says John Stegenga, Chief of the Canadiana Acquisitions Division and Legal Deposit Office. “In many cases, the National Library is the only library in Canada to collect some of these items.”

For further information on videos and legal deposit, contact:
Canadiana Acquisitions Division and
Legal Deposit Office
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Telephone: (819) 997-9565
Fax: (819) 953-8508
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: legal.deposit@nlc-bnc.ca ◆

LIBRARY COMMUNITY

GROWING AND FLOURISHING:

An Exciting New Project for the Bibliographical Society of Canada

by Gwynneth Evans,
National and International Programs

As bibliographers, librarians and Canadianists from all parts of Canada arrived at the National Library on May 23 to participate in a three-day meeting on “A History of the Book in Canada”, they encountered unwieldy stone slabs and dodged around or climbed over piles of soil and gravel. The esplanade before the main entrance of the

Library’s headquarters building on Wellington Street was being reconstructed into a pleasant place for contemplation and conversation at the west end of the emerging

Confederation Boulevard. A work in progress with a drinking fountain and new trees, it presents a more welcoming introduction to the

building, opened in 1967 by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

Preparing a garden seems an apt metaphor for the activity that drew approximately 100 individuals from their local fields of activity for the meeting at the Library. The first seeds were scattered during the early spring, when regional papers on a history of the book in Canada were written and distributed to the conference’s participants. These papers also assisted in defining the chronological ground in which discussion could grow and flourish.

The first speakers used these papers to define and describe themes, including topics such as “The Book in Publishing History”, “Publishing History: Institutions and Genres”, and “Sources and Methodology for Book



Editorial Committee members, left to right: Pat Fleming, Yvan Lamonde, Germaine Warkentin, Bruce Whiteman, Leslie Howsam.



National Library staff member Mary Bond with Anne Dondertman and Tom Vincent.



Conference participants.

the soil for new roots and offshoots of interdisciplinary Canadian studies; discussion, questions and exchange all thrived. While many members of the Bibliographical Society of Canada were renewing contacts from earlier conferences in Vancouver (1973), Ottawa (1978), Halifax (1981), and Charlottetown (1992), students from different educational programs and institutions put down roots for future cultivation. And the presence of scholars such as Brian Opie (Department of English, University of Wellington, New Zealand) from other “history of the book” projects, testifies to the spread of branches and the international interest in such work.

Members of the conference organizing committee — Pat Fleming, Leslie Howsam, Yvan Lamonde, Germaine Warkentin and Bruce Whiteman — have formed an editorial committee for “A History of the Book in Canada”. They are recruiting colleagues to the project (see sidebar) and will outline the contents of the three-volume work over the summer.

This very successful conference had the financial support of the Social

History”. Information on specific subjects, such as authorship, printing and production, publishing and distribution, libraries and collecting, reading, genres, and implications for the project in the Canadian context, followed. The 11 sessions included two presentations by invited speakers: Bill Bell, from the Department of English Literature at the University of Edinburgh, representing the History of

the Book in Scotland, and Robert Gross, Director of American Studies at the College of William and Mary and Chair of the Program in the History of the Book in American Culture, American Antiquarian Society. The other papers combined case studies, thematic and chronological histories and discussions of methodology, sources and important areas for inclusion and further study.

The most gratifying consequence of the conference was the growth of an exciting project. Everyone was engaged in digging, tilling and seeding

How a Project Grows

Three volumes on the history of the book in Canada are planned: beginnings to 1840, 1840 to 1914(?), and 1914(?) onwards. A Web site is under construction, and information will be sent to relevant listservs.

To contribute information on research in progress, contact:
 Janet Friskney
 Department of History
 Carleton University
 1125 Colonel By Drive
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1S 5B6
 Internet: jfriskne@ccs.carleton.ca



Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. The National Library hosted the conference, opened by National Librarian Marianne Scott and Tom Vincent, President of the Bibliographical Society of Canada. Receptions were sponsored by the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of

Canada and the University of Toronto Press.

Creating a book, like planting a garden, is an organic process requiring the contributions of many; so is writing a history of how books and publishing result in a new blossoming of ideas and entertainment. Those who are and will

be involved in "A History of the Book in Canada" have begun to sow in fertile ground, and once the harvest is gathered in, many will benefit from the fruits of their labours. ♦



National Archivist Retires

by Gwynneth Evans,
National and International Programs

Shortly after Jean-Pierre Wallot became National Archivist in 1985, he laid out plans to address the priorities of his institution. They become known as the "3 A's": Act, Accommodation and Automation. Twelve years later, when Dr. Wallot retired from the National Archives on June 6, 1997, he and the staff of the National

Archives of Canada had delivered on the three priorities and they had worked with governments locally, nationally and internationally to advance both the cause and the effectiveness of archival systems and services.

The Archives has a clearer mandate as a result of federal legislation. Many original collections and the conservation laboratories are housed in a new state-of-the-art building (see elsewhere in this issue), and a number of automation projects and decisions have made collections more accessible. The Canadian Council of Archives has been established. Standards for bibliographic description of archival holdings have been approved. And increased and improved awareness, training, conservation and assistance in collections organization have augmented the visibility and value of Canadian archival holdings to



Jean-Pierre Wallot.

researchers across the country. Dr. Wallot's leadership is recognized as contributing to this progress during a period when the National Archives, like all federal cultural agencies (including the National Library), have consistently had their budgets cut.

During the tenure of National Librarian Marianne Scott (begun in 1984) and Jean-Pierre Wallot, interdepartmental committees were established. The work of these committees has benefitted users of the collections and services of both the Library and the Archives. Some examples: the development of a disaster plan and program that have been tested several times and will be used by other cultural agencies; agreements on the acquisition and management of different types of material (for example, manuscript and audiovisual materials); and the development of an orientation service, which welcomes users to the joint headquarters building and introduces them to the various collections and services of each institution. The Library and Archives continue to collaborate on projects intended to improve the collections and services of both institutions.

National Librarian Marianne Scott spoke on behalf of all the National Library staff when she thanked Dr. Wallot for his important contribution to the National Archives and wished him well at a retirement party on June 9. We look forward to serving him as a researcher and author. ♦

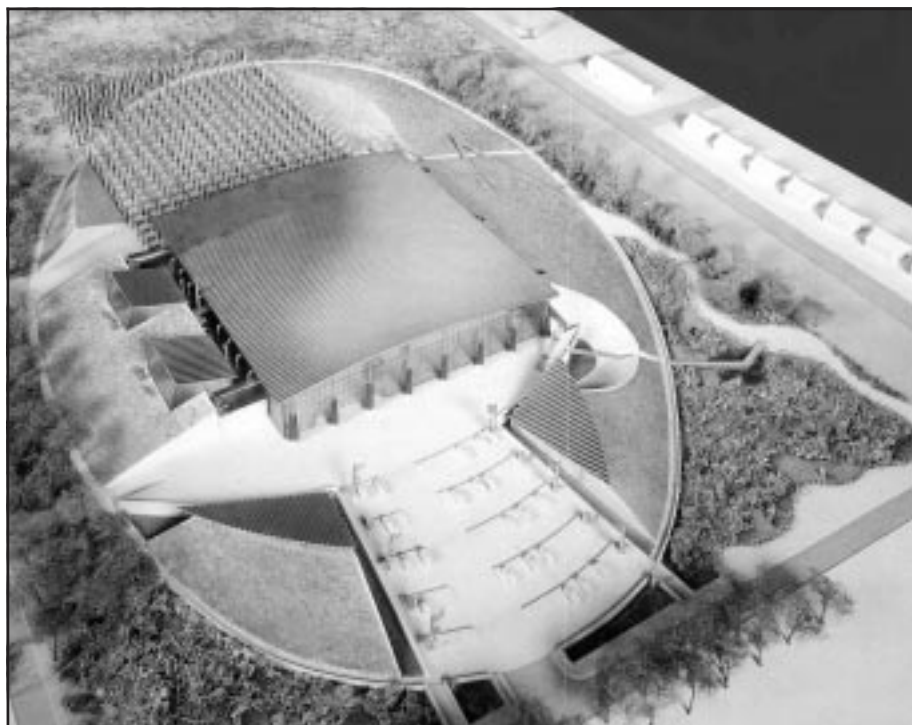


A New Building for the National Archives

On June 4, the National Archives of Canada officially opened its new building in Gatineau, Quebec (about 12 kilometres from downtown Ottawa). Between May 27, when an open house was held for staff members, and June 7-8, when there was an open house for the public, some 12 000 visitors came to see the Gatineau Preservation

Centre. The building will be used for activities that include preventive conservation (intended to slow down or eliminate the deterioration of items), restoration of fragile or damaged materials, and copying documents for the purpose of safeguarding originals and facilitating access.

enough to create a column one metre long by one metre high by 4 000 metres (four kilometres) high. The building measures 99 metres long, 92 metres wide and 19 metres high. The steel roofing covers an area the size of two football fields.



Gatineau Preservation Centre (design).

Some facts:

- The building is constructed from three basic materials: concrete, stainless steel and glass. The building contains roughly 9 600 tonnes of concrete, or 4 000 cubic metres,

- There are 48 vaults with approximately 350 square metres of storage space per vault. The vaults have mobile shelving systems. Each vault can contain 12 684 20-centimetre boxes, which equals two and a half kilometres of records

per vault. If the 48 vaults were all full, there would be 121.8 kilometres of records.

- The laboratory facilities for conserving and copying materials are located in a “village” approximately the size of one city block, located at the top of the three-storey vault structure.
- The building’s environment is adjusted for maximum benefit for different kinds of document materials, including paper, parchment, vellum, acetate-based film, colour film, oil paintings and globes.

The National Library of Canada congratulates the National Archives of Canada on its notable new “acquisition”, which will benefit the documentary heritage of Canada, and therefore all Canadians.

For more information, contact:

Carole Lafrenière

National Archives of Canada

395 Wellington Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0N3

Telephone (general information):

(613) 995-5138

Internet:

communications@archives.ca

Web page:

<http://www.archives.ca/www/english/com/gpc/index.html> ♦



Did You Know...

International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) is sponsoring the International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR to review the underlying principles of Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed., 1988 revision, and determine whether fundamental rule revision is appropriate and feasible

(see "International Conference on AACR2, October 1997", *National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 6, June 1997, pp. 8-9). The conference will take place in Toronto October 23-25, 1997, and attendance is by invitation only.

Conference papers have been posted on the conference Web site to inform members of the library community about the issues under discussion. Interested parties are encouraged to respond to ideas raised in the conference papers through the electronic discussion list established for

this purpose. Comments made through this means will be taken into account by the speakers and conference attendees as part of their preparation.

Conference papers and information on the AACR Conference discussion list are available at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/index.htm>

The Joint Steering Committee is interested in all points of view related to AACR. Take advantage of this opportunity to be part of the decision-making process! ♦

that the report of the UNESCO International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century (the Delors Commission) is now available? *Learning: The Treasure Within* contains the Delors report and the texts of several commissioners, and is the result of a worldwide process of consultation and analysis over three years. It describes "four pillars that are the foundations of education — learning to be, learning to know, learning to do, and learning to live together", and makes "an emphatic plea for more resources to be devoted to education, nationally and internationally".

Of interest to all who are concerned about education and what it means to all of us, *Learning: The Treasure Within* is available from selected bookstores in English (ISBN 92-3-1032747, price: \$45.00) and French (ISBN 92-3-203274-0, price: \$42.00). A summary of the Delors report can be found at

<http://www.unesco.org>
Also available is an information kit, *Learning Together Throughout Our Lives*, prepared by the Canadian Commission for UNESCO.

For more information, contact:
Canadian Commission for UNESCO
130 Albert Street
Box 1047
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5V8
Telephone: (613) 566-4325
Fax: (613) 566-4406
Internet: unesco.comcdn@canadacouncil.ca

ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN THEATRE RESEARCH:

Heather McCallum Scholarship

The Association for Canadian Theatre Research recently awarded the tenth annual Heather McCallum Scholarships at the annual ACTR conference in St. John's, Newfoundland. The Heather McCallum Scholarship was created to honour the author of *Directory of Canadian Theatre Archives (1992)*, who established and, for 25 years, headed the Theatre Section of the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library.

For more information, contact:

Paula Sperdakos
252 Brunswick Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M5S 2M7
Telephone: (416) 927-0711
Fax: (416) 927-1079

Internet:
sperdakos@tsunami.scar.utoronto.ca

To make a tax-deductible donation to the Heather McCallum Endowment

Fund, contact:
Anne Nothof
Treasurer, ACTR
90 Beauvista Drive
Sherwood Park, Alberta
T8A 3X1 ♦



CANADIAN INITIATIVE ON DIGITAL LIBRARIES:

Find Out More...

An alliance of Canadian libraries interested in improving communication and coordination in the development of Canadian digital library resources has been formed (see "Digital Resources in Canadian Libraries:

Analysis of National Library Survey", *National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 6, June 1997, pp. 1-7, and "National Consultation on Digital Collections: Meeting Report", *National Library News*, July/August 1997, pp. 1-4, for

background). For more information on the Initiative, its objectives, organizational structure and proposed activities, and to find out how to join the alliance, please visit its Web site at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cidl/index.htm> ◆

SERVICES

Canadian Information By Subject: Responding to Users

by Beverley Kouri,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

Part of the National Library of Canada's World Wide Web Service, *Canadian Information By Subject* (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/caninfo/ecaninfo.htm>), serves as a gateway to information about Canada by providing links to a wide variety of Internet sites that are arranged by subject to facilitate access (see "Canadian Information By Subject",

National Library News, vol. 28, no. 6, June 1996, pp. 14-15). First launched in June 1995, this service now offers over 1 500 links, and new subjects and sites are added regularly. Of all these links, one of the most important is the link back to the Canadian Information By Subject mailbox (canada@nlc-bnc.ca). It is through this link that users can send their comments, questions, and suggestions about the service.

The Canadian Information By Subject mailbox is checked daily and all messages are acknowledged promptly. Messages from users include general comments and questions about the service, requests for information, notes about broken or changed links, and suggestions for new sites and subject areas. Most comments about the Canadian Information By Subject are overwhelmingly positive and are a

pleasure to receive. Questions about how to use the service are rare, since it was designed to be very user-friendly. Requests for information are handled in conjunction with the Reference and Information Services Division of the National Library. Straightforward questions from users who need to be directed to the appropriate subject area in Canadian Information By Subject are answered by staff members responsible for the service. Questions that require more detailed research are forwarded to the Reference mailbox. Messages concerning broken or changed links are a useful supplement to the regular link-checking routine. These notes are gratefully acknowledged, and corrections are made and uploaded promptly. Suggestions for new sites and subject areas are added as soon as possible, and

some correspondents regularly contribute new link suggestions.

Although most letters that arrive in the Canadian Information By Subject mailbox are very positive and complimentary, occasionally we receive letters questioning why certain sites have been added to or excluded from our service. Messages with critical comments require special attention.

Answering questions about exclusions is generally straightforward. When users express concern that certain sites have not been included, we explain how sites are added to our service. First, a site must exist (we do not create sites, we simply point to them); second, we must be aware of the site. If clients suggest a specific site or sites for inclusion, we thank them for their suggestion; if they do not offer suggestions, we ask them if they know of any sites in that subject area. When users ask why a particular subject area has not yet been developed, we point out that even though we now have over 1 500 links in Canadian Information By Subject, we are adding new links each week and we are working as quickly as possible to include new subject areas and to continue adding sites. Including subject areas and sites suggested by users is a priority, and correspondents are notified of these additions as soon as they have been completed.



Dealing with concerns about the inclusion of controversial sites is more problematic. Two messages were received recently complaining that Canadian Information By Subject included a link to a site expressing a particular point of view. The correspondents were very upset that a service such as ours, which is produced by a government agency, would promote "radical political factions". In our reply, we assured the correspondents that Canadian Information By Subject does not endorse or recommend any of the sites listed. We directed their attention to the information found on our "About this service" page (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/caninfo/eabout.htm>), which

states: "... The National Library of Canada has no control over the availability of remote sites, and is not responsible for the information found at those sites. The inclusion of a site in Canadian Information By Subject does not constitute an endorsement or recommendation by the National Library of Canada."

We also explained to the correspondents that we are attempting to provide a balanced combination of links to a wide variety of subjects and viewpoints found on the Internet. In this particular case, the correspondents asked us to add a pointer to their own site as a balance to the page they found offensive, which we immediately did. Both clients wrote back to say they

were very pleased with our prompt and detailed response to their concerns.

Canadian Information By Subject aims to be responsive to the needs and concerns of our users, and the mail link is important in fulfilling this goal.

For more information, please contact:
 Beverley Kouri
 Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services
 National Library of Canada
 395 Wellington Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0N4
 Telephone: (819) 994-2481
 Fax: (819) 953-0291
 TTY: (613) 992-6969
 Internet: canada@nlc-bnc.ca ♦



Enhancement to resAnet

The National Library of Canada recently launched an improved version (the production release) of resAnet, a Web-based interface to the records comprising the National Library's catalogue, which forms a subset of the AMICUS database (see "Finding Out about AMICUS", National Library News, vol. 29, nos. 3/4,

March/April 1997, pp. 5-8). Available without charge as part of the Library's Web Service (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>), resAnet provides access to brief records that describe works in the National Library's collection of books, periodicals, Canadian sound recordings, doctoral and masters' theses, federal, provincial and municipal government publications, alternative-format materials, electronic

books and serials, newspapers, films and videos.

As of June 16, resAnet was enhanced by hypertext links to related works, subject headings, and materials in the Library's collection. Users can also sort results sets by title, author and date, employ keywords to search, and limit searches by date, language, place of publication, or type of material.

Please note: resAnet cannot be used to view the holdings of other libraries, view or download records in MARC format, or request materials via interlibrary loan. Access AMICUS, a fee-based service available from the National Library, can be used for this purpose.

For more information, contact:
 Paula Tozer
 Reference and Information Services
 National Library of Canada
 395 Wellington Street
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0N4
 Telephone: (613) 996-5299
 Fax: (613) 943-1112
 TTY: (613) 992-6969
 Internet: resanet@nlc-bnc.ca ♦





Did You Know...

that the publication *Canadian Newspapers on Microform Held by the National Library of Canada* is now available on the National Library's Web site? Organized by province/territory and city, the list contains information on more than 2 300 Canadian titles, including ethnic, native and student newspapers, in the Library's collections. Users can now find out which holdings for a particular title are available on microform from the National Library.

The Library's microfilmed collection of newspapers is available on interlibrary loan. The Web list is not connected to a bibliographic system that provides access to interlibrary loan service. Users should consult the printed version of *Union List of Canadian Newspapers on Microfiche* (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1993, latest edition) before borrowing items on interlibrary loan through their local library, Romulus, the integrated system on CD-ROM, or Access AMICUS, a fee-based service.

Read all about it at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/services/news/cnie.htm>

For more information about the National Library's newspaper collection, contact:
Reference and Information Services Division
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4
Telephone: (613) 995-9481
Fax: (613) 943-1112
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: reference@nlc-bnc.ca

CANADIANA

SAVOIR FAIRE:

UNESCO Publications

The National Library of Canada is the only depository library in Canada to receive priced UNESCO publications, and it has an extensive collection of some 5 375 titles. To promote and describe this collection, National Library staff member Claire Bourassa, Government and Legal Specialist, presented a paper entitled

"UNESCO at the National Library of Canada" on April 15 as part of the "Savoir Faire" seminar series.

First, she gave a general overview of the origins and concerns that led to the creation of the organization at the end of the Second World War. She then described UNESCO as it is known today. Finally, the presentation

illustrated the highlights of the Library's UNESCO collection and the "collection guide" project that will be available soon.

The presentation was illustrated with many examples of publications, which were circulated among those in attendance. These described very concretely UNESCO's mandate and its importance in the development of education, indicating in which channels the organization is becoming increasingly involved. ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Living History

The art of writing a biography, specifically that of Fred Cogswell, poet, editor, publisher and teacher, was the topic of Wendy Scott's "Savoir Faire" seminar on May 20. Fred Cogswell descends from Acadian and Loyalist families in New Brunswick. As a teacher of English literature at the University of New

Brunswick from 1952 to 1983, he is remembered by former students as having a contagious love of literature, which he easily and happily transmitted to them. He has published over 30 volumes of poetry since the 1940s, and is perhaps best known for his work as the editor of the journal *Fiddlehead*, as a mentor to many new writers, and as the editor and publisher of the *Fiddlehead Poetry Book Series*. Among the excellent Canadian writers whose works were published in the series

were George Bowering, Dorothy Livesay, Joy Kogawa, Don Bailey and Frances Itani, to name but a few.

Wendy Scott's study of Cogswell focusses on his contribution to Canadian literature; however, as his biographer, she explores all aspects of his motivations, art and work. She described the challenges of writing about a living subject, including the advantage that Cogswell is available to provide perspectives on events in his life, and the need for sensitivity when writing about his community, family



and friends. Her sources include her own correspondence with Fred Cogswell, oral interviews, his correspondence with other writers, friends and colleagues, his poetry, and published sources in the National Library's reference and general collections, such as periodical indexes,

newspapers and the journal *Fiddlehead*. She has the added benefit of first-hand familiarity with the Library's collections and services dating from her years as Head of the Library's Reference Services Section in the former Reference and Bibliographic Services Division.

As he approaches his eightieth birthday, Fred Cogswell must be delighted to see the story of his life and work progressing in the hands of a very thoughtful and sensitive biographer. ♦

PERSONNEL

Appointment

Margaret Stewart was appointed Chief of the Standards and Support Division in Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services (ABS), effective April 1997. Standards and Support contributes to the development, implementation and maintenance of national and international bibliographic standards including *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, *Canadian Subject Headings* and the Canadian MARC formats, and is the coordinating body for Canadian input to the work of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee (TC) 46 (Information and Documentation) standards. The Division is also responsible for database and product management for ABS.

After completing her M.L.S. degree at McGill University, Montreal,



in 1978, Margaret Stewart worked at the National Library of Canada in the

Government Documents Cataloguing Section until August 1982. She then worked in the Canadian MARC Office and in the Office of Library Standards. In 1992, she was appointed Acting Chief of the User Liaison Section. She returned to the Office of Library Standards in April 1993, and continued to be involved in the development of AMICUS until her appointment as Acting Chief of the

newly created Standards and Support Division in November 1994.

Margaret is the Chair of the Canadian Advisory Committee for ISO/TC46, the National Library of Canada's representative on the Canadian Committee on MARC and the current secretary of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR. ♦

Correction

Please note that the Web address given for the Friends of the National Library of Canada's boutique in the July/August issue of *National Library News* ("An Illustration of Art: Exhibition Opens", p. 21) should have been:
<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/friends/eboutiqu.htm>



Meriting Special Notice

by Iris Winston,
Staff Writer

The National Library of Canada's Incentive Awards Program, developed in 1993, is intended "to encourage and reward creative ideas, innovations and energy". The most prestigious of the Departmental Awards is the Merit Award, "presented in recognition of a major contribution at a consistently high level". Recipients of this award

are eligible for the Award of Excellence, one of the highest honours given to federal government employees across Canada. Margo Wiper, the National Library's Director of Marketing and Publishing, is a previous winner of both the Merit Award (1993) and the Award of Excellence (1994). The Library's two most recent winners of the Merit Award, recognizing both the art and the science of librarianship, are Mary Bond and Duc-Chi Tran.



Mary Bond

Mary Bond, a Senior Reference Librarian at the National Library of



Mary Bond.

Canada, was in Grade 1 when she decided that she wanted to be a librarian. Inspired by her first school teacher and “by lots of other people along the way”, she chose to

specialize in bibliography — “a fascinating and exciting subject”.

“I know that it is hard for some people to understand how exciting it can be,” says Bond, who began her career as a teenage library page and spent a number of years in the public library system before coming to the National Library in 1985. “But as a reference librarian, I am interested in many different subjects. Bibliography takes you in many directions. You have to find a shape for each subject, a shape that reveals itself through the subject matter. It’s fascinating — and a constant challenge — to come up with a clear way of describing a document through a single annotation.” And, she points out, “making formats and information clear for people who are not reference librarians also ties in with my public service.”

Propelled by her strong service motivation and, as Franseen Gaudet, Acting Director of the Reference and Information Services Division, puts it, “unending determination, thoroughness and a capacity to maintain a consistently high standard when reviewing and sifting through a multitude of subject areas and never-ending number of titles”, Mary Bond compiled, with Martine Caron, and edited *Canadian Reference Sources: An Annotated Bibliography: General Reference Works, History, Humanities*

(Vancouver: UBC Press/National Library of Canada, 1996).

Hailed as “one of the most important Canadian reference works ever published” (John Blackwell, *Choice*, December 1996) and “an outstanding publication...an excellent example of bibliographic scholarship” (Peter McNally, *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of Canada*, Spring 1997), *Canadian Reference Sources* is already generally regarded as a definitive reference work “destined to join the ranks of such standard national guides as Winchell, Walford, and Sheehey as *the Canadian bibliography*” (Deborah Defoe, *Quill & Quire*, June 1996).

From Bond’s point of view, the seven-year project — the successful completion of which was the reason for her 1997 Merit Award — represented “a wonderful opportunity”. “We are very fortunate here at the National Library to have the opportunity to work on such fabulous projects and to have the support of excellent colleagues,” she says. “I am very honoured and very pleased to have the award, but without this institution and the support of many other people, a project like this would not have been possible.”

Canadian Reference Sources, originally intended as an update to Dorothy Ryder’s *Canadian Reference Sources: A Selective Guide* (1981), quickly grew into a much larger project. Initial discussions with the Canadian Library Association were followed by “a good year of planning, deciding what should be included, what subjects should be added, and studying other guides and outlines of knowledge”. Much time was also devoted to choosing appropriate terminology. Bond selected the term “artisan” rather than “craftsman” or “craftsperson” and opted for “African Canadian” over “black” or “negro”, even when early 19th-century sources

To order copies of *Canadian Directories, 1790-1987: A Bibliography and Place-name Index* (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1989, three volumes), contact:

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National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

Telephone: (613) 995-7969

Fax: (613) 991-9871

TTY: (613) 992-6969

Internet:

publications@nlc-bnc.ca

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Price: \$225.00

used other terms, for example. “Some of the initial decisions held,” says Bond. “For instance, we decided to restrict the bibliography to reference sources on Canada.” This meant that works by a scholar specializing in Tudor England, who happened to be Canadian, were not included. Even with such restrictions on content, the publication did not include social



sciences or science, “because each subject was at least double that in Dorothy Ryder’s list, only partly because it [*Canadian Reference Sources*] is bilingual [Ryder’s work is in English only]. We also tried to be consistent in the types of sources, and there has been an explosion in reference publications.”

Gaudet emphasizes that “this is definitely not Mary’s only major achievement since her debut in the Library in 1985.” She points to her bibliography of *Canadian Directories, 1790-1987*. “This work is a standard for researching individual or business history in cities across Canada,” she says. She also cites Bond’s work in genealogy. “She has single-handedly fostered and developed a growing interest and recognition of the National Library’s genealogy collection.”

“My work in genealogy came directly out of my work on Canadian directories,” says Bond. “I was working in the same room as genealogists. As they asked me questions, I came to see genealogy as the most detailed form of social history. The people working on their family histories had often not used the Library before, so helping them was almost like being involved in a literacy program. I was helping to open up a whole world for them. Their enthusiasm, and seeing them blossom as their research bore fruit, were so much fun for me.”

She recalls being allowed into the stacks of a specialized library, although she had initially been told that this would not be possible. “When I got there, I found a leaky roof and some wet books [that had not been discovered]. We were able to help each other. It worked out well for both of us.”

And, undoubtedly, her “outstanding commitment to excellence...and her contribution to the National Library of Canada and to

the advancement of Canadiana”, as Gaudet puts it, have worked out well for librarians and researchers across the country.

Duc-Chi Tran

Duc-Chi Tran, Head of Database Administration in Information Technology Services at the National Library of Canada, is uncomfortable when he hears himself described as “a



Duc-Chi Tran.

Renaissance man”. As Director of Systems and Telecommunications Bill Newman praises him for his “dedication, technical and managerial excellence” and points to his involvement in martial arts, scuba diving and skiing, and his skill as an auto mechanic as examples of his versatility, Tran shakes his head. “Not important. Not important. Nothing to do with my work,” he says. “I really appreciate how Bill tries to portray me, but it is just a perception.”

As Tran sees it, his work on the Library’s AMICUS system was a normal part of his job. “I was one of the team. We all had to work together,” he says. However, despite Tran’s disclaimers and modesty (“My mother tried to teach me to be modest,” he says), Newman wants his immense contribution recognized. “In terms of management, seeing long-term and being able to get the most out of people, Duc-Chi encourages others. In terms of the crucial, critical database design area, there is no one better,” he says.

Tran received the National Library’s Merit Award in 1995, primarily for his work on “developing AMICUS and getting it operational. He successfully completed the difficult

AMICUS database management assignments on time and within extremely tight time-frames,” says Newman. The complex work included the logical and physical database modelling and design and heavy involvement in the migration of 100 000 000 000 characters (100 gigabytes) of bibliographic data from the old system to AMICUS. Tran’s role demanded intensive commitment. “He certainly does not keep a nine to five schedule,” declares Newman. “Many big jobs run 24 hours a day. Any time Duc-Chi is needed, he’s there.”

“AMICUS was a very interesting project,” is Tran’s opinion. “I do feel that we had a great opportunity to work on a great project. A great chance, particularly in this time of restraint. I remember that while we were working on AMICUS, people discussed how government functioned and whether people were productive or not. I could tell them that they were and that we actually achieved something special.”

Not that the work on AMICUS is finished. The conceptual, logical and physical aspects of transferring data and converting data into information are completed. Now performance and consistency take centre stage. “This is a common resource that needs to be managed in the same way that personnel and finances must be managed,” says Newman. “And there is no one better qualified to do it than Duc-Chi.”

Tran has added an M.B.A. to his technical qualifications since coming to Canada from Vietnam in 1978. He began work at the Library in 1989, where, in addition to working on AMICUS, he was also part of the team that developed the infrastructure for the Library’s digitization projects of the summer of 1996 (see “Summer Digitization Projects Launched”,



National Library News, vol. 29, no. 1, January 1997, pp. 5-6).

"Duc-Chi is responsible for implementing new versions of database management systems and tools for the National Library of Canada," says Newman. "He was also the project leader for the move of the remaining

National Library of Canada mainframe applications from a dedicated mainframe computer to a service bureau, which saves the Library more than a million dollars a year." Newman is about to continue the list of achievements, but Tran protests. "I like to focus on the job and produce,"

he says. "Just before AMICUS went live, we were all feeling a little down [because the project had been delayed] and someone said: 'the difference between a winner and a loser is that the winner picks himself up and keeps going'. We did. I am proud to be part of the team." ♦



Secondment to Reference and Information Services Division

by Marie-Josée Tolszczuk,
Research and Information Services

I t has been a little over a year since I was offered the chance to do reference work in the Research and Information Services Branch. I accepted eagerly, hoping that this six-month secondment from the Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services Branch in Hull, Quebec would help me to establish links with the staff at 395 Wellington Street and also give me the chance to work more closely with the public.

But what a shock! In spite of my 14 years of experience in the Library's abstracting and acquisitions areas, and in spite of my theoretical knowledge of the collection and the Dynix and AMICUS databases, my lingering impression of those first few weeks is one that resembles a return to school. I had to familiarize myself quickly with new work tools used in the National Library's reference services for specialized fields, some of these tools being the official publications reference manual, the genealogy manual and the business manual. I had to learn about the genealogy sources as well as reference policies and procedures manuals. Training sessions followed, involving specialists in genealogy, newspapers, business, government and law, and an apprenticeship in online searches using the Internet and CD-ROMs. And this was just my

initiation! My challenge was to master all this information as quickly and calmly as possible to make myself useful to everyone.

Aside from the on-site services offered by the Reference and Information Services Division, there is also correspondence with outside researchers. Requests arrive by telephone, by mail and by electronic mail. Here, too, there were procedures and policies to learn.

Not only do all staff members tackle reference services and answer questions, there are also those who are responsible for certain projects. Someone coordinates written responses, another person is in charge of the reference collection, or oversees the development of tools for the Internet. I joined the CD-ROM team, which attempts to make things easier for researchers and colleagues by

preparing user guides for various products.

The challenges afforded by each new question and the variety of the work led me to extend my stay in Reference and Information Services for another year. Without teamwork, without my colleagues' experience in specialized subject areas, and without their constant commitment, reference work could be very difficult. Resource cutbacks have made it impossible to work independently anymore or to develop multi-specialty skills for one's own use.

My colleagues in technical services have asked me what I like about reference work. In two words, the answer is: client contact. It is a pleasure to talk with users because each question is a new challenge. Revealing the various facets of the collection to researchers, choosing the best tool (directory, bibliography, CD-ROM or Internet), and discovering the pertinent information to assist them with their research are all reasons for feeling pleased with work well done. Keeping myself up-to-date on new technologies, and helping users become independent in using the online catalogue, CD-ROMs or the Internet are very stimulating.

Having a technical knowledge of the catalogue and the subject headings certainly helps me to provide better service and information while ensuring maximum usage of the Library's catalogue. Prior contacts also make



reference work much easier. Without a doubt, my time in Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services has been an asset when it comes to questions about legal deposit and acquisitions, serials or cataloguing. Doing reference work allows me to appreciate the end result of the behind-the-scenes technical work. Now, thanks to my secondment to the Reference and Information Services Division, I will have gained experience that is equally valuable.

Meeting clients all the time, discovering key sectors such as genealogy, or using the official publications collection every day provide yet another perspective, since these activities require hands-on use of sources and tools rather than intellectual processes. My collaboration with other staff members has also improved.

Despite my inexperience, my new colleagues offered a warm welcome and the feeling that I could be

of service; they gave me the energy I needed to take me through this intensive learning period. In my opinion, increasing the opportunities for employee secondments to different divisions is one of the best solutions for developing better understanding. Personally, I would welcome another such opportunity for discovering other parts of the Library. ♦

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

LOWY COUNCIL PRESENTATION:

Nothing to Be Written Here

by Miriam Sobel,
Council of the Jacob M. Lowy Collection

To the delight of members of the Council of the Jacob M. Lowy Collection, its first fundraising event opened with a lineup outside the National Library of Canada. More than 200 people, twice the number expected, bought tickets for *Nothing to Be Written Here*, a film by Wendy Oberlander. The screening was held on the evening of May 13.

The film is a poignant account of the Jewish refugees housed in Canada's

World War II internment camps. The prisoners were young men, German

and Austrian Jews who had fled to England, only to find themselves arrested as enemy aliens and sent to camps in Canada and Australia.

Filmmaker Wendy Oberlander began the project after learning, as an adult, that her father, Peter, had been one of the internees at a camp in New Brunswick. She based the film on archival material, her father's recollections, and her own feeling that her family was guarding a secret. Another former internee, author Eric Koch, has documented the experiences of these Jewish refugees in his 1980 book, *Deemed Suspect: A Wartime Blunder*.

Dr. Helmut Kallmann, retired Chief of the Music Division at the National Library of Canada and a former internee, introduced the film with a fascinating account of camp life. For city boys from Vienna, he said, the camp was more of a wilderness adventure than a prison. They ate well enough, enjoyed the outdoors and even had a school. Many of the adult prisoners were accomplished musicians, artists and scholars from European centres of culture who willingly arranged classes for the younger prisoners.

Many former internees, Kallmann noted, have gone on to become judges, professors, university deans, members of the Order of Canada, doctors and politicians. He



Left to right: Mary Jane Starr, Director General, Research and Information Services, National Library of Canada; Helmut Kallmann; Norman Barwin, Chair, Council of the Jacob M. Lowy Collection; Wendy Oberlander.



credited Canada for allowing the internees to stay in Canada after their release, at a time when immigration rules for Jews were particularly restrictive.

Despite the sombre tone of the film, other internees who attended the screening echoed Dr. Kallmann's views. The memories which were revealed that evening were tempered by the passing of decades, and, perhaps most significantly, by the full knowledge of the plight of Europe's Jews in the Holocaust. The legacy of Peter Oberlander to his daughter, Wendy, had been one of impenetrable silence regarding the past.

During the lively question period following the film, a warm and eloquent Wendy Oberlander noted that the film, although grounded in archival material, was a highly personal project, a father's experience told through the eyes of his daughter. She thanked former internees for

broadening her picture of what camp life had been like.

After the screening, guests moved to the foyer to enjoy refreshments and look at camp artifacts from Dr. Kallmann's personal collection. The display included dogtags, camp money, and stationery bearing, on one flap, the censor's warning, "Nothing to Be Written Here", from which the film takes its title.

The Council of the Jacob M. Lowy Collection is just ending its first year. It was formed to support and promote the National Library's superb Jacob M. Lowy Collection of rare Hebraica and Judaica with cultural fundraising events and the establishment of an endowment. Funds will be used to support the scholarly use of the collection and for new acquisitions.

With the success of its inaugural fundraiser, the Council feels well

prepared to handle events in 1997-1998. They will include a lecture series, a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Jewish press in Canada, and, with great pride, the 20th anniversary of Jacob M. Lowy's gift to the National Library of Canada.

For more information on the Jacob M. Lowy Collection, contact:
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395 Wellington Street
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THE ART OF ILLUSTRATION:

A Look at the Work of Elizabeth Cleaver, Dayal Kaur Khalsa and Others

by Mary Collis,
Canadian Children's Literature Service

When entering the National Library of Canada's exhibition hall, the visitor is drawn immediately to two large original works of art by children's book illustrator Elizabeth Cleaver. Brilliant oranges and reds enveloping a Native torchbearer in one picture, while, in the other, layers of blues, greens and brown, incorporating birch-bark and other materials, tantalize the viewer.

What are these pictures that present such striking visions? They are the introduction to the National Library's current exhibition, "The Art

of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators" (see "Eyeing Illustration: A New Exhibition at the

National Library", *National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 6, June 1997, pp. 15, 17, and "An Illustration of Art: Exhibition Opens" and "The Art of Illustration and Concept Books", both in *National Library News*, July/August 1997, pp. 20-24)

A glance around the room reveals many more originals by many other artists. But the pictures on the walls are only half the story. In display cases directly beneath the paintings, the visitor finds the books in which these works of art have been reproduced, along with preliminary sketches and notes developed during the conceptual stages, correspondence, photos of the artists, and other originals. A testament to the often-unheralded individuals who create the pictures that enchant small children and introduce them to the



world of books, this exhibition celebrates the art of contemporary Canadian children's books.

Elizabeth Cleaver's art is grouped with works by other stylists, artists who use a "three-dimensional" medium, such as plasticine, collage and textiles, to illustrate the stories in their books. Included in this section is the plasticine art of Barbara Reid, the fabric appliqué of Barbara Feldman, and the stuffed dolls and other items created by Sheila McGraw.

In a career that spanned less than two decades, from 1968 until her death from cancer in 1985, Cleaver won many awards for her art and was credited with initiating an unprecedented period of high-quality workmanship in Canadian children's publishing. She is still recognized for her innovative collages. On display in the exhibition are works created for *The Fire Stealer*, *The Witch of the North*, *The Loon's Necklace*, *How Summer*



From *The Fire Stealer*.

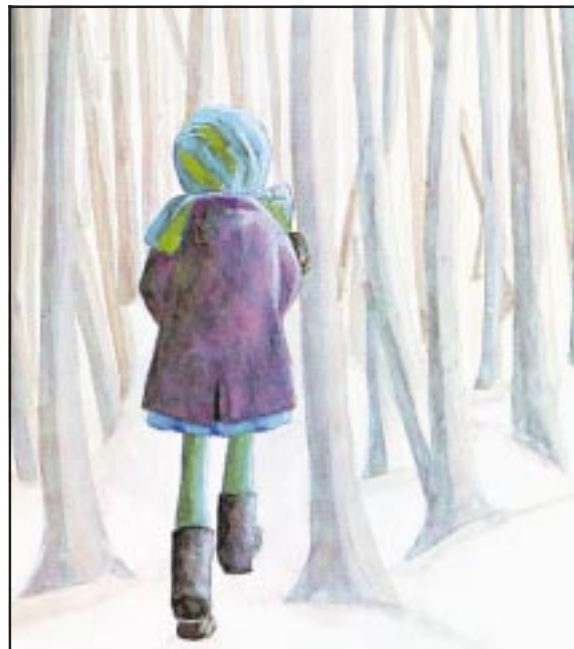
Came to Canada, and *The Enchanted Caribou*. The botanical material — pine needles, cedar branches, green plants, and potato prints — that she incorporated into *How Summer*

to Canada (1969), the hand-coloured torn paper and hand-painted linocut prints she created for *The Fire Stealer* (1979), and the hinged paper cut-outs and torn paper used in the posthumously published *The Enchanted Caribou* (1985) all demonstrate how Elizabeth Cleaver continually experimented with different artistic media.

Shortly before her death, the National Library acquired the original illustrations for 11 of Cleaver's 13 books, meeting her wish that they be kept together in a place where they would be valued and preserved. In addition to the original illustrations, the Cleaver holdings include an assortment of preliminary

materials, sketches, drawings, research materials, readings, thoughts, and correspondence. Colour proofs, additional collage

exhibition. "Naive" artists are self-taught artists or artists who imitate the self-taught, whose works are noted for their vibrant colours, definite shapes, and non-scientific perspective.



From *Mary of Mile 18*.

Ann Blades wrote and illustrated her first two books when she was working as a teacher in northern British Columbia. Fifteen years later,

...Elizabeth Cleaver continually experimented with different artistic media.

materials, and linocuts enable researchers to trace her creative processes and the development of most of her books in detail.

Ann Blades and Stéphane Poulin are two of the artists whose works are shown in the section devoted to "naive" art. Originals for four picture books by Dayal Kaur Khalsa, another artist whose life was cut short by cancer, are also in this part of the

she reflected on the illustrations in the first book: "When I look at *Mary of Mile 18* now, I see that my style was definitely primitive. It was spontaneous and naïve, and that was good. Sometimes I did my initial drawing and the final drawing on the same piece of paper; I can still see the scratches and pencil marks underneath the paint in some of those early pictures. One of them that I particularly like is on the back cover of *Mary of Mile 18*. Mary is walking into



...the inspiration for her books came from her childhood experiences.

the woods with her puppy, which she has to give up. I can still remember doing that painting and feeling very sad myself. That's one of the greatest challenges of illustrating a book, adding emotion to the text."¹

Stéphane Poulin, although noted for his own style of naive art, recognizes influences as diverse as the

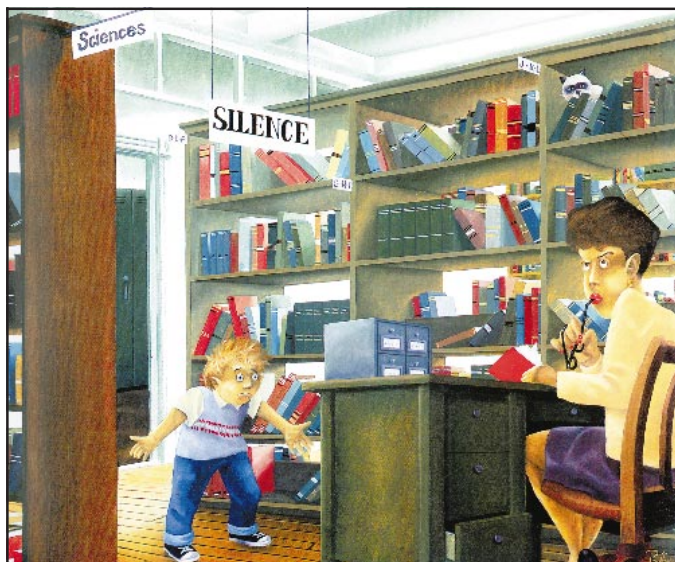
section 'J'". She is obviously a smart cat! And in the book, there she is, half-hidden from view, peeking mischievously at Daniel, who does not see her, and at the readers, who do,

from the top row of books, which have been labelled "J-K-L" just as Poulin had prescribed.

Dayal Kaur Khalsa's preliminary materials, original paintings and manuscripts are, like those of Cleaver, held by the National Library of Canada.

universal child whose adventures, though rooted in the fifties, speak vividly to children of the nineties.

Khalsa's illustrations, recognized for characteristic elements of naive art — solid patches of bright colour, smooth brush strokes, flat surfaces, simple doll-like figures — are imbued with Khalsa's pervasive sense of humour. In *My Family Vacation*, the illustrations of gas stations, car troubles, car interiors and children squabbling with each other show buildings, clothes and décor straight out of the fifties. Once in Florida, the children swim in the pool, visit the penny arcade, and, on the last night at the hotel, go with their parents to a nightclub replete with pink flamingo decorations, drinks in coconut shells, and little pink paper souvenir umbrellas. Backgrounds from the



From *Peux-tu attraper Joséphine?*

French Impressionists and Norman Rockwell. In 1993, six years after painting the illustrations for *Peux-tu attraper Joséphine?*, he claimed, "I'm just starting to define my style. It has very little in common with the work of other illustrators, but I can't quite put my finger on the reasons why. I create realistic settings in which evolve characters with a 'cartoon' quality."²

The exhibition features two pencil sketches which Poulin prepared when planning the illustrations for *Peux-tu attraper Joséphine?*, and it is interesting to compare them with the pictures in the book. In one sketch, Daniel, the book's young protagonist, rushes into the library to look for his cat, Joséphine, but she is nowhere to be seen. The illustrator has, however, written himself a note on the side of his sketch, to put "Joséphine dans la

Although Dayal Kaur Khalsa found her métier in illustration late in life, the inspiration for her books came from her childhood experiences. Recreating, in words and pictures, her life in suburban New York in the 1950s, Khalsa was nostalgic but not sentimental. Young May, the spunky red-headed heroine in many of her stories, is a



From *My Family Vacation*.



From *I Want a Dog*.

fifties, yes, but activities and events that are easily recognized by children who read the books decades later.

Illustrations and sketches from *How Pizza Came to Our Town* show how Khalsa worked with graph paper and cut-out figures to plan the layout for her illustrations. During the

with dog faces instead of human faces. The fourth Khalsa book on display is *Sleepers*. Colours and shapes are still distinctive, but the detail in the illustrations has been softened to reflect the subject of the story: a little girl who vainly claims, “I never ever sleep”, even as she nods off.

As a gift to her adopted country, Khalsa bequeathed the original paintings, illustrations, drawings, research notes, manuscripts and all material related to the publication of her children’s books to the National Library of Canada.

planning stages, Khalsa liked to work first on her illustrations, devising her stories visually before writing them down. Text followed the illustrations and, although the first drafts were challenging, she claimed that she always loved the rewrites.

Illustrations from two other Khalsa books are on display in the exhibition. In *I Want a Dog*, Khalsa depicts the longing of May, a girl who wants a dog “more than anything else in the world”. In one picture May sits “in school daydreaming about dogs”, and we see what she sees in her imagination: a roomful of classmates

As a gift to her adopted country, Khalsa bequeathed the original paintings, illustrations, drawings, research notes, manuscripts and all material related to the publication of her children’s books to the National Library of Canada. Her legacy to readers of all ages are her wonderful recreations of a fifties childhood in words and pictures.

To see the illustrations of Dayal Kaur Khalsa, Elizabeth Cleaver, and others, visit “The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children’s Book Illustrators” from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily in

the main exhibition room at 395 Wellington Street (until December 7, 1997) or check out the World Wide Web version of the exhibition (address: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/events/illustra/eintro.htm>).

For more information about Canadian children’s literature and illustrations at the National Library of Canada, contact:

Mary Collis

Canadian Children’s Literature Service

Telephone: (613) 996-7774

Fax: (613) 995-1969

TTY: (613) 992-6969

Internet: mary.collis@nlc-bnc.ca

For more information about the exhibition, contact:

Andrea Paradis

Public Programs

Telephone: (613) 992-3052

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TTY: (613) 992-6969

Internet: andrea.paradis@nlc-bnc.ca

Mailing address for both:
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4

Notes

¹Ann Blades, quoted in “The Art of the Children’s Book Illustrator: Eight Leading Artists Talk about Their Work”, *Quill & Quire*, vol. 51, no. 10, October 1985, p. 10.

²Stéphane Poulin, translation of “Je commence à peindre à reconnaître les caractéristiques de mon style. Il ressemble peu à d’autres, mais à quoi précisément?... J’ai une approche réaliste pour les décors et les personnages sont un peu ‘cartoon’”, quoted in “Les amours de maître Stéphane” by Lynda Giroux in *Des Livres et des jeunes*, no. 43, hiver 1993, p. 16. ♦

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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 April 1997 through June 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 PRO ETES DE RECHERCHE EN COURS

Defining our collection management boundaries the question of program rooms, bulletin boards, and free periodicals in public libraries.

Curry, Dr. Ann; McKenzie, Janis; Clement, Krista. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1996-1998.

Discussing intellectual freedom issues on the Internet a communication analysis. Clement, Krista; Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1997-1998.

Connecting to the Internet the challenge for Canada's county and regional libraries. Curtis, Alison; Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. Canadian Library Association - County Regional Library Systems Interest Group. 1997-1998. \$2 000.

Relating and managing access to information a study of public library legislation. Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. Humanities and Social Sciences Research Grant. 1996-1998. \$5 000.

Public library legislation a comparison of U.S. and Canadian statutes. Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall,

Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. Piternick SLAIS Research Award. 1997-1998. \$1 000.

The Canadian Library Association and intellectual freedom an examination of intentions and actions. Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. Piternick SLAIS Research Award. 1996-1998.

Research in Canadian school librarianship where we have been, where we are, where we could be going. Forums on Canadian school library research. Canadian School Library Association (CSLA) Research Committee. Sue Easun, Committee Chair, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 3G6. 1996-1997. Morton, Elizabeth. — "School library research: a Canadian perspective". — *Feliciter*. — Vol. 43, no. 5 (May 1997). — P. 30-31. — ISSN 0014-9802.

Research in Canadian school librarianship: where we have been, where we are, where we could be going. CSLA Manitoba Research Report. — [Unpublished report presented at the Canadian School Library Association Conference, Ottawa, Ontario, June 22, 1997.] — Compiled by Gerald R. Brown. — Winnipeg: CSLA Manitoba, 1997.

SECTION II COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS PRO ETES DE RECHERCHE TERMINES

Information on alternative medicine a collection management issue. Curry, Dr. Ann; Smith, Tracie. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia,

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 avril 1997 et juin 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.

831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1996-1997.

Planning public libraries the views of architects and librarians. Curry, Dr. Ann; Henriquez, Zena. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1996-1997.

The shaping of urban Vancouver the public libraries of 1903, 1909 and 1994. Curry, Dr. Ann; Paradis, Loreen. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1996-1997.

University of Alberta placement and salary survey, 1995. Schrader, Alvin M. School of Library and Information Studies, 3-20 Rutherford South, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2J4. 1995-1996.

Schrader, Alvin M. — "University of Alberta Placement and Salary Survey, 1995". — *Feliciter*. — Vol. 43, no. 3 (March 1997). — P. 16-18.

Photocopying in public libraries in Canada report of the 1996 national survey. Hébert, Françoise. For Copy, the Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency, Toronto, Ontario, 1997.

Hébert, Françoise. — *Photocopying in public libraries in Canada: report of the 1996 national survey.* — Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 1996.

The Library Association Record and censorship a content analysis. Curry, Dr. Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 831 - 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1. 1992-1996.

Analysis and indexing of the catalogue for the CIHM (Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions) early

Canadian series for law and law-related materials. Rollins, Caron; Lynn-George, Jann. University of Victoria, P.O. Box 2300, Victoria, BC V8W 3B1. Canadian Association of Law Libraries/ Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, University of Alberta Small Faculties Research Grant Program and the Canadian Institute of Historical Microreproductions/Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques. 1995-1997. \$5 000, Research Assistant (Jann Lynn-George) and contributions from CIHM and C. Rollins.

Law to 1900: a bibliography selected from the catalogue of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions. — Ottawa: CIHM/ICMH and CALL/ACBD, 1997.

The information-seeking behaviour of pastoral clergy a study of the interaction of their work worlds and work roles. Wicks, Dr. Don A. Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6G 1H1. 1993-1997. Ontario Graduate Scholarship and the University of Western Ontario.

Wicks, D.A. — *The information-seeking behaviour of pastoral clergy: a study of the interaction of their work worlds and work roles.* — London: University of Western Ontario, 1997.

1997 Faxon Canada foreign and domestic periodicals price index for Canada. Faxon Canada, the Faxon Company, Inc., Illinois Service Center, 1001 W. Pines Road, Oregon, IL 61061-9570. 1989-1997.

"Price inflation lowest level in eight years". — *Feliciter*. — Vol. 43, no. 5 (May 1997). — P. 36-40. — ISSN 0014-9802.



Training Schedule

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For new clients, the cost for training is \$315.00* per participant (including documentation and technical setup). For current clients, cost of training is \$225.00* per participant. Training fees are payable upon receipt of an invoice following the training. Registered participants who cancel one week or less prior to a session will be billed the training charges.

The National Library also offers on-site Access AMICUS training for groups, subject to the availability of trainers. Contact the Access AMICUS Coordinator regarding costs of specialized sessions.

Charges for the use of Access AMICUS following training are moderate. A minimum of \$40.00 is charged every three months if the system has been used during that period.

* Taxes not included

Note: Prices may be subject to changes.

| Registration deadline | Location | Session Date |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| September 5 | Public Service Commission Toronto, Ontario | September 30- October 1 (in English) |
| September 26 | McGill University Montreal, Quebec | October 21-22 (in English) |
| October 3 | Red River Community College Winnipeg, Manitoba | October 21-22 (in English) |
| October 24 | ITS National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec | November 4-5 (in French) |
| October 24 | Alberta Research Council Edmonton, Alberta | November 18-19 (in English) |
| November 14 | ITS National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec | November 25-26 (in English) |