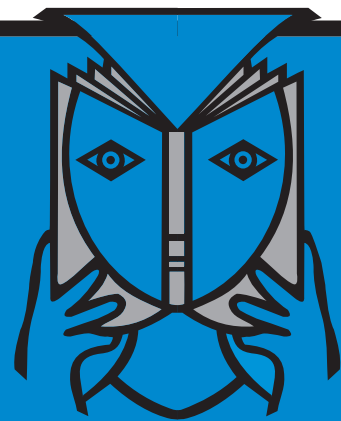


National Library News

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Contents

Library Community

- ◆ The 1997 CLA Conference: Invitation to Reinvention /1
- ◆ Archiving Electronic Publications: The Role of the National Library of Canada /6
- ◆ Update on the Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers /8

Services

- ◆ Welcome to 395 Wellington Street! /10

Personnel

- ◆ Appointments /11

Public Programs

- ◆ This Month at the National Library of Canada: Athletes at the Library /12
- ◆ Exploring New Territory: The National Library of Canada Goes to Washington /13
- ◆ The Art of Illustration: Realism, Magic Realism and Romanticism /14

Canadiana

- ◆ Savoir Faire: Solving a Mystery /16

LIBRARY COMMUNITY

THE 1997 CLA CONFERENCE:

Invitation to Reinvention

by Elizabeth La Forest,
Corporate Policy and Communications

The Canadian Library Association (CLA) held its 52nd annual conference on June 18-22, 1997, in Ottawa, offering an invaluable professional forum for more than 1 100 participants:

librarians, library workers and library trustees from across Canada and abroad. Having selected the theme of "Reinventing Libraries", CLA could not have better guaranteed that participants would strive for

greater awareness of their library community and its significance. After years of adapting to problems such as resource reductions and the increasing volume and complexity of client need, Canadian libraries are



National Librarian Marianne Scott (right) at Library's booth.



National Library
of Canada

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du Canada

Canada



using their hard-won experience to push ahead. Familiar with the challenges at hand and set on acquiring skills suited to this electronic era, libraries possess the insights and determination required for positive reinvention.

In the National Library of Canada, and, indeed, the many other libraries in the National Capital Region, this year's conference was anticipated with particular enthusiasm. That so many library professionals would be in the area at once was seen and seized as a wonderful opportunity for the National Library to literally open its doors and present some of its faces, and facets, to participants.

In the National Library of Canada, and, indeed, the many other libraries in the National Capital Region, this year's conference was anticipated with particular enthusiasm.

Taking into account the Library's mandate and responsibilities, National Library staff attended a great variety of activities. Over 60 people from the Library took part in workshops, tours, presentations and occasions for socializing and informal discussion.

Carol Smale Honoured at CLA

Congratulations to Carol Smale, who was recognized for her "exemplary dedication and contribution to the profession of special librarianship" when she received the Canadian Association of Special Libraries and Information Services (CASLIS) Award for Special Librarianship in Canada. She also chaired the 1997 Canadian Library Association conference planning committee.

LEARNING AND DOING

"Learn by doing": an effective method for acquiring know-how. Learn by doing was the approach used in the session entitled "Drips in Your Library", offered on June 18 by National Library staff. Nineteen people from places as far apart as Yarmouth, Nova Scotia and Delta, British Columbia attended this informative, practical workshop on coping with unexpected and unwanted "water incidents". Alison Bullock of Research and Information Services provided an introduction on being prepared for and responding to disaster, after which participants were put to the

test. "Immersed" in a mock incident, they fought with lengths of polyethylene and wrestled with mops and wet-vacs — ultimately emerging victorious, though flustered. Despite the damp chaos, participants appreciated the experience, certain they would remember what they had learned. As for the National Library's representatives, they realized from observation that the impulse to save and protect holdings is alive and well.

Similar because it too involved experiential learning, a workshop on "CNIB and *The Accessible Canadian Library 2*" was offered to people wanting to understand methods for evaluating the accessibility of their libraries to clients with disabilities. Katherine Miller of the National Library's National and International Programs, Michele Chittenden of Queen's University Library, and Margaret Andrewes and Karen Taylor, both of the CNIB Library for the Blind,

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 Pellán for the Reference Room of the National Library.



conducted this session. In the practical part of the workshop, participants underwent the simulated experience of having two disabilities. Though disturbing and frustrating, the experience enabled them to arrive at their own appreciation of the need for and dimensions of accessibility. For presenters and participants alike, witnessing such a demonstration of professional commitment to the social function of libraries was an education in itself.



Brian Doyle.

The National Library hosted various tours and open houses to give conference participants a chance to see 395 Wellington Street, as well as the Library's offices across the Ottawa River in Hull, Quebec. The Library's cataloguers, for instance, invited cataloguers from other libraries to visit their facilities, where such services as the Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) Program are based. The Library's cataloguers were delighted to welcome more than 20 colleagues from across Canada. Sipping coffee and mingling, everyone chatted about their work and perspectives, and relaxed in the resulting atmosphere of easy

congeniality. Since cataloguers rarely get the chance to discuss issues of common interest with colleagues and clients in the course of their work, this occasion was particularly significant — a special opportunity to break from the enclosed nature of their profession. Today, the work continues, but it has been enhanced.

Perhaps the most glamorous of the events hosted at the Library was the presentation of the awards given by the Canadian Association of Children's



R.P. MacIntyre.

Librarians. The banquet and the ceremony, held in the Library's Reading Room under the benign gaze of Muses, writers, saints, politicians and other figures found in John Comfort's murals "Legacy" and "Héritage", provided food for body and soul. Warmly welcomed by Joanne Griener, President of the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians, and National Librarian Marianne Scott, the guests were pleased to celebrate the achievements of writers Brian Doyle and R.P. MacIntyre and artist Harvey Chan, who are helping the next generation to learn the joy of books — and, it is hoped, the value of libraries.

SOLUTIONS THROUGH CONSENSUS

It is a given that certain roles, functions and tasks within the library community depend on interaction among library professionals. Arriving at consensus on broad matters such as a national infrastructure for resource sharing is a matter of methodical, coordinated consultation and planning. For its part, the National Library emphasized the integral role of networks and



Harvey Chan.

consortia of experts in its presentations on strategic policy and practice.

With the coinciding of the CLA conference and several meetings on the Virtual Canadian Union Catalogue (vCuc), a number of Z39.50 experts were in Ottawa at the same time. Capitalizing on the presence of vendors from companies like Ameritech, Geac, Sea Change and DRA, and representatives from libraries like the Université du Québec à Montréal and the Royal Library of Stockholm, Fay Turner of the Library's Information Technology Services hosted a meeting on Z39.50 and library holdings. The



vCuc pilot project had released its early results, so the timing was ideal for discussing emerging issues and requirements. Through intense, open dialogue, market competitors who

federal government's shift towards electronic publishing. Nancy Brodie of Information Resource Management at the National Library was a member of this panel, and spoke on the

Perhaps the most glamorous of the events hosted at the Library was the presentation of the awards given by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians.

participated in the discussion collectively reached important solutions that will ultimately improve inter-operability between Z39.50 systems.

Consortia provide updates on their work when milestones are reached and suitable opportunities arise. The CLA conference provided just such an opportunity with the panel discussion, "Access to Electronic Government Information", which explored issues associated with the

Government Information Locator Service (GILS) — what it is and what it does. For example, 15 departments are currently collaborating on a pilot project to experiment to find the best systems to provide information about electronic information (metadata) developed by the Government of Canada. Since use of electronic publishing within the public sector has and will increasingly have an impact on multiple markets, strategic communication is vital. This particular

CANADIAN INITIATIVE
digital libraries

What's happening...
at the Web site for the Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries?
Plenty!
Check it out at
<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cidl/>

panel was an ideal forum for talking with audience members and addressing the many interests and priorities they represent.

Participating in "Reinventing Academic Libraries — Challenges, Choices and Perspectives", Gwynneth Evans of the Library's National and International Programs joined with other panel members to identify major issues affecting academic libraries. Representing universities, academic libraries and government, the members engaged in in-depth discussion on current and planned actions to fulfill the recommendations of the Task Force on Academic Libraries and Scholarly Communication. As with all types of libraries, the process of reinvention for academic libraries necessitates a gathering of knowledge and strength, expressed in large terms by the Task Force. Raise awareness. Implement best practices. Establish an electronic communications infrastructure. Build a distributed digital library. The words alone can dismay even the most clear-minded, determined thinker. Encompassing virtually every program currently being, or soon to be, undertaken within the library community, from core statistics and service standards to cooperative digitization, the recommendations demand the formation and continuation of program-specific consortia.

The Council of Federal Libraries and its Consortium. The Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries. The Federal Task Force on Digitization.

Food for thought: at the Library's breakfast.





Partnerships with the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI). These among other consortia were highlighted to illustrate the federal government's role in supporting the recommendations. In all, the panel members' comments on the prospect of "Reinventing Academic Libraries" amounted to a



Huguette Lussier-Tremblay of the Library's Information Technology Services answering questions.

comprehensive presentation of facts and ideas. When audience members were invited to respond to the presentation, they conveyed their own provocative insights and information — a positive indication from the library community that this is indeed the time for building on collective forces.

FACES AND FACETS OF THE LIBRARY COMMUNITY

Complementing the discussions and dialogue on specific activities and topics, there were also opportunities for communication of a different sort: communication prompted by the specific interests and outlooks of individuals. On June 19, the National Library sponsored a breakfast to provide conference participants with a chance to meet staff and discuss some of the Library's key services: acquisitions and bibliographic services, reference and research support services, resource-sharing services, and World Wide Web services. The Library was represented by over 20 staff members

who greeted and spoke with their guests.

More than 130 people came, some moving from one table to another for casual conversation and others going directly to a table with lists of specific questions and comments. From 7:00 a.m. until well beyond the official finishing time of 9:00 a.m., the room was alive with conversation. The success of the breakfast was in large



Mary Collis, Canadian Children's Literature Service, National Library of Canada (centre), with Anne and Alex Wyse, wearing the "mas-cat" design taken from one of their books.

part the result of the changing emphasis on services to clients. The fact that so many people set their alarms to attend this early-morning event is perhaps the most convincing demonstration that there is a real desire within the Canadian library community to define best practices in offering services.

The National Library booth, fortuitously located near the entrance to the CLA exhibition hall, was another location for direct, productive communication. Like the breakfast, the booth was staffed by representatives from different parts of the Library, who were kept busy throughout the conference, talking with a steady stream of visitors and providing ongoing demonstrations of resAnet, AMICUS and the Web-based service, Canadian Information By Subject.

Beyond particular issues and specific projects, the T-shirts showing the "mascot" (or, perhaps, "mas-cat") from the Library's current exhibition,

"The Art of Illustration", drew attention from almost every visitor. Since everyone staffing the booth wore one, the shirt, with the cat motif printed against a brilliant red, came to be regarded as a kind of beacon from the National Library. And to all those who enquired, "Yes, they are for sale!"

VIVID RECOLLECTIONS — AND POSSIBILITIES FOR REINVENTION

This year's CLA conference whirled by in a flurry of intense learning and spirited interaction. The activities described here are only a selection of those attended by National Library representatives. For these representatives, the conference was an opportunity to learn and to be inspired. Considering the possibilities for "Reinventing Libraries", Library staff and other participants were celebrating and defining a new era for the Canadian library community. Though there was considerable diversity in the topics and types of activities, the conference produced one overall effect. The conference inspired a common acknowledgment of fundamental values — and a readiness to uphold them. The time for positive change has arrived, and the Canadian library community is moving forward to take charge. ♦

CLA conference photo credits: breakfast photos taken by Harrison Baker, Studio 5; booth photos taken by David Balatti, National Library of Canada; Canadian Association of Children's Librarians awards photos taken by Mary J. Moore, *Feliciter*, Canadian Library Association.



ARCHIVING ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS:

The Role of the National Library of Canada

by Nancy Brodie,
Information Resource Management

The mandate of the National Library of Canada is to collect, preserve and promote access to Canada's published heritage, which now includes electronic publications. Traditionally, the Library has left "archiving" to its sister institution, the National Archives of Canada. The Library collects published information, while the Archives

concentrates on unpublished information. But technological developments mean that certain aspects of archiving can apply equally to published and unpublished information.

The collection policies developed by various digital library projects demonstrate this changing use. The Berkeley Digital Library SunSITE has created a Collection and Preservation Policy¹ for the digital library which includes four collecting levels, including archiving, described as follows: "The material is hosted at the institution. The institution intends to keep the intellectual content of the material available on a permanent basis". The National Library of Australia defines the term "to archive" as "the act of down loading from the Internet and storing on the Library's Server or some form of off-line storage. The term 'to preserve' is used to mean taking certain steps, including archiving, organizing, describing, refreshing and migrating of titles, to ensure that the Library can continue to provide long term access."² This article uses "archiving" to cover collecting, preserving and providing long-term access.

The challenge of archiving electronic publications is a key issue on the digital library agenda. Canadian

libraries expressed their concern, particularly with regard to archiving electronic government information, in resolutions at the June 1996 Canadian Library Association Conference and to the Depository Services Program Library Advisory Committee. The survey undertaken by the National Library as part of the National Consultation on Digital Collections asked libraries about their intent to archive.³

GOALS OF ARCHIVING

Archiving should preserve the integrity of an electronic publication and guarantee its authenticity. The Report of the Task Force on Archiving Digital Information describes preservation of information integrity as "to define and preserve those features of an information object that distinguish it as a whole and singular work", and lists the features of integrity as "content, fixity, reference, provenance and context".⁴ Publications must be complete and an archive should be comprehensive within its defined scope of collecting. There should be assurance of reliable, ongoing access to archived publications.

ARCHIVING RESPONSIBILITY

A strong case can be made for national libraries to assume a major responsibility for archiving electronic publications. In Canada, this role is an extension of the National Library's traditional role.

It is argued that archives of electronic publications are a public good. Archives are infrequently used and are unlikely to be a profitable endeavour for commercial firms. National libraries are in a position to support a public good; national deposit collections are authoritative sources of a country's publications; national libraries take a long-term view, and are unlikely to "go out of business". Under the principles of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions' Universal Availability of Publications (UAP) Core Programme, each country is responsible for providing access to its publications. National libraries are addressing the matter of electronic archiving in the context of their UAP role. In Canada, it makes sense for the National Library to have the infrastructure development and funding to support electronic-publications archiving.

NATIONAL LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

The National Library has been archiving Canadian networked electronic publications since 1994, originally as part of its Electronic Publications Pilot Project (EPPP) and subsequently as a permanent electronic collection (see "Building an E-Collection", *National Library News*, vol. 29, nos. 3/4, March/April 1997, p. 9). Electronic publications are collected according to the institution's collection policies and specialized selection criteria. Electronic publications are received by e-mail, or copied, downloaded, or mirrored from



the Internet, stored on a server, and made accessible through the World Wide Web. The Library is developing policies, establishing a digital library infrastructure, training staff, testing access strategies and monitoring preservation developments to further archiving activities.

The National Library considers an “electronic publication” to be a work that is encoded and made available for public access through the use of a computer by its creator. A “remote-access electronic publication” is one that is made available over a communication network. A “tangible electronic publication” is one that is published on a physical carrier, such as a diskette or CD-ROM. The Library has defined a “Canadiana remote-access electronic publication” as any work encoded and made available for public access through the use of a computer by its creator, that originates in Canada, or that originates elsewhere if the creator is Canadian or the work has a Canadian subject. Selection criteria give staff priorities within this broad definition, and certain categories of information resources have been excluded.

How do the Library’s policies and practices address the archiving goals described above? What are the key challenges?

INTEGRITY

Current electronic publications unavailable in non-electronic format are a priority for acquisition. The Library gives preference to electronic publications issued by the originator rather than taken from a secondary source. Early acquisition from the originator offers the best chance of preserving a publication’s integrity.

The Library also acquires and stores versions of a publication that has been changed, and is developing standard terminology for describing

versions. At present, these descriptive labels are not obvious to those who reach a publication by using a search engine, which means that the user cannot readily discern which version retrieved through a search is the most up-to-date. The Library is addressing this problem.

Another challenge is preserving links. HTML is considered a good format for archiving because it is a non-proprietary standard accessible through many browsers. The EPPP recommended that the Library interpret the boundary of an e-publication as normally being the linked objects on one Internet domain. But acquiring, storing and providing access to even this limited set of links has proved challenging. What is necessary is for publishers to produce “transportable” publications, and for libraries to have better standards and tools for managing hypertext documents.

The Library has not yet adopted “time-stamping” and “digital signatures”, but considers them essential to preserving integrity.

AUTHENTICITY

The Library’s standard bibliographic records are viewed as authoritative sources, and the Library intends its records for its electronic collection to be equally authoritative. Works in the electronic collection are being catalogued for *Canadiana*, the *National Bibliography*.

COMPREHENSIVE/COMPLETENESS

The Library collects only complete electronic publications, and does not acquire abridgments, abstracts, tables of contents or promotional sites. Where several versions of an electronic publication exist in different formats, the Library acquires all standard, non-proprietary formats unless versions in proprietary formats are more complete. For instance, if a

publication is available in ASCII and PDF (Portable Document Format), but certain tables are only available or readable in the PDF version, the Library will acquire the PDF version. Standard serials check-in procedures are applied to electronic serials. Automated support for claiming electronic journals is still being investigated, and Web spiders or robots may help in this area.

ASSURANCE OF ACCESS

An archive must be accessible with current technology, preferably with widely available non-proprietary technology. The National Library’s archive is accessible through the World Wide Web, but documents within the archive are in a variety of formats. Some formats are not accessible to text-based Web browsers, and some require proprietary software to view or print. The Library is refining its selection criteria for formats to balance the need for completeness, ease of acquisition and assurance of access.

SURVIVABILITY

Electronic media are fragile in comparison to print or microform, and can be used only with specific hardware and software that may have lives even shorter than the electronic media themselves. The Library creates daily back-ups of its electronic collection, thus refreshing the digital information. However, 20 years of experience in preserving machine-readable cataloguing records has established the necessity of migrating digital information from one hardware/software configuration to another. It may be impossible to preserve a replica of the original electronic document during the process, so the objective will be to preserve the integrity of the document.

CONCLUSION

There are many challenges to creating and maintaining an archive of electronic publications. Neither the National Library nor the library community has solutions to all these challenges. The Library's approach is to demonstrate its commitment to preserving Canada's electronic published heritage by undertaking archiving activities, and learn by doing, a process facilitated by cooperative activities such as the Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries and the Federal Task Force on Digitization. It is only through cooperation and

sharing of information and experience that these challenges will be met.

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Notes

¹Digital Library SunSITE Collection and Preservation Policy. Berkeley Digital Library SunSITE. 1996 (URL: <http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/>).

²National Library of Australia. Selection Committee on Online Australian Publications (SCOAP). Guidelines for the Selection of Online Australian Publications Intended for Preservation by the National Library. 1996 (URL: <http://www.nla.gov.au/1/scoap/scoapgui.html>).

³Susan Haigh. Digital Resources in Canadian Libraries: Analysis of a National Library Survey. National Library of Canada. 1997 (URL: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/coopprog/diglib/esurvey.htm>).

⁴Preserving Digital Information: Report of the Task Force on Archiving Digital Information. Commission on Preservation and Access and the Research Libraries Group. 1996. P.12. ♦

Update on the Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers (DPCN)*

by Sandra Burrows,
Reference and Information Services Division

In 1982, the National Library of Canada adopted a framework for national and provincial/territorial responsibilities with regard to the collection, preservation and accessibility of Canadian newspapers. Fifteen years later, much has been accomplished by the National Library of Canada and the provincial/territorial contacts who attended the first National Newspaper Colloquium in 1985 and subsequent meetings.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA ACTIVITIES

The following tasks have been completed:

- Planning, coordinating and publicizing the Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers through

*This article focusses primarily on national accomplishments. Work carried out in the provinces and territories will be described in a future issue of *National Library News*.

articles in *Serials Librarian*, *National Library News* and papers published by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the National Library of Canada's national newspapers colloquium held in 1985, numerous speeches at conferences of organizations such as the Ontario Library Association, the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, the British Columbia Library Association

and the Canadian Library Association, and meetings with provincial and territorial coordinators.

- Promulgating preservation and bibliographic standards through the Library-sponsored *Guidelines for the Minimum Bibliographic and Holdings Description of Newspapers* (Working Group on Technical Services, January 1987), *Guidelines for the Treatment of Canadian Newspapers in Original Newsprint Form* (Working Group on Original Issues of Canadian Newspapers, April 1988) and work on the Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project's *Guidelines for Preservation Microfilming* (1991).
- Providing limited contractual funding to assist in developing and distributing master plans for newspaper collections.
- Offering national and international lending, location and reference services through the *Union List of Canadian Newspapers*, available on microfiche, through the CD-ROM product *Romulus*, and to all Dynix and Access AMICUS users.



PROVINCIAL/ TERRITORIAL ACTIVITIES

Institutions across Canada were responsible for developing unique model plans for listing, acquiring and filming their collections as well as reporting holdings to the *Union List*. The bibliographic records and holdings of all newspapers are available either in print or in electronic form.

THE FUTURE

New challenges and current issues include the following:

- Acquiring and maintaining all native and ethnic newspapers, as well as a special collection of first, last and historical supplements of Canadian newspapers. The National Library has participated in cooperative filming projects to improve further the native and ethnic collections, and a preservation project is under way to treat the special issues of Canadian newspapers.
- Acquiring a positive service copy of each newspaper microfilmed by the provincial projects as funds permit. The Library has acquired all community newspapers for Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories, Yukon, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Ontario filmed since 1985, and all Newfoundland newspapers filmed to date. The Library maintains a location and reference service for Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Alberta newspapers for which positive microfilm copies are not available for sale or purchase or cannot be borrowed from institutions in these provinces.
- Creating and updating a union list of Canadian newspapers and a register of microform masters. The contents of all of the provincial/territorial lists published have been added to the Library's bibliographic catalogue, and many of the provincial/territorial libraries are maintaining their records through MARA uploads. The Library has coordinated the receipt and storage of microform masters for institutions without adequate facilities and those that wish first-generation film to be stored centrally.
- Working with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Round Table on Newspapers and keeping informed on international developments in newspaper preservation and access.

- Many provincial institutions responsible for acquiring and filming newspapers are no longer able to maintain this service, and some projects, such as the Newfoundland Newspaper Project, have come to an end because of cutbacks.
- Decreased funding has also meant that many institutions are no longer able to provide adequate storage for print collections. The collection of print newspapers is subject to the collection policy mandate of individual institutions, and this varies, not only as to the type of paper collected, but also as to the edition. Incorrect assumptions on what major federal and provincial institutions hold may result in the loss of unique material.
- With the advent of electronic editions, many institutions must address the challenge of acquiring, preserving and providing access to electronic newspapers.
- Indexing newspapers has been addressed by a few provinces, but communication about projects, whether manual or electronic, can be improved.

- As digitization and scanning of print material become more feasible, newspapers become attractive items for projects involving advanced technology. What are the projects involving print newspapers? What are some of the problems? And the solutions? Information exchange could be beneficial to all.
- The list of individuals responsible for newspaper projects has changed considerably in 10 years. Has the responsibility for newspapers in the provinces/territories become more archival than library-oriented? If so, what are the implications for access and bibliographic control?

Questions and concerns about these issues were sent to the provincial/territorial contacts in May 1997, and responses have been received. The National Library of Canada would welcome any general comments on these matters from individuals in libraries, archives and other institutions who are faced with these issues.

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SERVICES

Welcome to 395 Wellington Street!

Earlier this year, the lobby of the National Library/National Archives building at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, was the site of unusual activity that resulted in a new arrival: a redesigned and relocated registration desk. Harmonizing with the architecture and decor, the registration desk is the first point of contact for those who come to both the National Library of Canada and the National Archives of Canada.

Visitors to the building are welcomed by the staff member on duty at the desk, who directs them to the institution(s) appropriate to their needs. Many visitors want to use the collections of both the Library and the Archives.

To register as a user of either institution, the visitor is asked to provide identification, to describe their research interests, and to agree to abide by rules concerning consultation of materials. Each user is given a card, valid for one year, which must be displayed while in the building. Because the National Library and the National Archives have different systems for retrieval for their materials, users need a separate card for each institution. Literature pertinent to the collections, hours, policies, service standards and special events of both the National Library and the National Archives is available at the registration desk. There is no charge to register as a researcher.

Staff are always pleased to meet those wishing to use the nation's Canadian collections, and to welcome visitors to 395 Wellington Street. The desk is staffed from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, excluding statutory holidays. ♦

Did You Know...

► that 36 libraries now report their holdings to the National Library of Canada's AMICUS database via the MARA program? This is an increase of one-third from the 24 libraries listed in the article "MARA Loading Hits New High" (*National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 1, January 1997, p. 10), and offers encouraging evidence about the Canadian library community's use of technology to provide improved services to their users.

The 12 libraries that have been added to the list of those using machine-readable accession reports to add their holdings to the AMICUS database are: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Alberta Legislative Library, Bank of Canada, British Columbia Institute of Technology, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, Simon Fraser University, Université de Moncton, University of British Columbia, University of Victoria, University of Western Ontario, and Wilfrid Laurier University.

► that the National Library now has well over 300 Canadian publications in its electronic collection? By June 30, 1997, just a year after the completion of the Library's Electronic Publications Pilot Project, the collection included 217 monographs and 115 serials in seven different formats. To date, PDF is proving the most popular format for monographs and HTML is the most in demand for serials. Other available formats are: Postscript, ASCII, Word, Ansi and WordPerfect. Check out the e-collection at <http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/e-coll-e/index-e.htm>

► that you can find the National Library of Canada's *ILL Services Guide* on the Web? Locate information on:

- Interlibrary loan policy
- What is available for interlibrary loan
- Sending interlibrary loan requests
- Document delivery
- Returning borrowed items
- Obtaining a library symbol
- Ordering *Symbols and Interlibrary Loan Policies in Canada*

The information is as close as the ILL Internet address:

ILL Home Page URL: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/ill/e-ill.htm>

ILL Services Guide URL: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/ill/eillserv.htm>



PERSONNEL

Appointments

Pierre Gamache was appointed Director of Collection Management, Research and Information Services, as of June 23, 1997.



After completing undergraduate studies in music history at McGill University, Pierre Gamache earned a master's degree in library science at the same institution

in 1982. He began working for the National Library of Canada as a music cataloguer that same year. From 1987 to 1991, he worked as Head of the Music Section (cataloguing), during which time he was also seconded to the Music Division as Head of the Recorded Sound Collection. From 1991 to 1996, Pierre Gamache was Acting Chief of the Canadian Book Exchange Centre. He has been the Acting Director of Collection Management since October 1996.

Céline Gendron was appointed Chief of the Canadian Book Exchange Centre, Research and Information Services, as of June 16, 1997.

After studying anthropology and professional writing, Céline Gendron earned a master's degree in library and

information science from the Université de Montréal. She began her career as a contract employee at the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), then worked as a program officer at

the Banque internationale d'information sur les États francophones (BIEF). After working in the private sector as manager of reference services at

the Sport Information Resource Centre, she went on to Statistics Canada as head of reference services, and then as head librarian of the Training Programs Branch at the Public Service Commission.

A member of several professional associations, Céline Gendron is actively involved in other circles. For the past three years, she has been the representative of the Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED) with the ALARM Committee (Alliance of Libraries, Archives and Record Management), and she is also the liaison officer between ASTED and the Canadian Library Association (CLA). ♦



Did You Know...

that the National Library of Canada launched a one-stop service point on the World Wide Web for federal government information of interest to Canadian publishers? The site, "Publishers' Window on the Government of Canada", offers easy access to sources of federal government information relevant to the publishing industry.

Canadian government information on topics such as legal deposit, copyright, trade data, export

assistance, publishing support programs, and industry studies can be found through the "Publishers' Window". These government information resources are located on a variety of federal government Internet sites, and the "Publishers' Window" brings them all together in an organized collection of links, compiled and annotated by the National Library of Canada. Each link also includes the name of the

originating department for a specific document or service on the Web.

The "Publishers' Window on the Government of Canada" will be updated as new federal information of interest to the Canadian publishing industry becomes available on the Web. The "Publishers' Window" can be viewed at:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/window/>



PUBLIC PROGRAMS

THIS MONTH AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

Athletes at the Library: Readings for Children

Five former Olympians are coming to the National Library of Canada during the month of October to celebrate the launching of the 1997 edition of *Read Up On It*. Now in its ninth year of publication, *Read Up On It* is an annotated bibliography of Canadian children's books on a selected theme, produced by the National Library in

cooperation with two partners, the National Literacy Secretariat and Canada Post, and sponsors Access TV, the Canadian Children's Book Centre, the Canadian Federation of University Women, Communication-Jeunesse, and YTV. The kit is distributed free to teachers, librarians, parents and literacy organizations across Canada.

This year's theme is sports, and five athletes who represented Canada at the Olympics will read from books featured in *Read Up On It* and talk about their Olympic experiences. All are welcome to attend, especially children. Join us!

Linda Thom

Saturday, October 4 at 2:00 p.m.
(Main Lobby)

Winner of a gold medal in the sport pistol competition at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, Linda Thom was the first member of the Canadian team to win a medal at the Games, and was elected by her Olympic team-mates to carry the Canadian flag in the closing ceremonies — a great honour! She was named Canadian Female Athlete of the Year in 1984 and received the Order of Canada in 1985. She has won numerous other medals at the Pan-American Games and in other international competitions.

Greg Joy and Sue Holloway

Sunday, October 19 at 2:00 p.m.
(Main Lobby)

Greg Joy and Sue Holloway are an Olympic couple who will be bringing their children to the reading. Greg Joy won a silver medal in the high jump competition at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, and was selected as the Canadian team's flag-bearer for the closing ceremonies. That same year, he won the Norton Crow Award and the Lionel Connacher Award as Canada's Athlete of the Year. He was also presented with the Governor General's Award and chosen as Canadian Sportsman of the Year. In 1978, Greg broke the world record for the high jump with a leap of 2.31 metres (7' 7").

Sue Holloway was the first woman ever to compete in both the Winter Olympics and Summer Olympics in the same year. In 1976, in the Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria, she was a cross-country ski competitor, and that summer, in Montreal, she competed in kayak. In 1984, she won silver and bronze medals in kayak at the Los Angeles Olympics. She has also been active in competitive judo, swimming, canoeing and cross-country running.

Laurie Graham and Clarke Flynn
Sunday, October 26 at 2:00 p.m.
(Main Lobby)

Laurie Graham and Clarke Flynn are another Olympic couple who will also be bringing their children to the

Library for the reading. Laurie Graham is a downhill skier who represented Canada on the 1980, 1984 and 1988 Olympic teams. She was on the National Alpine Ski Team for 11 years, during which time she had six World Cup victories. Laurie Graham won a bronze medal in downhill ski in the 1982 World Championships, and was named Canadian Female Athlete of the Year in 1986. An Order of Canada recipient, she has a place in Canada's Sports Hall of Fame. She continues to race on the "legends" circuit in the United States, and has won the downhill event in Vail, Colorado for three of the last four years.

Clarke Flynn was a member of the Canadian bobsleigh team for nine seasons. He represented Canada on the 1984 Olympic team, serving as the brakeman for the four-man and two-man bobsleigh events. CTV's "colour analyst" during the broadcast of the 1994 Olympic Games in Norway, he will provide the same service for CBC Television's broadcast of the 1998 Olympic Games in Japan. ♦

Read Up On It Bats a Thousand!

"The Sports Pages" is the title of the National Library's 1997 Read Up On It kit. The kit, always one of the Library's most popular productions, encourages the love of reading in children and young people. This year's Read Up On It focusses on sports, and the reading list, lists of award-winning books, bookmarks and poster are sure to be a hit with readers of all ages. Available free from the National Library. More information available soon. Get ready to Read Up On It!



EXPLORING NEW TERRITORY:

The National Library of Canada Goes to Washington

On June 12, the National Library of Canada opened an exhibition on early explorers of North America at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, D.C. At the invitation of Louise Blais, Counsellor (Cultural) at the Embassy, "From John Cabot to Samuel Hearne" was planned and presented in partnership with the Embassy to



Checking the placement of a map.



Two Embassy staff members assembling one of the display cases.

commemorate the 500th anniversary of the landing of explorer John Cabot in Newfoundland.

The exhibition featured a selection of 34 early printed travel narratives from the National Library's Rare Book Collection. In addition to the Library's books, Embassy



The National Library's Rare Book Librarian, Michel Brisebois, getting books from under wraps.

Counsellor Stuart Hughes, an avid map collector, lent 18 rare maps to the Embassy for the exhibition to illustrate the reports of the early explorers of North America. The opening, which took place on a warm summer evening and was co-hosted by Paul Frazer, Minister of Public Affairs, and National Librarian Marianne Scott, attracted scholars, collectors and librarians from as far away as New York City. The exhibition ran until August 22, and attracted some 2 000 visitors. ♦

Did You Know...

that the National Library of Canada has released *The André Prévost Fonds*, the first in a series of numerical listings (finding aids) on Canadian composers and musicians? This work is also the first publication prepared specifically for the Library's Web service.

In addition to *The André Prévost Fonds*, the National Library is preparing finding aids on the work of other notable Canadian contributors to the field of music. These

publications will be released between the fall of 1997 and the winter of 1998. The publications will give information on the Library's holdings on the Mathieu Family, Robert Fleming, Jacques Héту and Otto Joachim.

Researchers interested in *The André Prévost Fonds* can browse the publication at the Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>). The site also provides instructions for ordering print copies. The four other

publications in the series will be available in this same electronic format, with print copies being sold on request. "Print on demand" represents a new direction for the National Library in the preparation and distribution of its publications, one that is in keeping with an overall shift within the Canadian public service towards electronic publishing.



THE ART OF ILLUSTRATION:

Realism, Magic Realism and Romanticism

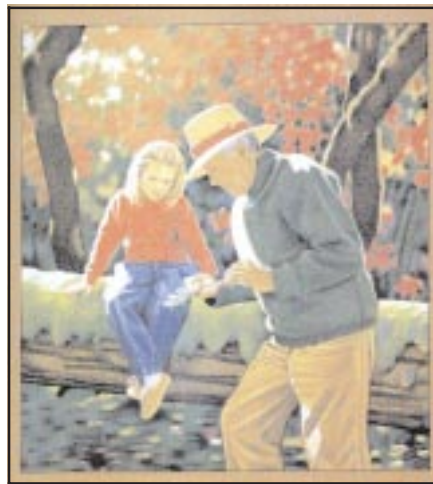
by Mary Collis,
Canadian Children's Literature Service

In the best illustrated children's books, the pictures not only record and propel the story, they also introduce children to concepts of fine art. The National Library's current exhibition, "The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators", focusses on this dual function, displaying the original art of contemporary Canadian

illustrators as well as the books in which their pictures have been reproduced.¹ Works of 16 artists from the National Library's Literary Manuscript Collection are on display; other works of art have been lent to the Library for the exhibition. A plethora of media, techniques, subject matter, themes, and styles creates a lavish feast for the eyes, and minds, of visitors.

In one area of the exhibition hall, the viewer finds traditional, representational illustrations in which people, animals, and objects look the way they are supposed to look: babies like babies, trees like trees, cars like cars. Young visitors, and readers, empathize with everyday scenes of life in these realistic pictures, learning indirectly about themselves and their place in the world.

In this section visitors discover the pencil-crayon precision of a Ron Lightburn illustration. In "The Little Girl Learned Each Tree", created for *Waiting for the Whales*, the artist's subtle use of light and shadow to envelop the child and her grandfather suggests the loving nature of their relationship as described in the text. Alan Daniel's magnificent oil paintings for *The Story of Canada* repeat scenes from the country's past: a wounded



From *Waiting for the Whales*.

Great War veteran just off the train fumbles in his kit bag for the small treasure he has brought back to a young daughter who barely knows him; in a second painting, the crew of a



From *The Story of Canada*.

16th-century fishing vessel is startled by a canoe filled with Micmac traders eager to exchange their pelts for the newcomers' wares. James Houston's careful ink sketches for *Tikta'liktak* bring immediacy to a tale of survival in Canada's North. Pen and ink, oil paints, and coloured pencils are used to convey realistic images of the past and the present in ways that speak vividly to children.

Not unexpectedly, an artist's individual style may incorporate, or be influenced by, more than one traditional art style. In Eric Beddows'



From *Night Cars*.

Night Cars, a wakeful baby, who is painted realistically, watches the nighttime activity on the street below his second-storey window. Beddows illustrates the baby's interest in the street scenes, and increases the reader's enjoyment of the story, by injecting nighttime magic through the use of slightly distorted perspective, muted colours, and a transparent alkyd glaze. The magic realism which is evident in Beddows' streetscapes is also featured in paintings elsewhere in the exhibition.

Magic realism² is an art form that shows ordinary activities and realistic settings touched by magic, mystery, or unreality that heightens or intensifies the story. Artists usually



achieve this effect by manipulating colour, perspective, line, and shape. In this section of the exhibition, visitors will notice, once again, artists whose strong individual styles incorporate



From *O Canada*.

many traditional art forms as they strive to reflect the mood or sense of the text they are illustrating.

The influence of naive art, for instance, is evident in the bright colours, bold outlines, and strong shapes used by Ted Harrison to create his unforgettable and magical images of the Canadian provinces and territories for *O Canada*. This book, which includes a bilingual text, 12 full-page illustrations, and the words and music to Canada's national anthem, is a glowing tribute to Harrison's adopted land. In his style of magic realism, saffron-coloured sunflowers dominate and define a Manitoba landscape while splashes of purple and orange recreate a Quebec City skyline in the acrylic paintings on loan for the exhibition.

Michèle Lemieux's luminescent watercolours for *Amahl and the Night Visitors* have an almost mystical and timeless quality which harmonizes perfectly with the simple telling of this special Christmas story in which a little shepherd miraculously regains the use



From *Amahl and the Night Visitors*.

of his lame leg. Lemieux's style is also influenced by characteristics of naive art. Gilles Tibo's airbrush technique brings dreamlike tones to the magical world in *Simon and the Snowflakes*, but his roly-poly characters owe something to cartoon styling. Eric Beddows' finely

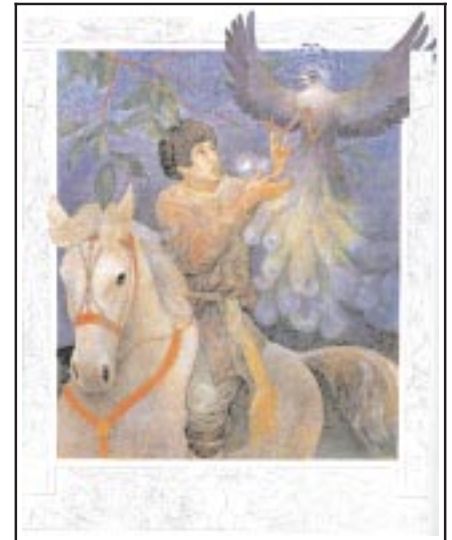


From *Zoom Upstream*.

crafted pencil drawings in *Zoom Upstream* are magical precisely because of the care taken to portray the bizarre elements of the story as realistic or ordinary. Through a variety of media and styles, these artists reach out to tell stories that appeal to readers of all ages.

Another style and approach to art, romanticism, is featured in a separate area of the exhibition. Romanticism is characterized by exotic and majestic images and decoration to reinforce drama and emotion. It is

generally used to depict literary or historic themes that are remote in time and space. As such, romanticism is a perfect style for fantasy, folklore, and fairy tales.



From *Canadian Fairy Tales*.

In this section, Airdrie Amtmann Thomsen's Scottish lassie climbs and falls from stairs reaching to the stars in a double-page illustration, adorned with a ribboned banner, stars, and classical columns, which was created for the Joseph Jacob retelling of *The Stars in the Sky*. Laszlo Gal's romantic style, which is rooted in his European heritage and his interest in history and theatre, is evident in two illustrations created for *Canadian Fairy Tales*. Both of the softly coloured, finely detailed paintings are outlined with exquisite black and white borders which contain tiny fairy tale motifs or elements of Canadian pioneer life. In one illustration, a brave young man named Golden Sun reaches from his handsome steed to still the Bird of Truth. The head of the horse and the wings of the bird extend outside the picture into the formal border, while the boy remains quiet, restrained and forever true to his quest at the centre of the painting. In the other, created for the tale "Ti-Jean and the White



Cat”, the cat (who is, of course, a princess under a spell), her carriage and the handsome young rascal, Ti-Jean, are centred in a wildly romantic landscape. The image is completely enclosed by the border, which is both a window frame that invites observation and a barrier that forestalls intrusion. The dramatic treatment, inspired by the mood and settings of the stories, reinforces the retellings to ensure the book’s appeal to young readers.

Whatever the style, these illustrations are indeed captivating. Children who fall under their spell will experience lasting enchantment, and their reading hours will be enriched.

To see these and other illustrations for children’s books, 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 (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/events/illustra/eintro.htm>).

For more information about 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
Fax: (613) 947-2706
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

¹ For more information on the exhibition, see the following articles in *National Library News*: “Eyeing Illustration: A New Exhibition at the National Library of Canada”, vol. 29, no. 6, June 1997, pp. 15-17; “An Illustration of Art: Exhibition Opens” and “‘The Art of Illustration’ and Concept Books”, both in July/August 1997, pp. 20-24; and “‘The Art of Illustration’: A Look at the Work of Elizabeth Cleaver, Dayal Kaur Khalsa and Others”, September 1997, pp. 17-20.

² The descriptions of magic realism, romanticism, and other styles of art used in illustrated books for children are based on commentary in *The Republic of Childhood: A Critical Guide to Canadian Children’s Literature in English* by Sheila Egoff and Judith Saltman (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1990). ♦

CANADIANA

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Solving a Mystery

The unsolved murder of FLQ member François Mario Bachand in Paris, in March 1971, is a mystery that intrigued Michael McLoughlin enough to find out more on the subject. His research was the topic of his “Savoir Faire” presentation at the National Library on June 17.

By 1969, FLQ (Front de libération du Québec) activities in Quebec had reached a dangerous phase; a bomb placed in the Montreal Stock Exchange in February led to the arrest of FLQ member Pierre-Paul Geoffroy, while Bachand and Raymond Villeneuve fled respectively to Cuba

and Algeria (where FLQ cells were established) and, by the summer of 1969, to France. In 1970 and 1971, Bachand travelled to Cuba and Algiers, returning to France in February 1971 where he stayed with a friend, Pierre Barral. It was in Barral’s home that Bachand was murdered after the mysterious visit of a Québécois couple.

Michael McLoughlin discussed the difficulties of working with heavily censored records, texts that deliberately provided false or no information, and the many aspects of the affair about which no documentation exists. To overcome

these problems, he used various techniques, such as creating a chronology to show the gaps in the information he possessed, and juxtaposing different texts about the same event, which enabled him to identify differences. He also conducted interviews in France.

Michael McLoughlin made use of unpublished records in the holdings of the National Archives of Canada, together with published sources such as newspapers in the collection of the National Library of Canada. Those who attended the Savoir Faire session, and other people, who wish to know Michael McLoughlin’s solution to the mystery will have to wait for the publication of his research. ♦



Training Schedule

Access AMICUS is available to Canadian libraries, other institutions and individual researchers. It provides access to the AMICUS database via Datapac, the Internet or iNet. Training is offered across Canada. Training is recommended for efficient and effective use of the Access AMICUS service. Each user must sign an agreement concerning the use of Access AMICUS.

To register for a session, please call Information Technology Services at (819) 997-7227, Fax (819) 994-6835, TTY (613) 992-6969, X.400: cic-its gc nlc.bnc govmt.canada ca, or Internet: cic@nlc-bnc.ca. Registrations must be received by the deadline date for the session, as indicated in the training schedule. Sessions will be held only if the number of registrants is sufficient.

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
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	Aurora College Yellowknife, N.W.T.	November 15-16 (in English)
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)