

# National Library News

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## A Word from the National Librarian

by Marianne Scott,  
National Librarian

**I**n 1997, the National Library of Canada has made significant progress both in fulfilling its heritage mandate and in adapting to a new information environment.

As a leader in the Canadian library community, the National Library plays a pivotal role in facilitating public access to national and international networks of information resources. The goal is to enable Canadians to exploit information resources to their full potential. With the promise of full and fair access to these resources, Canadians can help their country compete successfully in a global marketplace, exploit the potential that knowledge offers for social and cultural as well as economic advancement, and enhance the quality of life Canadians enjoy.

The National Library has played an important role in facilitating universal and equitable public access to information through a wide network of libraries within Canada and abroad. As a leader in the application of new

technologies, and as a key player in the development and coordination of information networks, the National Library has also been instrumental in making real the promises of the information highway.



The National Library places growing emphasis on exploiting technology to facilitate information delivery. Technology is a crucial tool in enhancing access to information. The acclaimed Canadian Information By Subject Web site, the Library's burgeoning collection of electronic publications, the digitization of a

number of important and unique reference tools, the implementation of the Z39.50 information retrieval standard, and the development of the virtual Canadian union catalogue have different specific objectives, but they — and other projects in which the Library has been involved over the past year —





have in common the overall objective of making information accessible to all.

As we use technology to constantly enhance access to information, we are also committed to managing the major impact of technology on National Library programs. An increase in user demand for Access AMICUS has already led to the upgrading of the AMICUS computing platform. Rapid growth in the electronic dissemination of information and in the number of electronic publications raises questions about equitable access to information and about such issues as legal deposit, copyright and preservation. As the Library seeks answers to these questions and responds to the needs of its users, technology plays a critical role in its strategy.

organizations play a vital role in providing effective, responsive information services to Canadians.

It is all part of the objective of being positioned to provide effective service in the new information environment. However, even while adapting to an era in which the Internet and the World Wide Web are increasingly important in providing access to information, the National Library is also dealing with the legacy of older technologies. Print still remains, for the foreseeable future, the dominant medium in the field of publication. Protecting the 15 million books, periodicals, music and sound recordings in the Library's collections and making the information they contain accessible is still the centre point of the Library's mandate. Preservation of Canadiana materials in

## Protecting the 15 million books, periodicals, music and sound recordings in the Library's collections and making the information they contain accessible is still the centre point of the Library's mandate.

Making the best possible use of technology and ensuring that services and activities are complementary lead the Library to seek partners with like objectives in such activities as the development of a virtual Canadian union catalogue and the international harmonization of MARC formats. Periodically, this work involves collaborating with partners outside the library field or seeking support from other sponsors whose goals are in tune with the Library's mandate of building a strong national resource for the study, understanding, appreciation and continued vitality of Canada's cultural heritage. Support comes from literacy advocates, educators, publishers, embassies and cultural agencies, as well as from other government departments. Working partnerships with other

all formats remains a major concern. However, budget cuts have forced us to reduce mass deacidification activity from three shifts to one shift this year.

The Library's Canadiana collections have continued to grow both in volume and in depth. AMICUS, the Library's bibliographic database system, is also growing and is accessible to over 700 libraries from coast to coast to coast. Moreover, the National Library has established a presence on the World Wide Web as a prime gateway site into sources of Canadian information on the Internet. (You need only glance at the number of times Internet addresses appear in this year's annual review to see the increasingly important role that the World Wide Web plays in the Library's day-to-day operations.)

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.



The innovative and effective use of technology will continue to be a critical factor in the Library's efforts to achieve productivity gains. These improvements will be necessary to keep pace with increasing service demands and to respond to the rapidly changing information environment and requirements to manage and preserve electronic publications. Working partnerships with other organizations, both within and outside the federal government, will also continue to play a vital part in reaching the goal the National Library shares with those organizations of providing effective, responsive information services to Canadians.

In looking forward to the year 2000, it is clear that the Library will face a number of significant challenges as it strives to maintain its core services in the face of ongoing budget reductions and as it endeavours to ensure a secure environment for its collection of more than 15 million items. Our long-term goals — to support Canadian studies and facilitate access to the world of information for government and individuals — remain unchanged.

I could not close without a word about the wonderful team of people at the National Library of Canada. Without their hard work and dedicated professionalism, no theoretical discussion of adaptation to a changing world would ever come to fruition. I offer them my sincere congratulations and thanks.

Finally, Season's Greetings and a Happy New Year to all our readers. ♦

# Annual Review: Highlights of the National Library's Activities in 1997

## THE MISSION

The National Library of Canada is dedicated to building a world-class national resource that will enable Canadians to know their country and themselves through their published heritage, and to providing an effective gateway to national and international sources of information.

Following are the highlights of the past year's activities.

## A SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENT

At the National Library we have done much to strengthen our resources in Canadian studies. Essential to the enhanced accessibility of Canadian



From CIBS page.

information is the Library's Web service, now in its third year of operation. The service continues to grow substantially in content and use, and Canadian Information By Subject (CIBS), an electronic gateway to information about Canada, is the most heavily used portion of the Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/caninfo/ecaninfo.htm>). CIBS, which now offers a "title search" feature, provides subject and title access to other Web sites containing information

about Canada, with electronic links to those sites. It currently links to more than 1 700 sites organized under more than 150 subjects. The service includes a link back to the CIBS mailbox, to which users can send their comments, questions and suggestions for additional sites and links ([canada@nlc-bnc.ca](mailto:canada@nlc-bnc.ca)). In October the coordinator of the CIBS service received an honourable mention from the jurors for the prestigious Agatha Bystram Award for Leadership in Information Management.

## A NEW SERVICE FOR CANADIAN PUBLISHERS

In September, the National Library launched a one-stop service point on the World Wide Web for federal government information of interest to Canadian publishers. The Publishers' Window on the Government of



Canada offers easy access to sources of federal government information relevant to the publishing industry, such as legal deposit, copyright, international standard numbering systems, Cataloguing in Publication (CIP), trade data, export assistance, publishing support programs and industry studies (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/window/>).



**WEB ACCESS TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY'S CATALOGUE**

The National Library has launched a Web-based interface to the records comprising the catalogue of works held in the Library's collections. Available



free as part of the Library's Web service, resAnet provides access to brief records describing the Library's holdings. The service includes hypertext links to related works, subject headings and materials in the collections (<http://www.amicus.nlc-bnc.ca/wapp/resanet/>).

**ELECTRONIC COLLECTIONS**

The National Library's electronic collections doubled in size during the year. Particular emphasis was placed on acquiring federal government publications (<http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/e-coll-e/index-e.htm>). There are more than 325 monographs and nearly 300 serial titles in the e-collection. The collection also contains such items as the first major electronic trade monographs issued by the new Coach House Books, for example, *Mad Boys* (<http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca>).

The National Library of Canada focusses its digitization program on Canadiana. (Digitization in this context refers to the process of transferring content from physical media — such as books, articles, photographs and manuscripts — to digital formats.) Unique, unpublished, and rare or difficult-to-obtain items often figure prominently in the Library's digitization projects, along with appropriate excerpts from published materials. Reference tools,

thematic projects and parts of collections that are of special interest in Canadian studies are included. Major objectives are to ensure that the National Library:

- broadens the range of retrospective Canadian materials accessible electronically;
- increases access to these materials;
- mainstreams digital materials in the same manner as other formats;
- adheres to appropriate standards; and
- collaborates with the library community and with other government departments and agencies.

In doing this, the National Library builds on its strengths, complements existing electronic and traditional collections, and works to minimize duplication of effort with other Canadian institutions.

Adding to collections digitized in 1995 and 1996, the Library completed major digitization projects during 1997, thanks to the support of Bell Canada, through Stentor Alliance, and Industry Canada. The projects were:

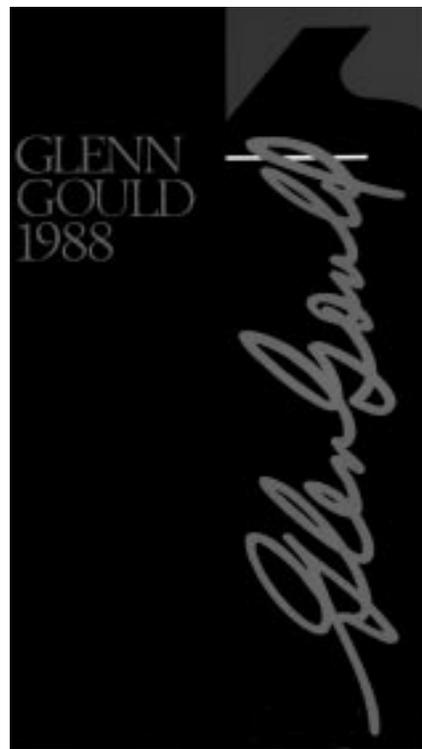
- "The Gabrielle Roy Web Site", highlighting the Governor



Gabrielle Roy (photo: Annette & Basil Zarov, Montreal).

General's Literary Award-winning author acclaimed by both francophone and anglophone Canadians (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/roy>).

- "Stephen Leacock: Humorist and Educator", highlighting the Governor General's Literary Award-winning author best known for his humorous writings (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/leacock>). This project was completed in cooperation with the Stephen Leacock Museum in Orillia.
- "Emily Carr: At Home and at Work" (Phase 2), additions to the 1996 SchoolNet Digital Collections Program work on the artist, accomplished in partnership with B.C. Heritage (<http://www.schoolnet.ca/collections/carr>).



- Glenn Gould Archive (Phase 3), additions to the Web site originally created as part of the SchoolNet Digital Collections Program in 1996 (<http://www.gould.nlc-bnc.ca>).
- *Incunabula, Hebraica & Judaica*, a digitized version of the catalogue of



the National Library's 1981 exhibition (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/incunab>).

#### REFERENCE TOOLS

This year, the National Library released its first publications prepared specifically for the Web. *The André Prévost Fonds* and *The Mathieu Family Fonds* are the first in a series of numerical listings (finding aids) on Canadian composers and musicians. Researchers can browse these publications at the National Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/fonds/prevost/eprevost.htm> and <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/mathieu/emathieu.htm>).

Print copies are available on request. "Print on demand" is the Library's new direction in the preparation and distribution of publications, in keeping with a similar trend within the federal government.

Two other useful reference tools are:

- "Then & Now: Women in Canadian Legislatures". In honour of Women's History Month (October), this year's addition to the "Celebrating Women's Achievements" site on the National Library's Web service provides biographies and bibliographies on 20 outstanding women legislators from across Canada (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/digiproj/women.ewomen.htm>).
- "Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm Held by the National Library of Canada", organized by province/territory and city, and containing more than 2 300 Canadian titles in the Library's collections (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/services/news/cnie.htm>).

#### CANADIANA COLLECTION

While working on building its e-collections and digitizing material, the Library continues to enhance its collections by acquiring important works in traditional media. For example:

- Collections of the late operatic soprano, Lois Marshall, and of the composer Clarence Lucas. The Clarence Lucas collection contains more than 350 of the composer's "lost" works, presented to the Library by members of the Lucas family and the Canadian Musical Heritage Society.
- The collection of librarian, archivist and historian David Rome (1910-1996). The acquisition

consists of books in the area of Judaica, particularly Canadian Judaica (500-600 titles), Canadian history and English literature. The collection includes 16 tractates of the Babylonian Talmud printed in Shanghai between 1943 and 1946.

- Broadside of the *Royal Proclamation of 1763*, one of the fundamental constitutional documents in Canadian history. Pursuant to an order of October 8, 1763 from the Secretary of State to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the text of the Proclamation was printed in the usual form for distribution to the governors of all British colonies and plantations in America. This broadside is the second copy available in Canada.

#### Did You Know...

that the National Library of Canada has developed four new areas on its Web site in partnership with the SchoolNet Digital Collections Program, which is funded by Industry Canada? Access to all four can be found on the Library's homepage (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>) under Sources of Canadian Information, Digital Projects, or at the SchoolNet site (<http://www.schoolnet.ca/collections/>).

*Incunabula, Hebraica and Judaica* is a major addition to the Library's electronic offerings. Using text and images from holdings in the Jacob M. Lowy Collection, it provides insights into the history of Hebrew printing. It was 20 years ago that Mr. Lowy presented the Library with his outstanding private collection of rare Hebraica and Judaica and of Hebrew incunables.

Stephen Leacock and Emily Carr are each the subject of a site in the area devoted to Governor General's Literary Award winners. Their lives and

well-known works, as well as related bibliographic information, are conveyed in the sites and through links to other pertinent electronic resources. Both sites result from productive collaboration. The Leacock project was completed in cooperation with the Stephen Leacock Museum in Orillia, Ontario, and the Carr site was developed and implemented in partnership with B.C. Heritage, Southwestern Okanagan Region.

The fourth project, Disc-O-Logue, is an archive of French-language songs from throughout the world that were available in Canada on LPs and 45-rpm discs from the 1950s until 1985. The Disc-O-Logue Web site makes information on what has been called the "Golden Age" of French-language popular music available to researchers anywhere in the world.



Researchers at the National Library will no longer have to rely on second- and third-generation copies.

- 250 works by Canadian mystery writer Sara Woods.
- The Jean Larivière collection, containing 11 works published by Éditions Erta in Montreal between 1949 and 1956. The collection contains seven unique bindings by Jean Larivière.

#### CANADIANA: THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

In October, the National Library signed a contract with Dataware Technologies for the production of the national bibliography in CD-ROM format. The first release of *Canadiana* CD-ROM will include approximately 1.4 million bibliographic and authority records along with the related CAN/MARC manuals. *Canadiana* CD-ROM will include records for Canadian publications from sources other than the National Library of Canada; the first release includes the National Archives' *Carto-Canadiana* file. The first issue of this new product is scheduled for the spring of 1998.

Revisions to the National Library's levels of cataloguing treatment have enabled the Library to achieve its goal of reducing cataloguing backlogs and making catalogued material more quickly available to Canadian libraries. The number of *Canadiana* titles catalogued annually reached an all-time high of 67 700 in 1997. These titles are available through resAnet or Access AMICUS. In addition, several federal government libraries worked in partnership with the National Library by contributing subject headings for documents published by their departments and distributed under the Depository Services Program.

Other cataloguing changes, such as the inclusion of bibliographic records for electronic publications in

*Canadiana* and the addition of subject authority records from *Canadian Subject Headings* in AMICUS, have also made more information available more readily.

#### EXHIBITING CANADA'S HERITAGE

Listed below are some of the National Library's noteworthy exhibitions of 1997. (The Library's major exhibitions are mounted on the World Wide Web to make them accessible to those unable to visit them on-site.)

April 24 to December 7 (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/events/illustra/eintro.htm>).

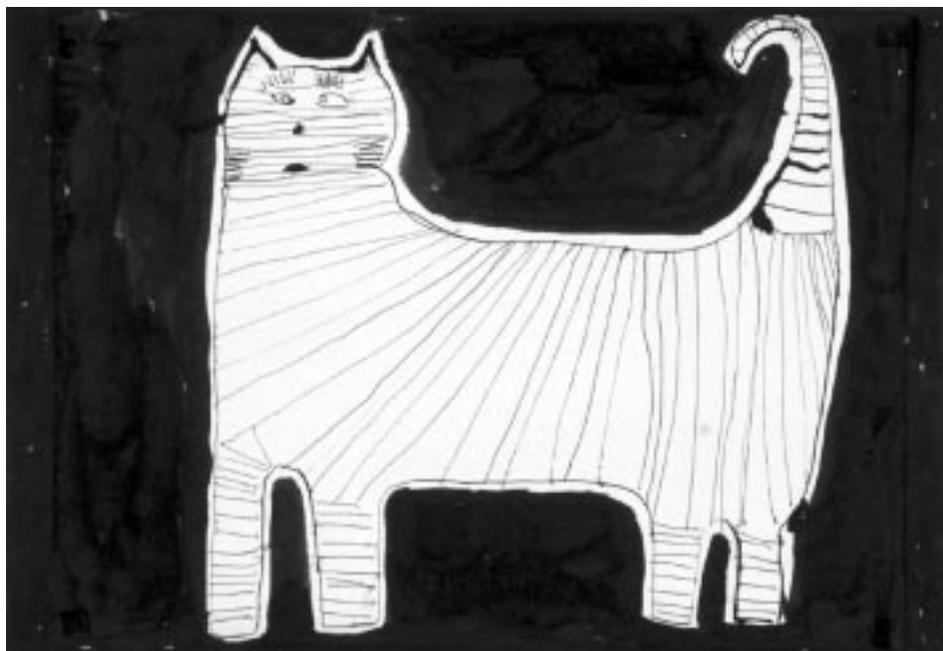
- "From John Cabot to Samuel Hearne: Early North American Travel Narratives from the Rare Book Collection of the National Library of Canada", a display of works concerning early explorers of North America, was planned and presented in Washington, D.C., in partnership with the Canadian Embassy (June 13 to August 22). Held to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the landing of explorer John Cabot

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- "The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators", highlighting three decades of achievement by Canadian children's book illustrators, ran from

in Newfoundland, it attracted some 2 000 visitors.

- "Glenn Gould: A 65th Birthday Tribute" featured selected documents from the Library's archival holdings on the celebrated Canadian musician



"The Art of Illustration" exhibition mas-cat (©Anne Wyse).



(September 2 to 30). This exhibition was complemented by a display of selected items from the National Library's holdings at the National Arts Centre.

- "Canadian Authors in Translation" (May 1997) was made possible by successive donations from the Canada Council for the Arts. The works of Canadian authors published abroad form a significant part of the National Library's Canadiana collection.
- "The Canadian Jewish Press, 1897-1997" marked a noteworthy centenary, and was part of the celebrations surrounding the 20th anniversary of the gift of the Jacob M. Lowy Collection to the National Library (November 3 to December 13).

#### SPECIAL EVENTS

Highlights among numerous special events held at the National Library during 1997, in partnership with book publishers and sellers, embassies, associations, the Canada Council for the Arts and the Friends of the National Library, included:

- The sixth annual Governor General's Literary Awards Gala Reading (sponsored by The CGI Group Inc.). The winners presented excerpts from their prize-winning books.
- A seminar on the art of literary translation in Canada, co-hosted with the University of Ottawa's School of Translation and Interpretation.
- The League of Canadian Poets' annual meeting, with a gala reading and collective book launch featuring works by more than 20 poets.
- The annual Ottawa Valley Book Festival. Organized by the Library and the Ottawa literary community, the Festival is the largest bilingual event of its kind in Canada.
- Readings from their new books by Carol Shields, Jane Urquhart and



David Suzuki (photo: B. Bronfman).

Mordecai Richler, three of Canada's best-known novelists. The series of readings also featured appearances by David Suzuki, Lawrence Martin, John Ralston Saul, Michael Adams and Arlene Perley Rae.

- The launch of *Music Papers: Articles and Talks by a Canadian Composer, 1961-1994* by John Beckwith, published by Golden Dog Press.



Bill Jupp.

- A concert by the Bill Jupp Big Band, a fundraiser for the Friends of the National Library.

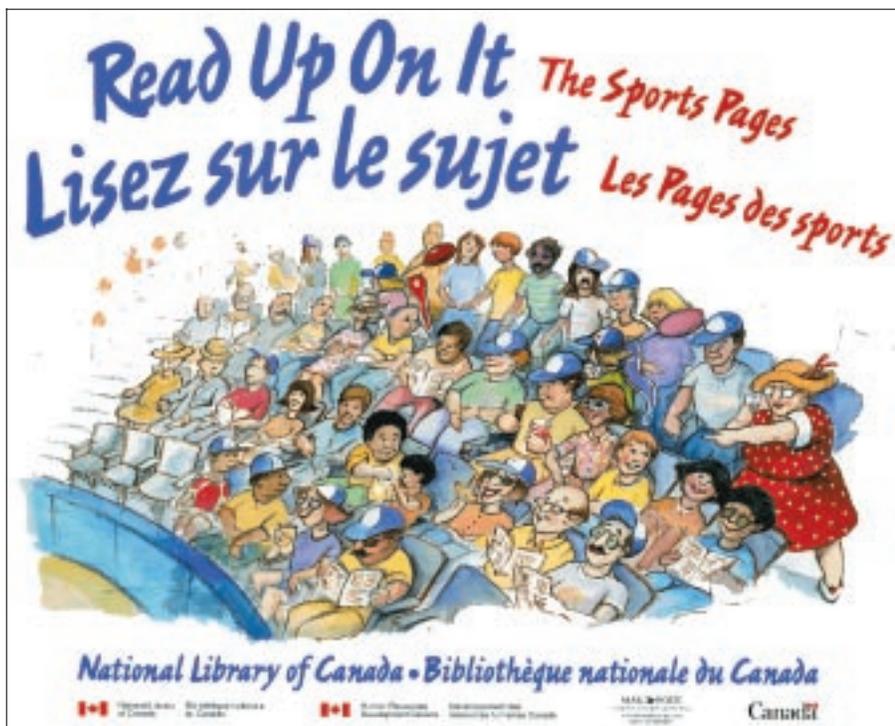
- The screening of Wendy Oberlander's documentary film *Nothing to Be Written Here*, the first event organized by the newly created Council of the National Library's Jacob M. Lowy Collection. The Council was formed to support and promote the Jacob M. Lowy Collection of Rare Hebraica and Judaica through cultural fundraising events and the establishment of an endowment fund.

The Public Programs brochure describing the cultural activities and exhibitions held at the National Library can be found on the Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/pp-broch/epubpro.htm>).

#### FOCUS ON YOUTH

The richness and variety of the Library's Canadian children's literature and illustration holdings and the centrality of literacy and information skills to learning led to the National Library's involvement in a number of interesting programs in 1997.

The exhibition "The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators" not only brightened our exhibition halls and Web site, it also gave us wonderful opportunities to program special events and readings, led to lively illustrated articles in *National Library News*, and made us famous for the splendid red T-shirts and posters that were used to promote the exhibition. The "Books Alive!" series, which featured well-known artists and writers whose work appeared in the exhibition, drew audiences of many ages throughout the month of August. Marie-Louise Gay, Janet Lunn and Tim Wynne-Jones read from their works and talked about the creative process. In addition, the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians held their banquet and



© Maryann Kovalski.

Literacy and the School Library in Canada”, giving educators, parents, government officials, private-sector representatives and librarians the opportunity to develop a national perspective on issues critical to learning and the development of a knowledge-based society. Participants had the opportunity to visit “The Art of Illustration” exhibition and to attend the formal launch of the 1997 Read Up On It kit.

**RESOURCE SHARING TO ACHIEVE COMMON GOALS**

Canadian libraries are involved in international activities designed to increase access to the world's information resources. Libraries across Canada are collectively expanding their use of appropriate technologies to increase access to information in many formats. The role of facilitating access to national and international networks of information resources for all Canadians is based on a number of key principles and proven assumptions. Among the most important are the following:

- Canadians use libraries to answer many of their information needs.
- Libraries, in working together, are able to maximize their individual collections and services.
- Libraries agree to make their holdings

awards ceremony at the National Library during the CLA conference, thus encouraging specialists and

celebrate the launch of *The Sports Pages*. The Read Up On It mailing list has been growing steadily since the

Several Canadian Olympic athletes participated in readings at the Library to help celebrate the launch of *The Sports Pages*.

generalists alike to visit the exhibition and enjoy a summer's evening from the panoramic second-floor Reading Room.

*The Sports Pages*, the 1997 edition of the National Library's Read Up On It kit, was distributed to schools and libraries across Canada in November. Sponsorship from the National Literacy Secretariat, Canada Post, the Canadian Federation of University Women, YTV and the educational network Access made it possible to continue the nine-year-old program aimed at encouraging reading among the young (<http://www.nlc.ca/ruoi/eroi.htm>). Several Canadian Olympic athletes participated in readings at the Library to help

program began. More than 20 000 kits are now mailed to approximately 9 000 libraries, schools, group leaders and

Canadian libraries are involved in international activities designed to increase access to the world's information resources.

individuals throughout the year. Additional kits are distributed at conferences, book fairs and National Library displays, as well as through the Children's Literature Service.

Finally, the National Library co-sponsored “Forging Forward: National Symposium on Information,

available in union catalogues online and on CD-ROM so that materials can be located and borrowed for users.

- Libraries save time and money by using the catalogue records created by the National Library of Canada, the Library of Congress and other libraries with unique collections.



The National Library is pleased to report progress on a variety of resource-sharing activities.

#### BUILDING THE DATABASES

In order to support resource sharing in its broadest sense, the National Library maintains a national database that includes information on the holdings of the National Library and bibliographic

number of subscribers. Users employ Access AMICUS to search for library materials, bibliographic verification and reference.

As part of the ongoing strategy to provide flexibility for growth in capacity and to expand the number of hours that the AMICUS system is available, the Library migrated its bibliographic system to a new operating

The vCuc is a decentralized, electronically accessible catalogue created by linking the databases of several institutions. The Internet is the underlying network, and the Z39.50 protocol is used to search for and retrieve information. The ability to search many databases simultaneously promises to increase researchers' productivity, decrease time and money

## The provision of holdings information is critical to the success of the vCuc and similar union catalogue initiatives, both national and international.

information contributed by over 500 Canadian libraries — a total of some 13 million bibliographic and authority records, including records from the National Archives of Canada and video records from *Film Canadiana*.



Some 32 institutions representing 134 libraries are now reporting to AMICUS via MARA (Machine-Readable Accessions). More than two million MARA records have been loaded, and more than 728 000 new bibliographic records and 1.6 million locations and holdings were added to the union catalogue in 1997. Access AMICUS is currently used on a fee-for-service basis by 743 Canadian and two U.S. institutions, a record

system (Unix) and upgraded the hardware on which it runs. The result is improved response time and increased scope for expanding computing capacity. Although system stability and response-time tuning are continuous efforts, the migration to the powerful Unix platform has already improved and expanded AMICUS services.

In projects to add listings for Canadian newspapers, the records for the National Library's complete collection of 220 student newspaper titles, for 235 ethnic newspaper titles and for 113 bound pre-1950 newspaper titles are now accessible on AMICUS and Dynix, complete with an accurate summary of the Library's holdings and their shelf location. In the past, the location and holdings information was available only through the use of a manual finding aid. The project to add records for ethnic newspapers and bound volumes of newspapers is continuing.

#### VIRTUAL CANADIAN UNION CATALOGUE

The virtual Canadian union catalogue (vCuc) project made progress during 1997, thanks to the cooperation of libraries and the collaboration of the vendors who have adopted the Z39.50 protocol for bibliographic searching.



spent, and improve the accuracy of cataloguing and interlibrary loan.

The provision of holdings information is critical to the success of the vCuc and similar union catalogue initiatives, both national and international. Therefore, the National Library of Canada emphasizes the necessity of a standardized method for using Z39.50 to request and deliver holdings information, and has successfully promoted this view to the Z39.50 Implementors Group (ZIG). This has resulted in software improvements by Z39.50 system developers, which is expected to lead to improved interoperability among systems.

A registry is now available on the Web that permits Canadian libraries to list the services of their Z39.50 systems. This registry also acts as a directory that offers descriptions of the Z39.50 servers participating in the vCuc project and gives information for configuring client software with the various servers (<http://www.nlc.ca/resource/vcuc/index.htm>).

A series of internal and external pilot projects, coordinated by the National Library, has provided library staff with the opportunity to gain experience, share observations and learn lessons on the application of Z39.50 to bibliographic searching, reference work and interlibrary loan.



The National Library also arranged information sessions in several cities to enable the Canadian library community to become familiar with Z39.50.

#### CANADIAN INITIATIVE ON DIGITAL LIBRARIES

Libraries across the country have formed the Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries (CIDL) to promote, coordinate and facilitate the

workplan for the period from October to March 1998 and develop a communications strategy. Information on CIDL may be found at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cidl/>.

#### RESOURCE-SHARING TOOLS

The 1997 edition of *Symbols and Interlibrary Loan Policies in Canada* was published in April. This CD-ROM

#### PARTNERSHIP IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

The National Library's most important partner is the library community. The National Library depends on interaction with other libraries, as we all face the same issues and experience similar challenges, such as resource reductions and the increasing volume and complexity of client needs. This is why the National Library, and many other libraries in the National Capital Region, anticipated with particular enthusiasm the 52nd annual conference of the Canadian Library Association, held in Ottawa in June 1997.

The National Library was eager to seize the opportunity to open its doors to library professionals from across Canada. Various tours and open houses were hosted during the period to give conference participants a chance to visit the National Library at 395 Wellington Street, as well as the Library's offices across the Ottawa River in Hull, Quebec. These events offered National Library staff, especially cataloguers, the opportunity to discuss issues of common interest with colleagues and clients, providing a special break from the enclosed nature of their daily work. Today, the work continues, but it has been enhanced by the insights gained at this invaluable professional forum.

## The National Library represents the Canadian library community in a range of spheres that demonstrate our collective contribution to library service and that have a major impact beyond our community.

development of digital collections and services. At the time of writing, 50 libraries had joined the Initiative, 29 as full members and 21 as associate members. The Initiative is aimed at optimizing national interoperability and long-term access to Canadian digital resources. It will focus on both policy and technical issues related to digital library collections and services, and will raise the profile of Canadian digital activities both within Canada and internationally.

CIDL members represent college and university libraries, public libraries, special libraries in the public (government) and not-for-profit sectors, and the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM).

The CIDL Steering Committee, elected by full members, consists of: Pam Bjornson (CIHM), Claude Bonnelly (Université Laval), Aldyth Holmes (CISTI), Ernie Ingles (University of Alberta), Carole Moore (University of Toronto), John Teskey (University of New Brunswick) and the National Library. This group met in the fall to confirm the terms of reference and committees, approve the

product, which includes information on interlibrary loan policies and services for all Canadian libraries listed in the National Library's automated interlibrary loan system, comprises 14 separate electronic files in each official language. In accordance with the National Library's "print on demand" policy, it is also available in print form.



The fifth version of Romulus, co-produced with the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI), was completed in 1997. Romulus is a complete CD-ROM system for locating serials and newspapers and ordering documents from Canadian libraries. Version 5 contains more than 330 000 records (an increase of some 50 percent over the first edition).

The National Library's Carol Smale was recognized at the CLA conference in June 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.



In order to maintain its presence in the regions, the National Library also participated in two provincial library association conferences, in Alberta and British Columbia.

The National Library represents the Canadian library community in a range of spheres that demonstrate our collective contribution to library service and that have a major impact beyond our community. A brief review of several quite distinctive activities will demonstrate the depth and breadth of these interests.

#### EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER OF RECORDS

The National Library of Canada, the British Library and the Library of Congress have reached a major milestone in the harmonization of their machine-readable cataloguing (MARC) formats. USMARC and CAN/MARC are now fully harmonized, and partial alignment with UKMARC has made significant progress. A harmonized format makes record exchange between users and producers of MARC records easier and more efficient, eliminates the need for conversion programs, and reduces costs of format maintenance and documentation.

The National Library is also coordinating a pilot project to assess the use of a Government Information Locator Service (GILS), which was developed in the United States, in the federal government of Canada. GILS identifies and describes government information, and provides assistance in obtaining it. GILS uses the Z39.50 protocol to support searching multiple databases. Changes recommended by the Government of Canada, such as the need to describe information resources in both official languages, have been incorporated in the GILS standard. Phase I of the pilot project concentrated on record creation, and identified the requirements for creating and maintaining GILS records in

departments and at a central GILS repository.

#### PRESERVATION

There are three areas of activity under the general theme of preservation that deserve mention.

First, in conjunction with the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the National Library is promoting the worldwide use of permanent paper. The Government of Canada submitted a draft resolution to the UNESCO General Conference stressing the benefits of permanent paper. The resolution was approved at the November meeting, and it will become UNESCO's official policy to encourage the use of permanent paper worldwide for publications and documents to be retained for historical or information purposes and to ensure that all its own documents and publications are printed on permanent paper.

Second, responsibility for the Mass Deacidification Unit at 395 Wellington Street was transferred to the National Library on October 1, 1997. The National Archives of Canada had provided a mass deacidification service to the National Library since the beginning of the service in 1981. Approximately 875 000 items from the National Library's collection have been treated.

Finally, in partnership with government departments and agencies and private-sector companies, the Library has supported a multi-year project to study the role of lignin in the permanence of paper. Research has now been completed by scientists from the Canadian Conservation Institute and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada. Results from the research will be used in the revision of the standard for the production of permanent paper.

#### CANADIAN LIBRARY STATISTICS

The National Core Library Statistics Program has reached a milestone with the second publication of data based on information provided by many types of library for the years 1994 and 1995. Building on precedent, the Library is simplifying the comparison of responses and data collection (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/coopprog/enclsp.htm>) and has published its findings in a number of journal articles.

#### LIBRARY SERVICE TO DISABLED CANADIANS

Using *The Accessible Canadian Library II* (one of the Library's most popular publications), Library staff and representatives of its partners conducted a series of sessions across Canada to share information on providing effective services to clients with disabilities. The enthusiastic response of participants offers vivid testimony of the commitment to provide equitable service to all.

#### ALTERNATIVE-FORMAT MATERIALS

The centralized union catalogue now includes over 145 000 records for large-print items, braille materials,

Two members of the National Library staff were elected to the Professional Board of IFLA at the 1997 meeting. Ingrid Parent, Director General, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services, who chairs the IFLA Cataloguing Section, and Ralph Manning, Heritage Officer, National and International Programs, who chairs the IFLA Preservation and Conservation Section, will serve a two-year term on the Professional Board. Ralph Manning has been appointed Vice-Chair of the Board.



non-musical sound recordings (including talking books), and videos (including described videos) and is available via Access AMICUS.



In order to facilitate international resource sharing of alternative-format materials, the National Library has provided, since 1992, records for alternative formats for loading into the online Library of Congress union catalogue database. The National Library has recently

Canadian studies that will also contribute to growing international interest in the field of cultural studies.

#### THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT THE CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR CANADIAN STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The National Library convened and chaired a panel on Canadian information resources on the Internet at the biennial conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS), held in Minneapolis in November.

#### CATALOGUING STANDARDS

In October, the International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR was held in Toronto. National Library staff are acting as Chair and Secretariat for the Joint Steering Committee for

Several translators are working on the text, which will then be reviewed by the library partners for accuracy and consistency. The expected publication date is late January 1998. The publication will be available in print and CD-ROM formats.

#### COPYRIGHT AND CULTURAL POLICY

The National Library submitted a brief and appeared before the Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage, which was reviewing proposed Bill C-32 (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/infowhy/ecopyr.htm>). The National Library also submitted a brief, *The Role of the National Library of Canada in Support of Culture in Canada*, to the Standing Committee for its study of the federal government's evolving role in Canada's culture (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/coopprog/culture/ebrief.htm>).

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## Advancing a broad mission for a national cultural agency can sometimes seem daunting, especially in times, such as the past years, when fewer and fewer resources are available to accomplish the task.

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#### CONCLUSION

Advancing a broad mission for a national cultural agency can sometimes seem daunting, especially in times, such as the past years, when fewer and fewer resources are available to accomplish the task. In 1997, the National Library achieved significant milestones in a number of interesting fields. Instrumental in this success were the contributions of our dedicated staff, our new and long-standing partners, and information technology. Thanks and congratulations to all.

expanded the number of libraries and the coverage of alternative-format titles that will be listed. The union catalogue alternative-format records can also be searched over the Internet using the Library of Congress Information System (LOCIS).

#### HISTORY OF THE BOOK IN CANADA CONFERENCE

The National Library hosted the "History of the Book in Canada" conference in May, with participants from across Canada and several other countries. The conference served as a springboard for a research project aimed at producing a three-volume publication on the subject. This initiative is an important interdisciplinary development in

Revision of AACR, and also had a significant role in initiating and organizing the conference. The primary objective of the conference was to review the underlying principles of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* to determine whether fundamental rule revision is appropriate and feasible and, if so, to advise the Joint Steering Committee on the direction and nature of those revisions.

A four-way partnership has been established to translate and publish a French version of the 21st edition of *Dewey Decimal Classification*. The partners are the National Library of Canada, ASTED, the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.



# Addressing the New Year

by Elaine Hoag,  
Rare Book Collection

A Happy New Year, is the right  
happy wish,  
Of the honest, devoted, the news boy  
Smith;  
In snow or in frost, in sunshine or  
rain,  
You find little Smith to be always the  
same.<sup>1</sup>

The last-minute business of a nineteenth-century newspaper office on New Year's Eve often included the composition and printing of a broadside known as the "Carrier's Address". Traditionally written in verse by the editor, the Address summarized the historical events of the year, reflected on the passage of time, and requested that the subscriber tip the poor newsboy who would deliver the Address on New Year's Day.

As part of the tradition of the "Carrier's Address", the editor often wrote in the guise of the newsboy or "printer's devil", as he was called in the days when the carrier doubled as printer's apprentice. An Address issued in 1847 by the Toronto *British*

*Colonist* uses this tradition to lament the heavy annual task of versifying:

Rose at five this morning —  
restless — could not sleep — Thought  
of the address which, whether a  
printer's boy be a scholar or not —  
poet or historian — is expected to be  
delivered on every New Year's Day, by  
every printer's boy to every  
subscriber...Seven o'clock p.m. At  
length I am home again — wearied,  
tired, dispirited. How little does the  
lady whose marriage is "set up" for  
tomorrow think of the trouble I shall  
have in announcing it to her friends...,  
or the members of the Masonic Body of  
the annoying task of correcting the  
faulty proofs of the gentleman who  
wrote the article with a long account in  
Old English about boars' heads...Oh!  
me miserum. And the address not  
touched yet...But away with the  
thought! Franklin never lamented his  
lot, neither will I. I shall be editor  
some day!<sup>2</sup>

These lines provide an entertaining glimpse into the working conditions, hours, duties and aspirations of the printer's apprentice in Toronto in 1847. A Carrier's Address often gives such valuable insights into local opinions and social conditions. And editors seldom passed up the opportunity to comment on political events of the past year in an intensely personal and colourful way. The following verses were offered by Kingston editor E.J. Barker ("Black Jack o' the *Whig*") on the 1837 rebellion:

Then brave McNab, to end the job,  
With loyal volunteers man —  
Went westward ho! and laid fu' low  
The rebels mad career man.  
McKenzie now began to rue,

And thought to save his hide man,  
So turn'd his nose — in woman's  
clothes,  
And reached the Yankee side man.<sup>3</sup>

Barker's hostility is not too surprising: a gang of extremists had broken into his newspaper office, smashing the windows and destroying the press. Someone had even poisoned the family dog! Two years later, in equally vivid terms, the editor of the *Quebec Gazette* used the New Year's Address for 1839 to mourn the proposed union of Upper and Lower Canada:

In good sooth, dearest readers, we  
think that this marriage  
Was planned in mistake, and must  
end in miscarriage;  
While the parties will only agree in  
one thing,  
First to shake off the priest — then  
get rid of the ring.<sup>4</sup>

Étienne Parent, editor of *Le canadien*, expressed similar doubts about the coming year:

Salut! Salut! O l'an mystérieux,  
O mil-huit-cent-quarante,  
Toi qu'on a vu s'avancer dans les





cieux,  
Comme une ombre sanglante.<sup>5</sup>

If the Carrier's Address represented a soapbox to the editor and a tip to the newsboy, to the compositor and pressman, it offered a perfect opportunity to display skill in typography and printing. The compositor surrounded the New Year's verses with an elaborate architectural border ingeniously constructed of hundreds of small printer's ornaments. The pressman often employed a variety of colours of ink (including gold, silver, and copper), which required numerous impressions. Sometimes he printed the address on silk, a slippery, delicate substance that is much more difficult to work with than paper.

More inventive editors played with the tradition. Barker of the *Kingston Whig* fancied himself a playwright, and in 1838 produced a "dramatic sketch" entitled *Tartarian Revels, or, The Devils among Themselves*, instead of the traditional poem. In 1855 the editor of Montreal's *Moniteur canadien* printed a prose address on cheerful yellow paper imagining the events of New Year's Day in 1536, including this lively conversation

between two of Jacques Cartier's companions on look-out duty:

"Are the Indians getting scared?"  
"Don't talk to me about it, Jehan! If they felt the devil hot on their heels, wouldn't they be taking off just as fast?"  
"When I think that the captain is always afraid of them —! We can easily get rid of those rogues!"  
"Well, sure! But that's what the captain thinks!"  
"By the way, Joseph, best wishes!"  
"What...? Best wishes?"  
"Yeah, for the New Year!"  
"What do ya know, it's the first day of the year! It's true, that didn't even cross my mind. My memory is as frozen as my blood is in this damned country!"<sup>6</sup> [Translation]

The earliest recorded Canadian Carrier's Address was issued on January 1, 1767 by the *Quebec Gazette*, a newspaper then only two-and-a-half years old. Doubtless William Brown and Thomas Gilmore, the founders of the *Gazette*, brought the tradition with them from Philadelphia, the town in which they had learned the printing trade. For no New England newspaper of that time was without its annual Address.



The National Library of Canada's Rare Book Division holds 30 Addresses issued by the *Quebec Gazette* between 1818 and 1864, in addition to dozens of Addresses printed by other newspapers in Quebec and Ontario. The earliest Address is dated 1811, the latest 1915. A list of Addresses is available, and all can be viewed upon request in the Special Collections Reading Room. To welcome 1998, many of the most interesting and beautiful Addresses will be on view over the holiday season in the Special Collections Exhibition Room at the National Library of Canada from December 15 to January 31, 1998, between 9:00 a.m. and 10:30 p.m.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>The *Carrier Buy's* [sic] *Address to the Patrons of the Rural Economist*. [Markham, 1864 or 1865].

<sup>2</sup>Extract from the *Diary of the Carrier-Boy of the British Colonist: Toronto, January 1st, 1847*. [Toronto, 1846].

<sup>3</sup>*Tartarian Revels, or, The Devils among Themselves: A New Year's Dramatic Sketch for 1838, Gratefully Inscribed to the Patrons of the British Whig, by Their Obedient & Obligated Servant, Black Jack: Kingston, January 1st, 1838*. [Kingston, 1837].

<sup>4</sup>*The Québec Gazette: Verses, Addressed by the Boys Who Deliver the Québec Gazette, to Their Patrons: 1st January, 1840*. [Quebec, 1839].

<sup>5</sup>*Hommage du petit gazetier, à messieurs les abonnés du Canadien: le premier jour l'année 1840*. [Québec, 1839].

<sup>6</sup>*1er janvier 1855, cadeau du Moniteur canadien: Jacques Cartier, ou, Le 1er jour de l'An 1536 en Canada*. [Montréal, 1854].

<sup>7</sup>*The Carriers of the Québec Gazette to Their Patrons: 1st January, 1849*. [Quebec, 1848].

## GIFTS

## A Gift to the National Library of Canada

*In Memory of Almuth*

*Lutkenhaus-Lackey (1930-1996),  
S.C.A., S.S.C.*

Early in 1997, Arthur Lackey contacted National Librarian Marianne Scott with a unique offer of three plaster maquettes created by his late wife, sculptor Almuth Lutkenhaus-Lackey. The maquettes, or preliminary models, represent Canadian authors Robertson Davies, Margaret Laurence and Dorothy



Robertson Davies with Almuth Lutkenhaus-Lackey (photo: Doug Boulton).

Livesay, and their arrival at the the National Library of Canada fulfilled one of the sculptor's long-standing wishes.

Almuth Lutkenhaus-Lackey was born in 1930 in Hamm, Germany. She studied for four years at the art colleges of Dortmund and Münster before emigrating to Canada in 1966. Best known for her life-size and over-life-size figures and for sculptured walls in public buildings, the artist created works that include *Crucified Woman*, which can be found outside Emmanuel College at the University of Toronto, and *Solstice*, located outside the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec. She was sculptor-in-residence at the Ottawa School of Art from 1981 to 1984. The winner of many awards and grants, Almuth Lutkenhaus-Lackey leaves a



Arthur Lackey with plaster maquettes for the bronze portraits of Dorothy Livesay, Margaret Laurence and Robertson Davies (photo: A. Paradis).

rich legacy of work in public and private collections around the world.

Accepted with pleasure by the National Librarian, the three plaster maquettes were delivered to the Library in mid-summer. They join Ms. Lutkenhaus-Lackey's bronze portrait of writer, painter and scholar Barker Fairley, which has been watching over those at work in the Library's Reference Room for many years.



Margaret Laurence with Margaret Laurence (photo: Doug Boulton).

The bronze sculptures produced from the maquettes can be seen in Toronto and Peterborough, Ontario: Dorothy Livesay in the library of Trinity College, University of Toronto, where she studied in the 1920s; Robertson Davies in the Robertson Davies Library of University of Toronto's Massey College, of which he

was the Master from 1963 to 1981; and Margaret Laurence in the library of Trent University, where she was writer-in-residence in 1974, and Chancellor from 1981 to 1983.

## A Friendly Boutique on the Web

The Friends of the National Library of Canada operate a boutique on the World Wide Web with lots of great gift ideas.

Besides seasonal items such as holiday greeting cards with illustrations from books in the Library's Rare Book Collection and the CDs *Les grandes voix du Canada chantent Noël* and *Great Voices of Canada Sing Christmas* (volumes 4 and 5 in the "Great Voices" series, featuring selections from the Library's Recorded Sound Collection), you will find tote bags, key rings, mugs, T-shirts, sweatshirts, items created especially for the Library's exhibition "Out of This World: Canadian Science Fiction and Fantasy" and a beautiful spiral-bound permanent date book, *Bringing the Past and Present Together*, featuring enchanting colour illustrations from the National Library's collections. All designs are exclusive to the Friends of the National Library of Canada, and proceeds from sales go directly to the support of the Library. Items are offered to Friends at a 10 percent discount. To find out more, go to <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/friends/eboutiqu.htm> or contact:

The Friends of the National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4, Telephone: (613) 992-8304, Fax: (613) 943-2343, Internet: [friends.amis@nlc-bnc.ca](mailto:friends.amis@nlc-bnc.ca)

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## PUBLIC PROGRAMS

# Centenary of the Canadian Jewish Press

by Lewis Levendel

**T**his article provides background to the National Library exhibition *The Canadian Jewish Press, 197-1997*. The exhibition, which runs from November 3 to December 1, 1997, was drawn from the Library's *Canadians* collection and curated by Cheryl Jaffee, Curator, Jacob M. Lowy Collection.

In its first 100 years, the Canadian Jewish press has informed, entertained, educated, consoled and aggravated its readership; strengthened religious and ethnic identity; and served as a forum for individuals, institutions and the entire community.<sup>1</sup> At the beginning of its second century, the Canadian Jewish press remains an unmined treasure of Canadian archives, and a mirror of Jewish expression through the years found in dozens of publications — not only in English and Yiddish, but also in French, Hebrew, Hungarian and Russian.



Illustration from article about the Dreyfus trial in *The Jewish Times*, vol. 1, no. 1, Dec. 10, 1897.

Canadian Jewish journals have played an important role in maintaining cultural distinctiveness, and greatly helped to ignite and sustain

vital communal fundraising campaigns and the major local and national bodies such as the Zionist Organization of Canada, United Jewish Appeal and Canadian Jewish Congress. Smaller institutional papers and specialized journals have been essential in consolidating special-interest bodies such as cultural, fraternal, labour, youth and Zionist organizations, and synagogues and other communal institutions.

In the early years of this press, much original literature — both prose and poetry — first appeared on the pages of English and Yiddish Jewish publications. Many of the works of Canadian literary giant A.M. Klein initially were printed in Jewish periodicals he edited. Celebrated arts critic Nathan Cohen's earliest commentaries can be found in the Canadian Jewish press. And novelist and former Canada Council literary head Na m Kattan wrote for and edited French-language Jewish publications. But others who also contributed fine work to this press should be better known. There were many top-drawer writers and commentators who never broke into Canadian mainstream publications — either by choice or by circumstance. In the first half of this century, Jewish journalists, writers, poets and scholars were not as welcome

in mainstream publications as they are today.

Readers of this press will discover some of the finest writers, journalists and commentators this country has produced. A fascinating portraiture of Canadian life through this century can be found in the work of A.B. Bennett, Julius Hayman, J.B. (Joe) Salsberg, Ben Kayfetz, Joshua Gershman and Noah Wittman — all of whom contributed, or continue to contribute, to this press for more than 50 years. As well, readers will recognize the names of writers who went on to become better known to their fellow Canadians — Irving Layton, Leonard Cohen, Mordecai Richler, Moses Znamer, Irving Abella, Ted Allan, Alan Borovoy and Miriam Waddington.

## THE JEWISH TIMES

The first continuing Canadian Jewish publication was the English-language *The Jewish Times*, founded in Montreal in 1897 to respond in part to the anti-Semitism ignited by the Dreyfus trial in France. The wave of anti-Semitism engendered by the trial had reached Canadian shores. Some of the Canadian press, especially in Quebec, were echoing the virulent anti-Jewish slander of publications in France. At that time, there were about 12 000 Jews in Canada — 5 000 in Montreal. Two young men — Lyon Cohen, 28, later to become founding president of Canadian Jewish Congress, and Sam Jacobs, 26, later to become Eastern Canada's first Jewish Member of Parliament — decided to launch a fortnightly publication. The first issue was dated December 10, 1897.

Glancing through the 17 years of *The Times*, one finds reportage and commentary on anti-Jewish incidents and the organization of the Zionist movement in Canada, a lively letters-to-the editor page, literary contributions in each issue, and



cartoons and other original illustrations. There were news and social items from Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec City, Toronto, Glace Bay, Halifax, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Unfortunately, *The Times* proved to be more of an artistic success than a commercial one, because Yiddish was the primary language of most Canadian Jews in the first decade of this century. But *The Times* set standards that have been matched only occasionally by succeeding English-language publications.<sup>2</sup> Historian David Rome, who wrote a book about *The Times*, judged it “by far the best newspaper produced for Canadian Jewry”.

#### THE YIDDISH PRESS

For about 40 years in the first part of this century, the Yiddish press served immigrants to Canada as a guide, counsellor, comforter, educator and cultural mentor. Montreal and Winnipeg, and to a lesser extent Toronto, became known throughout the Jewish world as flourishing centres of Yiddish culture. The attitude of many Jews to the Yiddish press in its heyday was one of admiration and even love. The papers became part of Jewish life, and its writers, members of the Jewish family.

The *anader dler* (*Jewish Daily Eagle*) of Montreal, begun in 1907, was the home of a celebrated school of city Yiddishists who gained international stature for their prose, poetry and lively commentary. At their best, the Yiddish publications were vigorous in their advocacy. They were considered a catalyst in shaping the Jewish milieu of the time.

#### THE HOLOCAUST, CANADA AND CANADIAN JEWRY

In recent years, historians have been researching the actions of the Canadian government before, during and after the Holocaust, and the actions or inaction of the Canadian Jewish community during that period. My research indicates that Canadian Jews, if they were reading their press, were well warned of the coming catastrophe. The Jewish press frequently focussed a spotlight on the dangers of the rise of Adolph Hitler and his Nazi party, and subsequently on the destruction of European Jewry.

Reflecting the position of a good portion of Canadian Jewish leadership prior to the war, *The Canadian Jewish Review* editorially made the argument against Canadian Jewish militants, whom it labelled “natural born trouble-seekers”. The editorial continued: “The quiet, unostentatious behaviour which tens of thousands of Jews practice from choice or because it is natural to them, is safer as a matter of policy in times like this than the quarrelsome, disputatious, self-righteous manner of those who press for their rights’.”

During World War II, the Toronto *Daily Hebrew Journal’s* English-page editor, David Rome, attacked what he labelled “the business-as-usual attitude of North American Jews”, saying they were “fiddling while fellow Jews rolled to their destruction”. At the end of the war, Winnipeg *Jewish Post* editorialist Hy Sokolov begged for a more open Canadian immigration policy for Jewish refugees languishing in Europe. He censured the people of Canada as “indifferent to the agony of the helpless victims of Nazism, and in closing their hearts, they allowed thousands to perish”.

#### THE CANADIAN JEWISH PRESS TODAY

In this time of cable TV, satellite dishes and the Internet, and despite the gradual assimilation of Jews into the Canadian mainstream, there remains a vital Jewish press in this country, located in large cities from Vancouver to Halifax. Some of the newspapers remain independently owned and operated — a healthy trend away from publications funded by the central communal fundraising bodies. A watchdog press, which can air important issues of the day and provide provocative and stimulating journalism and commentary, is a valuable asset for Canada and Canadian Jewry.

As it celebrates its centenary, the Canadian Jewish press appears to be healthier — both creatively and financially — than it was more than a decade ago when I was researching my book. Long may it prosper!

Lewis Levendel, author of *A Century of the Canadian Jewish Press: 1908-1997*, published in 1989 by Borealis Press of Ottawa, served as a consultant to the exhibition “The Canadian Jewish Press, 1897-1997”. For three decades, Mr. Levendel has worked as a writer and editor for the daily press and a news service, the Jewish press, and communal organizations, primarily in Toronto.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Here the Jewish press refers to newspapers and periodicals aimed primarily at segments of Canadian Jewry, or produced by or for Jewish organizations.

<sup>2</sup>There is a direct link from *The Times* to today’s *The Canadian Jewish News* of Toronto and Montreal. The successor publication to *The Times*, *The Canadian Jewish Chronicle*, later to become *The Chronicle Review*, was bought, published and later subsumed by *The Canadian Jewish News* in the 1970s.