

# National Library News

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## PRESERVATION

CELEBRATING 10 YEARS:

# The Preservation Collection of Canadiana at the National Library of Canada

by Gwynneth Evans,  
Director General, National and International Programs

In January 1988, the National Library took an important step towards saving the nation's published heritage by creating a formal preservation collection. The Preservation Collection of Canadiana consists of one original copy of all Canadiana<sup>1</sup> materials acquired by the Library since 1988. In addition, single copies of Canadiana publications

collected before that date are added to the Preservation Collection as staff have time to prepare one of the two copies from the Library's general collections. This collection will be preserved for as long as practically possible through restricted access and the use of appropriate conservation measures such as deacidification and separate housing under special environmental conditions. In this article, Gwynneth Evans looks back on what has been accomplished during the Collection's first decade of existence, and looks ahead to the many remaining challenges. She was assisted in her reflections by Michel Brisebois, Alison Bullock, Mary Collis, Pierre Gamache and David Murrell-Wright.

"Today's preservation collection is tomorrow's rare books collection" — a catchy phrase and an intriguing concept. I first heard it articulated by Michel Brisebois, Rare Book Librarian, at a meeting of some National Library staff in the fall of 1997. But Michel is reluctant to take credit for originating the notion, and says that the phrase had already been used by other staff. The purpose of the meeting was to review the impact of the decision to establish the Preservation Collection and to identify the progress made.

### BACKGROUND

The decision to begin the Preservation Collection was a concrete recommendation from "Orientations: A Planning Framework for the 1990s",





a 1980s planning document in which the National Library set out its proposed focus and direction. At that time, the Library identified three implementation phases. The first phase has been put in place, and applies to new books and periodicals. Once staff have taken appropriate conservation measures, the use of items in the collection is restricted to consultation in the Reading Room of the Library, so that these materials will be kept in good repair and available to researchers in the future. They are not normally to be photocopied, scanned, photographed, sent on interlibrary loan or displayed outside preservation-sensitive exhibits.

The Library expands the collection through a number of important library mechanisms. The first is legal deposit, by which Canadian publishers are required to send two copies of any new publication to the National Library.

A second means of obtaining a preservation copy is through direct purchase. Unfortunately, budget cuts have made it impossible to continue systematically to acquire two copies of Canadiana published abroad.

The third means of developing the Preservation Collection is through gifts from donors and exchange among libraries. Although this generally means that acquisition is not as timely as it would be through legal deposit or direct purchase, gifts and exchanges greatly assist the Library in ensuring as comprehensive and "double" a collection as possible.

In limited cases, the Library has also added Canadiana published before 1988 to the Preservation Collection. This process requires staff to examine the two copies of the material in the stacks and to choose whichever copy is in better condition. Then the book's record is changed and the copy is added to the Preservation Collection.

#### SIZE, USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PRESERVATION COLLECTION

As of March 1997, the Preservation Collection contained:

- 40 171 titles (83 727 items) in the federal government publications collection;
- 63 881 titles (82 382 items) in the provincial government collection;
- 198 109 titles (244 613 items) in the Library of Congress classified monograph collection;
- 7 787 titles (143 767 items) in the periodical collection;
- 3 576 titles (19 835 items) in the children's and young adults' collection, as well as 211 titles (211 items) in the children's reference collection; and;
- 1 619 titles (588 726 items), both monographs and serials, in microformat.

The total is 315 354 titles (1 163 261 items). Since the Library's entire collection comprises almost three million titles (more than 15 million items), it is clear that the Library must continue to develop the Preservation Collection.

Each month about 200 items in the National Library's Preservation Collection are consulted on site. The lack of stack space and the incidence of leaks and floods have caused concern about maintenance of the collection. Senior managers are searching and lobbying for an appropriate off-site facility where the full collection may be safely and securely brought together. At present, the Library is developing a plan for environmentally acceptable off-site storage for the retrospective collections and for those materials, such as newspapers, microforms and sound recordings, that have not yet received the conservation attention they deserve.

So far, only the first of the three implementation phases identified in 1988 has been realized: the setting

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

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



aside of one copy of current monographs and periodical issues. Phase II was to identify and separate retrospective (pre-1988) titles, and Phase III was to include other types of materials such as educational kits, microforms, sound recordings and compact discs. Although we have not been able to accomplish all our plans, we have made substantial progress.

#### POSITIVE INFLUENCES

Library staff have become more respectful of the book as a physical item through training, experience in disaster recovery, and the development of a preservation unit that prepares and uses boxes and archival-quality materials for storing the collection. The National Library also works closely with the conservation staff of the National Archives, now working in the new Preservation Centre across the Ottawa River in Gatineau, Quebec. Last October, the Library assumed responsibility for the Wei T'o Mass Deacidification System (see sidebar), which has been housed at 395 Wellington since its installation.

Today, more than 90 percent of new monographs are published on alkaline or permanent paper and do not have to be deacidified. Regrettably, a good portion of periodicals are still published on acidic paper or use inks, paper or printing processes that disqualify the materials from effective deacidification on the Wei T'o System.

#### IMPACT

Some may wonder about the purpose and necessity of a "preservation collection". Does the treatment, separation and limited use of this collection make sense?

For an answer, consider the question from the perspective of a researcher trying to understand the

enormous and continuing impact of the works of Lucy Maud Montgomery on children and parents in Canada and around the world. Montgomery's works were first published in the United States, not in Canada. Copies of the original imprints are probably available in the Library of Congress, but it is not the same as having a collection of Montgomery's works, the translations, and the works about her and her opus together in the National Library of Canada. And, of course, it is not just books and periodicals that comprise the Montgomery Canadiana

Collection: films, videos, television series and other expressions of her influence, such as memorabilia, shed light on Lucy Maud Montgomery, her work and her times. Regrettably, we do not (yet!) have a complete collection of all the editions of her books, but we have many parts of the whole. Housed together, they have an integrity and exert a fascination that is greater than the appeal of the individual pieces. As a "living" collection, it will continue to gain in value as the period of Montgomery's life and works recedes into the past.

## Mass Deacidification Unit: Major Milestones

by Paul McCormick,  
Information Resource Management

The deacidification process is intended to neutralize the acids contained in paper fibre, which make the fibre less flexible and more brittle, accelerating the deterioration process. Listed below are the major milestones in the National Library's use of a mass deacidification unit.

- Dr. Richard Smith was invited by the National Archives of Canada to submit a proposal for a pilot project for mass deacidification.
- In 1976-1977, tests led to development of a prototype.
- A system was established at the National Archives in 1979 and became operational in 1981.
- Procedures consist of: selection of books and evaluation of receptiveness for deacidification, drying of selected books for 36 hours (vacuum drying), deacidification (elimination of air from the material to be treated, pumping and circulating treatment solution from storage to process, returning excess solvent), reconditioning of the material for 24-48 hours.
- By 1992, a total of 236 423 items had been deacidified.
- For 1992-1993, 1993-1994 and 1994-1995, with a second and third shift paid for by the National Library, the number of items deacidified was 192 710, 194 663 and 182 327 respectively.
- In 1995-1996, with staff reduced to a single shift, 30 454 items were deacidified.
- 1996-1997, 36 866 items were deacidified.
- More than 878 000 items from the National Library have been deacidified to date.
- The mass deacidification unit was transferred from the National Archives to the National Library of Canada effective October 1, 1997.



A number of recent articles attest to Montgomery's continuing influence. For example, in *ACS Bulletin*, the newsletter of the Association for Canadian Studies, Katarina Leandoer, Department of English, Uppsala University, writes:

At the age of nine, I, along with most other Swedish girls, read *Anne of Green Gables*.... The book was given to me by my mother and was the very copy that she in turn had received as...a young girl.... Little did I know that this was to constitute the beginning of a long-lasting and sincere devotion to Canada and its literature.<sup>2</sup>

She adds that Swedish versions of *Anne of Green Gables* have been in print without interruption since 1909, a year after the original edition was published in the United States.

Katarina Leandoer speaks for many Canadianists the world over, and her words provide a glimpse into how "today's preservation collection is tomorrow's rare books collection". Factors such as publication date, an autograph on the flyleaf, a particular translation or set of illustrations, or a limited edition, play a part in helping Library staff decide on the status of both individual books and collections. Besides, in library and literary terms, "today" and "tomorrow" are not strictly temporal, but also metaphorical.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Materials published in Canada, created by Canadians or are about Canada and published abroad.

<sup>2</sup>Katarina Leandoer, "My Canadian Year: A Swedish Reflection on Canadian Studies", *ACS Bulletin*, Vol. 19, No. 2-3 (Summer-Fall 1997), p. 7. "The Hidden Life of Anne", a review of the recently published *The Annotated "Anne of Green Gables"* by Mary Henley Rubio, is another example (*The Globe and Mail*, October 4, 1997, p. 4; follow-up letters to the book editor appeared in *The Globe and Mail* on October 11). ♦

## LIBRARY COMMUNITY

# IFLA Conference

by Ralph W. Manning,  
National and International Programs

**T**he 63rd Council and General Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from August 31 to September 5, 1997 with the theme "Libraries and Information for Human Development". By all accounts, it was the most successful IFLA

conference yet. In attendance were 2 976 delegates from 141 countries, the highest number of delegates ever to attend an IFLA conference.

The record number of countries represented can be attributed to a sustained effort on the part of the Federation to encourage participation from developing countries. At a press conference after the elections of the new President and Executive Board, IFLA President-elect Christine Deschamps underlined this vision when she emphasized that "developing countries must be given the opportunity of expressing themselves and their opinions within IFLA".

Another reason for the increased number of delegates from the developing world was the generosity of granting agencies, particularly the Danish international development agency, which provided funding for over 120 delegates. IFLA's continuing involvement with the developing world is also reflected in its system of regional activities based on the Regional Sections representing Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean. IFLA offices are also maintained in each of these regions.

The official pre-session seminar, a biennial event for delegates from the developing world, was held this year in

Aalborg, Denmark, with delegates from more than 30 countries. Delegates are chosen for this seminar and are fully funded for both the pre-session seminar and the conference itself. The seminar provides an opportunity for the exchange of information and for learning about specific areas of librarianship. The theme this year was "Bridging the Information Gap through Technology". One of the most popular events was the hands-on Internet workshop, in which the National Library of Canada played an important part as a result of its involvement in IFLANET.

As always, Canadians had an important role at the IFLA conference. More than 50 Canadians attended, and several were elected as officers of standing committees, including the committees for cataloguing, preservation and reading. In addition, two National Library of Canada staff members were elected to the IFLA Professional Board, which oversees all professional activity in the Federation. The Z39.50 Information Retrieval Standard and its potential for



supporting cooperative library activities was the subject of an informative session supported by the IFLA Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications Core Program. The National Library of Canada is currently managing a unique pilot project based on Z39.50 to develop a virtual Canadian union catalogue (vCuc). School libraries and the development of a UNESCO school library manifesto similar to the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto, and the establishment of the new Section on Management and Marketing are two other areas in which Canadians have made contributions to the work of IFLA this year. In addition, the Interlibrary Loan Protocol Standard, which the National Library developed and has promoted for many years, was the focus of a significant program during the conference.

Changes to the structure of the professional units have been recommended, and a number of new sections have emerged over the past months. These include the new Section on Reading and Section on Management and Marketing. IFLA is attempting to make its professional work more responsive to changing needs by expanding the role of discussion groups; a number of new discussion groups are being recommended as a result of meetings during the Copenhagen conference including Groups for Reference, Social Responsibilities, and Friends and Advocates of Libraries.

An eagerly awaited event was the presentation of the report from the Committee on Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (CAIFE). The paper outlines the principles underlying these issues and makes recommendations on mechanisms for action that would enable IFLA to address them. The report was discussed at some length during the conference. Ultimately, the IFLA

Council overwhelmingly adopted a resolution establishing a permanent Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression, which will advise IFLA on such issues as censorship and "ideological, economic, political or religious pressures resulting in limitations on access to information in libraries, or restrictions on librarians and other information specialists who provide reference and other information services". The Danish Organizing Committee offered to host an office in Copenhagen to support IFLA's activities in this area.

Other Council resolutions dealt with the situation in certain public libraries in France, where local authorities have imposed censorship of books and periodicals; the establishment of a Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters; and a proposal to add Mandarin to the working languages of IFLA. IFLA Council passed the first two, but

deferred decision on the one dealing with working languages pending additional study. The Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters will be chaired by Marianne Scott, National Librarian of Canada.

New technology was a recurrent theme throughout the conference. Outgoing President Robert Wedgeworth spoke of the importance of bringing together the library community and the value of new technology in accomplishing this. IFLANET, which is maintained by the Core Program on Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications, sponsored by the National Library of Canada, is a critical element in IFLA's efforts to keep the world's libraries and librarians informed of developments.

The next IFLA General Conference will be held August 16-21, 1998 in Amsterdam. Its theme will be "On the Crossroads of Information and Culture". ♦



## INTERLENDING AND DOCUMENT SUPPLY:

# Focus of International Discussions

by Carrol D. Lunau, National and International Programs  
and Carol Smale, Research and Information Services

**T**he fifth Interlending and Document Supply Conference was held in Aarhus, Denmark, from August 24 to 28, 1997. The conference, whose theme was "Resource Sharing: Possibilities and Barriers", was attended by approximately 200 delegates from 24 countries. Unlike participation at the fourth conference, held in Calgary in

1995 (where many participants came from North America), the delegates were primarily from European countries. Canada was represented by seven people, including representatives

of NSI, who were demonstrating their Relais system for document delivery.

One of the main issues to emerge was the importance of technology and the growing need for standards.



Delegates to conference at the Statsbiblioteket, Aarhus, Denmark.

Although many countries are looking towards decentralized systems, few are pursuing a strategy of decentralized resource sharing based on the use of Z39.50 quite as actively as Canada. Network connectivity was identified as an international issue that must be resolved. Networks must be well designed, ubiquitous and affordable in order to support international resource sharing.

Participants from areas as diverse as South Africa and the state of Ohio talked about their work to create virtual regional catalogues; however, these solutions are based on a common hardware platform. In Germany there are six networks, but libraries are probably going to settle on only two systems — PICA, mainly in the north and Horizon in the south. Even in Australia, which has many similarities with Canada, libraries will stay with centralized systems for the moment although they are committed to decentralized systems where viable. The Australian Network Services Project does include an HTTP/Z39.50 server as part of its stage-one implementation. A similar HTTP/Z39.50 gateway has recently been installed by the National Library

of Canada and is currently undergoing testing for the virtual Canadian union catalogue (vCuc) before being made generally available.

Even though most of the developments presented at this conference were based on centralized systems, there was interest in vCuc and the findings that are emerging from the project. Those in the international community want to hear about our experiences and are pleased to see us pursuing the implementation of a prototype distributed system so they can learn from us. It is recognized that, for international communications, standards such as Z39.50 and interlibrary loan (ILL) are critical because of the use of a wide variety of systems on different platforms.

The danger of technology becoming a barrier was also addressed. The library community needs to teach users to work in new ways and to embrace technology wholeheartedly, but we also need to ensure that the systems we create are not in themselves barriers to use. It is a paradox of modern technology that it makes information globally accessible yet harder to access for those who do not have the technology. A speaker from

Romania gave a graphic description of some of the barriers that can be created. The Internet is available in Romania, yet libraries do not have the equipment to access it; in fact, they have received fiche catalogues but they do not have the microform readers to use these catalogues. And in some parts of Africa, telephones, where available, use underground lines laid in the 1940s, which are affected regularly by water, rodents, digging, and so on.

Another major issue is the licensing of electronic products. Licensing consortia are beginning to emerge. This is a form of resource sharing that requires a great deal of planning — in order to decide, for example, what should be licensed and what terms will suit all of the members of the consortium as well as the vendor. Consortia are giving libraries access to a broader range of material, but are there limits to the size of a consortium? Could there be a national consortium? What would this entail? Another point to ponder is that public libraries pose a challenge in a licensing consortium because their user base is hard to define. The same is true, of course, for a national library such as the National Library of Canada. And, as a speaker from Australia pointed out, licensing can mean that the pool of resources available to everyone shrinks, as licences frequently narrow the user group allowed to use the material.

It was clear at this conference that resource sharing is increasingly being considered in its broadest sense and is seen as a crucial support to teaching, learning and research. Interlibrary loan is becoming a proportionately smaller part of resource sharing, while collaboration among people and sharing of technology and even money are growing, not just locally, but also across international boundaries. A speaker from Ghana described how grants from another



country, in this case Denmark, have helped her library purchase equipment, while "borrowed" expertise has enabled projects to get up and running and to improve staff skills. However, some concerns were expressed about the sustainability of the advances once the special project funding ends.

A speaker from Norway presented the image of the library as the spinning wheel that drives university activities. Universities, for their part, were seen as being key partners with industry and a focus for societal change.

Libraries also need to share their expertise by participating in the design of technology and cooperating in the development of navigational tools. Canadian library initiatives such as the Intellidoc system at the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and the National Library's Canadian Information By Subject database are good examples of shared expertise at work.

Lastly, there was discussion of the costs of interlibrary loan. Preliminary data from the ARL ILL cost study of 60 North American academic and research libraries

indicate that average costs have been reduced since a similar study undertaken in 1991.

Participants agreed that the fifth Interlending and Document Supply Conference was a valuable experience. The opportunity to talk to colleagues from around the world, to share ideas and to learn from the experience of others is not one to be missed. The next ILDS conference will be held in Pretoria, South Africa, in October 1999. ♦

## SERVICES

# The Expanding World of Alternative Formats

by Emilie Lowenberg,  
Chief, Union Catalogue Division

**T**he National Library encourages Canadian libraries to report all types of formats to the union catalogue to support resource sharing in Canada. Since November 1983, the National Library of Canada has maintained a centralized listing of alternative-format materials (e.g., braille, large print, talking books) held by

Canadian libraries. The union catalogue records for these materials have been available online to subscribers, first via the DOBIS Search Service and now via Access AMICUS.

The items included are special-format materials intended for use by people unable to use conventional print materials because of blindness or severe visual impairment, physical handicaps resulting in an inability to hold or manipulate books, or reading disabilities. These materials may be in French, English or a foreign language, on any subject, published in Canada or abroad, and either monograph or serial publications. There are over 145 000 AMICUS

records, with holdings, for alternative-format materials.

Until March 1996, such records in the National Library's union catalogue database were periodically extracted to produce the microfiche catalogue known as CANUC:H. In 1995-1996, the National Library contracted with Beaumont and Associates "to evaluate the development and use of CANUC:H, in the context of changing technologies and needs, and to determine what steps should be taken to ensure that effective tools exist to ensure access to information about materials for print-handicapped Canadians". Included among the recommendations

of their report was one to cancel the microfiche product.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the March 1996 issue of CANUC:H was the last; it remains available from Canada Communication Group.<sup>2</sup> All union catalogue alternative-format records continue to be accessible through Access AMICUS.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE UNION CATALOGUE UPDATE

In order to facilitate international resource sharing of alternative-format materials, the National Library's union catalogue records for braille, large print and talking books have been loaded onto the online union catalogue maintained by the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH) since 1992. The NLS database also contains information on the alternative-format holdings of the Library of Congress itself, Recording for the Blind, the National Council for the Blind of Ireland, the National Library of Australia and the Royal New Zealand Foundation for the Blind. The records in the NLS union catalogue can be searched via the Internet using the Library of Congress Information System



(LOCIS) at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/nls/nls.html>.

The 1997 Canadian update to the NLS union catalogue is a catch-up report, in that it contains alternative-format materials reported previously in routine updates from all libraries, if never before listed in the *CANUC:H* fiche. As well, this most recent update now includes all non-musical sound recordings (including talking books) and videos (including described videos). On a semi-annual basis, in October and April, the National Library of Canada will provide to the NLS, from AMICUS, updates to records previously sent as well as new records for alternative-format materials.

Libraries and producers reporting to the NLS union catalogue must agree to allow international interlibrary loan (ILL) or sale of their alternative-format materials. Therefore, during the summer of 1997, National Library staff contacted 23 Canadian alternative-format producers and the libraries and institutions serving print-handicapped users to verify their continued willingness to be listed in the LC NLS/BPH union catalogue database. Since the LC documentation for its union catalogue includes loan policy and sales information, staff verified that the present entry in *Symbols and Interlibrary Loan Policies in Canada* was still accurate and included data with

respect to international ILL and sales. This information has been forwarded to the Library of Congress. *Symbols and Interlibrary Loan Policies in Canada* includes detailed information on all Canadian libraries and institutions participating in interlibrary loan in Canada and abroad and is an alternative source of information about the Canadian libraries for users of the LC NLS union catalogue.

#### EXCLUSION BY REQUEST

In order to canvass those libraries that do not separately and specifically report alternative-format materials, the National Library of Canada publicized, via several library listservs, its intention to provide records for such materials for loading into the LC NLS union catalogue database. NLS/BPH is able to exclude individual library holdings, if this is requested. Libraries requiring their bibliographic records to be excluded from this process are asked to contact the National Library's Union Catalogue Division.

The National Library is continuously expanding the number of Canadian libraries included in its union catalogue. As new formats appear, and standards implementation permits, they are added to the AMICUS database and, as appropriate, included with updates sent to the LC union

catalogue of alternative-format holdings. National Library staff will routinely inform the Library of Congress regarding additions and changes to the list of libraries participating, when so advised by the Canadian reporting libraries.

Through these arrangements, the world of materials for blind and physically handicapped users is expanding, and the growing number of institutions providing access to such materials demonstrates a shared commitment to enhance resource-sharing services to all our users.

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<sup>1</sup>Beaumont and Associates Inc., *Review of the National Library Union Catalogue Support for Delivery of Services to Persons with Disabilities — Final Report*. Ottawa, 1996. p. i.

<sup>2</sup>*CANUC:H*, 1996 edition. ISSN 0822-2576; Catalogue number SN3-210/1996-M.

#### Did You Know...

that on October 16, 1997, the National Library of Canada loaded the first 97 of some 5 000 National Archives *Carto-Canadiana* records on AMICUS? Loading of the *Carto-Canadiana* as a base file for a union catalogue of maps will be followed by the addition of map records from the University of Toronto, University of Waterloo, Memorial University, University of

Ottawa, University of Alberta, and the Geological Survey of Canada. And the list of map libraries wishing to participate is growing, in anticipation of achieving a union catalogue first discussed by the map community more than 30 years ago.

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# Canadiana Levels of Cataloguing

by Liz McKeen,

*Bibliographic Access, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services*

The National Library of Canada introduced new levels of cataloguing treatment for bibliographic records in *Canadiana*, the national bibliography, on April 1, 1996 in the interests of economy, timeliness and accessibility. In the summer of 1997 the Library re-examined the levels of cataloguing, after somewhat more than a year's experience, to assess their effectiveness and to recommend adjustments where needed. (More information about the levels can be obtained from our World Wide Web site at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/services/ecncat.htm>.)

## LEVELS

The three levels of cataloguing adopted in April 1996 aimed to:

- maintain the timeliness of *Canadiana* cataloguing;
- reduce cataloguing workload to match fewer available resources; and

The new priorities, together with the new levels, ensure that most high-priority items receive full treatment and that most lower-priority items receive abbreviated cataloguing.

- ensure full treatment for selected titles: generally, titles covered under the Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) program and current items in the National Library's areas of special interest (see sidebar on "Levels of Cataloguing").

## PRIORITIES

At the same time that levels of cataloguing were reviewed, the system of cataloguing priorities was revised. The new priorities, together with the new levels, ensure that most high-priority items receive full treatment and that most lower-priority items receive abbreviated cataloguing. Both steps were intended to achieve simplicity. They also reflect the aim of more fully cataloguing newer imprints, especially in areas of special emphasis, and of giving older or less significant material a less full treatment. Older items are periodically moved to lower levels of cataloguing treatment if they are still awaiting cataloguing. The National Library's Declaration of Service Standard includes a commitment to certain timeliness standards in *Canadiana* cataloguing, which are also reflected in the new priorities. For example, the Library is committed to cataloguing the titles with the highest priority within 10 working days.

## WORKLOAD MEASURES

Using the new levels of cataloguing (see sidebar), 41 percent of incoming titles

### Levels of Cataloguing

- Full level — the highest-level record: corresponds to AACR2R first level of description, with subject headings and Dewey and LC classification, full authority work. Full-level cataloguing is accorded to CIP titles, items for the Library's special collections (Rare Books, Lowy, Reference, Library and information science, and Juvenile) and current publications in the Library's areas of special emphasis (music in Canada, Canadian literature and Canadian history).
- Minimal level — a middle level: restricted number of access points, no subject headings, LC classification for most items, shortened Dewey number, limited notes. Minimal level is the default level given to most items not falling into the other categories.
- Abbreviated level — the lowest-level record, intended for identification only: access is restricted to one access point beyond the main entry, few notes, no classification unless needed for shelving, no subject headings, no authority work. Abbreviated level is applied to items not listed in *Canadiana*, mass-market paperback fiction, ephemera, other minor publications, less significant educational materials, theses (unless in an area of special emphasis), some international official publications, and older titles.



received full treatment, 39 percent received minimal cataloguing and 20 percent received abbreviated cataloguing. Fifty-five percent of Canadian printed monographs were given full treatment, including virtually all trade monographs through coverage under the CIP program. Resources for *Canadiana* cataloguing will have fallen by more than 15 percent during the four-year period from 1995-1996 through 1998-1999. It was concluded that reducing the levels of cataloguing for some titles was on the whole successful, in that it allowed the National Library to catalogue approximately the number of titles it received during that period. This ability to keep pace with incoming material is key to maintaining and improving the timeliness of the Library's bibliographic records.

**CONSULTATION**

Consultation with Canadian libraries, as well as with internal cataloguing and reference staff, formed a major part of the review of cataloguing levels. Bibliographic Access staff contacted a dozen Canadian libraries with a list of questions about their recent experiences with the National Library's *Canadiana* records (sidebar "Questions Asked of Canadian Libraries, June-August 1997"). The questions were answered in writing or during a telephone interview. The following libraries were consulted:

- Belleville Public Library
- Concordia University
- ISM Library Information Services
- Library of Parliament
- McGill University
- Ottawa Public Library
- Université Laval
- University of Alberta
- University of British Columbia
- University of Saskatchewan
- University of Toronto
- Vancouver Public Library

In addition, the CLA conference in June provided an opportunity for informal discussion with users about the new levels of cataloguing. At the National Library Breakfast on June 19,

for example, the cataloguing table hummed with activity, and later the same day cataloguing staff greeted some 20-25 people at the Cataloguing Open House.

**Questions Asked of Canadian Libraries, June-August 1997**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Have you noticed that some of NLC's records are now at a lower level of cataloguing?</p> <p>2. Do you change your cataloguing workflow based on levels of cataloguing in NLC records?</p> <p>3. Do you have any comments on NLC's reducing the level of cataloguing as imprints age?</p> <p>We expected that most libraries would be looking for bibliographic records for current titles, and would be less likely to be seeking records for titles a few years after publication. In the case of your library, is this true?</p> <p>4. NLC's policy is to give full treatment to CIP items and to current imprints in our areas of special emphasis: Canadian literature, Canadian history and music in Canada. This means that other items generally default to minimal treatment, including most scientific publications. Do you have any comment on this?</p> <p>5. Do you typically make changes to NLC's minimal- or abbreviated-level records? If so, what changes do you routinely make?</p> <p>6. NLC creates name authorities for full and minimal level records. However, no new name authorities are created for abbreviated-level records. Has</p> | <p>the reduction in the number of Canadian name authority records had an impact on your work? If so, in what way?</p> <p>7. Do you have any comments on the timeliness of our records? Do you have any statistics regarding the "hit rate" for NLC records, or any other statistics relating to your use of NLC records that you might share with us?</p> <p>8. One of the major reasons for introducing new levels of cataloguing was dwindling resources. Keeping this in mind, what types of publications (if any) would you like to see done at a higher or lower level of cataloguing?</p> <p>9. Depository Services Program: Do you have any comments on cataloguing levels as they relate to our DSP cataloguing service?</p> <p>Does the lack of subject headings on some records, in particular scientific and technical reports, impact your work?</p> <p>If so, in what way?</p> <p>10. Do you have, or are you planning to have, an in-house cataloguing levels policy for your library?</p> <p>Could you please tell us about it?</p> <p>Would it be possible for you to send us a copy of the policy?</p> |
|--|---|



## MAIN MESSAGES FROM CANADIAN LIBRARIES

- Many respondents had difficulty commenting on the timeliness of *Canadiana* records because of the variety of methods by which they receive them. Their perception of timeliness was influenced by that of their supplier.
- Federal government documents are clearly a concern. Canadian libraries expect that the National Library will provide timely and good-quality bibliographic records, in particular for federal government publications.
- Scientific materials are of major concern to academic and large public libraries. They understand and accept the Library's emphasis on three subject areas — Canadian literature, history and music — but many would like to see more emphasis on information that covers scientific materials.
- The new levels of cataloguing provide for reduced levels of treatment for older imprints, on the theory that

Canadian libraries require cataloguing copy mostly for current titles. In general, this theory was upheld by the

use of File Transfer Protocol (FTP) or other technologies as appropriate. We will give special attention to federal

## Last summer's review and consultation process will help us to focus our efforts on those things that matter most to Canadian libraries.

respondents, although some indicated a need for catalogue copy for older imprints received as gifts or when collections merge due to library closures.

government publications, with a view to maintaining the timeliness of our records and increasing the number of titles given full treatment. While continuing to focus on federal government publications, we will also look for partnerships or other collaborative means to provide access to more provincial and municipal government documents. As a general principle, we will seek more opportunities to increase our use of derived cataloguing. Finally, in response to Canadian libraries' interest in bibliographic records for scientific *Canadiana*, we will direct our attention on ways to enhance the cataloguing of these materials.

### CONCLUSIONS

From the consultation and statistical evidence, as well as a review of the aims and objectives of the National Library's bibliographic access program, it was concluded that:

- The new cataloguing levels have been successful in enabling the Library to improve the timeliness of its cataloguing and to keep pace with incoming materials, given current resources.
- The need to maintain the timeliness of our records is reconfirmed.
- A number of resource-neutral or relatively inexpensive adjustments should be made to the levels of cataloguing to address some of the concerns expressed.
- Future efforts should be directed at increasing the proportion of *Canadiana* records that contain subject headings.

For further information on the cataloguing levels used in *Canadiana* records, or on the consultation and review process described above, please contact:

Liz McKeen  
A/Director, Bibliographic Access  
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services  
National Library of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N4  
Telephone: (819) 994-6879  
Fax: (819) 953-0291  
Internet: elizabeth.mckeen@  
nlc-bnc.ca ◆

### FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Last summer's review and consultation process will help us to focus our efforts on those things that matter most to Canadian libraries. For example, we will seek ways to improve the timely delivery of our bibliographic records both online and offline, including the

### Did You Know...

that using Access AMICUS is one of the best ways to find out about bibliographic records? For cataloguing support, interlibrary loan, reference and information verification, Access AMICUS offers a wealth of information.

To find out more, contact:

Client Information Centre  
National Library of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0N4

Telephone: (819) 997-7227

Fax: (819) 994-6835

TTY: (613) 992-6969

Internet: cic@nlc-bnc.ca

Web address:

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/amicus/access/eaccamic.htm>



## Did You Know...

that a revision of the 1988 *International Standard for Bibliographic Description (ISBD) for Computer Files* has recently been published? The new *ISBD(ER): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources* was developed by an IFLA Working Group in response to a recognized need to address the bibliographic implications of emerging trends in electronic

resources. The increased availability of remote electronic resources on the Internet, the emergence of interactive multimedia, the proliferation of reproductions of electronic resources and advances in optical technology were four of the issues that motivated the development of the *ISBD(ER)*. As a result, many new provisions and improvements have been

incorporated, including a change in the general material designation from "computer file" to "electronic resource".

*ISBD(ER): International Standard Bibliographic Description for Electronic Resources* is published by K.G. Saur as IFLA's UBCIM Publications — New Series, vol. 17.

## CANADIAN STUDIES

SAVOIR FAIRE:

## The Digital Glenn Gould

by Norma Gauld,  
Reference and Information Services Division

The first seminar of the fall 1997 *Savoir Faire* series featured presentations by two National Library Music Division staff who explained how materials from the Library's Glenn Gould collections are being made available digitally. The September 16 seminar fell within nine days of the 65th anniversary of Glenn Gould's birthday,

and complemented official events such as a Library exhibit, and a film screening and concert using the Library's Gould piano at the National Arts Centre.

Gilles St-Laurent, Audio Conservator, gave an entertaining demonstration of digital audio technology work at the Library. This work is accomplished using the Library's state-of-the-art digital audio processing equipment for digital audio mixing, editing, audio effects processing and CD-R mastering. Digital editing is non-destructive, unlike the old way of physically cutting a reel-to-reel tape. He explained digital noise reduction techniques for those familiar clicks, crackles and



Gould's piano.

hisses found on early recordings. The audience heard the striking results as he played "before" and "after" musical selections, including some Gould

works. The National Library has used these techniques in collaborating with several record companies to issue on CD early Canadian music and some of Gould's previously unavailable studio work for the CBC. Readers interested in more detail should consult *Network Notes*, No. 49 (July 7, 1997), "Digital Audio at the National Library of Canada" (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/netnotes/notes49.htm>).

Dr. Timothy Maloney, Director, Music Division, introduced the richness of the "Glenn Gould Archive" located on the National Library's Web site. The Library is the official repository of the Gould archives and, in a multi-phase project sponsored by Industry Canada and Stentor, has made selected content available electronically. Dr. Maloney led the audience through the site's "Table of Contents": the two chronologies, a virtual exhibition of items from the archives, photos of the Library's "Glenn Gould 1988" exhibition, writings by and about Gould, beautifully reproduced works of art and poetry inspired by him, and links to related Internet sites. We saw artifacts and memorabilia such as a school report card, an early concert program, his passport and the famous performance



## PUBLIC PROGRAMS

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS:

## Women in Canadian Legislatures

by Paula Tozer,

Reference and Information Services Division, Research and Information Services

GLENN  
GOULD  
1988

*Glenn Gould*

chair. The contents of two searchable databases (separately listing the documents and audiovisual materials in the Gould archive) and research tools (a bibliography and lists of Gould films, videos, and radio and TV broadcasts) were examined. A Gould discography has since been added to the site. The seminar amply illustrated the types of research material and access tools that are being made available digitally to Gould scholars (readers can consult the Glenn Gould Archive at <http://www.gould.nlc-bnc.ca/content.htm>).

Savoir Faire is a series of seminars in French and English presented by researchers and staff of the National Library of Canada. The series focusses on scholarly research at the Library and is intended to encourage information exchange among researchers and Library personnel. The next seminars are being held on January 20, 1998 on "Health Educational Films in Canada, 1920-1950" (presented by Helen Harrison) and on February 17 on "Documenting the Diplomats: The Origins and Evolution of 'Documents on Canadian External Relations'" (presented by Greg Donaghy). ♦

Each year the National Library celebrates Women's History Month in Canada (October) by adding to its electronic resource entitled "Celebrating Women's Achievements" (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/digiproj/women/ewomen.htm>). Women's History Month was created in 1992 to encourage greater awareness of the historical contributions of women to our society, and to recognize the achievements of women as a vital part of the Canadian heritage.



National Librarian Marianne Scott (left) with actress Monique Martel (second from right) and three Senators: the Hon. Lorna Milner, the Hon. Joyce Fairbairn and the Hon. Mira Spivak.

In 1997 the National Library chose to highlight the achievements of 20 Canadian women who have made significant contributions to Canada's history and development by holding elected office at the federal or provincial level. The new Web site, entitled "Then & Now: Women in Canadian Legislatures", focusses on "First Women" such as the first woman Governor General (Her Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauv ), the first woman Member of Parliament (Agnes Macphail) and the first women elected

to the provincial legislature of each province.

Since 1929, when Canadian women were legally declared "persons" and granted the right to become members of the Senate, hundreds of Canadian women have moved forward with perseverance and conviction to participate in affairs of state. Long before they had the right to vote or to stand in federal and provincial elections, Canadian women were participating in organizations devoted to developing education, particularly in rural areas, promoting stricter liquor



Monique Martel gives an interpretation of Senator Cairine Wilson.



Paula Tozer (right) with (left to right) Mira Spivak, Marianne Scott and Joyce Fairbairn, while Jacinthe Caron, Electronic Products Officer, Corporate Communications, Canadian Museum of Civilization, and the Library's Newspaper Specialist Sandra Burrows look on.

laws, supporting their churches and fighting for women's rights, among other worthy causes.

A brief biography, a photo and a list of suggested readings highlight the life and achievements of each of the 20 women in "Then & Now: Women in

Canadian Legislatures". A list of key reference sources on the topic "Canadian Women in Politics" is also included. In 1996, the National Library celebrated the work of "Women in Canadian Librarianship and Bibliography" and in 1995 focussed

### First Women

Here are the 20 Canadian legislators whose accomplishments are celebrated in "Then & Now: Women in Canadian Legislatures":

Her Excellency, the Right Honourable Jeanne Sauvé

- First woman Governor General
- First woman Speaker of the House of Commons
- First woman Member of Parliament from Quebec to be a Cabinet Minister

Right Honourable Kim Campbell

- First woman Prime Minister
- First woman Minister of Justice and Attorney General
- First woman Minister of National Defence
- First woman elected leader of the Progressive Conservative Party

Honourable Muriel McQueen Fergusson

- First woman Speaker of the Senate

Right Honourable Ellen Fairclough

- First woman Cabinet Minister

Cairine Wilson

- First woman Senator
- First woman appointed Chair of a Senate Standing Committee

Agnes Macphail

- First woman Member of Parliament
- One of the first two women elected to Ontario Legislature

Honourable Sheila Copps

- First woman Deputy Prime Minister

Honourable Andrée Champagne

- First woman Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons

Honourable Audrey McLaughlin

- First woman to lead a federal political party in Canada and North America

Honourable Joyce Fairbairn

- First woman Leader of the Government in the Senate

### First Women Elected to Provincial Legislatures

Louise McKinney (Alberta)

Mary Ellen Smith (British Columbia)

Edith Rogers (Manitoba)

Honourable Brenda May Robertson (New Brunswick)

Lady Helena Squires (Newfoundland)

Gladys M. Porter (Nova Scotia)

Margaret Rae Morrison Luckcock (Ontario)

Ella Jean Canfield (Prince Edward Island)

Marie-Claire Kirkland-Casgrain (Quebec)

Sarah K. Ramsland (Saskatchewan)



on "Women in Canadian Life and Society, Music, and Literature".

We hope readers will be encouraged to learn more about these remarkable Canadian women whose stories should not be forgotten.

For more information, contact:

RIS Web Coordinator  
National Library of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N4  
Telephone: (819) 953-8312  
Fax: (819) 994-6835  
TTY: (613) 992-6969  
Internet: paula.tozer@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

## Books Alive! Summer Speakers Delight Audiences

by Caroline Arnold, Summer Student, Exhibitions and Special Collections and Nina Milner, Public Programs

The National Library's "Books Alive!" events last summer celebrated the work of Canadian children's book illustrators featured in its exhibition "The Art of Illustration". Three well-known Canadian writers and artists whose work was featured in the exhibit were invited to visit the Library and talk about their work.

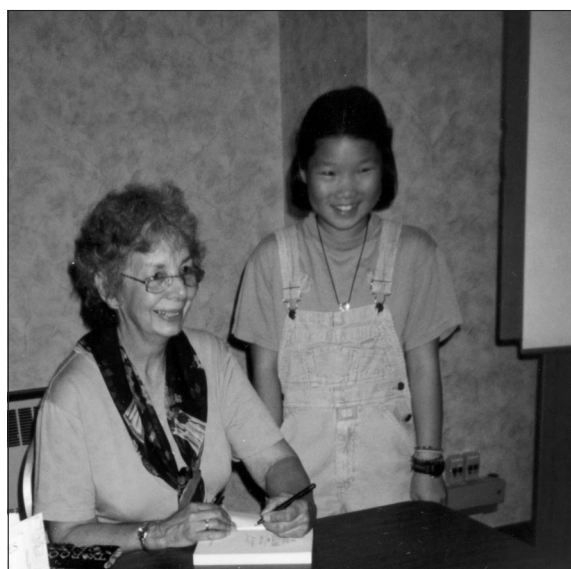
Marie-Louise Gay opened the series at the beginning of August. Author and illustrator of more than 20 books, including *Rainy Day Magic* and the *Drole d'école* series, she has won a number of awards, most recently the 1997 Mr. Christie Book Award for her illustrations for *The Fabulous Song* by Don Gilmor. She shared her personal experiences and responded to numerous questions. When asked about her language selection as a bilingual writer, she replied that her books develop in her mind in one language or the other. Translation is a separate process that occurs later.



Marie-Louise Gay.

From her unique perspective as both an illustrator and an author, Marie-Louise Gay described the steps involved in creating her characters. As a final exercise, she invited the audience to design and create an animal. "Sisi" the cat-headed, dolphin-tailed, ice-cream-holding character was born.

Author Janet Lunn was our guest one week later. She is the recipient of many awards, including the 1993 Information Book Award given by the



Janet Lunn.

Some other women whose achievements are highlighted on the Library's Web site:

- Writer Félicité Angers (Laure Conan)
- Librarian Margaret Beckman
- Civil rights advocate Mary Shadd Cary
- Writer Isabella Valancy Crawford
- Folklorist Helen Creighton
- Librarian Marie-Claire Daveluy
- Librarian Sheila Egoff
- Librarian Adèle de Guerry Languedoc
- Composer Barbara Pentland
- Bibliographer Marie Tremaine



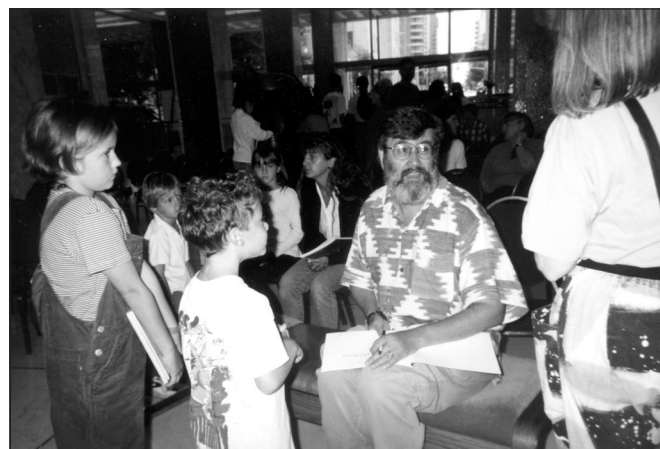
Children's Literature Roundtable of Canada for her non-fiction book *The Story of Canada*.

Janet Lunn described how she cannot stop writing. "It's a terrible curse being a writer. You have to write a story to be rid of it." She said she finds the writing process to be hard but

Association for an author's body of work.

Tim Wynne-Jones held his listeners enthralled as he read from *The Hour of the Frog* and *Architect of the Moon*, and they thrilled to the tales of his adventurous cat, Zoom, in *Zoom at Sea* and *Zoom Upstream*. Asked where

he gets his ideas, he replied that he sometimes writes about people he knows. *Rosie Backstage*, for example, was based on a friend's star-struck daughter. He does not write about his own three children, but he finds that being with them puts him in touch with the child in himself. That



Tim Wynne-Jones.

enjoyable work, spends a lot of time in museums and consults with historical societies. When an audience member asked about her intentions regarding a detail from one of her novels, she replied that each individual makes his or her own interpretation: "It is my story when I write it, and your story when you read it."

Over 100 children and adults packed the sunken lobby at the end of August to see and hear our final guest,

helps him to write naturally, personally and originally — qualities he says are important in the creation of good books for readers of all ages.

The works of Marie-Louise Gay, Janet Lunn and Tim Wynne-Jones were among many featured in the National Library's exhibition "The Art of Illustration: A Celebration of Contemporary Canadian Children's Book Illustrators", which ran from April 23 until December 7, 1997. You

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

You can find out more about the exhibition from the following articles, all published in recent issues of *National Library News*:

**"Eyeing Illustration: A New Exhibition at the National Library"**

Vol. 29, no. 6, June 1997, pp. 15-17

**"An Illustration of Art: Exhibition Opens"** and **"The Art of Illustration and Concept Books: The Art of Ann Blades, Elizabeth Cleaver, Marie-Louise Gay, Roger Paré, Erica Rutherford and the Students of Anne and Alex Wyse"**

Vol. 29, nos. 7-8, July/August 1997, pp. 20-24

**"The Art of Illustration: A Look at the Work of Elizabeth Cleaver, Dayal Kaur Khalsa and Others"**

Vol. 29, no. 9, September 1997, pp. 17-20

**"The Art of Illustration: Realism, Magic Realism and Romanticism"**

Vol. 29, no. 10, October 1997, pp. 14-16

**"The Art of Illustration: Cartoon Art"**

Vol. 29, no. 11, November 1997, pp. 13-15

## Asked where he gets his ideas, he replied that he sometimes writes about people he knows.

versatile author Tim Wynne-Jones. He writes not only for children but for adults as well, and has created short stories, radio plays and songs for the television show "Fraggle Rock". He has won a number of major awards, most recently the Vicky Metcalf Award from the Canadian Authors'

can still visit the World Wide Web version of the exhibition at <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:





# National Library of Canada Launches Sports Edition of Read Up On It

**O**n November 20, the National Library of Canada launched the 1997 edition of *Read Up On It*. Produced annually to promote reading and Canadian children's books, the kit is being distributed to over 25 000 groups and individuals across the country.



“We chose sports as our theme because they play such an important role in our lives and our society,” says National Librarian Marianne Scott. “Many of the sports we enjoy are reflected in wonderful books for young readers, thanks to Canadian writers and illustrators.”

This year's kit, entitled *Read Up On It: The Sports Pages*, includes a list of recent Canadian children's books with a sports theme and a list of award-winning children's books in French and English. Well-known children's book illustrator Maryann Kovalski, who provided the design featured on the kit cover, poster and bookmarks, was at the launch.

The success of the kit is due in part to the contributions of the National Library's partners and sponsors, including the National Literacy Secretariat of Human Resources Development Canada, Canada Post and the Canadian Federation of University Women.

The reading list is available on the Library's World Wide Web site at [www.nlc-bnc.ca/ruoi/eruoi.htm](http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/ruoi/eruoi.htm). Previous years' kits, highlighting themes such as Canadian history, science fiction and fantasy, and the family, are also available on the Web site. ♦

**Free copies of the 1997 Read Up On It kit are available from:**

Marketing and Publishing  
National Library of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0N4  
Telephone: (613) 995-7969  
Fax: (613) 991-9871  
TTY: (613) 992-6969  
Internet:  
[publications@nlc-bnc.ca](mailto:publications@nlc-bnc.ca)

# First Publications in a Series of Finding Aids Now Available!

***The André Prévost Fonds: Numerical List***

by Stéphane Jean

149 p., 1997

ISBN 0-662-25324-8

Cat. no. SN3-316/1997E

\$20.81 Canadian plus shipping and handling.

\$20.81 US outside Canada plus shipping and handling.

*The André Prévost Fonds* describes the files in the fonds located at the National Library of Canada.

An ideal resource for researchers seeking information about André Prévost's life and musical works, the fonds consists mainly of records covering his composing and teaching. Included are descriptions of correspondence, photographs, musical works, audio recordings and much more.

André Prévost is a notable Canadian contributor to the field of music, an accomplished composer and teacher, and a member of several Canadian music organizations.

The *André Prévost Fonds* is available for viewing on the National Library's Web site. Visit the Library's site at:

[www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/fonds/prevost/eprevost.htm](http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/fonds/prevost/eprevost.htm)  
or use the order form below to place your order for a printed copy.

***The Mathieu Family Fonds: Numerical List***

by Stéphane Jean

84 p., 1997

ISBN 0-662-25325-6

Cat. no. SN3-317/1997E

\$18.42 Canadian plus shipping and handling.

\$18.42 US outside Canada plus shipping and handling.

*The Mathieu Family Fonds: Numerical List* describes the musical activity and personal life of Rodolphe Mathieu and his son, André Mathieu.

Rodolphe Mathieu, a composer and teacher, was an integral part of the Montreal musical scene. His son André, whom critics nicknamed the "little Canadian Mozart", produced a wide range of high-calibre compositions.

The fonds is held at the National Library of Canada.

The *Mathieu Family Fonds* is available for viewing on the National Library's Web site. Visit the Library's site at:

[www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/mathieu/emathieu.htm](http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/mathieu/emathieu.htm)  
or use the order form below to place your order for a printed copy.

**Send or fax order form to:**

National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa ON, K1A 0N4. Fax (613) 991-9871.

### ORDER FORM

Title	Quantity	Price	Total	Send to (please print):
<i>The André Prévost Fonds</i>		\$20.81		
<i>The Mathieu Family Fonds</i>		\$18.42		
Add 7% GST, if applicable				
<b>Total</b>				



National Library  
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale  
du Canada

Canada



## 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, .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
Jan. 9	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	Jan. 27-28 <b>in French</b>
Jan. 30	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	Feb. 10-11 <b>in English</b>
March 6	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	March 17-18 <b>in French</b>
March 27	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	April 7-8 <b>in English</b>