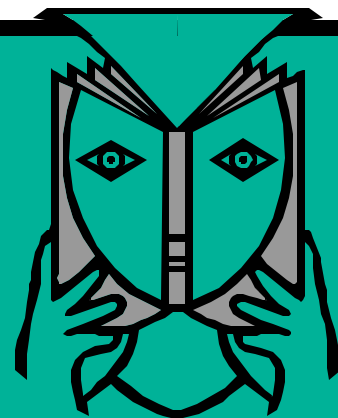


National Library News

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COLLECTIONS

From the Rare Book Collection...

by *Michel Brise bois,*

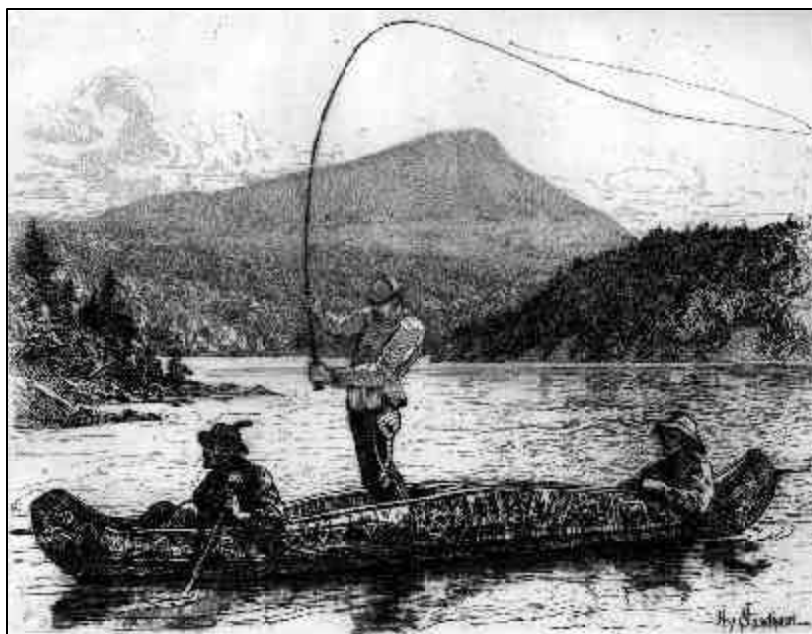
Rare Book Librarian, Research and Information Services

Dean Sage. *The Ristigouche and Its Salmon Fishing: With a Chapter on Angling Literature*. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1888. Folio. xvi, 275 p. Publisher's gilt-stamped cloth.

The Ristigouche River (known as Ristigouche in French) is known as one of the best salmon-fishing rivers in the world. It forms the dividing line between New Brunswick and Quebec and flows into Chaleur Bay. American fishing enthusiast Dean Sage (1841-1902) begins his book with a summary of the geography and history

of the Ristigouche area before dealing with the habits of the salmon and the history of fishing clubs. Naturally, he regales the reader with many fishing stories.

The book is a lavish production that was printed on wove paper and limited to 105 copies, half of which were for private distribution. But it is



"The First Cast"



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of Canada

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du Canada

Canada



" Osprey" .

the illustrations, specifically Henry Sandham's etchings, that make this book important in the field of Canadian art, although few people besides specialists have recognized the work's significance. Sandham contributed six original etchings, five plates and one vignette, all but one drawn and engraved by the artist. Other contributors include American engravers Stephen Parrish (father of well-known illustrator Maxfield Parrish) and C.A. Platt, British engravers Anna Lea Merritt and Charles Oliver Murray, and Scottish engraver George W. Aikman.



" Moose" .

Born in Montreal in 1842, Sandham worked for photographer William Notman for many years, at first in Montreal and then in Saint John, New Brunswick, before moving to Boston in 1885. He painted landscapes in oil and watercolour and contributed illustrations to a number of magazines and books. He moved to England late in life and died there in 1910. Familiar with the New Brunswick landscape, Sandham was an obvious choice as an illustrator for this book.

Although published abroad, Sage's *Ristigouche* is really one of Canada's earliest livres d'artistes, and a notable treasure in the National Library of Canada's Rare Book Collection. ♦



" Reaching Home" .



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Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSIZ39.48-1992

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



May 8 - 18, 1998

The National Library of Canada is an official site for the National Capital Region's Canadian Tulip Festival, May 8-18. This year, the theme is "A Celebration of Canada's Provinces & Territories", and the focus will be on



the floral and cultural diversity of Canada. The National Library represents British Columbia, so look

for dogwoods (the provincial flower). Visitors are invited to add to their floral fun by touring the Library's major exhibition, "Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada", open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. (admission free).

SERVICES

PUBLISHING AT THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA:

Overview and Future Prospects

by Pierre Ostiguy,
Marketing and Publishing

In 1954, when it was on the threshold of a promising, hope-filled future, the National Library of Canada published one of its first monographs, Stephen Leacock: A Check-list and Index of His Writings a reference and index of the works by this renowned Canadian educator and humorist. Author Gerhard R. Lomer, former Librarian of McGill

University and Director of the Library School, enthusiastically dedicated this work to "the librarians of Canada". In November 1997, two Web sites in honour of the life and works of internationally renowned Canadian authors Gabrielle Roy (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/roy/>) and Stephen Leacock (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/leacock/>) were inaugurated at the Governor General's Literary Awards Gala Reading. In a word, things have changed. More and more bibliographies, indexes and even biographies in the fields of literature, art and music are moving from the bookshelf to a Web site; we might even say that their "media docking stations" are now on the Internet.

Even before 1954, numerous manuscripts of various lengths were received, edited, translated, put into camera-ready format, published and distributed by the National Library's

publication services. Much ink has flowed over the years! Many of these important works resulted from close collaboration between a government agency (the National Library) and private enterprise (a nationally known publishing house), including Edward B. Moogk's *Roll Back the Years: History of Canadian Recorded Sound and Its Legacy (Genesis to 1930)* (1975), Kathleen Mennie-de Varennes' *Annotated Bibliography of Genealogical Works in Canada* (1986), E.G. Finley's *Education in Canada: A Bibliography* (1988), Patricia Lockhart Fleming's *Upper Canada Imprints, 1801-1841: A Bibliography* (1988), Freda Farrell Waldon's *Bibliography of Canadiana Published in Great Britain, 1519-1763* (1990) and the recent *Canadian Reference Sources: An Annotated Bibliography* (1996) by Mary E. Bond and Martine M. Caron. The publishers

that have worked with the Library to produce these works include ECW Press, Dundurn Press, Fitzhenry & Whiteside and several university presses.



The National Library has also recognized the need to work in close collaboration with other members of the library community to produce publications that enable libraries to offer the best possible service to their clients. For instance, the national bibliography, *Canadiana*, in its various formats, is created by using information supplied by other libraries as well as the Library's own cataloguers. Publications



such as *Canadian Directories: A Guide to Interlibrary Loan and Reproduction Policies* (1988) and *Canadian Inventory of Resource Sharing* (1995, rev. ed.) are other examples of publications produced through collaboration.

During these years, manual typewriters were replaced by electric typewriters, which then gave way to higher-performance computers — a fast-forward change! However, even if the means are now different, the goal of the National Library's publishing program remains unchanged: to promote Canada's published heritage so that it remains accessible to all, now and in the future, and to provide information guides and tools that assist Canadian libraries in their work of serving Canadians.

Let us make it clear that, although the National Library has published continuously since it was founded in the 1950s, it is not a publishing house per se. It is true that more than 1 000 titles have appeared in various media (paper, microfilm, microfiche, diskette, CD-ROM, braille, large print, audiocassette) and in various forms (brochures on Library collections and services, catalogues and exhibition posters displaying the wealth of our collections and serials, to name only a few). But for the National Library, publishing is intrinsic to its institutional responsibilities: to develop, preserve and make accessible Canada's published heritage to enable all Canadians to learn about their country, and to facilitate resource sharing and foster library development.

Printing costs have risen at a staggering rate since the early 1990s, and the National Library has not been spared the large budget cuts that affected all federal government departments and agencies. Despite the

obvious success of publications such as the annual *Read Up On It* kit, which is intended for teachers, parents and school librarians and is in its ninth printed edition as well as being available on the Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/ruoi/eruoi.htm>), the Library has had to consider carefully the future of its in-house publishing program.



There are many different means of accessing the National Library of Canada's collections and services, particularly since the advent of new technologies. The information highway is providing an exciting opportunity to enhance access for a growing number of researchers. The Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/ehome.htm>) already has a large section called "What We Publish" (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/>

[pubs/epubs.htm](http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/epubs.htm)). For several years now, free publications have been placed online, enabling interested Netsurfers to produce paper copies at will. The problem faced by the Library has been that of making accessible to its clients publications that were usually sold and that could only be produced in electronic format because of high printing costs. This was the case with,

for example, the *Canadian ISBN Publisher's Directory*.

Two recently coined initialisms now on everyone's lips are POD (Print On Demand) and PDF (Portable Document Format). The first refers to printing publications on request, and the second to an electronic format in which the document looks similar to a printed publication. As well, some publications created at the National Library are now being designed for the Web. Stéphane Jean's numerical lists of the André Prévost Fonds and the Mathieu Family Fonds (both made available in 1997) were the first to be put into PDF so that printed copies can be made on request. There can be no doubt that new technologies and the support of commercial printers with sophisticated equipment will soon allow us to improve the appearance of these works, particularly in terms of the

eagerly awaited reproduction of colour illustrations.

So go to <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/epubs.htm>. That is where you can access the Library's publications catalogue, which lists the titles of available works, posters, audiocassettes, bibliographies and videos, as well as many of the Library's electronic publications such as press



releases, annual reports, *Network Notes*, *Read Up On It*, *Forthcoming Books* and *National Library News*. It will give you a good idea of "What We Publish"! You can also contact us directly at:

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

CAN/MARC Update

Amendment number 6 to the 1994 edition of the *Canadian MARC Communication Format for Bibliographic Data* is now available. Included in this Amendment are the changes resulting from the harmonization of CAN/MARC and USMARC. Please note that the changes outlined in this Amendment constitute a pre-implementation notice. The Amendment is being issued for information purposes only.

The publication is available from:
Canadian Government Publishing - PWGSC
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9
Telephone: (819) 956-4802 or 956-4800
Fax: (819) 994-1498
Internet:
<http://publications.pwgsc.gc.ca>
Catalogue no. SN3-40/2-1993-6E
Price: \$15.95

LIBRARY COMMUNITY

Two New International Standards

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) recently published a new International Standard for bibliographic references to electronic documents, as well as a new edition of the international rules for abbreviating titles of publications. Both of these International Standards were developed under the auspices of ISO

Technical Committee 46, Subcommittee 9, which is responsible for ISO standards on the presentation, identification and description of documents. The National Library of Canada provides the International Secretariat for ISO/TC 46/SC 9, and Library representatives have served on ISO committees and projects over the years.

- ISO 690-2:1997, *Information and Documentation — Bibliographic References — Part 2: Electronic Documents or Parts Thereof*

ISO 690-2 specifies the elements to be included in bibliographic references to electronic documents. It establishes the prescribed order of the elements as well as conventions for

transcribing and presenting information about an electronic information source in bibliographic references. The standard covers a wide variety of electronic documents, including computer databases, electronic journals and monographs, and e-mail messages. Examples are included for each type of document.

ISO 690-2 is an extension to the basic ISO standard for bibliographic references, which was published in 1987 as ISO 690, *Documentation — Bibliographic References — Content, Form and Structure*. Excerpts from ISO 690-2 are available on the National Library's Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/tc46sc9/standard/690-2e.htm>.

- ISO 4:1997, *Information and Documentation — Rules for the Abbreviation of Title Words and Titles of Publications*

ISO 4 was first published in 1972 and is now in its third edition. It serves as the basis for title word abbreviations used within the international network of ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) agencies. ISO 4 provides a standard set of rules for abbreviating titles in languages using the Latin, Greek and Cyrillic alphabets. It covers the treatment of diacritics, plurals and inflected forms in abbreviations of individual words, and rules for abbreviating entire titles.

ISO 4 is applied primarily to serial publications, but can also be used to establish standard abbreviations for the titles of other types of documents. The rules in ISO 4 are closely linked to the abbreviated "key titles" that national ISSN agencies create for serial publications each time they assign a new ISSN to serial publications. From that process, and through the application of ISO 4, the ISSN Network has created an international *List of Serial Title Word Abbreviations*, which



now contains over 45 500 entries in some 50 languages. Further information about the ISSN Network and its *List of Serial Title Word Abbreviations* is available on the Web at <http://www.issn.org/>

Copies of ISO standards can be obtained from the Standards Council of Canada. Contact:

Standards Council of Canada
45 O'Connor Street, Suite 1200
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6N7
Telephone: (613) 238-3222
Fax: (613) 995-4564
Internet: info@scc.ca

Further information about the work of ISO/TC 46/SC 9 is available on the Web at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/tc46sc9/index.htm>, or contact:

ISO/TC 46/SC 9 Secretariat
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Fax: (819) 953-0291
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: iso.tc46.sc9@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

On View in Victoria

Check Out the Reality...
of the National Library of
Canada's services at Booth
219/221 at the Canadian Library
Association's annual conference!
See you there!

NOW AVAILABLE IN FRENCH:

An Important Subject Indexing Tool: The 21st Edition of Dewey

by *An dré Paul and Di ane Lanthier,*
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

The 21st French-language edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification is scheduled for publication in the very near future. This important working tool for francophone libraries will soon be in the hands of cataloguers in francophone countries, and will facilitate the indexing of documents for collections and databases.

The translation of such an extensive tool, encompassing more than 4 000 pages of tables and text (an introduction and user guidelines), requires considerable organization and extraordinary energy. The Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED), which holds the French translation rights, has received the cooperation of major authoritative partners in creating an editorial committee to give financial support to the project and to ensure that progress is smooth under the direction of ASTED's Louis Cabral. The editorial committee for the 21st French-language edition of Dewey is made up of representatives from ASTED, the National Library of Canada, the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

A technical committee has also been established to assume the immense responsibility of ensuring that the translation of the English-language text of the 21st edition fully meets the requirements for accuracy and quality that the committee has set for the French text. This specialized committee also has the mandate to develop and finalize the adaptations required to ensure that this edition of the French text meets users' needs better than previous editions and that

the terminology is more consistent with that employed by francophones. The terminology also had to be made more accurate with respect to geographic areas and historical periods in francophone countries. The following individuals and agencies are members of the technical committee: Louis Cabral, project manager and Director of ASTED; Raymonde Couture-Lafleur, editor of the 21st French-language edition of Dewey; and representatives of ASTED, the editorial committee of DDC-Forest Press, the National Library of Canada, the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

Of particular note are the efforts made to revise and adapt the text. A demanding task in more ways than one, it required excellent knowledge and sound mastery of the Dewey classification system, and sustained and virtually unerring attention from those who checked the translation and reread the French text. This text, which had already been given detailed consideration by translators and the editor, was then examined by the eagle eyes of professionals from the national libraries participating in the project. The cataloguing professionals, including seven to nine individuals from the National Library of Canada, reviewed every word, every index term and every



line of text to ensure consistency with the English text and accurate conceptual terminology appropriate to the specific field. The work required constant consultation of general and specialized reference works to reverify terms and expressions listed in the text or the index. Committee members had to look into very specific cases where different terms are used in France and Canada: for example, "patins à roues alignées" vs. "rollers" (inline skates) or "morue du Pacifique" vs. "morue grise" (Pacific cod), as well as criteria for choosing between two terms or their order of presentation. Accuracy and relevance for users were a primary concern for the editor, Ms. Couture-Lafleur, and for committee members. The committee also developed and assessed adaptations specifically with respect to historical periods in Quebec and France for the 21st edition.

In a work of this nature, there must be constant concern about detail to ensure high quality in the final

product. This concern is countered by a tight deadline and an enormous, sometimes discouraging task. Between late June 1997 and March 1998, more than 4 000 pages of text were produced and revised. The National Library of Canada was involved in the project from the outset, considering it extremely useful, if not indeed essential, that francophone library staff and professionals have such an important working tool in their own language. The National Library also felt that its staff could make a significant and valuable contribution because of their expertise in Dewey classification and familiarity with the English-language edition and the English language. Francophone staff members of the National Library are masters of Molière's language, and also have practical knowledge of the nuances and subtleties of the language and tables construction used in the English edition. The small group of National Library cataloguers therefore

spent several hundred hours revising translations and noting corrections or suggested modifications for the editor.

The Library's participation in this partnership effort will be rewarded by the welcome given by francophone professionals to this new working tool, and by their recognition of the work of the technical committee, whose exacting standards resulted in the production of a high-quality text.

For information about the new edition and how to purchase copies, contact:

ASTED
3414 Park Avenue
Room 202
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2H5
Telephone: (514) 281-5012
Fax: (514) 281-8219
Internet: info@asted.org ♦



ACHIEVING SILVER:

CONSER Turns 25

by Liz McKeen,
Acting Director, Bibliographic Access

The CONSER Program celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1998 by moving into a new phase of serials cooperation within the broader context of the U.S. Program for Cooperative Cataloging. The National Library of Canada congratulates CONSER on its 25 years of achievement through cooperation, and hopes for many more years of working within CONSER to meet the challenges presented by the dynamic world of serials.

A founding member of the CONSER Program, the National Library of Canada helped to set up the fledgling project for the retrospective conversion of serial records in the early 1970s, and, from the start, has contributed

machine-readable records for Canadian serials. Since that time, the CONSER Program has evolved from an ambitious recon project to become a major influence in the world of serials, especially in the area of bibliographic

control. To reflect these changes, the name was changed in 1986 from the CONSER (CONversion of SERIALS) Project to the CONSER (Cooperative ONLINE SERIALS) Program. In October 1997, CONSER became a bibliographic component of the U.S. Program for Cooperative Cataloging.

The major activity of the CONSER members (see sidebar) is to contribute high-quality bibliographic records for serials and maintain them in a central database residing primarily on OCLC. The CONSER database numbers some 715 000 bibliographic records, of which, since 1974, the National Library of Canada has contributed about 60 000 records for Canadian serials. In 1997, CONSER members created 32 500 new bibliographic records for serials, and updated 47 000 existing records. The



National Library makes CONSER records available to Canadian libraries online in the AMICUS system and through its MARC Records Distribution Service. The National Library's bibliographic records for Canadian serials are also available in the national bibliography, *Canadiana*.

The CONSER Program plays an increasingly important role in developing and promoting bibliographic standards for serials worldwide; for example, CONSER representatives contributed significantly to the recent International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules) held in Toronto in October 1997 (see "International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR", *National Library News* vol. 30, no. 2, February 1998, pp. 4-5). The *CONSER Editing Guide* and *CONSER Cataloging Manual* have served, over the years, as cornerstones of serials cataloguing documents for many libraries in North America. CONSER continues to work on proposals for revising AACR for serials, and is investigating the need for serials cataloguing training tools and a training program. It has developed and promoted use of the Core level of cataloguing for serials, and is in the forefront in establishing innovative and appropriate bibliographic control of electronic serials.

The CONSER Program has benefitted libraries in a number of ways. CONSER records are used by libraries around the world for serials cataloguing, collection development, interlibrary loan, union lists, and serials check-in. Among CONSER's benefits for libraries are the incalculable savings in time and money that result from having high-quality records readily available for creating public access catalogues, union lists and other files. The inclusion of Canadian serials records in the CONSER database gives

greater visibility to Canadian serial titles, and researchers interested in Canada have access to a strong resource of Canadian serial literature.

For more information about the CONSER Program, see the CONSER Web site (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/acq/conser/homepage.html>), or the Program for Cooperative Cataloging Web site (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/pcc/>). At the National Library of Canada, CONSER work is carried out by staff in the Government Publications and Serials Cataloguing Division of Acquisitions and

Bibliographic Services. For further information, contact:

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Internet: anne.draper@nlc-bnc.ca

CONSER Members

(Dates are years in which the institutions joined CONSER)

Full Members

- Center for Research Libraries, 1987-
- Columbia University, 1997-
- Cornell University, 1974-
- Harvard University, 1976-
- Indiana University, 1979-
- Library of Congress, 1974-
- National Serials Data Program, 1974-
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1988-
- National Agricultural Library, 1974-
- National Library of Canada, 1974-
- ISSN Canada, 1974-
- National Library of Medicine, 1974-
- New York Public Library, 1994-
- New York State Library, 1974-
- U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980-
- University of California, Los Angeles, 1980-
- University of Florida, Gainesville, 1975-
- University of Georgia, 1987-
- University of Maryland, College Park, 1996-
- University of Michigan, 1980-
- University of Pittsburgh, 1983-

- University of Texas at Austin, 1980-
- University of Washington, 1980-

Associate Members

- American Theological Library Association, 1994-
- Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC), 1996-
- Saint Louis University Law Library, 1996-
- United States Newspaper Program members

Affiliate Members

- Biosis, 1991-
- Chemical Abstracts Service/Library Service, 1988-
- EBSCO Publishing, 1988-

Enhance Members

- State University of New York at Buffalo, Health Sciences Library, 1996-
- University of California, San Diego, 1996-
- University of Cincinnati, Medical Center Libraries, 1996-
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1997-
- Vanderbilt University Library, 1996-



Safeguarding the Printed Heritage

by *Ralph W. Manning*,
National and International Programs

Safeguarding a nation's published heritage involves two primary responsibilities: to protect the products of a published heritage as artifacts that witness a society's activities so that future generations can see the books and other materials that the society produced; and to protect the content of these products so that the information is available to posterity.

Human beings have always had an overriding need to be remembered and to communicate. From the dawn of human culture, when people drew pictures on local cave walls, to the era of the worldwide Internet, history has proven that communication is vital. Over the centuries, various tools and media have been used to document human memory. Rock, bone and wood were the first media used to carve or paint objects and express ideas. Then came clay tablets and containers, and pieces of metal and leather. Papyrus and parchment became popular because they were much easier to use and to store.

In Japan, there are stone inscriptions and copper tomb markers from the sixth and seventh centuries, and seals with engraved characters from as early as 629. Printed silk from the eighth century has been preserved at Nara. The home of paper, however, is China, where the official date of invention is considered to be 104 C.E. We are told that papermaking arrived in Japan (through Korea) in the year 610, and woodblock printing had been introduced by the eighth century. Up

to the Meiji Restoration in 1868, approximately 500 000 titles of old writings and books existed in Japan. Woodblock printing was gradually replaced by moveable type, and the number of published books increased rapidly, so that by the 1930s, Japan was among the top book-producing nations of the world.

The growth of publishing in the late 19th century accelerated the search for new raw materials for making paper. Originally, rags and other scrap fibres and, particularly in the Far East, certain tree barks were all used. In the 18th century, however, wood pulp was discovered as a viable raw material, and, in 1840, a machine for reducing wood to pulp was invented. This seemingly fortuitous creation, however, marked the beginning of an invisible disaster by introducing into paper the source of its self-destruction. Most mass-produced papers made since the 1840s are deteriorating because paper made from wood is generally acidic, and the problem was compounded by adding acidic fillers and coatings. By the time that it was discovered that the acid in paper was the cause of silent self-destruction, libraries and archives were filled with shelves and shelves of books and documents that were literally becoming dust. The brittleness eventually becomes so extreme that the pages of an acidic book cannot be turned without being destroyed.

A study undertaken in the mid-1950s found that 40 percent of the books published during the first 40 years of this century had already deteriorated to such an extent that even moderate use would soon make them impossible to handle. More recent studies support these findings. During the past decade, many Canadian research libraries have

carried out condition surveys of their collections, and discovered that more than 20 percent of the books were too fragile to be used safely. Based on 1990 data, this meant that over 10 million books in Canadian research libraries were endangered! The situation in Japan is similar; in 1983, the National Diet Library completed a major condition survey and discovered that about 10 percent of the books published before 1969 were severely damaged.

So what can be done about this catastrophe? In the early 1990s, the Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project established stringent standards for microfilming with the goal of ensuring that the resulting microform would survive for at least 500 years. Microfilming is considered the only proven and reliable means of creating copies of library materials: it has had the greatest success and the widest use. It also ensured that, although the original document might disappear forever, the intellectual content of the document would survive. More importantly, the microform copy was a photographic likeness, so that knowledge of a book's content or its resemblance could be retained. The disadvantages of microform include the difficulty of using it, and the cost. The Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project estimated that the average cost to microfilm a volume was \$122.00 (CAN).

Despite these drawbacks, major microfilming efforts have ensured the preservation of much of the world's published heritage. The Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM), formed in 1977 by the Canada Council, systematically reproduces and preserves on microfiche the Canadian imprint. To date, much Canadiana published prior to 1900 has been microfilmed,

Adapted from a speech given at a meeting of the Japan-Canada Society, February 19, 1998 in Ottawa.



and the Institute has expanded its work to cover post-1900 books.

The National Library of Canada, working with agencies in each of Canada's provinces and territories, coordinates a Decentralized Program for Canadian Newspapers, which is intended to preserve Canadian newspapers both in their original form and in microform. Newspapers are particularly vulnerable to destruction because of the poor quality of paper on which they are printed. This fact, as well as their value as one of the most important sources of sociological information on people's daily lives, makes their preservation that much more urgent.

In Japan, some preservation projects have concentrated on microfilming endangered books. For example, Waseda University Library is microfilming books from the Meiji era (1868-1905), and the National Diet Library had filmed some 170 000 books by 1991.

One obvious solution to avoiding the huge problem of brittle books is to stop printing publications on paper that deteriorates. Studies have shown that the reason why paper crumbles is its acidic content. If paper is alkaline rather than acidic, it should not deteriorate and should, instead, last for centuries. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and several countries have established standards for permanent paper that have specific requirements besides alkaline levels that entitle the paper to be described as "permanent". Alkaline paper has become quite commonly available and, over the past decade, published material has been increasingly produced on acid-free paper. Generally speaking, this means that the problem of deteriorating paper has been limited to those works published between approximately 1850 and 1990. Many national libraries now do regular surveys to determine how

many of their new books are printed on alkaline paper. For example, studies undertaken by the National Diet Library in Japan show that the number of books printed on alkaline paper increased from 50 percent in 1986 to 85 percent in 1992. In Canada, more than 90 percent of new commercial books are now published on alkaline paper.

But what about all those books not made of permanent paper that are crumbling on library shelves and in readers' hands? One means of countering the problem is to neutralize the acidity of the paper. Deacidification is well known in libraries and archives, but it is usually a very laborious and expensive process that necessitates dismantling a book and treating each page individually. However, new technologies can be used to treat large numbers of books at the same time, without taking them apart. One of the earliest mass deacidification systems is the Wei T'o system, which has been used at the National Library of Canada since December 1981. This system is used to treat all books printed on acidic paper that become part of the Library's collections. Deacidification will stop the deterioration process, but will not normally increase the strength of the deacidified paper. Deacidified paper will remain fragile, which is why the National Library of Canada immediately treats new books that are not published on permanent paper *before* they begin to deteriorate.

Finally, computer technology offers interesting potential for addressing the problem of crumbling books. It is not yet known, however, whether digitization can be used as an effective means of preservation because the necessary hardware and software become obsolescent so quickly, and the information "carriers" (e.g., diskettes) tend to have short lives. The need to "refresh" information carried on vulnerable media adds a new dimension to the challenge of preservation, and

ensuring that machines survive to make the data accessible is very difficult. We know that there are cases where huge amounts of information exist in formats that will never be read again because there is now no machine that can display the text!

Major projects are under way in Canada and elsewhere to digitize library materials. Thousands of books are now available on the World Wide Web. The "digital library of the future" is envisaged by many, as is the possibility of a paperless society. The greatest advantage, particularly when resources are made available on the Internet, is the vastly increased access to information: those who have the appropriate equipment no longer have to travel to libraries to use information that can be found electronically. In addition, rare and fragile books can be spared from damaging use if the information they contain is duplicated in a digital copy.

One of the most daunting problems faced by those responsible for preserving the published heritage is the fact that not everything can be preserved. Many printed documents will disappear into dust before they can be deacidified or duplicated, and their content will be lost to future generations. Technology offers some solutions, but there is also the ever-present need for financial resources. In the end, however, choices must still be made, and librarians, archivists and scholars must work together to make these choices. Let us hope that we have the wisdom to predict what will be needed in the future. ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Artful History

by Norma Gauld,
Reference and Information Services Division

The final *Savoir Faire* presentation of 1997 was given by researcher Ellen McLeod, who presented a paper on “Alice Peck and May Phillips: The Women Who Founded the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Montréal 1905”.

Ms. McLeod first consulted the archives of the Guild in Montreal in September 1992 while completing course work for a Master of Arts degree in Canadian art history at Carleton University, Ottawa. While poring over the material in the archives, she became convinced that the Guild and its work deserved further research. This led to the choice of her thesis topic, which was published as “Enterprising Women and the Early History of the Canadian Handicrafts

in the early years of the century. She described the sources she consulted in tracking down information, and from her research emerged the story of the formation of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

The presentation convincingly demonstrated the foresight of Peck and Phillips, who led the way in creating a separate arts association for women.

Guild, 1905-1936” (available in microfiche via the Library’s Canadian Theses Service).

Using slides of beautifully reproduced photographs, Ms. McLeod led her audience through the personal and professional lives of Alice Peck and May Phillips, which became a journey through the social history of Montreal

According to the 1911 *Annual Report*, “The Guild was organized to encourage, retain, revive and develop handicrafts and home art industries throughout the Dominion” (p. 3). Ms. McLeod examined a variety of sources in the Library’s collections: besides the 1911 report, which was not in the Guild archives, she also used

Lovell’s city directories, Canadian theses, the Canadian periodical collection, including early issues of *Saturday Night*, and a treasured illustration by artist May Phillips from the book *Little Canadians*, held in the Canadian children’s literature collection.

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They fostered an environment in which women could work at home at their crafts and earn money for their work. They promoted Canadian handicrafts, especially those based in Quebec, by organizing the first handicrafts show in 1900, which was followed by other major exhibits and, in 1902, a crafts shop in Montreal. Ms. McLeod’s presentation offered thoughtful insights in a sometimes-neglected area of Canadian social history.

The National Library’s collection of exhibition catalogues that promote contemporary Canadian crafts offers striking evidence of the importance of women artisans and their work, and the major influence of Alice Peck and May Phillips. ♦

Ms. McLeod’s presentation offered thoughtful insights in a sometimes-neglected area of Canadian social history.

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Visual Education

by Norma Gauld,

Reference and Information Services Division

The first seminar of the 1998 Savoir Faire series was held on January 20. Researcher Helen Harrison presented a paper on "Picturing Health: Images of Health, Disease and Citizenship in Canada's Health Films, 1920s-1950". She presented a synopsis of the themes examined in her Ph.D. dissertation in Canadian history (in progress at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where she also lectures in women's history).

She has considered the popular means used to promote health in Canada through non-print media from approximately the end of World War I until 1950. Her fascinating seminar

and authoritative, emphasizing the civic and moral duty of good citizens to be responsible for their own health. The films contained both implicit and explicit messages, and Ms. Harrison's

Both feature films and documentaries were designed to educate by offering factual information as entertainment.

concentrated on her research of Canadian films. She described the emergence of these films in the context of the social reform movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and explained that the attitudes expressed in the films were to some extent the result of this movement, which set out

research demonstrates how certain diseases were linked to gender and class: in one film clip, a woman's sensible shoes, pleasant demeanour and positive projection were equated with good health. She described films that used the images and language of war and battle: for example, viewers were

For instance, one brochure published during World War I extolled the viewers' civic duty to keep healthy to help the War effort.

to battle society's evils armed with weapons such as health education.

Both feature films and documentaries were designed to educate by offering factual information as entertainment. They reflected then-current attitudes towards disease and health, which were paternalistic

exhorted to combat germs as part of the classic good versus evil struggle, and Cold War propaganda became part of the fight for health against villainous forces.

Ms. Harrison has consulted secondary sources in the National Library's collections (the films

themselves are located in other institutions, primarily the National Archives of Canada). During her talk, she linked audiovisual media to printed material with slide reproductions of several brochures. For instance, one brochure published during World War I extolled the viewers' civic duty to keep healthy to help the War effort.

Between the 1920s and 1950, the federal Department of National Health and Welfare had an impressive health-film collection, although organizations such as the Lung Association often produced their own films. Films were distributed free and shown widely to audiences in factories, schools and associations, to members of the armed forces and particular audiences perceived as having special responsibility for health, such as mothers.

This was the first Savoir Faire seminar on the history of medicine. Ms. Harrison's presentation was a welcome contribution to this area of research, and was greatly appreciated by the audience. ♦

Savoir Faire is a seminar series given by researchers and National Library staff members. The series focusses on scholarly activity at the National Library and fosters exchange of information among researchers and staff.

The next seminar will be held on Tuesday, May 19. Researcher Mark Kristmanson will discuss "White Mischief: Grey Owl and the Department of the Interior, 1928-38", and Terry Kuny, information technology consultant with the National Library, will consider "Talking Standards: Information Technology and Normative Discourse in the Public Sphere".



PUBLIC PROGRAMS

“CULTIVATING CANADIAN GARDENS”:

Exhibition Blossoms

by Nina Milner,
Public Programs

The National Library’s exhibition “Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada” opened to popular acclaim on Heritage Day, Monday, February 16, with a capacity crowd in eager attendance.

National Librarian Marianne Scott noted the seasonable coincidence of opening an exhibition on gardening and greenery at a time when residents of Eastern Canada are seeking to rejuvenate trees, parks and gardens damaged by the January ice storm. Gardening, she noted, is one of the fastest-growing leisure activities in Canada, and there are many books on the subject in the National Library’s collection, some dating back to the 1600s. Showing documents and illustrations that range from early records of Native agricultural practices and pioneer gardening, to the lush outgrowth of contemporary publications, the exhibition traces the history of gardening from a Canadian perspective.

The featured speaker of the evening was author Mark Cullen, host of HGTV’s “Right in Your Own Backyard” and one of Canada’s most popular garden experts. He treated the audience to an illustrated presentation on his forthcoming book, *Creating Your Own Garden Design: Inspirations and Ideas for Your Garden*. He recommended that gardeners plan their gardens to reflect their interests and their lifestyles, and tackle even the largest projects in small steps, for, as he noted, “you can only eat an elephant one bite at a time”. After a humorous and engaging question and answer



Opening the exhibition, left to right: Marianne Scott, Mark Cullen, Carol Martin.

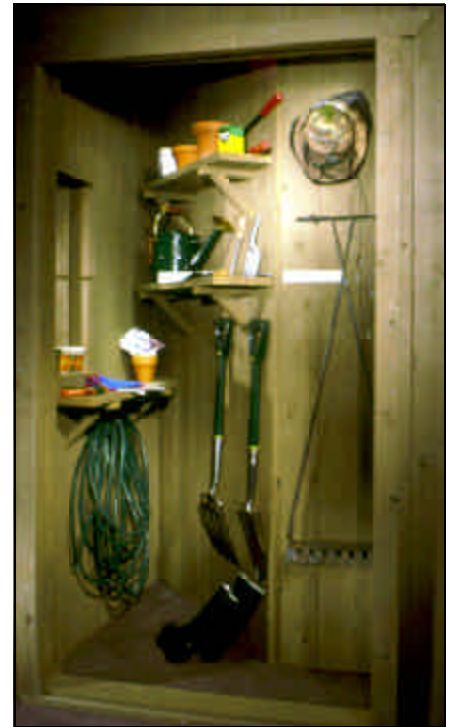
session, Mr. Cullen advised the gardeners in the audience to “keep your knees dirty”.

Marianne Scott presented Mark Cullen and exhibition curator Carol Martin with framed copies of the exhibition poster, designed by graphic artist Miriam Bloom. Unframed copies of the poster were available free to other guests, who were invited to make donations to help victims of the ice storm (the total was more than \$450.00). After the exhibition was declared officially open, everyone was invited to stroll through the display area and dream of greener seasons to come.

“Cultivating Canadian Gardens” features over 140 publications, selected primarily from the Canadiana collection of the National Library of Canada. Also included are antique and modern gardening implements and photographic materials on loan from other institutions. It can be seen until December 13, 1998 in the National Library’s Main Exhibition Hall at



"Cultivating Canadian Gardens" : some of the sights and delights on display. Photos of opening night Harrison Baker. Photos of exhibition cases: Anthony Scullion.





Mark Cullen signing books for admiring bookbuyers.

395 Wellington Street in Ottawa from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily. Admission is free.

An electronic version of the exhibition can be viewed at the National Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/garden/>).

For further information on the exhibition, contact:
Public Programs
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Telephone: (613) 992-9988
Fax: (613) 947-2706
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: public.programs@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

“Cultivating Canadian Gardens” Lecture by Edwinna von Baeyer

To highlight the National Library's major new exhibition, “Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada”, the Library is presenting a series of lectures and workshops by Canadian gardening writers.

In March, the National Library was pleased to welcome Edwinna von Baeyer, an Ottawa writer and landscape historian who talked about the history of gardening in Canada, and read selections from her work. Ms. von Baeyer has made major contributions to Canadian landscape history through her books, articles and reports. Three of Ms. von Baeyer's books on landscape history are featured in the exhibition: *Rhetoric and Roses: A History of Canadian Gardening*, *Garden of Dreams: Kingsmere and Mackenzie King* and *Garden Voices: Two Centuries of Canadian Garden Writing*, which she co-edited with Pleasance Crawford.

The exhibition will run until December 13, 1998 in the Main Exhibition Hall at 395 Wellington

Street in Ottawa, from 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. every day. There is no admission charge. A version of the exhibition is available at the National Library's Web site (address: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/garden/>).

The National Library will be cultivating other events about gardens and gardening in the coming months — watch for information!

Did You Know...

that Carol Martin, the curator of the National Library of Canada's current exhibition, “Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada”, discussed the exhibition on the CBC Radio One program “Fresh Air” on Sunday, February 22?

Seeing Green

Souvenirs of the National Library's current exhibition, “Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada”, are available from the Friends of the National Library. They include

- the beautiful exhibition poster (unframed)
- an 18-page essay, including bibliography, by exhibition curator Carol Martin (English and French sold separately)
- the Green Pen, a biodegradable pen made from cornstarch

The items sell for \$2.00 each if they are bought directly from the Friends during office hours, or \$7.00 each if they are ordered by mail or fax.

Contact:
Friends of the National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Telephone: (613) 992-8304
Fax: (613) 943-2343
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: friends.amis@nlc-bnc.ca

SHAKOPEI:

The Legend of the Saint Lawrence Valley

An exhibition celebrating the 50th anniversary of collaboration between Canada and Venezuela being presented in the Special Collections Exhibition Room from Wednesday, May 13 to Thursday, June 18, 9:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily (free admission)

A Venezuelan artist and a Canadian writer, both with a passion for legends, have collaborated to produce a livre d'artiste on a cosmogony of the Saint Lawrence Valley. Nelson

Gomez-Callejas is a visual arts professor at the University of the Andes in Mérida, Venezuela, a valley city surrounded by small villages. From the older residents of these villages he collected numerous legends that have been passed down through generations, often by word of mouth, and then created drawings to illustrate these historic folk tales. At the Université de Montréal, Kumiko Vézina, a librarian and information sciences doctoral student with a B.A. in literary studies, is also fascinated by literary myths, primarily Amerindian legends.

When they met for the first time in Mérida, in 1993, they were able to share their common interest in legends and myths in general. An idea developed in the mind of Kumiko Vézina after she returned to Montreal. What at first seemed to be a vague similarity between Mérida's valley and the Saint Lawrence Valley gradually became clearer. She then thought of transposing the cosmogony legend she had written a few years earlier to the Saint Lawrence Valley. That was when she asked Nelson Gomez-Callejas to illustrate the story and turn it into a livre d'artiste.

In 1995, thanks to a grant from the Canadian government, Nelson Gomez-Callejas was able to spend several weeks in Montreal. He met

The story tells how, when the world was created, the gods made a covenant with the evil being that no existing creature would be able to hurt her.

with Kumiko Vézina on a number of occasions to read her legend, discuss the project in more detail and choose the legend's principal scenes to be illustrated.

The tale tells of an Amerindian woman and a white man who are



Kumiko Vézina and Nelson Gomez-Callejas.

transformed into bears after wandering into the territories of Shintak, an evil being similar to the devil in Catholicism, and the dramatic destiny of Shakopei, their son. Shakopei is unique, since his heritage is white, Amerindian and bear. The story tells how, when the world was created, the gods made a covenant with the evil being that no existing creature would

be able to hurt her. Only a new being would be able to face Shintak with any hope of vanquishing her. Encouraged by the gods, the young and daring Shakopei prevails with the help of a falling star that crushes Shintak and drives her deep into the bowels of the earth. The only earthly traces of this epic battle are the shattered-star shapes of the Great Lakes. But in the heavens, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, the young

warrior's parents who are now promoted to the rank of gods, watch over the earth for eternity to prevent the return of the infernal evil being.

Since the author also translated the French legend into Spanish, the exhibition being presented at the National Library of Canada from May 13 to June 18 presents two versions of this livre d'artiste. The French version of the legend of Shakopei is in a maplewood case covered with a silkscreen print. The Spanish version, printed in Mérida, is in a large embossed-leather portfolio decorated with patterns. The five illustrations of the legend are of Maniwa, the Amerindian woman, André, the white trapper, the evil Shintak, Shakopei, son of Maniwa and André, and the Canadian Great Lakes under the guardianship of Ursa Major and Ursa Minor. Since the illustrations for the French version were created in 1995 and those for the Spanish version were done the following year, an evolution in the artist's style can be seen in the later version. ♦



Jazzing It Up!

Renowned tenor saxophonist, composer and arranger Billy Robinson and his Reference Four Jazz Ensemble played to a large and appreciative audience in the National Library auditorium on a stormy evening in January. Texas-born Robinson, an Ottawa resident whose recordings are in the National Library's Music Collection, led his band in a performance of selections from their new CD, *A Short Turn to the Future* Jeremy Sills, a student on a work assignment in the Music Division composed his impressions of the concert:

Friday Night, January 23, 1998

Nice crowd
Smoke-free space
A stage set for Reference Four



Billy Robinson with the Reference Four Jazz Ensemble.

Billy Robinson, Dave Restivo, Jim Vivian, and Martin August
Tenor saxophone, piano, bass, and drums
My experience, and yours....
Music
Feelings rising
In the city, late night clubs
Gaze fixated on the sound of something distant
"A short turn to the future"
At times changing

"A reiteration" of what it was
Pure Essence
And what it now is,
Saxophone Melody.
A bass line tears through your heartspace
Foundation on the ride of what could be a child laughing
A cat howling, "in the fun lane"
The melody rises
Pulling you through to someplace familiar
Unspoken
Untouchable
All this in my heart
Stirring as I sat watching
Listening
and hearing the soul of Billy Robinson and his Reference Four Jazz Ensemble.
When was music so much a part of the listener? ♦



Making Over, Making Better

As of May 1, 1998, the auditorium of the National Library is closed for extensive renovations. These renovations will include raking the floor to improve the sightlines, installing new seats, walls and ceilings, and improving the stage. Having consulted with acousticians (the experts responsible for the Glenn Gould Studio in Toronto!) and theatre designers, the Library's staff are confident that, when the work is completed, the auditorium will be a first-class facility that will make great presentations even better.

It is anticipated that the renovations will be finished by the end of the year, and the auditorium will again be available early in 1999.

Throughout 1998, the Library will continue to offer a regular series of readings and lectures in its smaller rooms. Major events like the Governor

General's Literary Awards Gala Reading will be held in another location: details will appear in the Library's public programs brochure. Alternate arrangements are being made for concerts. The Canadian Film Institute, which has co-sponsored the fall European Union Film Festival with the Library for several years and offered "The Enlightened Screen" series in cooperation with the Friends of the National Library between October 1997 and April 1998, is exploring other possible venues.

The National Library is looking forward to its programs looking and sounding better than ever! For more information, contact:

Randall Ware
Public Programs
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4
Telephone: (613) 992-0057
Fax: (613) 947-2706
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Internet: randall.ware@nlc-bnc.ca

To receive the public programs brochure, which is published ten times a year and distributed free, contact:

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

An electronic version of the brochure is available at the Library's Web site (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/pp-broch/epubpro.htm>). ♦



Training Schedule

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

To register for a session, please call Information Technology Services at (819) 997-7227, Fax (819) 994-6835, TTY (613) 992-6969, X.400:

[cic-its]gc+nrc.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
May 15	Université Laval Salle 3168, Pavillon Bonenfant Bibliothèque générale Ste-Foy, Québec	June 2-3 (in French)
June 5	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	June 16-17 (in English)
May 22	Natural Resources Canada Pacific Forestry Centre Canadian Forest Service Victoria, British Columbia	June 16-17 (in English)
May 22	Université de Moncton Bibliothèque Champlain Salle 164 Moncton, New Brunswick	June 16-17 (in French)
July 3	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	July 14-15 (in French)
July 10	PSC Training & Development Canada Mackenzie Building Toronto, Ontario	July 28-29 (in English)
August 7	Information Technology Services, Training Room no 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	August 18-19 (in English)
August 21	University of P.E.I. Atlantic Veterinary College Building Charlottetown, P.E.I.	September 15-16 (in English)
September 18	Information Technology Services, Training Room no 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	September 29-30 (in French)
September 25	University of Manitoba Department of Academic Computing & Networking Microcomputer Centre Winnipeg, Manitoba	October 20-21 (in English)
October 16	Montreal, Quebec LOCATION TO BE CONFIRMED	November 2-3 (in French)