Contents

E-title 1 000

Journals [computer file] of the House of Commons of Canada (AMICUS number 18928088)

COLLECTIONS

FROM THE RARE BOOK COLLECTION...

John Gould's Bird Books

by Michel Brisebois,
Rare Book Librarian, Research and Information Services

Although not as well known in North America as John James Audubon, John Gould (1804-1881) was the most prolific and prodigious of nineteenth-century bird book publishers. The experts agree that his work has never been surpassed. The National Library of Canada is privileged to hold seven of his works for a total of 27 volumes and over 2 000 hand-coloured lithographs.

John Gould was born in Lyme Regis, Dorset, England. He initially worked as a gardener with his father, while taking up taxidermy as a hobby. Natural history cabinets were very popular in England at the time, and Gould was soon filling orders from wealthy collectors of stuffed birds and animals. He became curator and "preserver" at the Zoological Society Museum in London. Soon afterwards, he published his first book, *A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains* (London, 1832. 80 lithographs).

While Audubon painted most of his own watercolours,

Cormorant.

Gould was more of a publisher and businessman, relying on other artists to produce the lithographs, while supplying them with specimens, rough sketches and precise instructions. The finished drawings were prepared on a

Barn Swallows.

lithographic stone, and the resulting large lithographs — about 55 x 35 cm — hand-coloured by his staff.

Gould's skillful experimentation with pigments produced colours which have retained their richness and brightness to this day. Even though most of the models for the artwork were stuffed specimens in a studio, as was the custom at that time, Goulds lively prints show the birds in their natural habitats, feeding, with their young, or in groups, complete with appropriate background scenery.

All his books were sold by subscription and issued in parts, each containing descriptive text and a varying number of prints. Subscribers — reaching 1 000 in 1866, according to Gould — purchased each part separately and had them bound together when the work was completed. The title page, issued with the last part, was dated the year of completion. This can be misleading since most works

were many years in the making, the record being *The Birds of Asia*, for which patient subscribers waited 33 years.

The lithographs of his first book were the work of his wife, Elizabeth, coached by a young, self-taught artist and ornithologist, Edward Lear (1812-1888) who, although very talented, would be remembered more for his nonsense poems than for his art. Lear travelled extensively and contributed to a few of Gould's books, including *A Monograph of the Ramphastidae, or, Family of Toucans* (Second edition. London: [1852]-1854. 52 lithographs). In 1838, Gould and his wife travelled to Australia, where they spent two years collecting specimens and accumulating drawings. The sumptuous *The Birds of Australia*, in the making from 1840 to 1848, is the largest of Gould's enterprises, containing seven volumes and 600

Hummingbirds.

coloured lithographs. Elizabeth Gould, his faithful companion and contributor, died in 1841 at the age of 37, after giving birth to their sixth child.

After her death, the lithographs were completed by Henry Constantine Richter (1821-1902). Richter's other contribution to Gould's works include *A Monograph of the Trochilidae, or Humming Birds* (London: [1849]-1861. 360 lithographs), for which he drew specimens from Gould's extensive personal collection, and *A Monograph of the Odontophorinae, or, Partridges of America* (London: [1844]-1850. 32 lithographs).

Other major artists who worked for Gould were Joseph Wolf and William Matthew Hart. Joseph Wolf (1822-1899) was a keen observer of birds in their natural environment and is considered one of the best bird and animal painters of his time. A few of his drawings can be found in the popular *The Birds of Great Britain* (London: [1862]-1873. 5 volumes. 367 lithographs) and *The Birds of Asia* (London: [1850]-1883. 530 lithographs), completed after Gould's death by R. Bowdler Sharpe. Also contributing to those last works was

Golden Eagle.

William Matthew Hart (1830-1908). Busy raising a large family in a poor area of London, Hart worked exclusively from specimens, and never travelled abroad to see the live birds he painted for so many years.

This wonderful collection of Gould's books came to the National Library of Canada from the Library of Parliament, with a copy of Gould's *The Mammals of Australia* (London: [1845]-1863). Six of the books are listed in the index to its 1858 catalogue, with descriptions that were not available in time for the printing of the catalogue. Some were probably acquired directly from Gould by subscription, as *The Birds of Asia* and the monograph on hummingbirds were still in progress in 1858.

The Rare Book Collection of the National Library of Canada is pleased to offer researchers and bibliographers not only one of the finest collections of rare Canadiana but also some of the great Canadian and European illustrated books, such as those produced by John Gould. Other European treasures will be featured in upcoming issues of *National Library News.* ♦

Canadian Theses: Highlights of Canadian Initiatives

Part I

by Gwynneth Evans,
Director General, National and International Programs

When Dr. W. Kaye Lamb arrived as Dominion Archivist from the University of British Columbia in January 1949, he brought with him an uncompleted joint task of the Humanities Research Council and the Canadian Social Science Research Council. Working with Professors Maurice Lebel and J.C. Falardeau of Laval

University and Dr. R.E. Watters of the University of British Columbia, Dr. Lamb and his colleagues compiled a guide entitled: Canadian Graduate Theses in the Humanities and Social Sciences — 1921-1946. Moreover, the

Canadian Bibliographic Centre published this directory of theses in 1951 as one of its first publications after launching Canadiana, using the King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Edmond Cloutier, as the printer.

Dr. Lamb established the tradition of working with universities and the research community. That tradition has been honoured by the National Library of Canada. The National Library has expanded its relations with university librarians and developed a partnership by working with the private sector in the filming and distribution of Canadian theses.

Since 1960-61, the National Library has ensured that Canadian theses in all disciplines have been recorded in the national bibliography, *Canadiana*. It filled the gap between 1946 and 1960 when it published *Canadian Theses, 1947-1960* in 1973. The theses in these bibliographies are arranged in broad subject divisions based on successive editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Author and title indexes complement the

subject approach and, with automation, keyword searching has become available.

Since the mid-1960s, the National Library has developed relations with Canadian universities, their libraries and their students to allow the preparation and dissemination of copies of master's and doctoral theses in microform. The microform copies are available for sale, on-site use in the National Library and any other library holding a copy, and through interlibrary loan.

The microform publishing program began small, with some of the large Canadian universities taking part. It has expanded over the last 30 years to include 51 Canadian universities.

The total number of theses microfilmed between 1965 and 1998 is 174 916 (116 611 master's; 58 305 doctoral). Of the 174 916 theses, 157 140 are in microfiche and 17 776 in microfilm.

Many universities, learned societies, journal editors and individuals have supplemented the access to theses provided through *Canadiana* by offering subject guides to the literature. A bibliography of all these sources is too lengthy an exercise for this kind of article. The National Library itself has published two specialized bibliographies:

- *Theses in Canada: A Bibliographic Guide* by Denis Robitaille and Joan Waiser. 1986.
- *Doctoral Research on Canada and Canadians, 1884-1983* by Jesse J. Dossick. 1986.

The latter publication provides access to information on doctoral dissertations completed in Canada and those with a Canadian focus completed outside Canada. *Canadiana* has also picked up theses by Canadians in foreign universities.

Individuals looking for a subject approach or for listings of theses by institution can find information on existing publications by referring to these two works, to the reference shelves of university libraries or to the online catalogues of the National Library (Access AMICUS and resAnet) and other research libraries.

Since 1990, the National Library has contracted with UMI, formerly University Microfilms International, to produce theses in a number of formats, and to market Canadian theses in the international research market by including abstracts of the works in a number of bibliographies and databases.

Like all scholarly publishing, the creation, organization, dissemination and preservation of theses for long-term access have been affected by developments in the computer and communications technologies. A subsequent article will highlight the major developments and discussions raised by the advances in electronic publishing and the Internet. ◆

Electronic Dissemination of Government Information

by Nancy Brodie,
Information Resource Management

The Government of Canada is committed to using new technologies to provide high-quality, accessible information and services. An earlier article in National Library News (vol. 30, no. 9, September 1998, p. 9) on the Depository Services Program outlined several of the National Library's objectives regarding public policy and the information

highway. In the transition to the dissemination of increasing amounts of government information in electronic format, it is particularly important that Canadians have universal, affordable and equitable access to essential government services and information

resources through public institutions, such as libraries, archives and community information centres.

In 1996, the National Library and representatives from other government departments formed the Task Force on Dissemination of Government

Information in Electronic Format. It includes representatives from the Depository Services Program (Public Works and Government Services Canada), the Information Highway Applications Branch (Industry Canada), the National Library, Statistics Canada, and the Treasury Board Secretariat, and works to ensure that broad access to federal government information is maintained through a network of public access points, especially depository libraries.

PILOT PROJECTS WITH THE LIBRARY COMMUNITY

The task force has directed two studies. In 1996, the Government Information Pilot Project, sponsored by Industry Canada, introduced members of the public to government information on

the Internet through Nova Scotia public libraries. The National Library initially prepared its Web gateway page on Canadian government information < http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cangov/egovinfo.htm> to support this project. The final report of the pilot project (also called Phase I) < http://www.schoolnet.ca/info/manuals/virtualprod/LibraryNet/en/about/pilot/index.html> made recommendations regarding dissemination of electronic government information and its use in libraries. The study called for a central registry of electronic government information resources and a consistent approach to identifying and navigating government Web sites. It also identified the need for strengthening the role of libraries as public access points for government information through training for library staff and financial support for hardware in libraries. In October 1996, the National Library arranged for Diane Bays of Industry Canada to share the comments from the Nova Scotia public library community and its users with the Treasury Board Internet Advisory Committee, an interdepartmental committee of managers responsible for federal government Web sites.

The second study was sponsored by Statistics Canada and the Depository Services Program (DSP) in partnership with the National Library and depository libraries. The Electronic Publications Pilot (EPP) was conducted between September 1996 and September 1997 to assess the impact of replacing some print publications in DSP libraries with electronic equivalents via the Internet. The study assumed that the electronic medium will complement rather than replace print. It sought to gather information to help government departments decide the most important medium for various publications and to plan and manage a transition to electronic publishing with user needs in

mind. A total of 134 libraries, 67 academic and 67 public, representing all provinces, the Yukon and six other countries, participated in the pilot. < http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cangov/egcepp2.htm>

Close to 80 percent of the participants were positive or very positive about electronic access and delivery as tested during the pilot. A majority of the EPP participants identified training as an essential element for the successful transition to electronic dissemination. Libraries also noted hardware, software, and financial and human resources.

During the pilot, controlled access to priced electronic publications was provided through two sites: the DSP and Statistics Canada. Libraries supported the concept of using IP (Internet Protocol) addresses to limit access but preferred access to one centralized site only. The DSP site now includes current electronic publications from all departments to which controlled access is required. < http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/dsp-psd/epubs-e.html>

Responses to the questionnaires did not establish a clear pattern of the publications most suitable for conversion. However, the most prudent route to take in the short run appears to be converting only low-demand publications to electronic format. Libraries considered that, at a minimum, the current level of access enjoyed through print publications should be maintained. They also suggested ways to improve access to electronic publications and expressed particular concern about the limitations of the portable document format (PDF) and the Adobe Acrobat reader. In June 1998, Statistics Canada announced that a number of low-demand titles were to be converted to electronic format only. PDF is the current format, but Statistics Canada is investigating other versions. Print copies will be

available on interlibrary loan from the National Library and the Statistics Canada library.

Finally, libraries expressed concern about long-term access to and preservation of government electronic publications. There was overwhelming support for a centralized electronic archive and permanent access to this resource.

LIBRARYNET

Canadian public libraries are defining a new role for themselves as distributors of electronic information, public access points on the information highway and economic and community development agents. As Treasury Board President Marcel Massé said in his April 17, 1998 letter to Paul Whitney, President of the Canadian Library Association:

"Public libraries and the Government of Canada both recognize the need to ensure that Canadians have access to the information and to the technological infrastructure that they require to participate and to prosper in today's knowledge-based society." Government of Canada libraries, public libraries and all depository libraries are becoming partners in providing access to electronic government information, as they have long been in the print world.

Industry Canada established LibraryNet in 1996. Its purpose is to encourage the growth of these new roles for public libraries and to help Canadian libraries connect to the information highway and to each other.[1] One of the government's goals is to have all 3 400 Canadian public libraries connected to the Internet by the year 2000. By 1998, 2 153 public libraries were providing public access to the Internet from 3 484 service points. < http://www.schoolnet.ca/info/manuals/virtualprod/LibraryNet/en/connect/table2.html> LibraryNet and other Industry Canada programs have

encouraged and funded many projects to improve public libraries' ability to provide equitable access to electronic information. LibraryNet is an active participant in the work of the Task Force on Dissemination.

DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT PUBLISHERS

The findings of the studies mentioned above and the report by Elizabeth Dolan and Liwen Vaughan for the Depository Services Program ("Electronic Access to Canadian Federal Government Information: How Prepared are the Depository Libraries?") < http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca/Rapports/ DV/main.html> affirm the need for government to take a balanced approach to support a rational transition from print to electronic publishing and delivering government information. Libraries and users have also indicated a preference for clear and consistent presentation of electronic government information so that they can recognize the source and locate the information they need, quickly and easily. The Task Force on Dissemination is developing mechanisms to deliver these messages to government publishers and to promote standards and best practices in publishing, managing and organizing electronic information that support the principle of equitable access to government information for all Canadians.

On June 5, 1998, the National Library and the Depository Services Program presented a workshop, "The Transition to Electronic Publishing: A Question of Balance", directed to those involved in communications and publishing in the federal government. National Librarian Marianne Scott outlined the impact of the transition on the Canadian public and highlighted issues to be addressed. Elizabeth Dolan and Liwen Vaughan reviewed the

findings of their study on the readiness of libraries. Katherine Miller of the National Library addressed the question of the accessibility of electronic publications to persons with disabilities. Doris Rankin of the Nepean Public Library highlighted some of the practical constraints libraries face in planning the infrastructure necessary to support public access to the Internet. Ross Hodgins of the Treasury Board Secretariat described the government policy framework for public access to government information and recent developments in policy and organization of government communications. His colleague Lise Potvin spoke of work underway to evaluate the usability of federal Web sites and improve federal identity on Government of Canada Web sites. This workshop is the first in a series of initiatives to support responsible and rational advances in electronic publishing and the delivery of federal government information.

ENSURING LONG-TERM ACCESS

Through the Library Advisory Committee of the Depository Services Program, the Canadian Library Association Access to Government Information Interest Group and other means, the library community has expressed concern about preservation and long-term access to electronic government information. The National Library's mandate, to collect, preserve and promote access to Canada's published heritage, includes electronic publications. "Archiving Electronic Publications: The Role of the National Library" (*National Library News*, Vol. 29, no. 10, October 1997, p. 6) < http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/pubs/nl-news/ 1997/oct97e/e02.htm> describes the National Library of Canada's role and experience in this regard.

The National Library electronic collection

< http://collection.nlc-bnc.ca/e-coll-e/ index-e.htm> currently includes over 1 000 titles, of which a substantial portion are federal government serials and monographs. The collection includes such key federal documents as the budget, the debates of the House of Commons and the public accounts. The National Library of Canada has agreements with such departments as the House of Commons, the Department of Finance, the National Research Council Research Press and Statistics Canada to preserve their electronic publications. The National Library is undertaking joint projects with the Canadian Association of Law Libraries and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade to address issues relating to preservation and long-term access to government and legal electronic information.

Bibliographic control is an important component of long-term access. The National Library provides full cataloguing of all titles in its electronic collection. These catalogue records are available through Access AMICUS. The records are also included in the Web-based interface to the National Library catalogue, resAnet, < http://www.amicus.nlc-bnc.ca/wapp/ resanet/introe.htm> which incorporates a direct link to the full text of the electronic documents. Libraries can rely on the stability of links to titles in the National Library's electronic collection. In addition, the Library intends to prepare a unique identifier scheme for electronic government publications in conjunction with evolving international standards.

In the digital environment, the distinction between government records and government publications must be refined. The National Library is working with the National Archives to clarify the roles of the two

institutions in managing government information holdings. This will ensure that the government's corporate memory is preserved, regardless of the means of recording or disseminating information. The Library and the Archives are currently working with government departments to develop guidelines on the creation, management and preservation of electronic information.

CONCLUSION

Throughout the Government of Canada, public servants strive to provide quality information and service to meet the needs of particular client groups, such as exporters or employment insurance recipients. The government also recognizes the importance of access to government information in a democratic society, and the value of information collected by government for the economic, social and cultural well-being of all Canadians. A number of government policies, strategies and programs, of which the role of depository libraries is an important component, work together to enhance information availability to the broad public. The National Library is a key link in the chain of ensuring availability over time. The Task Force on Dissemination of Government Information in Electronic Format is working to ensure continued access to information in the electronic environment. ♦

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Notes

[1] Gwynneth Evans, Director General, National and International Programs, represents the National Library on the LibraryNet Advisory Group.

Electronic Publications Cataloguing Milestone

National Library catalogues 1 000 Canadiana e-titles

by Liz McKeen,
Director, Bibliographic Access

The National Library of Canada recently reached the 1 000-mark in cataloguing remote-access electronic publications for Canadiana, the national bibliography.

The bibliographic records created for remote electronic publications are available in AMICUS through the National Library's Access AMICUS service, and in the new CD-ROM version of *Canadiana* (as well as on microfiche). Brief bibliographic records for these e-publications appear in the Web version of the National Library's catalogue, resAnet. An added feature of the resAnet records is the hotlink

Diane Lanthier.

from the URL (universal resource locator) in field 856 of the bibliographic record to the electronic text archived in the National Library's server, allowing searchers to go directly from the catalogue to the text.

Cataloguers around the world have been struggling to adapt standard cataloguing techniques to Internet documents, and to design innovative techniques to accommodate emerging publishing technologies. New data

elements have been defined in the MARC format to allow the exchange of bibliographic records for digital publications. The National Library of Canada's experience with electronic documents began in 1994 with its Electronic Publications Pilot project, the start of an ongoing program to acquire, preserve and make a broad range of Canadiana electronic publications accessible. While the Library gained experience in identifying and acquiring electronic publications, the staff of Bibliographic Access faced the task of providing appropriate bibliographic records for them. Over the last four years, staff have encountered the myriad forms in which electronic documents present themselves, and have developed ways of dealing with some of the bibliographic enigmas caused by the chaos and creativity of the Internet. For further information on the National Library's experiences to date in cataloguing electronic publications for *Canadiana,* see "Cataloguing Electronic Publications at the National Library of Canada" elsewhere in this issue, or contact the Library by e-mail at cataloguing.standards@nlc-bnc.ca.

In additon to creating standard bibliographic records for electronic publications, the National Library has joined the quest for other, non-traditional means of providing access to the increasing volume of electronic documents on the Internet. The Library's Canadian Information by Subject (CIBS) service is one such means of providing direct access to Web sites on Canadian topics. By adapting a traditional tool (Dewey Decimal Classification, 21st ed.) for use on the Web, it provides a structured, hierarchical subject overview of Web sites, while, at the same time, indexing the sites using bilingual, controlled-vocabulary subject terms. CIBS now indexes some 2 800 sites of Canadian interest and, through hotlinks, brings searchers directly to the site they are seeking. Links are checked automatically, and new sites are added regularly. This form of metadata (data about data) has been found to be highly effective as a resource discovery tool, and CIBS has consistently registered as one of the most visited Web pages on the National Library's Web site. It can be reached at http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/caninfo/ecaninfo.htm.

The National Library has participated in a number of experiments with other forms of metadata (of which bibliographic information can be considered one form). The National Library was one of several federal government departments creating GILS (Government Information Locator Service) records as part of a GILS pilot project. The Canadian government catalogues electronic publications in a variety of forms (e.g., CD-ROMs), diskettes, this article focuses only on remote-access publications, such as those accessible through the World Wide Web.

GILS database can be found at http://gils.gc.ca/gils/info_e.html. National Library staff lead the way within the federal government in examining GILS as a means of providing Canadian citizens with improved access to government information. Some of the digitization projects that the Library has undertaken (e.g., the Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences) include the creation of metadata records using GILS. The Library is also monitoring the development of the Dublin Core, a set of 15 optional data elements which identify and describe electronic documents, as an evolving metadata standard with potential application for libraries. ◆

Cataloguing Electronic Publications at the National Library of Canada

by Sharon Reeves,
Federal Monographs Team, Acquistions and Bibliographic Services

The National Library of Canada began cataloguing online electronic publications in 1994 as part of the National Library's Electronic Publications Pilot project. Since then, there have been many changes in the way cataloguers create bibliographic records for electronic documents. Nevertheless, the early experience in cataloguing this type of publication has proved invaluable. The current status of electronic publication cataloguing at the National Library of Canada is described below.

WHAT ARE WE CATALOGUING?

The National Library has defined a remote access or networked publication as a digitally encoded information resource made available to the public through a communication network. While the Library acquires and

Monographs and serials published by Canadian publishers as well as the Canadian federal and provincial governments are acquired selectively. The National Library places special emphasis on electronic publications of the Government of Canada. Publications acquired include those originally published on the Internet, as well as those which have been scanned or digitized from print versions. The National Library has also completed a number of digitization projects of its own. Cataloguing has been provided for these titles once they have been archived as part of the National Library's electronic collection.

CATALOGUING POLICIES

The processing of electronic publications has been mainstreamed, and these publications are assigned a cataloguing priority and level of cataloguing using the same criteria that are applied to all other publications. Priority is generally given to current

Canadiana, especially in subject areas of special emphasis for the National Library, such as Canadian literature, history, music and library science.

Sharon Reeves.

All electronic publications acquired and archived by the National

Library receive bibliographic records in AMICUS, the Library's online catalogue, and are also listed in *Canadiana*, Canada's national bibliography. Bibliographic records for electronic serials are forwarded to OCLC as part of the CONSER

second edition, revised (*AACR2R*), the National Library creates a separate bibliographic record for an electronic publication which has also appeared in another form (the electronic version is not added to a record created for a print version). However, only one

The processing of electronic publications has been mainstreamed

(Cooperative Online Serials) program. They are also registered with the International Serials Data System and appear on the ISSN Compact CD-ROM .

Following the principles of *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*,

record is created for a remote-access publication which has been archived in more than one electronic format. Bilingual publications are catalogued in both English and French, following the National Library's policy for all publications.

Creating an Original Bibliographic Record

Where a publication has been published first, and perhaps only, in electronic form, or where the print version of a scanned publication has not yet been catalogued, a new record which incorporates all data elements required to catalogue an item is created. In addition, certain data that are specific to remote-access electronic publications must be incorporated. Computer files, whether they are on physical carriers or accessed remotely, are coded as computer files in the MARC record leader under "type of material". The cataloguer adds tag 007 (physical description fixed field) for computer files, selecting the specific material designation to distinguish among different types of computer files. In the case of electronic publications, the choice is "remote". For an electronic serial, tag 006 (additional material characteristics) is also necessary to describe the serial aspect of the

publication. As specified in *AACR2*, FIELD 300 (Collation) is omitted for remote electronic publications.

The cataloguer then adds other relevant information specific to electronic publications. These data include:

- Field 538, mode of access. An example of a mode of access note: "Mode of access: National Library of Canada WWW site".

- Field 856, electronic location and access. Here the URLs are added, following guidelines in the CAN/MARC communication format. Included are the URL for the archived title on the National Library server and, usually, the publisher's URL for the location of the item on the Web.

- Field 245, general material designation. Here the GMD (computer file) is added to the title proper.

- Field 500, general note. A 500 note is added to the bibliographic record giving the source of title proper. Because Internet resources are dynamic, an indication of when the item was viewed is added. It takes the form of "Title from title screen (viewed on [date]) ".

Creating a Bibliographic Record from "Near Copy"

The process of creating a bibliographic record for an electronic publication by modifying a record for another version (such as the print version) is an efficient means of cataloguing, but requires a careful review of the data in the base record. All the fields mentioned above must be added to the record as applicable. Field 300 (collation) is deleted. If the publication is available in other versions, a 530 note on "additional physical forms available" is included.

If an electronic publication has been scanned from a printed version, there is a good chance that the printed version has already been catalogued. If this is the case, it may be possible to copy the record; if not, original cataloguing is needed.

WHY ARE E-PUBLICATIONS DEAR TO CATALOGUERS' HEARTS?

Seriality and AACR2R

Current definitions of serials and monographs in *AACR2R* do not easily adapt to the changing nature of electronic publications. Electronic publishing has resulted in the emergence of hybrids known as "ongoing" publications. The International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR held in Toronto in the fall of 1997 recommended a number of changes to allow greater flexibility in determining what constitutes a serial. The National Library, as a participant in the rule-revision process (the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing) and as a long-time CONSER member, is participating in current efforts to propose changes to AACR for the treatment of serials and seriality.

Volatility

The volatile nature of the Internet makes it easy for publishers to revisit a publication and make changes after it has "gone public". A description of an electronic serial based on the earliest issue may not provide a sufficiently accurate description for later issues. A number of titles may also be embedded in one "publication", making the chief source of information difficult to identify. The "look" of electronic publications can vary greatly over time, again making it difficult to identify the chief source of information, or even its title. The publisher's universal resource locator (URL) is also subject to change without notice. At present, National Library cataloguers do not update the publisher's URL in bibliographic records, but the URL for the National Library's archived copy is kept current. (It is required to create a hotlink from the bibliographic record in resAnet to the full archived electronic text.)

Bilingualism

Sometimes, it is even hard to determine where the publication begins, for example, when the top-level Web page or "burst page" points the user to English and French versions of the publication. In such cases, the National Library creates two separate bibliographic records, one in English using the title display screen of the English document as the chief source, the other in French, using the French title display screen.

WHAT LIES AHEAD?

Problems are resolved on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with other cataloguers and standards staff. In a rapidly changing environment, those involved in the cataloguing of electronic publications must remain abreast of changes in technology, cataloguing principles and electronic publishing practices. Keeping pace with changes in electronic publishing is a continuing challenge, but it is rewarding to be in the forefront of a new field of cataloguing. Undoubtedly, electronic publishing will continue to grow — that is until the next publishing format is developed. Whatever that may be, we'll be ready! ♦

LIBRARY COMMUNITY

The National Library of Canada at CLA '98

by Katherine Miller,
National and International Programs

The 53rd annual conference of the Canadian Library Association (CLA) was held in Victoria, British Columbia from June 17 to 21. It attracted more than 1 500 delegates, speakers, convenors and vendors from across the country.

In keeping with this year's theme, "Reality Check: Seductive Futures, Sobering Present", National Library staff members took part in programs that examined current issues and looked to the future.

Margaret Stewart, Chief Standards and Support Division, was part of a panel on "Visionary Glimpses of the Future of Cataloguing", convened by the Technical Services Interest Group. Over 100 delegates attended this session on the challenges for bibliographic control resulting from the emergence of new types of publications. Ms. Stewart spoke about the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules revision process and subsequent work by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR to the International

Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR.

Gwynneth Evans, Director General, National and International Programs, spoke at "Forging Forward: Implications for the Library Community — The Results of the National Symposium on Information, Literacy and the School Library in Canada Held at the National Library in November 1997". She emphasized that the role of the school library extends beyond local or provincial concern. It is a professional issue of importance to the whole community; school libraries have a distinctive and essential role in the development of literacy in all forms, the promotion of reading and the development of analytical and research skills needed for lifelong learning. She also updated delegates on national and international work to develop a manifesto on the role of the school library. It will provide UNESCO member states with a high-level document on which to base national policies, strategies and plans.

David Balatti, Director, Bibliographic Services, presented the Technical Services Interest Group's workshop "What's New with Dewey" with Joan S. Mitchell, Editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Following Ms. Mitchell's overview of the current state of classification, Mr. Balatti explained the editorial policy committee's methods of ensuring that classification is current and sensitive to the changing needs of its international body of users.

Carol Smale, Director, Resource Sharing Services, convened a session on interlibrary loan and document delivery in Canadian academic libraries, at which Carrol Lunau spoke, using Canadian Association of Research Libraries' (CARL) annual statistics for the last three years, as well as American Research Libraries' ARL cost data. She analysed the state of interlibrary loan in Canadian research libraries. Katherine

Miller, Library Development Officer, convened a session on disaster planning for libraries.

Several hundred delegates visited the National Library booth during the three busy days of the trade show. On Thursday, June 18, Dr. Marianne Scott, the National Librarian, and Peter Van der Grient, Director of Sales, IHS Publishing Solutions, launched the National Library's powerful new bibliographic tool, the *Canadiana* CD-ROM. Mr. Balatti and Oryst Iwanycky, Senior Systems Librarian, then demonstrated its capabilities to a group of some 50 delegates.

The National Library booth was also the site of the launch of the *1997 Canadian Title Count* on Friday, June 19. Dr. Scott and Marnie Swanson, President of the Canadian Association of Research Libraries, launched the count while Tim Mark, Executive

Director of CARL and Chair of the Canadian Title Count Committee, and a number of delegates watched. Copies of the *1997 Canadian Title Count* can be purchased from the CARL office:

Canadian Association of Research Libraries
Morisset Library Room 239
University of Ottawa
65 University Street
Ottawa, Ontario KlN 9A5
TEL: (613) 562-5800 Ext. 3652
FAX: (613) 562-5195
INTERNET:CARL@UOTTAWA.CA

Thank you for dropping by the booth. It was a pleasure to see you all and we look forward to seeing you at next year's conference in Toronto from June 16 to 20, 1999! ♦

Partners in Digitization

by Doug Hodges,
Information Resources Management
and Karen McGrath,
Office of the National Librarian

Working in collaboration and sharing resources with others has always been a way of life in the library world. However, as we find ourselves in an environment of limited resources, we need to rely more and more upon partners and collaborators to realize our goals. Through successful partnerships, the National Library has made great progress in providing quality Canadian content on the Internet.

BREADTH OF COOPERATION

As part of its digital activities, the National Library has established a number of partnerships at the national, regional and international levels. Some have been with academic libraries, some with different levels of government or different jurisdictions, and still others with organizations

outside the usual sphere of libraries. We had a solid start with private sector funding from Bell Canada, through the Stentor Alliance, which allowed us to begin our digital activities with the *Confederation Project* (www.nlc-bnc.ca/confed/e-1867.htm). Since then, we have collaborated with

various partners on the following projects:

Early Canadiana Online (http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cihm/ecol/) is an important joint project for the National Library, in which our partners are the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM), l'Université Laval, the University of Toronto, and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec. This project will make over 3 000 titles from the CIHM microfiche collection of pre-1900 monographs available on the Web, and will compare the use and economics of online access with that of microforms and print copies.

In 1997, with support from the SchoolNet Digital Collections (SDC) Program of Industry Canada, the National Library of Canada produced *Stephen Leacock: Humorist and Educator* (http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/leacock/index.htm). The key to the success of the site was an effective collaboration and partnership with the Stephen Leacock Museum in Orillia, Ontario. Daphne Mainprize, the curator of the Museum, provided important materials and consulted with the project team directly to help ensure the quality of the site. Literary scholars David Staines and Gerald Lynch of the University of Ottawa were responsible for ensuring its integrity.

Emily Carr: At Home and at Work (http://tbc.gov.bc.ca/culture/schoolnet/carr/index.htm) was originally created in 1996 by a team led by curator Jennifer Iredale at the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture in British Columbia, using funding from the SchoolNet Digital Collections Program. During the summer of 1997, the National Library and BC Heritage collaborated on an update of the site, with funding from SDC. The project involved adding new material, such as articles, architectural drawings and a "virtual gift shop".

At the federal level, the last year has seen the National Library in partnership with a wide range of other federal government departments and agencies on the Federal Task Force on Digitization (http://www.nrc.ca/dtf-gtn/index.htm) which the National Librarian co-chaired. The partners included cultural agencies, museums and government departments, covering the entire range of the humanities, social sciences and sciences. While the final disposition from the government is still pending, it clearly provided an important forum for developing awareness and understanding of a wide variety of digital activities, issues and approaches in federal institutions of all kinds.

Another key partnership concerns the *Canadian Initiative on Digital Libraries* (http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/cidl/), for which the National Library provides the secretariat. This initiative depends entirely on the collaborative, cooperative efforts of the members, and is a good example of how partnerships can create something much larger than a single institution acting alone.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Most of the National Library's digitization projects make at least some use of materials which are still under copyright. In negotiating permissions, we have found that many publishers, authors and other copyright holders are cognizant of our goals and requirements, and readily grant permission for their material to be used. These relationships often demonstrate a kind of partnership, in that permission is often granted without charge, and creators and owners can benefit through the promotion of their works on the Web.

For the past three years, the National Library has been in

partnership with the national libraries of the G-7 — and some other libraries as well — at the international level, in the G-7 Universalis project. To date, the project has developed a demonstration site based on the theme of "Africa: Civilization and Culture" and a survey of national digitization initiatives among the members. This year, thematic materials will be pulled together around the concept of "exchanges between peoples" and standards for digitization will be investigated.

ADVANTAGES OF PARTNERING IN DIGITAL PROJECTS

Partnerships offer several advantages for digitization and digital projects:
- institutions can supplement their particular strengths and resources by drawing on the strengths of other organizations;
- partnerships allow institutions which could not afford an entire project to share costs, either as cash or in-kind contributions.
- promotional opportunities for the partners are increased, as each brings its own contacts and promotional venues to the project.
- the staff who participate are exposed to other points of view and other ways of doing things, so learning new skills.
- opportunities for obtaining external funding for projects are often enhanced through appropriate partnerships.

Clearly, an appropriate partnership allows an institution to begin or complete a digitization project without having to provide all the content, staff, infrastructure, cash, promotional venues or expertise. With the amount of material to be digitized and the scarcity of the resources to do it, partnerships offer a viable way of multiplying an individual institution's means of creating digital content for the Internet. ♦

Reel of Honour

by W. Kaye Lamb

Fifty years ago this fall, Dr. W. Kaye Lamb was appointed Dominion Archivist "with the special assignment of preparing the way for the establishment of a National Library in Ottawa".

In my years as managing editor of National Library News, *it has been my privilege to ask Dr. Lamb to write some articles on the early history of the Library. He has always responded with a succinct and wonderful story. On this occasion, I asked him how he was able to move so quickly to establish the Bibliographic Centre, which opened on May 1, 1950. This is Dr. Lamb's answer.*

Gwynneth Evans

If the National Library ever designs a plaque or a coat of arms to commemorate its founding, the design should include a small reel of microfilm.

The Canadian Library Association was founded in 1947 and its 1948 annual meeting, at which I became President, was held in Ottawa in June 1948. In its first year, Elizabeth Morton, CLA's ever-active and enterprising Executive Secretary, had looked for an activity that would have both long-term value and current interest. She hit upon the microfilming of early Canadian newspapers as such a project and, amongst other titles, centred on the papers published by William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. With help from an American foundation, Elizabeth acquired a suitable microfilm camera, which was housed in the basement of the old Public Archives building on Sussex Drive. Scattered files or early newspapers were soon reaching the CLA project from many institutions, which realized the value of having the fragments brought together to form as

nearly a complete a file as possible and preserved in a form which could be used frequently without damage or risk to the originals.

Elizabeth's ambition for this project extended further, as she hoped to arrange to present a copy of the film to Prime Minister King and, in that way, spark his interest in the development of a National Library.

Such a presentation took place in June 1948. The CLA delegation consisted of Elizabeth Morton, Elizabeth Dafore and myself. A very clever craftsman in the bindery of the Archives had made a beautiful leather case for the film of the *Colonial Advocate.* The idea of microfilming was new to Mr. King. He became more and more interested and enthusiastic as I explained its possibilities of bringing scattered materials together and copying documents that had, hitherto, been reproduced in handwritten transcripts for the Public Archives. The superiority of photographic facsimiles was obvious, and the more we talked about it, the more enthusiastic Mr. King became.

I was only dimly aware at the time that the position of Dominion Archivist would soon become vacant with the retirement of Gustave Lanctot. During the meeting, Jack Pickersgill, head of the Prime Minister's personal staff, had been lurking in the background. Years later, he recorded Mr. King's reaction to the interview: "As soon as the delegation left the office, Mackenzie King turned to me and said: 'That man should become head of the Archives right away. Find out more about him.'"

In September 1948, Mr. King asked me to return to Ottawa to discuss a possible appointment as Dominion Archivist. Although I had been an archivist for six years in Victoria, I was, by then, primarily a librarian, and I made the proviso that I would expect any appointment as Dominion Archivist to have some link to the development of a National Library for Canada. Mr. King agreed and, in October, I was again in Ottawa, this time to review the departmental estimates for 1949-50. It was too late to make any substantial changes then, but in the following year, the 1950-51 estimates provided for the establishment of a Bibliographic Centre within the structure of the Archives, thus forming the nucleus of a National Library.

This enabled me to bring Dr. Jean Lunn to Ottawa from the Fraser Institute in Montreal and Martha Shepard from the senior reference staff of the Toronto Public Library. Dr. Lunn took charge of cataloguing. She was soon busy preparing the way for the publication of *Canadiana*, a monthly listing of new Canadian publications. Miss Shepard was responsible for reference work and also for planning the compilation of a national union catalogue for Canada. Both these projects came to depend more and more on microfilming as an invaluable tool, and, by the end of 1950, a National Library was beginning to be visible on the horizon.

From those early beginnings, both principal functions of national bibliography and Canadian union catalogue grew, and, in 1953, the first National Library *Act* came into force. At last, Canada had its National Library.

This ancestry is what prompts me to suggest that any plaque or coat of arms commemorating the founding of the National Library should have a little piece of microfilm tucked somewhere into its design. ♦

Canadian Studies Awards for Two Close Associates of the National Library

by Gwynneth Evans,
Director General, National and International Programs

A *former Chairman of the National Library Advisory Board and the first Chief of the Music Division of the National Library recently received prestigious Canadian Studies awards. Tom Symons and Helmut Kallmann were honoured by the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS) and the Association for Canadian Studies (ACS) respectively.*

On May 27, 1998, Professor Thomas H.B. Symons received the Governor

Professor Thomas Symons was Chairman of the National Library Advisory Board between 1987 and 1990. He became a member of the board in 1979.

General's International Award for Canadian Studies from ICCS Past President John Lennox and ACS President Gwynneth Evans. At the banquet attended by more than 100 Canadianists, Professor Symons expressed his appreciation and admiration for all those who have contributed to the remarkable

development of Canadian Studies within Canada and around the world, since the publication of the report of the Commission on Canadian Studies, *To Know Ourselves*, in 1975.

He then cautioned against complacency, urging that, in both substance and methodology, "there will always be time to take a fresh and critical look at what is being done and how it is being done".[1] Professor Symons reflected that even the definition of Canadian Studies is a working definition. The Commission used as a working definition "teaching or research in any field that, as one of its major purposes, promotes knowledge about Canada by dealing with some aspect of the country's culture, social conditions, physical setting, or place in the world".[2] He added that the adequacy of attention given to the Canadian content and the Canadian context of teaching and research in all appropriate fields was also a concern of the Commission.

For the Commission, "the only appropriate rationale for teaching and

research about Canada is the importance of knowledge for its own sake, and the unwisdom of neglecting any area of knowledge in the way in which knowledge about Canada had been neglected in so many fields. For Canadians, this rationale can be extended because of the further and particular importance of self-knowledge."[3]

Professor Symons then turned to the importance of Canadian Studies outside Canada within the Commission's report, noting that the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences had identified a similar need in its 1951 report. "The promotion abroad of knowledge of Canada is not a luxury but an obligation, and a more generous policy in this field would have important results, both concrete and intangible."[4] *To Know Ourselves* places strong emphasis on the need to research, to study and to teach more about Canada's roots, origins and context. There is tremendous scope and need for cooperative and comparative programs of teaching and research, allowing national communities to look outward and reach out.

Professor Symons completed his address by highlighting a number of areas that deserve attention: for example, the built heritage of Canada and the heritage in Canadian historical and archaeological sites, some of which are recognized as world heritage sites by UNESCO. In work on the latter theme, more attention to the place of history, to the study of the interrelationships of time and place, and to the interactions of locale, people and events is encouraged.
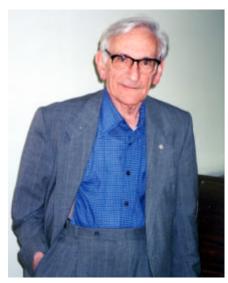
Finally, Professor Symons signalled that a framework for large international projects directed by scholars in the humanities and social sciences is needed; in some cooperative

research, the cultural experience of Canada might be a focus.

In his acceptance speech, Professor Symons also briefly surveyed the ongoing issues in Canadian Studies and made clear the needs and opportunities that await the attention of Canadianists, here and abroad.

A very special example of a large and complex program of humanistic research is *The Encyclopaedia of Music in Canada,* edited by Helmut Kallmann and Gilles Potvin. It is this work, published in two editions and in separate French and English volumes in the early 1980s and mid-1990s, that drew the attention of the Association for Canadian Studies in 1998. In its 25th year, the Association honoured Dr. Kallmann and Mr. Potvin with its Award of Merit, for their documenting of the length, depth and breadth of music and musical life in Canada from its origins. Not only are Messrs. Kallmann and Potvin pioneers in developing the concept and organizing the work of a nation's musical development, providing a model to others, but their work has also stimulated study, research and publication in many aspects of cultural studies. Students, performers, teachers and creators have a solid basis in the

Encyclopaedia to rediscover their musical heritage, make connections to present practices and extend traditions to new forms of creation.

The Award of Merit is sponsored

Dr. Helmut Kallmann was head of the National Library' Music Division from 1970 to 1987.

by the Royal Bank of Canada Charitable Foundation. The award was presented to Dr. Kallmann and to Nicolas Potvin, son of Gilles Potvin, at the 25th anniversary reception of the ACS in the River Lobby at the Canadian Museum of Civilization on June 1. There, height, depth and breadth — both spatial and temporal

— stimulated celebration of achievement and illuminated opportunities for further research and study into Canada's culture.

All three recipients are members of the Royal Society of Canada and have received the Order of Canada. Professor Symons was recently elevated to Companion. ♦

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Notes
[1] Remarks by Thomas H.B. Symons on the occasion of the presentation of the Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies, Ottawa, May 27, 1998, p. 2.
[2] *Ibid.,* p. 2.
[3] *Ibid.,* p. 3.
[4] Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, 1949-1951 *Report.* Ottawa: King's Printer, 1951, pp. #253-254.

International Council for Canadian Studies Governor General's International Award for Canadian Studies

Founded in 1981, the International Council for Canadian Studies can best be described as a virtual university devoted to the advancement of Canadian Studies around the world. It promotes study, research, teaching and publication about Canada in all academic disciplines. The Governor General's International Award for

Canadian Studies, created by ICCS in 1994, is intended for a scholar who has made an outstanding contribution to scholarship and to the development of Canadian Studies internationally. For more information, visit the ICCS World Wide Web site : (http://www.iccs-ciec.ca).

Association for Canadian Studies Award of Merit

Founded in 1973, the Association for Canadian Studies is the only national organization exclusively dedicated to the promotion of research, teaching and publications on Canada. The Award of Merit is generously sponsored by the Royal Bank of Canada Charitable Foundation. It is given annually to a person, group or organization that has contributed significantly to the development and/or dissemination of knowledge about Canada. For more information, visit the ACS World Wide Web site: (http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/c1015).

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