



National Library News

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COLLECTIONS

From the Rare Book Collection...

by Michel Brisebois,

Rare Book Librarian, Research and Information Services

Eighth Army. *El Alamein to the River Sangro. [Berlin, Germany]: Printing and Stationery Services, British Army of the Rhine, January 1946. 158 p. Publisher's binding of blue leatherette with gilt title and crest on upper cover.*

In this month of November, Remembrance Day celebrates the role and the memory of Canadian soldiers in wartime as well as in peacetime. Field Marshal Montgomery's book was chosen with this in mind.

El Alamein to the River Sangro, although a privately printed and distributed publication, would not normally be included in the Rare Book Collection (another copy is in the National Library stacks) since it was disseminated widely to institutions and libraries in many countries. But this is a very special copy that must be preserved in the Rare Book Collection. It bears the following inscription on the fly-leaf: *To: Mr Mackenzie King with admiration and high regard. I shall always remember with pride that the fighting men from Canada served under my command during the operations described in these pages. B.L. Montgomery Field Marshal. Berlin 6-1-46.*



Field Marshal Montgomery.

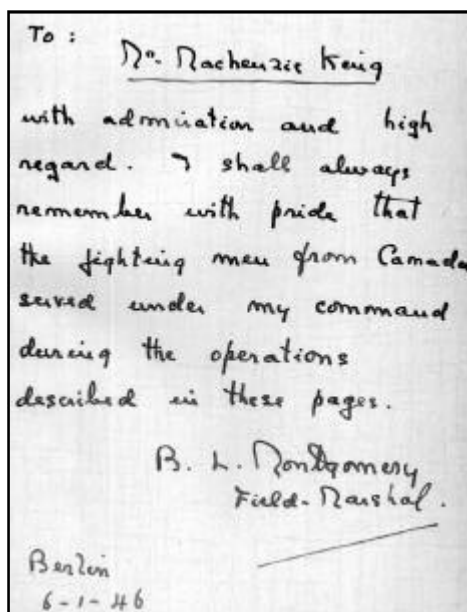
The First Canadian Infantry Division of the First Canadian Army played a major role in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns as part of the Eighth Army. This work describes in detail the military operations of the Eighth Army under Montgomery's command:



the North African campaign from El Alamein (August 13, 1942) to the capture of Tunis (May 12, 1943), followed by the invasion and capture of Sicily from mid-July to mid-August 1943, and, finally, the invasion of mainland Italy, and the advance to the River Sangro from the beginning of September to the end of December 1943. This first-person account, focusing on strategy and troop movements, is enhanced with 16 large, folding, coloured maps.

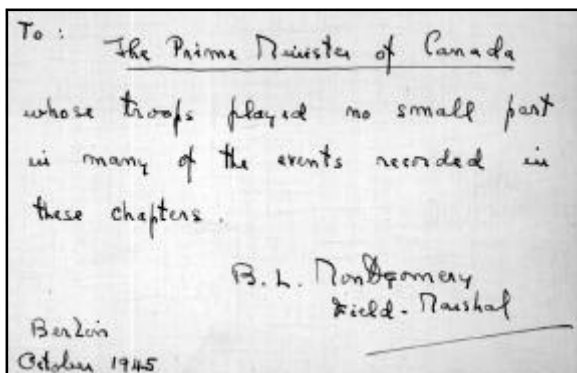
The son of a clergyman, Montgomery was a military man all his life. Trained at Sandhurst, he took part in the First World War and saw action at Ypres (where he was wounded), and at the Battle of the Somme. Between the two wars, he occupied various postings in a number of countries. During the French campaign, he participated in the evacuation of Dunkirk, but his claim to fame remains the North African campaign. His defeat of Rommel at El Alamein was one of the turning points of the war. After

Two other books by Montgomery, also inscribed to the former prime minister, are housed in the Rare Book Collection: *Ten Chapters, 1942 to 1945* (Berlin: 1945) and *A Collection of Field Marshal Montgomery's Personal Messages to 21 Army Group. Normandy to the Baltic, 6 June 1944-8 May 1945* (Berlin: 1945).



The former, a facsimile of his personal autograph book, is inscribed *To The Prime Minister of Canada whose troops played no small part in many of the events recorded in these chapters.*

The National Library of Canada is fortunate to have in its holdings a number of books from Laurier House and many from the personal libraries of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and William Lyon Mackenzie King. ♦



leaving Italy, he took part in the Normandy campaign and the invasion of Holland, which became the subject of *Normandy to the Baltic*, published in April 1946. His first visit to Canada was in August 1946, where he consulted on military matters with William Lyon Mackenzie King, and later with U.S. president Harry Truman south of the border.

National Library

News



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

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

Gifts Enrich the National Library's Collections

by Monique Dupré,
Head, Gifts and Exchanges Section,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

The following are a few examples of works by Canadian authors written in languages other than English or French selected from recently received gifts.

Fuks, Hayim Leyb (Fox, Hayyim Leib).
– Der Akhter himl. – New York, 1975.
– In Yiddish

Hirsh, H. – Hundert tropen tint.
– Toronto: Canadian Jewish Publishing
Co. (Ferlag "Kenede"), [1915]. – In
Yiddish

Pereira Da Rosa, Victor; Castillo,
Susan. – Pos-Colonialismo e
Identidade. – Porto, Portugal:
Universidade Fernando Pessoa, 1998. –
In Portuguese

Podworniak, Michael. – One day:
novels. – Toronto: "Doroha Prawdy",
1977. – Ukrainian title translated into
English

Rose, William J. – Wiktor Turek:
Sir Casimir S. Gzowski (Zycie - dzieła -
zasługi). – Toronto: Kongress Polonii
Kanadyjskiej, Instytut Polski w
Kanadzie, 1957. – In Polish

Slavutych, Yar. – Maiestat:
poezii. – Nizhyn, USSR: Prosvita, 1997.
– In Ukrainian

These works, and similar works,
are covered by the definition of
Canadiana. The National Library
defines Canadiana as material
published in Canada, and material
published in another country if the
creator is Canadian, or the publication
has a Canadian subject. The Canadian
creator may include the author,
translator, editor, compiler, illustrator,
composer, lyricist, arranger, performer,
producer, exhibition curator,
chairperson of a committee issuing a
report, binder, printer, or a person who

has assumed another creative function.
The Canadian creator may be a
Canadian citizen, a permanent resident
in Canada, a resident in Canada during
the time that Canadiana material was
created, a former Canadian citizen who
trained and developed professionally in
Canada before taking up residence
elsewhere and who is still generally
recognized as being Canadian. The
Canadian creator may publish in either
of Canada's two official languages or

other languages, such as Yiddish,
Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Portuguese
or Spanish.¹

The National Library is always
pleased to receive gifts of works which
enable it develop its Canadiana
collections, and in particular material
by Canadian authors. If you own any
publications by Canadian authors that
fall into the definition above Gifts and
Exchanges Section, please contact us
at the following address:

Gifts and Exchanges Section
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Telephone: (819) 994-6855
Fax: (819) 953-8508
Email: gifts@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

Note

¹ *Collection Management Policy of the NLC: a
summary, 1993, p.5.*

Tremaine Medal: Call for Nominations

The Marie Tremaine Medal is
awarded by the Bibliographical
Society of Canada for outstanding
service to Canadian bibliography
and for distinguished publication in
either English or French in that
field. The medal will be awarded in
1999, preferably to a member of the
Society and/or a Canadian citizen.
Members of the Council of the
Society are not eligible for the award
while they are in office. Previous
recipients of the Tremaine Medal
are: Marie Tremaine, 1970; John
Hare and Jean-Pierre Wallot, 1973;
Bruce Braden Peel, 1975; William
F.E. Morley, 1977; Reginald Eyre
Watters, 1979; Olga Bernice Bishop,
1981; Alan F.J. Artibise, 1983;
Douglas Grant Lochhead, 1985;
Agnes Cecilia O'Dea, 1987; Sandra

Alston, 1988; Gloria Strathern,
1989; Claude Galarneau, 1990;
Patricia Fleming, 1992; Joan
Winearls, 1993; Paul Aubin, 1994;
and Ernie Ingles, 1996.

The Tremaine Medal committee
now invites nominations for this
award. Each nomination must be
supported by a biographical note, a
list of principal publications and
other relevant information, and sent
by January 31, 1999 to:

Chair
Tremaine Medal Committee
c/o Apollonia Steele
Special Collections
University of Calgary Library
2500 University Drive N.W.
Calgary AB T2N 1N4

Fiftieth Anniversary of the State of Israel, 1948-1998

Sdeh-Boker, 21.7.71

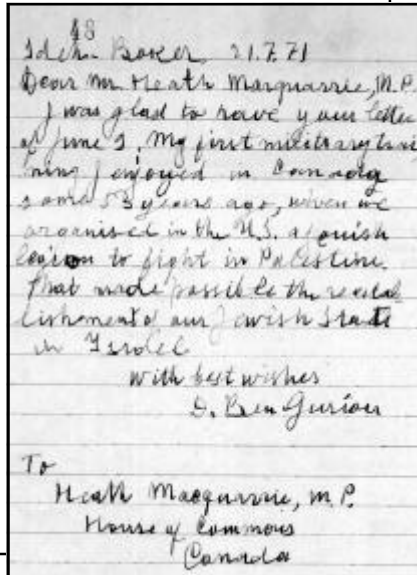
To
Heath Macquarrie, M.P.
House of Commons
Canada

Dear Mr. Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

I was glad to have your letter of June 9. My first military training I enjoyed in Canada some 53 years ago, when we organised in the U.S. a Jewish legion to fight in Palestine.

That made possible the reestablishment of our Jewish State in Israel.

With best wishes
D. Ben Gurion



Another contemporary event of note was the emergence of Montrealer Bernard (Dov) Joseph as first editor of The Judaean, the outstanding Zionist publication in Canada from its inception in Montreal in 1917. Joseph joined the Jewish Legion and went to Palestine in 1918, eventually becoming a Justice Minister in the State of Israel.

The Zionist Organization of Canada — especially under the leadership of Ottawa's A. J. Freiman — was the major institutional force in Canadian Jewish life until the forties. ♦

Access AMICUS Training Schedule

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

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

For new clients, the cost for training is \$315.00* per participant (including documentation and technical setup). For current clients, cost of training is \$225.00* per participant. Training fees are payable upon receipt of an invoice following the training. Registered participants who cancel one week or less prior to a session will be billed the training charges.

The National Library also offers on-site Access AMICUS training for groups, subject to the availability

of trainers. Contact the Access AMICUS Coordinator regarding costs of specialized sessions.

Charges for the use of Access AMICUS following training are moderate. A minimum of \$40.00 is charged every three months if the system has been used during that period.

* Taxes not included.

Note: Prices may be subject to changes.

Registration deadline	Location	Session Date
October 23	Yukon Place Room 2410 Whitehorse, Yukon	November 17-18 (in English)
November 6	Information Technology Services, Training Room no. 1 National Library of Canada Hull, Quebec	November 17-18 (in English)
November 13	Alberta Research Council Computer Training Room Edmonton, Alberta	November 24-25 (in English)

An Active Presence for 25 years

by Louis Cabral,
Director General,
Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation

The Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation (ASTED) has decided on this slogan to highlight its 25th year of existence. It also represents an entire plan of action of a program defined by its dynamism and driven by a thirst for achievement that is characteristic of ASTED.

ASTED celebrated its official November 1 anniversary in a special way as part of a joint conference with the Association du personnel des services documentaires scolaires (APSDS) in Montréal, November 4-7, 1998. This was not a casual meeting; it underscored our partnership and willingness to work with members of other professions in all documentation and information sectors.

I am sure you agree that ASTED seems young when compared with the 52 years that the Canadian Library Association (CLA), our sister association in the anglophone community, has been in existence. ASTED owes its beginning to the Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue française (ACBLF), from which it inherited its identity. If we consider their joint

In the early 1970s, prompted by such factors as the creation of college-level training courses on documentation techniques and the increasing needs of institutional document management, the ACBLF



pondered its future direction. Consequently, as of November 1, 1973, following the recommendations of the Brault report¹, which completely overhauled the association's objectives, a new vision was created for the association. Henceforth, the information sciences perspective

"point of convergence between different disciplines..."²

To justify the new focus, the Brault report points to the necessity of looking at things differently and bringing about new growth.

Throughout our report, we believed it was necessary to mention these information centres because it is obvious they require qualified staff and staff members who are specially trained in new work methods. This personnel, we think, could favourably join the ranks of our Association. As with librarians and documentation experts, they can adopt the goals and objectives that we propose.³

Since its establishment, ASTED has set guidelines, goals and objectives to justify its existence and define its framework of activities. ASTED is an association that pursues general goals in the field of documentation and information. Its objectives are:

- to promote excellence in services and library and documentation and information centres staff;
- to influence legislation and promote the interests of libraries, documentation centres and information centres with appropriate governments;
- to play a leading role in library science as well as in the science and technology of documentation and information, within North American Francophonie.

It is important to place ASTED in the Canadian panorama of documentary and information centres. ASTED has worked for 25 years to promote documentary establishments and the people who work in them. Since 1973, ASTED has continued to further the development of library science and information sciences. It pays special attention to the French presence, including the publication of

It is important to place ASTED in the Canadian panorama of documentary and information centres. ASTED has worked for 25 years to promote documentary establishments and the people who work in them

tradition, a part of the francophone library community since 1943, ASTED can boast 55 years of service to French documentation and information professionals.

became the association's primary concern and the place for library and documentation centre staff members within the organization was clarified. We define information sciences as a



work tools, school text books and tests in various documentation sectors.

ASTED is, above all, a meeting place for close to 700 collective and individual members; the hub of a network of documentary information specialists in Quebec and the entire Canadian francophone community. This nucleus of participants, whose energy is channelled by its board of directors, is a dynamic group primarily concerned with the influence of information sciences and documentation. It is important to note that ASTED's membership is drawn from a variety of work environments (directors, department heads, librarians, documentation experts and technicians, archivists, etc.). Through their actions and participation in the ASTED network, the members have helped breathe life into the association and broaden its influence.

ASTED offers an opportunity for group efforts, since it works with various partners on major current issues in the field of documentation and information. Joint actions undertaken by ASTED and such major institutions as the National Library of Canada, the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, the Department of Canadian Heritage and the Canadian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information promote the development of libraries and documentation centres.

Since October 1997, ASTED has committed itself (at the suggestion of our colleague Benoit Ferland, director general of the Hawkesbury Public Library) to developing closer ties with francophone associations across the country. This cooperative consideration of issues among francophone associations has been applauded by Quebec's Ministry of Culture, as noted in a recently published policy.⁴

The regrouping of French-speaking associations has given

rise to a number of productive exchanges. In a few months, we plan to hold a training seminar and to discuss the expectations of all associations involved.

In addition to promoting the interests of the library community, ASTED helps to demonstrate the value of documentary information to contemporary society. Its participation on numerous parliamentary and senate committees, at summits and public consultations clearly demonstrates the pertinence of its existence and the critical value of its viewpoint.

The establishment of specific working committees, some formed by ASTED, provides forums for many discussions — on information technologies, copyright, postal rates, statistics and service evaluations and resource sharing. Through such forums, the association can draw on the knowledge of its wide network.

ASTED is also active in information dissemination and communication. Information development on our Web site is an excellent example. Annual conferences on specific themes, which include some 40 workshops and conferences, symposiums and training days, offer a variety of ways of disseminating information. The conferences and activities energize participants and are an excellent source of continuing education. The implementation of the Quebec Information Sources collection, aimed at specialized directory publishing, and of the Turn-key collection, aimed at publishing practical works and useful guides to members of various sectors of the profession, serves a similar purpose. In short, ASTED plays a fundamental role in the production of extremely useful reference works and work tools in the documentary area.

The publication of the magazine *Documentation et bibliothèques* speaks

eloquently of the development of library science in both the province of Quebec and the whole of Canada. The magazine is generally recognized as an information product of considerable intellectual quality. In 1977, the American Library Association recognized its quality by naming it the winner of the Library Periodical Award. It "constitutes an important link to promote the advancement of the scientific and technological aspects of documentation. It seems to us that the magazine is the most visible sign of the association's vitality."⁵

All these activities are in line with developing an international outlook. Therefore, in 1982, ASTED hosted IFLA's 48th general conference, which took networks as its main theme. The event was a resounding success not only because of the massive involvement of participants but also because of the cooperation of numerous documentary associations. This resulted in an exceptional synergy directed towards ensuring the success of this international conference.

Most recently, ASTED collaborated with the National Library of Canada, the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec in the publication of the 21st French edition of the document *Dewey Decimal Classification*, thereby setting a precedent in the preparation of work tools adapted to the francophone reality. Along similar lines, the French-language version of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2)* was published in 1990. This document-processing tool is widely used by libraries in francophone Canadian communities.

ASTED is not celebrating its 25th anniversary alone. It is using the occasion to honour an individual from the field of information and documentation, whose exceptional career has helped to shape ASTED's 25



years of existence. The individual, chosen by popular vote at the ASTED/APSDS joint conference in November, is being awarded the title of "ASTED's 25th Anniversary VIP" and presented with a work of art to commemorate the special event. In this way, we are making the occasion even more special. (At press time, the winner had not been announced.)

ASTED's past clearly illustrates the wealth of its achievements and the necessity of adjusting to changing information sciences trends.

ASTED/APSDS's joint conference this year is intended as a time to reflect on professional opportunities in the documentary information field in the current labour market and on readying ourselves for possible future alliances.

ASTED's actions, values and ethical sense transcend difficulties and troublesome periods. As an association, it has established its approach to the professional development of French-speaking information and documentation specialists nationwide. ♦

Notes

¹ *Rapport de la Commission de révision des objectifs et des structures*, chaired by Mr. Jean-Rémi Brault, Montréal: ACBLF, 1972, 96 p.

² *Ibid.* p. 15.

³ *Ibid.* p. 15.

⁴ Ministère de la Culture et des Communications. *Le temps de lire, un art de vivre*, Reading and books policy, Québec, p. 36, 1998.

⁵ Brault, Jean-Rémi, "Editorial", *Documentation et bibliothèques*, vol. 38, no. 4, October-December 1992, p. 179.

Virtual Canadian Union Catalogue (vCuc) Pilot Project Completed

by Carrol D Lunau,
vCuc Pilot Project Coordinator,
National and International Programs

The vCuc pilot project (see "The Virtual Canadian Union Catalogue (vCuc) Pilot Project", *National Library News*, vol. 29, no. 2, February 1997, pp. 13-14) was completed on March 31, 1998. The project involved 21 large libraries and 20 smaller libraries representing all types of libraries in eight provinces which use Z39.50¹ to search 18 servers on 10 different hardware platforms. Two-thirds of the participants had little or no prior experience using Z39.50 systems. This was one of the first projects in the world to involve so many library staff at all levels in searching such a broad cross-section of servers.

It was inevitable that some project participants would experience difficulties and initially react negatively. Two of the project's goals were to identify technical issues in using Z39.50 and to seek solutions to the problems encountered. As a result of this project, issues related to the transfer of holdings information found through a Z39.50 search, and difficulties created by varying definitions of keyword searching among different vendor products have been

brought to the attention of the Z39.50 Implementors' Group (ZIG)². The ZIG is in the process of defining an OPAC/Holdings Schema (see <http://lcweb.loc.gov/z3950/agency/junezig/output/opac.html>) and identifying common attributes for keyword searching (see <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/z3950/keyword1.htm>).

Despite the acknowledged current weaknesses of various Z39.50 products, users have high expectations.

Seventy percent of respondents to the final project evaluation questionnaire anticipate that use of these products will change and improve the way they do their work. Eighty-one percent indicated that, if an operational vCuc existed, they would use it frequently for copy cataloguing, interlibrary loan, collection development, retrospective conversion, or reference. Specific benefits noted by the participants include:

- access to more locations for interlibrary loan, since not all libraries report to a centralized union catalogue or, if they do, holdings are not always current;
- access to more sources for cataloguing copy;
- "free" MARC records from most target databases;
- fast, inexpensive searching of several catalogues simultaneously;
- ability to search many catalogues using the same commands; and
- elimination of the cost of producing regional or local union catalogues.

Problems that users encountered during the project included excessively large result sets and unexpected results caused by different interpretations of attributes by different systems. During the project, a draft profile, defining a minimum subset of attributes (search



indexes) and attribute combinations, was prepared. If all vendor systems used a common profile, interoperability problems between systems would be simplified and user difficulties minimized. The draft profile has already been discussed internationally, and the National Library will consult experts from Europe, Australia and the United States to develop an international profile. It will incorporate three levels of functionality: basic searching; item requesting; and catalogue updating.

The *Directory of Z39.50 Targets in Canada* was created for the vCuc pilot

to operate within an environment in which a user can search an unlimited number of targets without being concerned about which product is used for the target, how the target has interpreted the attributes, and how the attributes have been mapped to the database.

Libraries are implementing Z39.50 systems at an unprecedented rate. The National Library will continue working with the Canadian and international library communities and with vendors to encourage the adoption of a common profile and the

Library will develop a conceptual and technical model of vCuc which will be discussed with the library community as part of national resource sharing strategy discussions later this year.

The library community is in a transitional state between using highly centralized and widely distributed systems for access to library catalogues. The vCuc project has identified a number of issues which must be resolved before completely distributed systems will be effective and efficient. The balance between centralized and distributed systems remains to be determined. The present hybrid arrangement is likely to continue for some time. It gives libraries the choice of meeting local needs by searching a centralized database and/or searching a virtual catalogue. Most libraries will use both options, but the order and priority of selecting one or the other depends on such factors as the cost and ease of searching, and on existing consortia and partnership agreements.

Librarians and vendors now understand Z39.50 much better, but they still have further to go. Only by working together can they develop systems that will allow them to improve the services they can offer their clients — the citizens of Canada!

The vCuc final project report is available on the National Library Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/resource/vcuc/z3950pr.htm> under Project Reports - Canada. ♦

Libraries are implementing Z39.50 systems at an unprecedented rate.

project by Scott Nickerson at Novanet. It contains information about a number of Z39.50 targets, giving the parameters for connecting to the system and for identifying the attributes and attribute combinations available for searching. This source of information for Canadian targets can be accessed at: <http://novanet.ns.ca/vCucadm.html>. The software has been provided to the National Library of Australia, which has created an Australian directory, and to the United Kingdom Office of

technical improvements being developed by the ZIG. Canadian librarians are encouraged to suggest to their vendors that they be early implementors of the OPAC/Holdings schema and the profile.

The National Library will also work to improve the reliability and performance of the existing AMICUS Z39.50 target. Once this has been accomplished and a pricing structure determined, a user support service for Z39.50 access to AMICUS will be

The vCuc project demonstrated the viability of geographically dispersed catalogues...

Library Networking (UKOLN), which is using it as the core of a directory of U.K. targets.

The vCuc project demonstrated the viability of geographically dispersed catalogues, accessible via Z39.50 for copy cataloguing, and as a secondary search strategy, for interlibrary loan, with a small number of carefully selected targets. It will be some time, however, before it is technically feasible

developed. The National Library is now preparing a project proposal to investigate the creation of a gateway to Canadian Z39.50 targets on the Library's Web site.

The vCuc project concluded that Canadian libraries will continue to acquire and implement Z39.50 systems; however, coordinated development will not emerge without National Library leadership. Towards that end, the

Notes

¹ Z39.50 is a standard for searching remote databases and returning result sets. It is now accepted by the International Organization for Standardization.

² ZIG is an international group of organizations implementing the Canada-U.S. standard.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA AND INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CANADIAN STUDIES:

10 Years of Fruitful Cooperation

by Maryna Nowosielski,

Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

and

Linda Jones,

International Council for Canadian Studies

The National Library of Canada and the International Council for Canadian Studies have collaborated closely over the last 10 years, especially in developing collections in Canadian Studies and in creating print and on-line bibliographic resources. While the mandates, roles and responsibilities of the two institutions differ in specific aspects, and

changing circumstances may alter details of agreements between the two organizations, both actively support the development of Canadian Studies and Canadian resources in this nation and abroad.

The National Library of Canada, established by an act of Parliament in 1953, has, as part of its mandate, the authority to develop, preserve and make accessible collections to support its own services and those of other Canadian libraries, and to enter into agreements related to library services with other institutions.

The National Library book deposit regulations, which were modified in 1995, support the Library's main objective of building a strong national resource for the study and appreciation of Canada's published heritage and its development as a nation. The comprehensive collection of published Canadiana also includes resources published abroad by Canadians, about Canada and Canadians, and a multitude of translations of works by Canadian authors. The Library acquires copies of materials, which support Canadian Studies, through exchanges, gifts, purchases and special agreements, including one with the International Council for Canadian Studies (ICCS).

The ICCS is a registered non-profit organization that brings together national and multi-national associations devoted to the advancement of Canadian Studies. It was established in 1981 by representatives from Australia and New Zealand, Canada, France, the German-speaking countries, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. Since 1981, associations from Brazil, China, Korea, India, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Nordic countries, Russia, Spain and Venezuela have joined the Council. These associations represent some 7 000 scholars worldwide.

The ICCS mandate is to promote scholarly study, research, teaching and publications about Canada, in all disciplines and in all countries. The Council organizes international conferences, publishes information, administers programs on behalf of government departments, maintains a small resource centre, and devotes a large portion of its resources to liaison and communication.

In 1988, the ICCS embarked on a pilot project with the National Library of Canada and External Affairs Canada. (See "Cooperative Project Benefits Canadian Studies", *National Library News*, vol. 21, nos. 7-8,

July/Aug. 1989, p. 6.) The purpose of the project was:

- to gather and catalogue Canadian Studies materials by foreign Canadianists for the National Library of Canada;
- to update and distribute a third edition of *Monographs and Periodicals Published Abroad in the Context of Canadian Studies* for External Affairs Canada;
- to disseminate relevant information and documents from the National Library of Canada to the international Canadian Studies community.

With financial support from the National Library of Canada and External Affairs Canada, librarian Linda Jones was hired to carry out these responsibilities. She gathered and catalogued Canadian Studies materials and books by Canadian authors published outside Canada — items that the National Library of Canada might otherwise have found difficult to obtain — for inclusion in *Canadiana*, Canada's national bibliography. In exchange, ICCS received financial support and access to Dobis1, the National Library's on-line catalogue. Information on Canadian titles published abroad was also exchanged. In July 1988, the ICCS wrote to 94 Canadian Studies programs and ICCS member associations outlining the project and soliciting Canadian Studies materials. The mailing included information about the National Library of Canada.

Free access to the online system allowed the ICCS to determine which titles were already in the National Library collections. In 1989 alone, 265 new titles and 161 second copies were catalogued and added to the Library's collections. In addition, a bibliography entitled *Canadian Studies: Foreign Publications and Theses* was published in May 1989. From that year on, the ICCS supplemented the Library's



acquisitions of Canadiana published abroad.

Also from day one, the ICCS helped market National Library programs and services through its frequent distribution of pamphlets on various Library services, its newsletter, displays at various conferences and contacts with associations, programs and individual members. The ICCS also made visiting scholars aware of the services provided by the National Library, organized tours and arranged introductions to reference services.

The National Library's work of ensuring worldwide coverage of Canadiana, in both its collections and the national bibliography, is complemented by the work of the ICCS.

Over the last 10 years, this cooperative agreement has identified more than 3 800 Canadiana titles published in some 30 countries and has supplied the National Library with more than 2 182 titles. These items are often difficult to obtain because they are frequently published by non-commercial publishers. This collaboration has also helped to identify Canadiana for future acquisitions. The National Library can request these titles through its Gifts and Exchanges programs with national libraries in various countries and major Canadian Studies centres all over the world. The ICCS identifies and contacts many new centres, even before the National Library establishes its own contacts, based on these centres' needs for Canadian materials and their publishing output. Some small centres distribute titles only through the ICCS.

The agreement has helped to promote National Library programs and services in Canada and abroad through conferences, articles and newsletters in the ICCS network. As most Canadianists visit the National Library when they are in Ottawa, the cooperative relationship has provided

channels for information exchange on all aspects of Canadian Studies.

During the last few years, the federal government's program review greatly reduced the resources of government departments, including the National Library's budget. Reduced funding has resulted in a reorientation of ICCS services in support of the National Library's Canadiana and Canadian Studies programs. Each month, the ICCS provides the Library with recently received copies of Canadiana published abroad. Once a year, it offers the Library a comprehensive listing of current Canadiana published abroad. This identification, which includes sufficient bibliographic information to request these publications from the Library's exchange partners, helps the acquisitions staff to build a comprehensive collection of

- *Chia na ta lioh — Glimpses of Canada — Aperçu du Canada*. Beijing, Centre for Sino-Canadian Studies and Academic Cooperation, Peking University, 1995- ;
- *Geographies of Germany and Canada: paradigms, concepts, stereotypes, images: perspectives on German and Canadian textbooks and atlases*. Hanover, 1997;
- *Diversidades compartidas: estudios sociales y culturales en Canada*. Buenos Aires, Biblioteca Norte Sur, 1996;
- Gutiérrez-Haces, Teresa. *Canadá en transición*. Mexico, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1994;
- Rohr, John. *Canadian constitutionalism and the Confederation debates: a view from America*. Blacksburg, Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1997;
- Sagui, Teresita. *El murmullo de una hoja: formas comunicacionales en*

The National Library's work of ensuring worldwide coverage of Canadiana, in both its collections and the national bibliography, is complemented by the work of the ICCS.

Canadiana. Furthermore, the ICCS continues to identify grey literature produced by Canadian Studies centres outside Canada.

Titles that the ICCS has delivered to the National Library of Canada during the last two years include:

- *A question of value: new Canadian perspectives in ethics and political philosophy*. Amsterdam, Rodopi, 1997;
- *Canada et bilinguisme*. Sous la direction de Marta Dvorak. Rennes, France, Presses universitaires de Rennes, 1998;
- *Canadian studies newsletter*. Warszawa, Centrum Studiow Kanadyjskich, 1994- ;

literatura canadiense para niños. Mendoza Centro Cultural Cuyo Canada, 1997.

After 10 years of fruitful cooperation, the National Library of Canada and the ICCS are also rethinking their working relationship in the context of the new electronic and publishing environment. The National Library's Web services, such as resAnet, the Internet, and other electronic information sources allow greater access to Canadian resources on-line. The extensive electronic resources available on the ICCS home page and the multitude of links to the National Library's home pages provide seamless access to Canadian resources for Canadianists here and abroad.



These links will be maintained and expanded in the future.

The constant growth of Canadian Studies centres abroad and the electronic information available on the ICCS site allow the National Library Gifts and Exchanges programs to concentrate on major centres abroad and, through exchanges of Canadian materials, to obtain additional copies of Canadiana published abroad. The agreement with the ICCS supplements these efforts effectively, particularly in locating theses, ephemeral materials and grey literature.

The ICCS is able to make greater use of the information and resources provided by the National Library's Web site, including access to more than 1 000 electronic publications. The Library's Acquisitions Directorate has created a monthly list of new acquisitions of Canadiana materials published abroad as a pilot project. This list helps ICCS staff to keep bibliographies for their members current and promotes National Library collections at the same time.

We look forward to the new opportunities and new ways of working together to make Canadian studies resources richer and more readily available to researchers in Canada and abroad.

For more information about ICCS, contact: <http://www.iccs-cics.ca>

For more information about the development of the National Library's Canadian Studies collection, contact: maryna.nowosielski@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

Note

¹ The predecessor of the National Library of Canada's current bibliographic system, AMICUS.

OBITUARY

Homage to Wilfrid I. Smith 1919-1998

by Gwynneth Evans,
Director General, National and
International Programs

On September 2, 1998, friends, colleagues and family gathered in an exhibition room of the National Library/National Archives Building to mark the passing of Wilfrid I. Smith, who died in a car accident on July 28, and to celebrate the person and his achievements.

In a familiar setting, surrounded by documentary art that represents part of the rich collections of the National Archives, a large group were led in their reflections by Lee McDonald and Ian Wilson, representing the National Archives of Canada and the archival

community respectively; Christina Cameron and Ian Clark, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Historic Sites and Movement Board and the Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board; Tom Anstey of the CANLOAN Association; and Gordon Smith, his son.

Each speaker highlighted different aspects of Dr. Smith's life and achievements; each speaker revealed the same essential characteristics of the person. Dr. Smith was a gentleman with great warmth and

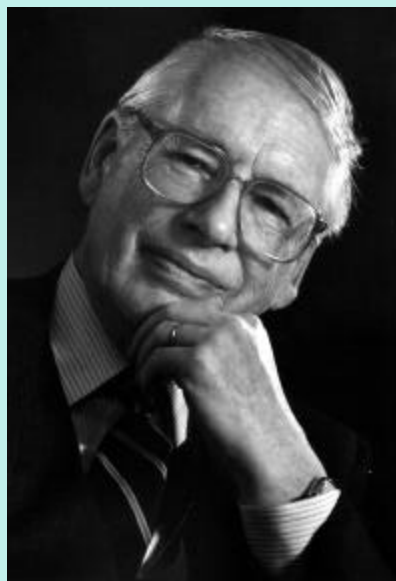
humour and an endless supply of anecdotes. His knowledge, love and understanding of Canada were used to great effect not only in his own scholarship but in all his achievements, nationally and internationally. His professions as an archivist and public servant were his calling and he used diplomacy and a great sense of fairness to promote balanced decisions which

would yield long-lasting benefit.

Dr. Smith served on many boards, including the National Library Advisory Board. Those same qualities, eloquently described by the speakers, were brought to bear on his contributions to the deliberations of that body. But the greatest tribute to Dr. Smith came through the

presence of so many former staff members of the Archives, who clearly wished to pay him homage, to share their condolences with the family, and again to join company with the archival community in Ottawa.

As one from a sister institution who worked alongside Dr. Smith and his staff, I could not help but note that he had touched a great number of individuals from every section of the National Archives.



Photograph by Yousuf Karsh.



Copyright and Technology

by Tom Delsey,
Director General,
Corporate Policy and Communications

In 1988, the Canadian Copyright Act underwent extensive revision for the first time in decades. In large part the changes made that year were motivated by a need to address technological developments that were seen to have the potential of facilitating infringement of copyright. At the time the changes were made, however, the technologies in question — photocopying equipment, audio tape recording devices, and video cassette recorders — were hardly what one would consider new technologies.

A decade later, the wheels have been set in motion to initiate another wave of changes to the Copyright Act. Again the motivation for change is a need to address technological developments that have the potential of facilitating infringement of copyright. This time around, however, the technologies in question — hardware and software designed for the processing, storage and communication of information in digital formats — are relatively new, and in a stage of rapid evolution.

Those with a vested interest in copyright began calling for changes to the Copyright Act to address issues emerging in a digital environment even before the 1988 revisions to the act were passed. To date, however, very few changes that relate directly to digital technology have been made in the act. In 1987, it was amended to specify the inclusion of computer programs within the defined scope of literary works. In 1993, the act was further amended to make compilations of data eligible for protection as works, and to give the copyright owner the exclusive right to authorize the rental of a computer program. In the amendments relating to exceptions for libraries, archives and museums, passed by Parliament in 1997, specific

conditions preventing those institutions from giving a patron of another library, archives or museum a digital copy of any material reproduced under the exceptions were laid out.

...the motivation for change is a need to address technological developments that have the potential of facilitating infringement of copyright...

Apart from those provisions, no explicit references to digital technology are made. For the most part, the rights and protections set out in the act are interpreted as applying to works in digital formats in the same way as they apply to works in conventional formats. But we can soon expect to see further amendments that deal specifically with digital formats and digital modes of communication.

IMPLEMENTING THE WIPO TREATIES

In December 1997, the Canadian government signed two international treaties that had been concluded in December 1996 at a diplomatic conference in Geneva convened by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). In signing those

treaties — the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performers and Phonograms Treaty — Canada signalled its intent to revise the Canadian Copyright Act in order to adhere to the obligations outlined in the treaties.

Several of the provisions in the WIPO treaties address the protection of rights in a digital environment directly. Some of those provisions have already been dealt with in Canadian copyright law: the protection of computer programs as literary works, the protection of compilations of data that qualify as original works, and the right to authorize the rental of computer programs. Additional provisions in the treaties deal directly with the protection of rights in a digital environment. These will clearly require

Canada to amend its Copyright Act. These provisions relate to sanctions against the circumvention of technological measures designed to protect works in digital formats, and against removing or altering electronic rights management information. Other provisions in the treaties deal with electronic transmissions of the kind that are common on the Internet; they may require clarification of the right of communication to the public as it is currently presented in Canadian law.

The provisions in the WIPO treaties relating to the circumvention of technological measures, such as encryption, watermarks, copyguards, etc. have had a controversial history. The proposal, as it was originally drafted, targeted the manufacturers and distributors of so-called “protection-defeating devices” and



included in that category any device that has as its “primary purpose or primary effect” the circumvention of mechanisms and systems designed to protect the rights of the copyright owner. After lengthy debate at the diplomatic conference, the provision was modified significantly. In the end, it was framed simply as an obligation on the part of countries adhering to the treaties to “provide adequate legal protection and effective legal remedies” against the circumvention of technological measures used by copyright owners to protect their rights.

In a discussion paper prepared for the Department of Canadian Heritage and Industry Canada outlining options for implementing Canada’s obligations under the WIPO treaties, the issue of whether to target the protection-defeating devices themselves, or to target only the use of such devices for purposes of infringement, has resurfaced. Two options are offered in the discussion paper. The first would make it illegal to circumvent, for infringing purposes, any technological measure intended to protect the rights of the copyright owner. The second would make it illegal to manufacture, import or distribute any device that has either the purpose or the effect of circumventing such measures. The second option is even more wide-sweeping than the proposal in the original draft of the WIPO treaties, in that it would outlaw any device that has the purpose or effect of circumventing protective measures, not just those devices designed with circumvention as their *primary* purpose or effect.

The provisions in the WIPO treaties relating to electronic rights-management information require countries adhering to the treaties to “provide adequate and effective remedies” against the unauthorized removal or alteration of electronic rights information and against the distribution or communication of works

for which the electronic rights information has been removed or altered without authorization. The discussion paper prepared for Canadian Heritage and Industry Canada recommends incorporating into the Canadian Copyright Act the provisions outlined in the treaties, including the definition of electronic rights management information, more or less verbatim.

The WIPO treaties also provide for a “right of communication to the public”, defined in terms that explicitly encompass not only broadcasting but also communication that involves making works available to the public “in such a way that members of the public may access these works from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.” The scope of this communication right would clearly include making works in digital formats available through the Internet and similar networks on an “on-demand” basis. The discussion paper on implementation of the treaties takes the position that the right to communicate a work to the public by telecommunication, as currently set out in the Copyright Act, is sufficiently broad to cover Canada’s obligation under the WIPO treaties, and that no changes are required to the act.

IMPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES

The amendments to the Copyright Act, which are currently under discussion in connection with the implementation of the WIPO treaties, in effect signal the beginning of what, for some time now, has been dubbed “Phase III” of copyright reform. If the process follows the course that it appears to have been taking over the past year, we may well see a repetition of the pattern that was established with the introduction of the “Phase I” amendments in 1988. At that juncture, it was argued that priority had to be given to extending

the rights of creators, and ensuring their protection against the potential for infringement facilitated through technology. Promises were made at the time that a second round of amendments would follow shortly to deal with limitations and exceptions designed to redress the balance between the rights of copyright owners and the public interests, which are served through permitting reasonable access to copyrighted works for education, research and private study. As it turned out, eight years elapsed before that second round of amendments was tabled in Parliament, and although the amending legislation for “Phase II” received royal assent in April 1997, the exceptions for libraries, archives and museums are still tied up in the regulatory process and have not yet come into force.

With the signing of the WIPO treaties and the initiation of the amending process to implement Canada’s obligations under those treaties, there is a very real possibility that “Phase III” will in fact turn out to be a two-stage process that extends the scope of protection for copyright owners as a first priority, and, only at a later stage, addresses the question of limitations and exceptions needed to ensure reasonable access by users. For libraries, the implications of that kind of approach are significant.

If implementation of the WIPO treaties results in amendments to the Copyright Act which effectively outlaw any technology that could be used to circumvent measures used by copyright owners to protect their works, the existing provisions in the act relating to “fair dealing” and the exceptions relating to libraries, archives, museums and educational institutions could, in effect, be overridden. Users could find themselves unable to exercise their “fair dealing” rights for purposes of research or private study because they would have no access to technology that would enable them to “circumvent” a



locking device employed by the copyright owner. It is even possible that a work legally in the public domain could still be inaccessible if the copyright owner failed to remove the locking device when the copyright protection on the work expired. The outlawing of technology enabling circumvention of locking devices could also mean that a library would have no means available to make a copy of a

scope. For libraries, the interpretation that is given to those provisions in the act that limit liability will be significant. Will the role that libraries play in facilitating user access to networked resources be interpreted as no more than “providing the means of telecommunication necessary for another person to communicate the work”? Under the current law, such acts in themselves do not constitute

balanced approach to dealing with the issues raised in relation to implementation of the WIPO treaties, we are very likely to see the two-stage approach prevail once again, and it could be years before the interests of users are addressed.

...technology today is inextricably entwined with the access to and the use of copyrighted materials.

work for purposes of maintaining and managing its permanent collection as provided for in the act under the library exceptions.

Canada’s adherence to the provisions in the WIPO treaties relating to the right of communication to the public could have significant implications for libraries, even though the Copyright Act itself may remain unchanged. The provisions in the act relating to the right of communication to the public by telecommunication, as they currently stand, may be sufficient to meet the obligations of the WIPO treaties. However, the fact remains that the provisions in the act were conceived and formulated primarily in the context of broadcasting. As a result, the provisions that qualify the right of communication to the public by telecommunication, particularly those that limit liability, for the most part, make either direct or indirect reference to broadcasting, networks (in the sense of radio and television networks), retransmitters, etc.

If the act is left unamended, but, as a result of adherence to the WIPO treaties, is interpreted to apply to interactive and “on-demand” communications conducted on the Internet and similar digital networks, the question of liability takes on a new

communication to the public by telecommunication, and libraries, therefore, cannot be held liable for infringement. However, it is difficult to predict what interpretation will be given to the role libraries play through activities such as the compilation of electronic directories of networked resources and the facilitation of user access through tools of that kind. Will those activities be considered to fall within the current exemption from liability that protects telecommunication providers, or will libraries be considered to be infringing the copyright owner’s right of communication to the public by engaging in such acts?

It should be clear from these few examples of the potential impact of amending the Copyright Act to adhere to the WIPO treaties, and from the questions of interpretation that beg an answer, that taking a very narrow approach to meeting Canada’s obligations under the treaties without at the same time addressing the question of legitimate limitations and exceptions is, to say the least, problematic. However, all indications are that this is exactly the approach that may be followed. If those who represent the interests of users are not successful in making the case for a

“TECHNOLOGY NEUTRAL” COPYRIGHT LAWS

The library community has taken the position that copyright laws should be “technology neutral”. The realities are that technology today is inextricably entwined with the access to and the use of copyrighted materials. It is unrealistic, therefore, to expect copyright laws to avoid any reference to technology. But it is still reasonable to expect that the fundamental balance reflected in copyright laws between the interests of copyright owners in the protection of their works and the public interests that are served through reasonable access to those works for purposes of education, research and private study will be sustained, even though the technological environment is changing. Copyright laws need to remain “technology neutral” in the sense that the provisions they embody ensure that technological developments detract neither from the rights of copyright owners nor from the legitimate rights of users to have reasonable access to protected works. To ensure “technology neutral” copyright law in Canada it is essential to address both sides of the issues emerging from digital technology simultaneously. Exceptions and limitations have to be addressed at one and the same time as new protections and new sanctions are considered. ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE

Researching Biographies

by Norma Gauld,

Reference and Information Services Division

For the first time, the *Savoir Faire* monthly seminars were held throughout the summer months. July's seminar featured the theme of "Researching biographies" with two speakers in a bilingual program. Antonio Lechasseur, an archivist with the National Archives of Canada (Head, Social and Cultural Archives, Manuscript Division), spoke

about "Les méandres de la recherche biographique", which he encountered while researching a Quebec City businessman, Pierre-Théophile Legaré (1851-1926). Ottawa researcher and writer Allan Levine's paper was entitled "Construction of a Life: Using National Library Collections in Writing the Biography of T.L. Harrison, M.D. (1881-1947)".



Antonio Lechasseur spoke about his research for a 1 000-word entry on M. Legaré for the forthcoming Volume XV (1921-1930) of the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (DCB).

M. Legaré owned a Quebec City buggy and carriage concern, which expanded in 1915 to become the Dominion Carriage Company Ltd. M. Lechasseur also outlined the context of

M. Legaré's economic and social importance in both the city and province of Quebec at the turn of the century.

As he documented M. Legaré's life, M. Lechasseur realized that he had been given incorrect information at the outset. Accurate information, which then set him on the right path, was uncovered from sources in the

collections of the National Library of Canada. Obituaries located in Canadian newspapers, newspaper indexes and genealogy sources, such as the Drouin Institute marriage registers, were of particular value. Through these sources, he determined the date of death of M. Legaré's first wife, the date and place of remarriage, and the date of death of his second wife. Published catalogues of M. Legaré's company are very rare.

However, the National Library holds some editions, including that of 1920. M. Lechasseur also consulted company advertisements located in Canadian newspapers (such as *Le Soleil*, *La Presse* and *L'Action catholique*). In his research, he relied heavily on the National Library's reference service and collection, in particular Canadian biographical sources, business sources

and the historical city directory collection.

As his research progressed, he encountered many surprise turns and twists (hence the title "les méandres de la recherche"). For example, he was asked to introduce a workshop speaker only to discover that the subject of the talk was none other than M. Legaré. Another example resulted from a search of the Internet which retrieved some paintings of the Lower St.

Lawrence. The name of the artist eventually led him to M. Legaré's grandchild. And lastly, a National Library reference librarian put him in touch with an Alberta researcher whose subject was also M. Legaré.

During his seminar, M. Lechasseur shared his thoughts about the continuing debate amongst historical biographers on the use of primary versus secondary sources. The author of three other DCB entries, M. Lechasseur used photographs and documents reproduced on overheads to illustrate his presentation on Pierre-Théophile Legaré.

A chance conversation in an Ottawa bookstore in 1988 piqued Allan Levine's interest in Canadian humanitarian and adventurer Tillson Lever Harrison, M.D., and led to his research on Dr. Harrison's life.

The much-married Dr. Harrison — he married four times without divorcing his previous wives — was one of Canada's foremost soldiers of fortune. He died in the service of China, working for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (UNRRA) and is honoured as a hero by the Chinese people. Mr. Levine's talk sketched the highlights of Dr. Harrison's life and explained the context of his importance to Canadian and international (particularly Chinese) history.



Dr. Harrison was born in Tillsonburg, Ontario, grandson of the town's patriarch, E.D. Tillson. He attended the University of Toronto Medical School, graduating in 1905. From this point on, Harrison moved around the world and made numerous career changes. In his talk, Mr. Levine traced Dr. Harrison's movements on a wall map of the world, illustrating how Dr. Harrison's adventures took him all over the western U.S. and to China, Mexico, the Sudan, Tripoli, Egypt, Malta, Constantinople, Ireland, Wales, Trinidad, Guyana, Haiti and eventually back to China, where he died. In brief, he managed to be in many of the world's hot and trouble spots during his lifetime. Further details are provided in a full-page article handed out at the seminar. (Allan Levine. — *The Ottawa Citizen*. "Canada's unknown adventurer." — November 2, 1997. — p. A 10).



Mr. Levine's talk was also illustrated by documents and photographs reproduced on overheads. A 1946 group photo taken in China included Canadian Albert Dorland, who was working for the Society of Friends. Mr. Dorland, now an Ottawa

resident, was in attendance and, after the talk, he shared his reminiscences of Dr. Harrison with interested participants.

During his 10 years of research, Mr. Levine has drawn on much material in the National Library's collections. Examples, as shown in the overheads, include: a Divorce Act located in the *Statutes of Canada*; a University of Toronto yearbook from the Literary Manuscripts Division; *British West Indies Year Book* for 1932, and issues of the periodical *China Reconstructs* containing rare photographs.

Both speakers conveyed their enthusiasm for their fields of endeavour and both talks amply illustrated the rich resources for Canadian biographical research to be found in the National Library's collections. ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE

The History of Japanese Gardens and Bonsai

by Norma Gauld,
Research and Information Services Division

The August Savoir Faire seminar offered a different perspective on a subject related to the National Library's current major exhibition, "Cultivating Canadian Gardens: The History of Gardening in Canada". Ottawa researcher and bibliographer David Boll spoke on "The History of Japanese Gardens and Bonsai".

Mr. Boll is completing research on a bibliography of Japanese gardens and bonsai, which is to be published by Timber Press in the United States. In the course of his research, he has consulted the National Library's

reference services and collections extensively.

He began his talk by showing living samples of bonsai, such as a red-tipped Japanese blood grass. He next listed some of the best





resources in various categories for anyone wanting to pursue research on this topic: Canadian library resources, research journals (published in English), associations and Japanese magazines. He said that in his own research, he has often found the most interesting material in books on related subjects, rather than those strictly about bonsai and Japanese gardens.

With the aid of overheads, he introduced the audience to the terminology of the field, e.g., “bonsai”

means “dwarf trees”. Displaying coloured illustrations from many books and periodicals, he illustrated some of the 12 different bonsai styles, Japanese lanterns, Japanese pots, Japanese garden-stone placement rules for paths and the tea ceremony. For example, if the barrier stone at the entrance to a garden has a rope across it, this signifies that the garden is not yet ready to receive guests. The strict “old school” rules originated in the 12th century and were kept secret for a long time.

David Boll illustrated his talk with a slide presentation of a selection of his personal photographs, and concluded with a reading from an article he had written. Both enhanced the audience’s understanding of the aesthetics and philosophy of Japanese gardens and bonsai. Members of the Ottawa Bonsai Society and members of the public joined National Library staff and researchers at the seminar. ♦

The Glenn Gould Archives on the World Wide Web

by S. Timothy Maloney,
Director, Music Division,
Research and Information Services

Did you ever wonder how tall Glenn Gould was or what colour his eyes were? Are you interested in knowing what his advice to graduating conservatory students was, or hearing archival recordings of the pianist unavailable anywhere else? Perhaps the thought of off-beat photos of Gould disguised as

some of the fictitious personae he assumed from time to time, or reading a doctor’s analysis of what kind of patient the inveterate hypochondriac was, might pique your curiosity. All of these items, and many more, are now available in the comfort of your own home via the Internet.

The National Library of Canada’s (NLC) Glenn Gould Archive is an extensive site on the World Wide Web which is drawing increasing interest and praise. *L’Actualité* magazine (May 15, 1998) invites “lovers of Glenn Gould [to] curl up in front of their computers as their idol did at the

piano” to visit the “documents, photographs and recordings [which] bring back to life the famous pianist on the Web”. We hope that Gould himself, an outspoken apologist for the electronic media, would appreciate the NLC’s use of the Internet to disseminate information and documentation found in his archives. We could think of no Canadian more appropriate for our first archival Web site.

A quick survey of the digital Glenn Gould Archive yields the following highlights:

- an extensive virtual exhibition of documents, photographs and artifacts drawn from the NLC’s Glenn Gould

- archival *fonds*, and based on the NLC’s 1988 Glenn Gould exhibition;
- digital reproductions of selected archival audio tapes;
- two chronologies of his life (one brief, the other detailed);
- a selective reading list;
- a comprehensive bibliography;
- lists of all films and videos made by or about Gould;
- lists of all radio broadcasts made by or about Gould;
- three Web-searchable databases containing information on all textual and iconographic documents in Gould’s archives; all non-commercial (i.e., private) audio and video recordings from his archives; and all Gould’s commercial discs found in the NLC collection, with complete “notes” field information (a feature not found in the cataloguing records of other commercial discs in the NLC collections);
- a selection of writings by Gould;
- an extensive selection of writings about Gould, some as yet unpublished and unavailable elsewhere;
- programs and other documents of interest from conferences, symposia, film festivals and other special events devoted to Gould;
- the transcription of a round-table discussion by long-time associates of Gould held at the NLC in 1988;

Adapted from Canadian Association of Music Libraries (CAML) newsletter



- works of visual art and poetry inspired by Gould;
- links to other related Internet sites.

The virtual Glenn Gould Archive was one of the original Web projects undertaken by the NLC. In the mid-1990s, the NLC Music Division was keen to exploit the vast dissemination possibilities afforded by the World Wide Web to publicize its collections and services, and make them more generally accessible. By 1996, the NLC was ready to commit resources for discrete, short-term

catalogue for its 1988 Glenn Gould exhibition, which later toured nationally and internationally. It had published a two-volume catalogue of Gould's archives (which were acquired by the NLC in 1983) and had created comprehensive databases of the textual and audiovisual documents, though the databases were accessible only at the NLC premises in Ottawa. All these materials, which still existed in digital form, were potential raw material for the proposed Web site, along with scanned images of documents, artifacts

the Web pages. Thanks to the expertise and professionalism of the students and the climate of close collaboration between the Music Division and ITS, work progressed so rapidly in Phase 1 that tasks originally slated for later stages of the project were completed the first summer, enabling us eventually to finish all developmental work on the site in only three phases.

Phases 2 and 3 of the Glenn Gould Archive digitization project were undertaken between January 1997 and January 1998, again employing young contractors, with funding donated to the NLC by the Stentor Alliance specifically for digitization activities. While Alain Bard was unavailable after Phase 1, a recent library-school graduate who had already performed digitization work for the Library of Congress, Margaret Collins, joined Janson Labond for the next two phases. Her training and background were invaluable for the updating and verification of all data in the "research tools" added to the Web site, including the bibliography, discography, videography, filmography, and a comprehensive listing of Gould's radio broadcasts. The discography was so extensive and of such interest to Gould fans and researchers that we decided to create a Web-searchable database for it instead of presenting it in a basic table format, as we did with the research tools. In addition, the AMICUS cataloguing records for all Gould discs in the NLC collection were enhanced to include details on recording sessions and other data much sought after by discographers. Once again, the expertise of ITS staff was indispensable and their willing collaboration was the key to timely and practical solutions to various technical problems.

The general philosophy behind the Glenn Gould Archive Web site was to include something for every level or type of potential visitor to the site, from

The general philosophy behind the Glenn Gould Archive Web site was to include something for every level or type of potential visitor to the site, from elementary-school student to university professor.

digitization projects by which it could assess their impact on personnel, systems, work flow, etc., to help it make informed decisions on how to plan and structure future digitization activities. After an internal competitive process, which resulted in executive-committee approval-in-principle for several such projects to proceed, applications for funding were submitted to Industry Canada's (IC) SchoolNet Digital Collections program in the spring of 1996. Four NLC proposals were approved and funded by IC that year, including the Canadian Music Periodical Index and Phase 1 of the Glenn Gould Archive digitization project.

The Glenn Gould Archive is not a full-text archival Web site on the model of the sites created by the University of California, Berkeley, though we hope it will be eventually. It was conceived as a prototype site which would make use of work already done at the NLC. For example, the Library had produced graphics, captions and a

and photos from the archival fonds.

The Gould digitization project was originally expected to be a four-stage undertaking to meet the NLC's desire for discrete, short-term digitization projects. In June 1996, a pair of student contractors, Alain Bard and Janson Labond, started work on Phase 1. After collecting definitive versions of various Gould-related graphics, texts and databases in existence at the NLC, the students spent their summer designing the Web pages, creating bilingual introductory texts for the site, encoding the existing digital texts with Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML), and digitally scanning archival documents and photographs. These activities were closely supervised by the Music Division, which also coordinated with staff in the Information Technology Services (ITS) branch, who made the migration of the Music Division's two Gould databases to Web-compatible software possible and designed the interfaces between the databases and



elementary-school student to university professor. In addition to meeting a basic aim of Industry Canada's SchoolNet Digital Collections program (which funded Phase 1), to provide Canadian content on the Internet for Canadian students, we felt it important to present this "once-in-a-century phenomenon" (as the pianist Gina Bachauer referred to Gould) on as many levels and through as many media as possible. Thus, while the brief chronology of Gould's life, the selective reading list, and such texts as Robert Fulford's "Growing up Gould" and the pianist's own "Glenn Gould interviews Glenn Gould about Glenn Gould" might provide an appropriate introduction to Gould for younger visitors to the site, the more detailed research tools and texts such as Kevin Bazzana's "Gould and the Culture of 'Fluctuating Stasis'" and Gould's famous (or infamous) "The Prospects of Recording" would probably be better points of departure for adults. For the

same reasons, there are caricatures of the mature Gould and photos of young Glenn with his dogs, and exquisite collages, portraits and poetry by award-winning artists and writers. By including the widest possible array of material, we hope to engage and stimulate every visitor to the site.

Future plans for the Glenn Gould Archive Web site include adding more writings by and about Gould, more art and poetry (as we become aware of it), more archival audio recordings, and information on Gould-related conferences and events as they take place. The research tools will also be updated periodically, as required. The only planned new element will be video excerpts. As for the long-term outlook, perhaps the NLC will, given copyright permission, eventually be able to digitize all the textual documents in the Gould archival fonds and mount images of the original documents as well as transcriptions, when appropriate, on the Web site. Such a project would

require resources which are not currently available to the Music Division, but a great deal has already been accomplished with donated funds. A little over two years ago, this Web site was only an idea. Now it receives almost 100 000 visits per month. We hope the future may permit the NLC to celebrate the life of Glenn Gould in even more ways.

Meanwhile, we invite you to become better acquainted with Canada's greatest classical musician of the 20th century by exploring the Glenn Gould Archive at < www.gould.nlc-bnc.ca > . ♦

Note

¹ Gould's passport, which is digitally reproduced in the National Library Web site's Virtual Exhibition, gives the details as 5'11" and blue.

Recent Additions to Glenn Gould Archive

On June 18, 1998, the National Library of Canada purchased two handwritten letters by Glenn Gould and two audio cassettes of Gould interviews at auction in the U.S. The National Library of Canada is pleased to add these unique items to its Glenn Gould archive.

Of the two letters purchased by the Library, one, dated June 7, 1957, was written on three pages of Hotel Ambassador (Vienna) stationery during Gould's triumphant Russian-European tour. It was addressed to journalist Joseph Roddy, who had apparently requested background information for a

biographical profile, which was eventually published in the May 14, 1969 *New Yorker*. This letter described Gould's early musical education. The other letter, to "Chere Shorebird" (Deborah Ishlon, Gould's New York press agent) and signed "Moon-mad Crow," was written on "Aboard United Air Lines" stationery and dated March 12, 1965. It contains a tongue-in-cheek review of a concert of compositions by the French composer-conductor, Pierre Boulez, which Gould had attended in Los Angeles. He did not think much of Boulez' music.

The first audio cassette contains a two-hour interview which Gould conducted with the celebrated pianist Artur Schnabel in December 1970. Eventually, a heavily edited version of the interview was published in the March 9, 1971 issue of *Look* magazine. The other cassette contains a 1981 interview of Gould by Joseph Roddy concerning Gould's second commercial recording of Bach's *Goldberg Variations*. The fruit of this interview was a Roddy article on the recording in the November 30, 1981 issue of *People* magazine.



Canadian Library/Information Science Research Projects

Compiled by Tom Tylor, Reference Librarian

The following is a list of those Canadian research projects, both completed and ongoing, that were reported by individual researchers and interested organizations to Library Information Services from June through August 1998.

The research projects are classified as either ongoing or completed investigations. Within these divisions, the arrangement is alphabetic by name of researcher(s), although the title is given first. Titles are highlighted to facilitate scanning. The entries comprise, if available: person(s) responsible for the research, address of institution where the research is being done or was completed, sponsoring body or body financing the research, starting date and completion date (if applicable), estimated costs, project title and citations for reports on the project.

SECTION 1: ONGOING PROJECTS/PROJETS DE RECHERCHE EN COURS

Canadian legislation prohibiting drug-related literature. Curry, Ann; Davies, Beth. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. September 1998 -September 1999.

The Canadian Library Association and intellectual freedom: an examination of intentions and actions. Curry, Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. Piternick SLAIS research award. \$500. September 1996 -September 1999.

Doctoral dissertations in library and information studies 1997-1998. Curry, Ann; Haycock, Ken. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. September 1998 -May 1999.

Edgar S. Robinson: Vancouver's longest serving librarian. Curry, Ann; Carre, Gary. /Address: School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. September 1998 -September 1999.

The impact of the Internet on reference work in public libraries. Curry, Ann; Crooks, Sylvia; Harris, Gayle; Prophet, Kitty. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. September 1998 -September 1999.

Web site use by public library customers. Curry, Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. CALUPL. \$2000. October 1998 -October 2000.

Regulating and managing access to information: a study of public library legislation. Curry, Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada/Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. \$5,000. September 1996 -September 1999.

Public library legislation: a comparison of U.S. and Canadian statutes. Curry, Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. Piternick SLAIS research award. \$500. January 1997 -January 1999.

Across-the-curriculum model for information literacy in chemical engineering education. Fullerton, Anne; Munoz, Eva K. University of Waterloo. June 1998-

L'enseignement et la recherche en archivistique dans le monde : une étude comparative. Couture, Carol. École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université de Montréal, CP 6128, Succursale A, Montréal, PQ H3C 3J7. Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada/Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. 60 000\$. 1er juin 1997 -1er juin 2000.

Use of early Canadiana in digital, print, and microfiche formats: a comparative analysis. Cherry, Joan; Duff, Wendy. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, ON M5S 1A1. Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. \$25,000. May, 1998-

A history of the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries. Daniel, Eileen. York University Libraries, Toronto. CLA. \$1,000. August 1996 -June 1999.

Principals and teacher-librarians working together in developing information-literate school communities: an international study. Hay, Lyn; Henri, James; Oberg, Dianne. School of Library and Information Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2J4. IFLA; IASL; Local funding. \$25,000. August 1996 -August 2000.

Oberg, D. (1996). "Principal support: what does it mean to teacher-librarians?" In L. A. Clyde (Ed.), *Sustaining the vision: a collection of articles and papers on research in school librarianship in honor of Jean E. Lowrie* (pp.222-230). Castle Rock, CO : Hi Willow Research. Available: <http://www.ualberta.ca/~doberg/prcsup.htm>.

Oberg, D. (1997). "Principal support: research from Canada". Paper presented at the IFLA Conference, Section of School Libraries and Resource Centres, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Oberg, D. (1998). "The role of the principal in an information-literate

Projets de recherche en bibliothéconomie et en sciences de l'information

Compilé par Tom Tylor, bibliothécaire de référence

Cette liste porte sur les projets de recherche canadiens, terminés et en cours, qui ont été signalés au Service d'information en bibliothéconomie par des chercheurs et des organismes intéressés entre juin et août 1998.

Les projets sont répartis en deux catégories, selon qu'ils sont terminés ou en cours, et sont classés par ordre alphabétique d'après le nom du chercheur, même si le titre apparaît en premier lieu. On a mis les titres en caractères gras pour faciliter la consultation de la liste. Les notices contiennent, dans la mesure du possible, les renseignements suivants : nom du (des) responsable(s) du projet, adresse de l'établissement où la recherche se fait ou a été effectuée, organisme chargé de parrainer le projet ou de le financer, date du début et de la fin du projet (s'il y a lieu), coûts approximatifs, titre du projet et références aux rapports sur le projet.

school community: the Canada experience". Paper presented at the IFLA Conference, Amsterdam. Soon available at <http://www.ifla.org>.

Linking resource centres for social development. Adams, Sue; Kupidura, Eva. Coady International Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, NS, B2G 2W5. Canadian Consortium for International Social Development; Atlantic Provinces Library Association; Coady International Institute; International Council for Adult Education. \$12,350. ? -October 3-4, 1998.

SECTION II: COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS/PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TERMINÉS

Connecting to the Internet: the challenge for Canada's county and regional libraries. Curry, Ann; Curtis, Alison. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. CLA- County and Regional Library Systems Interest Group. \$2,000. November 1997 -January 1998.

The shaping of urban Vancouver: the public libraries of 1903, 1959, and 1994. Curry, Ann; Paradis, Loreen. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. September 1996 -June 1997.

Defining our collection management boundaries: the question of program rooms, bulletin boards, and free periodicals in public libraries. Curry, Ann; McKenzie, Janis; Clement, Krista. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. January 1996 -January 1998.

Information on alternative medicine: a collection management issue? Curry, Ann; Smith, Tracie. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. January 1996 -January 1997.

The Library Association Record and censorship: a content analysis. Curry, Ann. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. 1992 -1996.

Planning public libraries: the views of architects and librarians. Curry, Ann;

Henriquez, Zena. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z3. January 1996 -March 1997.

Étude sur la formation dans le domaine de la préservation et de l'accès au matériel audiovisuel = Audio-visual preservation and access training needs. Cartier, Marielle. Alliance pour le patrimoine audiovisuel canadien/Alliance for Canada's Audio-Visual Heritage, C.P. 1358, Station B, Ottawa, ON, K1P 5R4. Le conseil des ressources humaines du secteur culturel et le conseil canadien des archives. 25 000 \$. Octobre 1997 à juin 1998. *Patrimoine en péril : options stratégiques pour assurer la protection et l'accès à notre mémoire audio-visuelle* (juin 1995) = *Fading away: strategic options to ensure the protection of and access to our audio-visual memory* (June 1995).

A review of the bookmobile service. Boudreau, Keri. Eastern Counties Regional Library, P.O. Bag 2500, Mulgrave, NS, B0E 2G0. Eastern Counties Regional Library; Young Canada Works. \$12,200. May 19, 1998 -August 28, 1998.

How well do library research skills students learn in high school relate to skills they need in university? Daniel, Eileen. York University Libraries, York University, Toronto. York University research grant. \$1,000. June, 1996 -June, 1997; followup study planned for 1998-99. "High School to University: What Skills do Students Need?" in *Information Rich but Knowledge Poor*. Paper presented at the 26th annual Conference of the International Association of School Librarianship, University of British Columbia, Vancouver July 6-11, 1997; Seattle: International Association of School Librarianship, 1997, 53-61. Presentations on the topic were also made at the Workshop in Library Instruction, Montreal, May 1997 and the Ontario Library Association Superconference January 1998. An article on the IASL presentation was written by Lynne Lighthall for *Access*, a journal for school librarians in Australia, March, 1998.