



National Library News



January/February 2000
Vol. 32, nos. 1-2
ISSN 1200-4472

Contents

- ◆ From Sea to Sea... to Sea /1

Library Community

- ◆ Summary of the JSC for Revision of AACR... /4
- ◆ The Magic of... a Magical Convention... /5
- ◆ School Library Manifesto Ratified /6
- ◆ Obituaries /6
- ◆ Coming Soon: New Options... /7

Services

- ◆ Five Years of Expedited Cataloguing... /9

Canadian Studies

- ◆ SAVOIR FAIRE
Canadian Information by Subject /10
Childhood's Imagination /11
Women of Science... /12
- ◆ Visiting Canadianist Jeffrey Tenenbaum /13

Collections

- ◆ From the Rare Book Collection... Reconstruction or Forgery /14
- ◆ The National Library of Canada and Wei T'o Associates /15
- ◆ Distinguished Doctoral Dissertations: 1999 Awards /16

Public Programs

- ◆ The Eighth Annual Gala Reading /17

From Sea to Sea... to Sea

Over the past several months, I have had the opportunity to visit various libraries across Canada and to hold discussions with many sectors of the Canadian library community.

As I made my way west, north and east, I was impressed with the level of commitment of library staff from across the country and the creative ways in which they are endeavouring to serve their various communities. There is no question that we need to make this important work known to more Canadians, and we can accomplish this by working together through our already strong network of libraries from coast to coast.

We will continue to analyse the issues raised during our visits and will continue to consult with the library community as we work towards the development of a strategic plan for the National Library, by the end of February 2000.

This will not be my last visit to the provinces and territories. I look forward to meeting with other members of the library community in the future. In the meantime, I encourage you to



Karen McGrath, National Library of Canada; Grace Rogers, Teacher-Librarian, Sir John A. MacDonald High School, Nova Scotia; Jessica MacLennan, School Library Consultant, English Program Services, Nova Scotia Department of Education; and Roch Carrier, National Librarian.

forward to me your thoughts, recommendations and comments on the National Library's role in this new millennium. These can be sent to me by e-mail at: roch.carrier@nlc-bnc.ca or by letter, addressed to Roch Carrier, National Librarian, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N4.



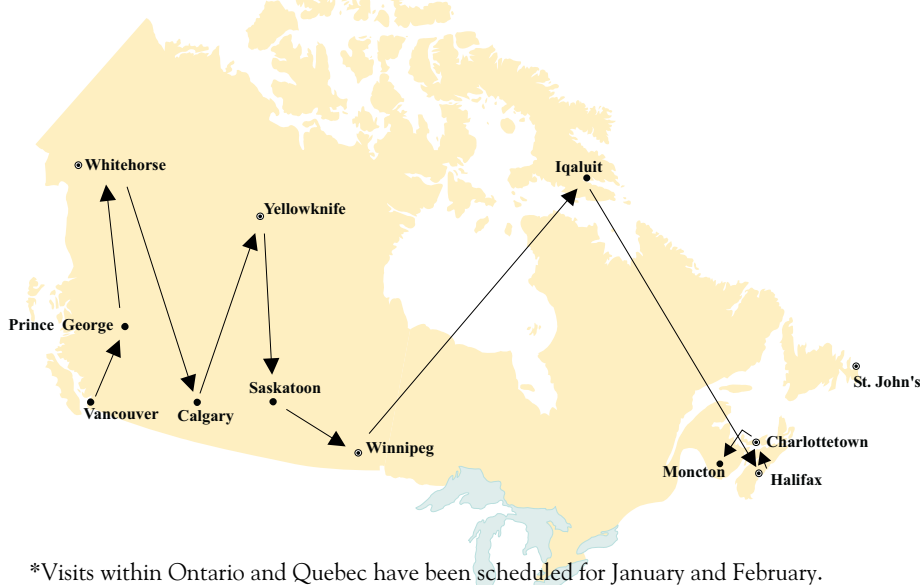
Nose Hill Public Library, Calgary.



Carole Compton-Smith, Coordinator, Technical Services, Nova Scotia Provincial Library; Debbie Ross, Secretary to the Nova Scotia Provincial Librarian; and Roch Carrier, National Librarian.

Between November 18 and December 13, I was able to visit the following cities:

- Vancouver, British Columbia, November 18 and 19
- Prince George, British Columbia, November 20
- Whitehorse, Yukon, November 21 and 22
- Calgary, Alberta, November 23
- Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, November 24
- Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, November 25
- Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 26
- Iqaluit, Nunavut, November 28 and 29
- Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 30
- Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, December 2
- Moncton, New Brunswick, December 3
- St. John's, Newfoundland, December 13



*Visits within Ontario and Quebec have been scheduled for January and February.

This will be the last issue of the *National Library News* with Gwynneth Evans in the role of managing editor. The editorial staff wish to extend to her their sincere appreciation for her hard work and dedication during the last 18 years.

Margo Wiper
 Publisher, *National Library News*

National Library
News



PUBLISHER
 Margo Wiper
MANAGING EDITOR
 Gwynneth Evans
EDITORS
 Rhonda Wilson
 Jean-Marie Brière
PRODUCTION
 Roseanne Ducharme, Denis Schryburt

National Library News, published ten times a year by the National Library of Canada, is available free upon request. To change your subscription address, please send your current address label, with all appropriate changes indicated, to: Marketing and Publishing, National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N4. Fax: (613) 991-9871. Internet: publications@nlc-bnc.ca

National Library News is also available on the National Library of Canada Web service at www.nlc-bnc.ca/nl-news/en/news.htm

This publication may be reproduced without permission provided the source is fully acknowledged. Back issues of *National Library News* can be obtained by writing to the address given above. Please specify the volume(s) and number(s) required.

National Library News is indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index, the Canadian Periodical Index and Children's Literature Abstracts, and is available online in the Canadian Business and Current Affairs Database.

Every effort has been made to trace all present copyright holders of the material used in this publication. Any omission is unintentional, and the National Library of Canada would be pleased to correct any inadvertent error.

©Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada (2000), as represented by the National Library of Canada



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 Pellan for the Reference Room of the National Library.



Roch Carrier signing copies of his works from the Moncton Public Library Collection.



Michael Jeffrey, Director, Learning Resources and Technology, Nova Scotia Department of Education; Michael Colborne, Coordinator, User Services, Nova Scotia Provincial Library; Roch Carrier, National Librarian; Ray Whitley, Coordinator, Production, Learning Resources and Technology, Nova Scotia Department of Education.



Roch Carrier with students at Sir John A. MacDonald High School, Nova Scotia.

I wish to express my appreciation to everyone who made us welcome at their institutions and to the following colleagues for organizing these visits:

Michael Burriss, Executive Director, British Columbia Library Association

Edel Toner-Rogala, Chief Librarian, Prince George Public Library

Julie Ourom, Manager, Public Library Services, Government of the Yukon

Linda Johnson, Director, Library and Archives Branch, Government of the Yukon

Andrew Waller, Serials Collections Librarian, MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary, and Vice-President, Library Association of Alberta

Alison Welch, Northwest Territories Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development Library, Government of Northwest Territories, and President, Northwest Territories Library Association

Alexandra Hook, Librarian, Aurora College Library, Fort Smith, Northwest Territories

Lauraine Armstrong, Health Science Library, University of Saskatchewan, and, President, Saskatchewan Library Association

Jo Ann Brewster, Information Technology Program, Red River College, and President, Manitoba Library Association

Gayle Jessop, Legislative Librarian, Nunavut Legislative Library and Information Services

Elizabeth Armstrong, A/Provincial Librarian, Nova Scotia Provincial Library

Stephen Field, Information Services Librarian, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University Newfoundland, and Vice-President (Newfoundland), Atlantic Provinces Library Association

Judy Davies, Resource-Based Learning Consultant, Prince Edward Island Department of Education

Harry Holman, Director of Libraries and Archives, Prince Edward Island Provincial Library Services

Jeanne Maddix, Provincial Library Service (New Brunswick)

Roch Carrier

Roch Carrier,
National Librarian

Summary of the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR Meeting Held in Brisbane, Australia from October 18 to 20, 1999

Margaret Stewart,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules) met in October 1999 to work through a significant agenda in terms of both number of items and importance.

The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) made substantial progress on many of the initiatives undertaken as a result of its action plan developed following the October 1997 International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR. The following is a brief overview of some of the initiatives considered and major decisions taken by JSC at its meeting in Brisbane.

Alignment of AACR2 with ISBD(ER)

A Task Force of the ALA (American Library Association) Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA) undertook a detailed review of AACR2 to bring the rules into alignment with the *ISBD(ER)*, which was published in 1997. JSC reviewed the Task Force recommendations and identified outstanding issues for consideration by JSC constituencies.

JSC endorsed most of the recommendations, with some modifications. As a result, there will be a substantial revision of chapter 9 and some revision of other parts of the rules, including the glossary. Among the changes endorsed by JSC are the replacement of the term "computer file" by the term "electronic resource",

including in the GMD (general material designation); the provision of clarification on what constitutes a new edition of an electronic resource; substantial revision of the glossary and index; and the update of examples to include more networked resources.

Revising AACR2 to Accommodate Seriality

JSC considered the recommendations contained in the report *Revising AACR2 to Accommodate Seriality*, which was prepared by Jean Hirons of the Library of Congress with the assistance of colleagues Regina Reynolds and Judy Kuhagen, and by the CONSER AACR Review Task Force. (The report is available at <<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/jsc/ser-rep0.html>>.) Rule revision proposals will be prepared to reflect the decisions taken by JSC at the meeting. In addition, a number of related initiatives will be undertaken, including the preparation of a new introduction to AACR2 to address issues pertaining to "seriality", the development of a prototype to test the feasibility of recommendations proposing the reorganization of Part 1 of AACR2 into chapters based on ISBD areas of description, and the preparation of an

appendix to AACR2 addressing what constitutes major and minor changes.

Revision of Rule 0.24

JSC reviewed the recommendations contained in the paper prepared by the CC:DA Task Force on Rule 0.24. One of the key issues to be considered by the JSC constituencies will be how best to resolve the problem of format variation.

The Logical Structure of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules

JSC began its review of *The Logical Structure of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules — Parts I and II*, prepared by Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada, by endorsing the recommendation to use a model to assess options for restructuring Part I of the code. Work will now begin on the development of a prototype that organizes the rules according to the ISBD(G) areas of description.

Due to insufficient time, consideration of the other recommendations was deferred to the next meeting of JSC.

Next Meeting

The next meeting of JSC will be held in March 2000 in San Diego, California.

For further information on the activities related to JSC, please contact the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing representative to JSC:

Margaret Stewart
Chief, Standards and Support
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4
Telephone: (819) 994-6900
Fax: (819) 953-0291
E-mail: marg.stewart@nlc-bnc.ca ◆

The Magic of... a Magical Convention...

Denis Robitaille,
Research and Information Services

Which one? The last ASTED (*Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques de la documentation*) colloquium and convention of the century... of the millennium... which was held last October 20 to 23 at the Delta Sherbrooke. You weren't able to attend? You had promised yourself you would, but, one thing led to another and... then it was too late! Here is a brief overview of what some 350 of your colleagues enjoyed...

The theme of the 26th Convention, "The Virtual Library: Between Reason and Passion" [translation] was meant to entice. Armed with energy, enthusiasm and expertise, the many convention delegates had every intention of making this convention a forum without a podium, inviting encounters and discussions. The National Library of Canada (NLC) was not going to let such an opportunity slip by, nor was its new National Librarian, Roch Carrier.

The word spread rapidly through the community. The arts administrator and author had worked as the head of the NLC for barely three weeks when the convention offered him his first opportunity to meet with colleagues in his brand new professional arena.

Eager to make the acquaintance of the person behind *The Hockey Sweater*, many delegates soon gathered around Roch Carrier. The launching of the 1999 *Read Up On It* campaign facilitated the first contact. Chemistry easily took care of the rest...

The convention and exhibition's very popular opening cocktail party

allowed a great many celebrating delegates to raise a glass in friendship with Roch Carrier. Did the bravest perhaps try to pry a few secrets from him about the spirit he intends to instil in the Library at the dawn of the third millennium?...



National Librarian Roch Carrier with Parliamentary Librarian Richard Paré.

As is customary, the Library had its "showcase" amid the 50 or so exhibitors who had set up booths. Each square metre of the exhibition hall had been taken, forcing an overflow into the adjoining lobby. The crowd around the NLC kiosk was such that two, three and even four librarians had to staff it

at the same time. Our Internet site's "fan club" just keeps on growing... The many demonstrations offered were proof of this: Access AMICUS on the Web (the lastborn), resAnet, the electronic publications, etc. Indispensable, the latest CD version of *Canadiana* also had a place of honour among the vast array of products represented. The thrust – new technologies as tools, rather than ends unto themselves.

Roch Carrier had, in a manner of speaking, established his headquarters at the NLC booth. The delegates were frequently able to find him there, during the coffee breaks and at other times. All the winning and decidedly promising traits of our new National Librarian – his approachability, his ability to listen and his frank and direct contact – were mentioned time and again by the representatives from places

as varied as Saint-Boniface, Jonquière, Rimouski and Moncton, among others.

The best was yet to come – the reception offered by the National Librarian. The room could hardly accommodate the delegates who politely jostled each other. Mr. Carrier's innovative style was a pleasant touch; attendees were able to turn their backs on virtual reality. It was sweet revenge against the daily, humdrum routine... If

Roch Carrier still needed to be convinced to reveal a few "secrets", the host accepted this friendly overture with good humour.

The 26th ASTED Colloquium and Convention, a tale of the mind... and the heart. ♦



The following is taken from a press release issued by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) on November 26, 1999.

School Library Manifesto Ratified by UNESCO

The IFLA School Library Manifesto has been ratified by the 30th UNESCO General Conference.

This Manifesto argues that school library services are vital and should be provided equally to all members of the school community, regardless of age, race, gender, religion, nationality, language, and professional or social status. Specific services and materials must be provided for those who are unable to use mainstream library services and materials.

"I am delighted by UNESCO's ratification of the Manifesto; this is a major step to ensure that the role of the school library in the new information environment is understood and agreed upon worldwide", said Ms. Glenys

Willars, chair of IFLA's Section for School Libraries and Resource Centres, and a member of IFLA's Professional Board.

The IFLA/UNESCO School Library Manifesto urges governments, through their ministries responsible for education, to develop strategies, policies and plans that implement the principles of this Manifesto. Plans should include the dissemination of the Manifesto to initial and continuing training programs for librarians and teachers.

The library community of Canada has played a significant role in the

development of the School Library Manifesto. Effort will now be put into the promotion of the IFLA/UNESCO School Library Manifesto, including translation and publication in as many languages as possible. Information is available from Mr. Sjoerd Koopman at IFLA Headquarters:

P.O. Box 95312
2509 CH The Hague
Netherlands
Telephone: +31-70-3140884
Fax: +31-70-3834827
E-mail: sjoerd.koopman@ifla.org

The Manifesto can be found in the May 1999 edition of the *National Library News*. Archived electronic issues of the *National Library News* are available on the Library's Web site at <<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>> under "What We Publish". ♦

Obituary

The staff of the National Library learned with sadness of the death of Anne Galler, in Montreal on November 26, 1999.



Anne Galler
(1931-1999)

Anne Galler was no stranger to the National Library. In 1994/95, she had been a Fellow at the Library and had completed two surveys that dealt with an area that she felt passionately about – school libraries.

She developed and tested a survey of the existence of school library

legislation, policy and standards in the member states of UNESCO. The results of her work would lead to the creation of a school library manifesto, modelled on the UNESCO Public Library Manifesto. The School Library Manifesto was approved by the General Conference for UNESCO in November 1999. (See related article above.)

The second survey centred on Canadian school and teacher librarians, especially their services, sources of information and needs. Her Quebec perspective and strong belief in school libraries in all contexts helped to ensure participation, on a national level, in the ensuing discussions and planning.

Anne Galler was deeply committed to the National Library of Canada and its role in all facets of librarianship in the country. She will be missed by all those who have worked with her – missed for her tireless work on behalf of all types of libraries and for her passion and care of children and those less advantaged.

The staff of the National Library join others in expressing their condolences to Anne Galler's family, and her colleagues and students at the Library Studies program at Concordia University, Montreal.



Obituary

Marian Wilson (1926-1999)

National Library staff were saddened to learn of the death of Marian Wilson (née Black), on December 15, 1999, in Toronto.

Marian Wilson attended the University of Toronto and was a graduate of Queen's University. In 1968, she received Belleville's award for "outstanding cultural

achievement". An avid supporter of the arts and culture in all its forms, she acquired Simon & Pierre Publishing Co. Ltd. in the early 1970s, and produced award-winning theatre books and new fiction. Her contributions to the arts were at all levels: as a member of the National Library Advisory Board from 1987 to

1990 and as a co-founder of the Quinte Arts Council.

We would like to express our condolences to her children; Catherine, Joyce and Grant Wilson and to her grandchildren Courtney and Christy Wilson; and also to her step-granddaughter Natasha Despres.

Coming Soon: New Options for Protocol-Based ILL Management

Barb Shuh,
Information Technology Services

The ISO Interlibrary Loan Protocol, a set of standard rules governing the communication between interlending partners, was officially approved as an international standard by ISO (International Standards Organization) in 1991.

Canadian libraries, with systems such as AG-Canada's AVISO, TKM's Interlend and the Université du Québec's PEB, have been using ILL Protocol-compliant messaging, as defined in the Canadian Standardized Profile, to communicate with the National Library since the Protocol was first approved almost 10 years ago.

Outside Canada, however, the use of the ILL Protocol has remained an abstract idea. With recent development of protocol-based applications by libraries, software vendors and bibliographic utilities working together in the ILL Protocol Implementors Group (IPIG), this will soon change. Within the next year, there will be several new protocol-based software options available to libraries.

Local Library Systems

The Library Corporation's Library.Request, and Ameritech's RSS (Resource Sharing System) were the first commercial systems released that allow the management of ILL messaging, while conforming to the profile defined by IPIG. Other systems followed, including Fretwell-Downing Informatics's VDX (Virtual Document Exchange), Perkins and Associates's CLIO and Pigasus's WINGS. The Research Library Group (RLG) is developing a stand-alone system, ILL Manager, which, at the time of writing this article, is in beta testing.

Consortia

Large library consortia have recently implemented or are in the process of implementing protocol-based ILL

message management systems to communicate both within the consortia and externally.

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities were able to adapt their own in-house system, PALS, to function in a protocol-based environment by using a tool kit developed by The Library Corporation (TLC).

The CIC (Committee on Institutional Cooperation), which is a consortium of 11 large university libraries in the U.S. Mid-west (the Big 10 and the University of Chicago), worked with OCLC (the Online Computer Library Centre, Inc.) to develop their new protocol-compliant Distributed Resource Sharing System (DRSS). Library networks as far away as SABInet in South Africa are reported to be seriously considering implementing this system.

LIDDAS (Local Interlending and Document Delivery Administration System), a consortium of Australian university libraries, is implementing an ILL network in university libraries in Australia using software developed by Fretwell-Downing Informatics.



Bibliographic Utilities

The large bibliographic utilities OCLC and RLG, in addition to developing the library systems already mentioned, are both adapting their own ILL systems to be able to handle protocol-compliant messaging from their users. This will happen sometime in the year 2000.

National Libraries

Several national libraries have installed new systems or re-engineered their legacy systems to handle ILL messaging as specified in the new IPIG profile.

In 1999, both the National Library of Australia with its new system, Kinetica, and the National Library of New Zealand with its system, Te Puna, have implemented new ILL message management modules based on Fretwell-Downing's VDX system.

National document supply services such as the British Library Document Supply Centre, the National Library of Medicine (U.S.) and the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information have highly customized systems to manage their document supply operations. Rather than develop new systems, they are developing protocol-based gateways to their legacy systems.

National Library of Canada: Upgrades to the NAVIS System

The National Library of Canada, which developed and implemented the first protocol-based system in 1987, is now upgrading its new ILL system, NAVIS, to conform to the IPIG profile. The National Library of Canada plans to be able to communicate with the new IPIG profile-based systems by the

beginning of the new fiscal year (April 2000). At the same time, the Library will continue to accept messages from Canadian libraries using AVISO, Interlend and the Université du Québec's PEB, which were the early Canadian implementations of the ILL Protocol. Check with Canadian vendors for their timetables for upgrading to the IPIG profile.

Over the next year, there will be a vast array of new-generation ILL messaging products from which Canadian libraries may choose. For up-to-date details on the status of these new software packages, consult the List of IPIG Implementations on the Interlibrary Loan Application Standards Maintenance Agency Web site: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/iso/ill/impl_list.htm>. ♦

Now Available...

MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data: Including Guidelines for Content Designation

MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data: Including Guidelines for Content Designation is the first MARC 21 format to be issued. This format is the standard for representing and exchanging bibliographic data in machine-readable form. The *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data* supersedes the 1994 edition of the *Canadian MARC Communication Format for Bibliographic Data* and updates nos. 1-6 (1994-1998).

In 1997, the National Library of Canada and the Library of Congress harmonized the CAN/MARC and USMARC formats. Prepared by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress and Standards and Support, National Library of Canada, the *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data: Including Guidelines for Content Designation* is published in a two-volume loose-leaf format, including binders and tabs. ISBN 0-660-17771-4, cat. no. SN3-40/3-1999E, \$99.95 (in Canada).

Available in Canada in both English and French from

Canadian Government Publishing
Public Works and Government Services Canada
Ottawa, ON K1A 0S9

(Other countries can order the English versions of MARC 21 publications from CDS Customer Service, Mail Stop 4912, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue SE, Washington DC 20541 U.S.A., or by calling the Customer Service Section, Cataloging Distribution Service at 202-707-6100.)

The next MARC 21 format to be released will be the *MARC 21 Format for Authority Data*. The publication date for the MARC 21 authority format is spring 2000.

For further information, contact

Margaret Stewart
Chief, Standards and Support
Telephone: (819) 994-6900
E-mail: marg.stewart@nlc-bnc.ca

Five Years of Expedited Cataloguing of DSP Materials

Anne Draper,
Chief, Government Publications and Serials Cataloguing Division,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

October 31, 1999, marked the fifth anniversary of the National Library of Canada's initiative to provide expedited MARC records for federal government publications distributed by the Depository Services Program of Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC). This cooperative initiative between the National Library of Canada (NLC) and PWGSC was introduced in 1994 in response to the federal government's objective to improve access to its publications.

Items appearing on PWGSC's *Weekly Checklist of Canadian Government Publications* are sent to NLC before

AMICUS database within 10 days of the item being received by NLC. Within one week of their input, the

This expedited process ensures that final cataloguing records for monographs, pamphlets, new serials and current serial title changes are available online by the time libraries across Canada receive the documents.

general distribution of the materials to depository libraries to enable staff of the Government Acquisitions Unit and the Government Publications and Serials Cataloguing Division to process the material as high-priority items prior to their being distributed. This expedited process ensures that final cataloguing records for monographs, pamphlets, new serials and current serial title changes are available online by the time libraries across Canada receive the documents.

Bibliographic records created for Depository Services Program (DSP) items are added to and available via the

records are distributed through file transfer. They are also made available via *Canadiana* CD-ROM and the monthly issues of *Canadiana* on microfiche. Since April 1997, each record bears a note in the MARC 500 field which states "Distributed by the Government of Canada Depository Services Program."

DSP materials received at NLC are catalogued according to our standard levels of cataloguing (see the January 1998 issue of *National Library News* or consult the Library's Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca> for information on levels of cataloguing).

In November 1997, in consultation with the depository library community, NLC decided to expand the definition of what constitutes material relating to Canadian history. This is the National Library's area of special emphasis most applicable to government documents. This resulted in an increase in the number of titles catalogued at full level. Of the 4 000 DSP titles given expedited cataloguing by NLC up until October 31, 1999, approximately 45 percent were catalogued at full level.

Staff of the Government Acquisitions Unit and Government Publications and Serials Cataloguing Division are constantly seeking to improve internal workflows and methods of processing in order to make records for DSP materials available to Canadians in the most timely way possible.

This positive and practical initiative furthers the National Library's mandate of resource sharing within the Canadian library community. Over the last five years, there has been much positive feedback from librarians across the country regarding this service initiative and its usefulness.

For more information, or to comment on this initiative, please contact

Anne Draper
Chief, Government Publications and Serials Cataloguing Division
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4
Telephone: (819) 994-6894
Fax: (819) 953-0291
E-mail: anne.draper@nlc-bnc.ca ◆

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Canadian Information by Subject

Brenda Campbell,
Research and Information Services

Canadian Information by Subject (CIBS), part of the National Library of Canada's Web service, was the topic of the September 1999 SAVOIR FAIRE session. David Murrell-Wright and Diane Lanthier, both from Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services, provided an overview of the project and a practical demonstration of how to use CIBS.

Mr. Murrell-Wright explained that the main objective of Canadian Information by Subject is to provide links to information about Canada, arranged by subject, from Internet resources worldwide. Since there are over four million Web sites on the Internet, a means of indexing sites which contain significant information on Canada was necessary in order to untangle the Web for Canadian and foreign researchers. The service has grown exponentially since its modest beginning in 1995, increasing from 100 links to over 3 400 by 1999. Approximately 100 new links are added each month. Library science professionals have recognized the superior organization of CIBS; it was cited as an exemplary site for connecting researchers to Canadian information at a recent academic conference. Researchers obviously agree – CIBS is the most frequently visited part of the National Library's Web service, with an astounding 36 000 visitors per month!

CIBS has several special attributes which separate it from other attempts to link Canadian sites on the Internet. To assist researchers, the bilingual service organizes Web sites containing Canadian information using library science: the Dewey decimal

classification system, and alphabetical and title/keyword indexes. Wherever possible, index terms have been used from standard subject headings lists such as *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and *Canadian Subject Headings* for English terminology, and *Répertoire de vedettes-matière* for French terms. Selection criteria, including the quantity and quality of the Canadian content, are applied to Web sites before inclusion. There are frequent automatic verifications to ensure that links are accurate and current, since a large percentage of Web sites disappear annually.

Using a computer and a large-screen monitor, Diane Lanthier thoroughly demonstrated how easily a researcher can utilize the CIBS service to find Canadian information on the Internet. She emphasized the user-friendly instructions and examples for familiarizing researchers with the main features of CIBS. The service includes a subject tree that consists of 10 main branches representative of broad subject areas, which are further subdivided into more-specific branches. The number of links contained in each subject is included at the end of each entry for easy reference. Site names are listed as they appear on the home page and are included in the English or



French version, according to the language of the site. Another way of searching CIBS is to use the alphabetical list of subject headings, where currently accessible links are listed in alphabetical order. The third method of accessing links is by title/keyword, when these are known. Ms. Lanthier recommended using the subject tree as the most effective means of locating appropriate information. She noted that there is considerable ongoing site development and that staff are responding to questions and suggestions for additions to the service. Staff also add natural language and develop directional aids whenever possible (e.g., expanding titles or adding qualifiers for listings).

Throughout their presentations, Mr. Murrell-Wright and Ms. Lanthier welcomed questions from the audience of researchers, staff and members of the general public. Major trends and observations noted by the speakers included the rapid expansion of linkages between Web sites, particularly between government sites; an increase of information available on specific subjects; a need to deselect obsolete links in a timely fashion; and a tendency towards selection of authoritative and multi-linked institutional sites. Both concluded that feedback and suggestions from researchers and staff are vital to ensure that CIBS continues to efficiently connect Canadians to the information they seek about Canada. ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Childhood's Imagination

Céline Gendron,
Research and Information Services

In the summer of 1999, the National Library prepared a tribute to children's author-illustrator Dayal Kaur Khalsa (1943-1989). The exhibition, based on the National Library of Canada's collection of the author's literary documents, offered an opportunity to study her work method and to view original illustrations contained in her books.

Last July 20, during an extraordinary presentation of SAVOIR FAIRE, children's bookseller Barbara Yoffee (Maryland, U.S.A.) presented us with the fruits of a decade of research on Khalsa. Her presentation was called "Dayal Kaur Khalsa: A Childhood Remembered, a Childhood Transposed".

July 17, 1999, marks the 10th anniversary of Dayal Kaur Khalsa's death. She was born in Queens, New York, on April 17, 1943. She died in Vancouver on July 17, 1989. She lived in Canada for more than 25 years and, as an expression of gratitude to her adopted country, she left all her illustrations and manuscripts to the National Library of Canada.

Her adolescence, in the 1950s and 1960s, was influenced by Woodstock, the Black Panthers, the Vietnam War and the civil rights movement. She was a militant; her parents had difficulty understanding their rebellious daughter. The fact that she later joined a Sikh ashram and changed her name, which had been Marcia Schonfeld, was quite unusual for a middle-class Jewish girl raised in a New York suburb.

Her battle with cancer led Khalsa back to the universe of her childhood, a time and place in which her relationship with her grandmother Shapiro had had a profound effect on

her. Her grandmother's death from breast cancer in 1953 upset her terribly and in the text accompanying the last illustration in her first book, *Tales of a Gambling Grandma*, she says: "Then I opened her closet door and stepped inside. I closed the door behind me and hugged and smelled all my grandma's great big dresses". It is through the magic of her grandmother's stories - her spectacular escape to America, her attempts to find a husband, her two rules for survival and her poker-playing skills - that Khalsa awakened to the imaginary. It was in this relationship that she wove the privileged bonds of tenderness and understanding that would later be transposed into her work.

Other people affected her life too. In her second work, *I Want a Dog*, we again find the character of the little girl, but she now has a name, May, in honour of May Cutler, Khalsa's publisher at Tundra Books. Julian, the dog she wanted so badly as a child but did not get until adulthood, would become the title of her second-last book.

Hers was a difficult adolescence. The relationships she had with her family, in particular with her mother, were tumultuous. Alcohol, drugs and sojourns in Mexico and California had disturbing effects on Khalsa. It was in Millbrook, Ontario, in 1974, that she

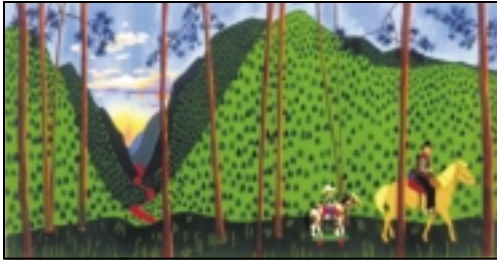
met the friends who would have a pivotal influence on her. Soon after meeting them, she entered an ashram where the development of her spiritual life, discipline and the family life she missed so much following the loss of her



Taken from *Tales of a Gambling Grandma* (Montreal: Tundra Books, 1986).

grandmother, enabled her to achieve the balance and serenity that would guide her steps as a children's author and illustrator. Between 1986 and 1989, she wrote and illustrated nine books. It is through these books that we meet her family, during a memorable first trip to Florida. *My Family Vacation* tells us of the excitement of the preparations, the change in temperature, the colourful motels, the blue-tinged swimming pools and the little paper cocktail umbrellas at the restaurants.

According to Dayal's closest friends, her most accomplished work is without doubt *Cowboy Dreams*, published posthumously in 1990. In her SAVOIR FAIRE presentation, Barbara Yoffee reminds us that this is undoubtedly due not only to the drawing and the intricate details of the illustrations but also to the author's almost superhuman effort to finish the work when disease had overtaken her (both her mother and her grandmother were also stricken with cancer). Symbolic details can be found in the illustrations in this book; in the final



Taken from *Cowboy Dreams* (Montreal: Tundra Books, 1990).

illustration, we see May on her wooden horse, following the cowboy who is guiding her beyond the illustration.

With perseverance, Barbara Yoffe collected anecdotes, letters and photographs, as well as copies of drawings that had been left with various friends. She searched through the Khalsa Fonds at the National Library many times. During her presentation, Ms. Yoffe painted a portrait that helped us understand the complex nature of an artist whose illustrations speak of a powerful freshness, vivacity and imagination: sparkling intelligence combined with the internal turmoil of early youth, the

loyalty towards one's friends and the reconciliation with oneself that permitted the peaceful acceptance of death. Few authors and illustrators have succeeded in creating such a rich and luminous work in so little time.

For more information on the Khalsa fonds, visit the Canadian Literature Research Service on the National Library of Canada's Web site at : <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/services/fclsc.htm> . ♦

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Women of Science in the Federal Department of Agriculture, 1900-1920

Risë Segall,
Research and Information Services

October is Women's History Month, and therefore it was appropriate that the topic of the National Library's October 19, 1999, SAVOIR FAIRE seminar was "Women of Science in the Federal Department of Agriculture, 1900-1920". Amber Lloydlangston, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Ottawa, provided a lively overview and analysis of the work of women in the Department of Agriculture, highlighting the wide range of resources from the National Library of Canada's collections she had used during the course of her thesis research.

In her presentation, Ms. Lloydlangston focussed on the main areas of her thesis research: how women in the Canadian civil service were perceived in the years 1900 to 1920; the Department of Agriculture and the science culture of the early 20th century; the formation of a woman's occupation within the Department (seed analysis); and women science professionals.

Ms. Lloydlangston brought to life the perceptions about women in the

civil service by reviewing telling extracts from royal commissions of the time appointed to investigate the civil service. In the 1892 *Report of the Royal Commissioners Appointed to Enquire into Certain Matters Relating to the Civil Service of Canada*, women working in the Department of Agriculture were described as efficient and compared favourably to men in clerical positions. However, by 1907, when another royal commission on the civil service

reported, women were no longer welcomed so unequivocally. It was felt that women would swamp the lower levels of the civil service, preventing young men from finding the low-grade positions from which they could then be promoted to the higher ranks. In 1919, the practice of hiring only unmarried women was made policy by an order-in-council. In 1921, another order-in-council was approved which stated that upon marriage a woman had to retire from the civil service. Ms. Lloydlangston noted that the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons housed in the Reading Room of the National Library of Canada were an invaluable resource for this phase of her research.

At the beginning of the century, when the Department of Agriculture began to focus on research to improve Canadian agricultural practices and crop and food production, women found particular niches within the Department. As the Department became concerned with the dissemination and popularization of agricultural information, women were hired as writers, experimenters, demonstrators, and lecturers on such topics as the proper procedures in the canning of fruits and vegetables, cheese making and fruit farming. Published

material of this era was disseminated not only to farmers but also to schools, youth groups, Women's Institutes, and other organizations.

The one field in particular within the Department of Agriculture where women found employment was in the area of seed analysis. In 1902, the



Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada.

Department of Agriculture opened the Ottawa Seed Testing Laboratory, the first of its kind in Canada. The purpose of seed analysis was to improve the quality of farm production, to promote Canada's seed export industry, and to improve the quality of rural life.

Ms. Lloydlangston noted that "prevailing gender norms, combined with the practicalities of pay scales and working conditions offered by the Department, dictated that women would be suitable, even exemplary seed analysts". Women were willing to work for less money at the tedious tasks that men were unwilling to perform. By using city directories held at the National Library of Canada, Ms. Lloydlangston has been able to determine that the young women employed in the Seed Testing Laboratory were generally upwardly mobile daughters of upper-lower or lower-middle class families. While a few of these women remained in the Department for some time, the majority of them resigned from their jobs to be married. This pattern followed the norm of the time; women worked during the period between finishing school and getting married.

Ms. Lloydlangston concluded her seminar by discussing some of the women who did not follow the norm and who did enter the professional career ranks within the Department. She went on to describe the difficulties encountered by a number of women scientists such as Assistant Botanist Faith Fyles, who was the first professional scientist appointed to the Department. During her career, Fyles, who supported her aging parents, had to endure disputes about her salary and the denial of a bonus which was offered to employees with dependants.

Through the work of researchers such as Amber Lloydlangston, it becomes evident how the in-depth collections of the National Library can help to provide a more complete picture of Canada's history. ♦

Visiting Canadianist Jeffrey Tenenbaum

Mary Bond,
Research and Information Services

Jeffrey Tenenbaum, a Canadian studies librarian from the Reference Department of the W.E.B. Du Bois Library of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, visited the National Library of Canada for a period of approximately seven weeks during June and July of 1999. His aim was to update his knowledge of Canadian reference sources, particularly the numerous titles which have been published in electronic format in recent years. In the 1980s, Mr. Tenenbaum had undertaken a similar research sabbatical at McGill University. For this visit he chose to take advantage of the

rich Canadiana collection of the National Library.

Jeffrey Tenenbaum's base for his visit was the Reference and Information Services Division, where he had significant involvement with staff members. He was provided with training on the National Library's policies and procedures for responding to written reference requests so that he could participate in the reference work of the Division and make practical use of the collection. Mr. Tenenbaum had opportunities to observe the activities of the reference desk and to discuss specific electronic sources with staff members involved in the management

of these types of publications as well as to browse the extensive print reference collection.

While in Ottawa, Jeffrey Tenenbaum took the opportunity to visit the collections of other libraries including the Ottawa Public Library, and the libraries at Carleton University and the University of Ottawa.

The staff of the Reference and Information Services Division welcome the visits and study tours by Canadianists as opportunities to exchange ideas and information.

For more information on study tours, please contact

Reference and Information Services
Telephone: (613) 995-9481
TTY: (613) 992-6969
Fax: (613) 943-1112
E-mail: reference@nlc-bnc.ca ♦

From the Rare Book Collection... Reconstruction or Forgery?

Michel Brisebois,
Rare Book Curator,
Research and Information Services

In 1980, a British book-dealer offered the Rare Book Division of the National Library a fine copy, in contemporary binding, of André Thevet's *Les Singularitez de la France Antarctique*, published in Paris in 1558. Another copy of this rare and important work had entered the Rare Book Collection from an unknown source many years earlier. The copy offered was certainly in superior condition to the Library's copy and had the advantage of being in a contemporary binding.

Comparing the two copies of the *Singularitez* soon became quite fascinating. The last page of the British copy had the contemporary ownership signature of an Angoulême pharmacist. This rang a bell with the curators, and a comparison with the National Library of Canada (NLC) copy showed that the same signature appeared in both copies! The NLC copy, at least that leaf, was obviously a facsimile, reunited by some coincidence with its original. Further examination showed that more leaves looked suspicious. In light of this discovery, the British copy was purchased with the financial assistance of the Secretary of State and now rests next to the "facsimile copy".

At first glance, nothing seems to be wrong with the so-called "facsimile copy". Early books always show variations in paper thickness, quality of impression, as well as printing faults and a certain amount of conservation work. Leafing through quickly, nothing strikes the eye as odd. The simple red morocco binding signed by French binder Godillot gives it an air of respectability, and one presumes that it came from the collection of a French bibliophile. A number of original leaves

show repairs made to tears, which adds to the general genuine appearance. The paper, without being exactly consistent throughout, is certainly contemporary or close to it. Once it had been established that the last leaf was a facsimile, the task was to determine which leaves were genuine and which were not. There are two characteristics to examine: the printing and the paper. Examining the appearance of the type on each leaf is a very difficult and time-consuming exercise.

Let us look at the paper first. The format of the *Singularitez* is quarto, the work being made up of gatherings of four leaves (eight pages). It is printed on laid paper which, when held to the light, shows a series of widely spaced parallel lines made by the wire mesh of the paper mould during the papermaking process. These are called chain lines. In a quarto, the chain lines are horizontal, parallel to the printed lines on the page. A survey of chain-line orientation for each leaf showed that some were oriented vertically, demonstrating that these were produced separately from the other leaves of the gatherings. These

would be the facsimile leaves, a total of 34 out of the book's 176 leaves.

A closer look at the appearance of the type on these leaves showed, for some at least, the characteristic of a photo-lithographic facsimile, a flatness caused by the ink resting on the paper rather than being pushed into it by type. In one case, the page was "printed" a second time, completely off-register, producing a garbled mess. Not all the facsimile leaves were copied from the Angoulême pharmacist's copy; some showed faint ruled lines in the margins, suggesting a ruled copy as a parent. Unconventional repairs were also done on this copy. In one case, where the corner of an original leaf had been torn, with significant loss of text, a restorer had reconstructed the corner, and the missing text had been added in pencil in a hand imitating the typeface with an amazing amount of accuracy.

It has always been a custom – as it is with antiques – to add the missing elements to an incomplete copy, especially in the case of a rare or very early book. This is done to allow the use of a complete text. The best facsimile is as close to the original as possible, while being easily recognizable as a copy by the untrained person. A note usually accompanies the book, listing the elements – leaves, maps, plates – which are not original. With the passage of time and the loss or removal of certain evidence, a good facsimile can become difficult to detect and can easily be mistaken for an original.

In this copy of the *Singularitez*, the intention was to reproduce the missing leaves as cleverly as possible on old paper. Dispersed in a sea of originals, the facsimile leaves could easily deceive an untrained eye or even an unsuspecting trained one. In fact, they did. In the early 1960s, this copy

was listed in the catalogue of an eminent American antiquarian bookseller and described as a complete and original copy. Had the “restorer” wanted to create a forgery, he or she would have made sure the chain-line orientation had been consistent. It is difficult to guess what the “restorer’s”

intentions might have been — was it to create an excellent partial facsimile easily detected only by the experts or one clever enough to fool most people? Had the copy from the Angoulême pharmacist not been accidentally reunited with its offspring, the integrity of the National Library copy might not

have been questioned for quite some time. Thanks to this happy coincidence, the National Library of Canada now has a complete original and a partial original copy of the *Singularitez* in its Rare Book Collection. ♦

The National Library of Canada and Wei T’o Associates Win the 1999 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award

Paul McCormick,
Director General, Information Resource Management

On September 28, 1999, the National Library of Canada and Wei T’o Associates received the 1999 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award of the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at a ceremony in Washington, D.C.



From left to right: Réal Couture, Manager of the Deacidification Section, National Library of Canada; Drusilla Hufford from the Environmental Protection Agency; Richard Smith, President of Wei T’o Associates Ltd.; Paul McCormick, Director General, Information Resource Management, National Library of Canada.

The National Library and Wei T’o Associates were one of 11 individuals and organizations to receive this honour. The Stratospheric Ozone Protection Awards are intended to “recognize exceptional leadership, personal dedication and technical achievements in eliminating ozone-depleting substances (ODSs)”.¹ Ozone-depleting substances which contribute to destroying this thin layer of the stratosphere include chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride, methyl bromide and methyl chloroform. The Library’s mass deacidification program was recognized both for its testing and use of a non ozone-damaging solution developed by Wei T’o Associates to treat acidic materials and for significantly improving the rate of solvent recovery.

Mass deacidification has been part of a treatment program for the National Library’s collections since 1981. Until 1997, this program was part of the National Archives of Canada but, since its inception, has treated mostly materials from National Library collections. In 1997, formal responsibility for the program was transferred to the National Library. Some 950 000 items from the Library’s collections have been treated to date.

Prior to the advent of permanent paper and its widespread use in the 1990s, the paper used for publishing contained an acid which causes a slow deterioration, resulting in yellowing of paper, followed by brittleness. By

introducing an alkaline buffer to acidic papers, the deterioration is arrested and the life of each publication is greatly extended. Mass deacidification contributes to the public good of ensuring the continued availability of a significant portion of Canada's published heritage – a heritage that has been at risk of deterioration and, if left untreated, remains at risk.

Almost since the introduction of the mass treatment process for the Library's collection materials, there have been changing and more demanding requirements to protect the ozone layer. By ratifying the Montreal

Protocol, over 150 countries agreed to phase out the production of ozone-depleting substances. In 1992, the Protocol was revised to accelerate the elimination of CFCs, a formulation of which had previously been used for mass deacidification. HCFCs, which had been used in two different formulas for mass treatment, were targeted for elimination by 2010. As the citation given by the EPA indicates, various solutions were used to "improve quality and to reduce solvent emissions"² into the atmosphere. Through the development and use of the latest formulation, a stable HFC-134a

solution, the Library and Wei T'o Associates have been able to balance the sometimes conflicting requirements of protecting the ozone layer and extending the life of our published heritage. ♦

¹ United States. Environmental Protection Agency. *Champions of the World: Stratospheric Ozone Protection Awards* (Washington, 1997), p. 1.

² United States. Environmental Protection Agency. *1999 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Awards* (Washington, 1999), p. 3.

Distinguished Doctoral Dissertations: 1999 Awards

André Paul,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

The CAGS/UMI Distinguished Dissertation awards were presented on October 28, 1999, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for Graduate Studies (CAGS) in Halifax. Two doctoral dissertations "that make unusually significant and original contributions to their academic field" were recognized in two discipline areas: engineering, medical science and natural sciences; and humanities and social sciences.

The 1999 award recipients are

- **Dr. Desmond Manderson**, who received his doctorate in civil law from McGill University in 1997 for his thesis entitled *Songs Without Music: Aesthetic Dimensions of Law and Justice*;
- **Dr. Tom Woo**, who received his doctorate in theoretical chemistry from the University of Calgary in 1998 for his thesis entitled *Towards More Realistic Molecular Modeling of*

Catalysis with Density Functional Theory: Combined QM / MM and ab initio Molecular Dynamics Methods.

The Canadian Association for Graduate Studies (CAGS) and UMI Dissertation Publishing have sponsored these awards for the past six years. This year, the selection committee had to select the two winning candidates from among 47 nominees from across Canada (22 in the engineering, medical and natural sciences fields, and 25 in

the humanities and social sciences category).

Recognizing distinguished doctoral dissertations is an initiative for which CAGS and UMI deserve a great deal of credit. The number of nominees within the specific scope of these awards indicates the level of quality Canadian doctoral studies have achieved. It also clearly demonstrates that thesis material is recognized as a valuable source in any research or bibliographical undertaking.

Access to Canadian theses is provided by the National Library through its Canadian Theses Service. These two theses as well as more than 180 000 others from 51 Canadian universities have been microfilmed through this program and are available for sale from Bell & Howell Information and Learning (formerly UMI), and are available on loan from the National Library. Bibliographic records for theses are available online in AMICUS and in the *Canadiana* CD-ROM bibliography.

Congratulations to the winners! ♦



PUBLIC PROGRAMS

The Eighth Annual Gala Reading

Randall Ware,
Research and Information Services

On Wednesday, November 17, the recipients of the 1999 Governor General's Literary Awards read from their winning books at our eighth annual Gala Reading, the event that has become the highlight of our fall season. It was the laureates' second appearance at the Library in two days.



Jean-Louis Roux and fellow Gala Reading attendees.

For the first time, the National Library was the site of the news conference at which the winners were announced. The ceremony took place on the morning of Tuesday, November 16.



Traditionally, it had been held at the Canada Council offices, but this year the Council decided to take advantage of the Library's newly renovated auditorium. Members of the public were invited to the news conference, along with the media, and their ample numbers suggested that this was a popular idea. The writers later

received their official welcome at Rideau Hall from Their Excellencies Adrienne Clarkson and John Ralston Saul. How much more literary could it be?

The Gala Reading, as always, brought the writers and their public together shortly after the awards. The characteristic warmth and good feeling surrounding the event was much in evidence this year. The booksellers reported record sales and the line-ups for autographs were long.

National Librarian Roch Carrier welcomed everyone and thanked the



sponsors of the evening, CGI. Jean-Louis Roux, chairman of the Canada Council for the Arts, also



National Librarian Roch Carrier and Friends of the National Library President Gail Baird.

spoke, and then the audience was treated to a diverse and entertaining evening of readings from the winners' books.

The Governor General's Literary Awards are Canada's most important



literary prizes. It is fitting that two national institutions, the National Library and the Canada Council for the Arts, work so closely together to bring the winners to the attention of all Canadians. To listen to excerpts from the award-winning books as read by their authors at

the Gala Reading, visit the Library's Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/events/readings/1999/egovgen.htm>.



This year's winners are...



Several Governor General Literary Award winners from the Eighth Annual Gala Reading.

English Nonfiction:
Marq de Villiers for *Water*

French Nonfiction:
Pierre Perrault for *Le Mal du Nord*

English Drama:
Michael Healey for *The Drawer Boy*

French Drama:
Jean-Marc Dalpé for *Il n'y a que l'amour*

English Children's Literature - Text:
Rachna Gilmore for *A Screaming Kind of Day*

French Children's Literature - Text:
Charlotte Gingras for *La Liberté? Connais pas...*

English Children's Literature - Illustration:
Gary Clement for *The Great Poochini*

French Children's Literature - Illustration:
Stéphane Jorisch for *Charlotte et l'île du destin*

Translation (from English to French):
Jacques Brault for *Transfiguration*

Translation (from French to English):
Patricia Claxton for *Gabrielle Roy: A Life*

French Poetry:
Herménégilde Chiasson for *Conversations*

English Poetry:
Jan Zwicky for *Songs for Relinquishing the Earth*

French Fiction:
Lise Tremblay for *La Danse juive*

English Fiction:
Matt Cohen for *Elizabeth and After* ♦

Upcoming Events at the National Library of Canada

Thursday, March 9: An Evening with Oscar Lopez
8:00 p.m. (Auditorium)
Heat up an early March evening with the electrifying Latin sounds of Oscar Lopez.

Thursday, March 9: "Cead Mile Failte":
1:30 p.m. (Auditorium)
The Unforgettable Hearts grace the Library's stage with an Irish *ceilidh*.

Saturday, March 11: Concert:
Homenaje a Piazzolla
8:00 p.m. (Auditorium)
Radio-Canada (la chaîne culturelle) presents a concert of the music of the great Argentine composer Astor Piazzolla (1921-1992), featuring the "tango nuevo" quintet Norteno with

guest ensemble Musica Camerata Montréal.

Monday, March 13: Verdi's Opera *La Traviata*
7:00 p.m. (Room 156)

Thursday, March 16: John Moss
8:00 p.m. (Room 156)
In his new book, *Invisible Among the Ruins: Field Notes of a Canadian in Ireland*, John Moss shares his anger, frustration and engagement with Ireland.

Monday, March 20: Jean Derome et les Dangereux Zhoms
8:00 p.m. (Auditorium)
This quintet, founded in 1992, brings together some of Montreal's most dangerous players of written and improvised music.

Thursday, March 30: A Musical Taste of Our Canadian Heritage
8:00 p.m. (Auditorium)
Beginning with the stirring drums beats of Native Music, Deborah Davis and her fellow musicians will time-travel through our rich musical history.

For information on these, or any other of the National Library's Public Program's events, please contact

Public Programs
Weekdays from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Telephone: (613) 992-9988
Fax: (613) 947-2706
TTY: (613) 992-6969
E-mail: public.programs@nlc-bnc.ca
or visit the National Library Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>.



Access AMICUS Training Schedule

Access AMICUS is available to Canadian libraries, other institutions and individual researchers. It provides access to the AMICUS database via the Web, Z39.50, Telnet, Datapac and iNet. Training is offered across Canada and 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 contact Information Technology Services by telephone at (819) 997-7227, fax (819) 994-6835, TTY (613) 992-6969, X.400 [cic-its]gc+nlc.bnc.govmt.canada.ca, or e-mail 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 more information, please consult our Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/amicus/access/eamiform.htm>.

For new clients, the cost of training is \$165.00* per participant for a one-day training session or \$290.00 for a two-day session (both include technical setup). For current clients, the cost of training is \$225.00* per participant for a two-day training session or \$125.00* for a one-day session. 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 change

Registration Deadline	Location	Session Date
February 21	Information Technology Services Training Room, 9th floor National Library of Canada 25 Eddy Street Hull, Quebec	March 7: Access AMICUS on the Web (in French) March 8: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in French)
March 6	University of Western Ontario Room 233, Lab B, Middlesex College London, Ontario	March 28: Access AMICUS on the Web (in English) March 29: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in English)
March 6	Training and Development Canada Room Q, ground floor, Training Centre 1 Front Street West Toronto, Ontario	April 5: Access AMICUS on the Web (in English) April 6: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in English)
March 20	Memorial University of Newfoundland Room L-1015, Queen Elizabeth II Library St. John's, Newfoundland	April 11: Access AMICUS on the Web (in English) April 12: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in English)
March 27	McGill University Room MS-24, School of Library and Information Studies 3459 McTavish Street Montreal, Quebec	April 18: Access AMICUS on the Web (in English) April 19: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in English)
April 10	Information Technology Services Training Room, 9th floor National Library of Canada 25 Eddy Street Hull, Quebec	April 26: Access AMICUS on the Web (in English) April 27: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (in English)