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INTRODUCTION

Message from the National Librarian

In accepting this new responsibility entrusted to me by the Honorable Sheila Copps, I am like an experienced boxer before a match – afraid, but not ashamed of it because I am ready!

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At the moment, it is impossible for me not to think of Jorge Luis Borges, a great writer who was director of the Argentine National Library. I read his works a long time ago when I was a student. This was many years before the discovery of cyberspace. I still believe that Borges, in his reflections on the library, had already foreseen the development of technology. I read Borges without knowing that one day I would be asked to manage my own country's library. Like Borges's stories, life is full of these mysterious coincidences.

First, I must thank Marianne Scott who deserves a great deal of respect from everybody for having guided the National Library through the still uncharted waters of the information era.

Our responsibility is to continue this voyage: explore, invent and conquer! The National Library is composed of competent and devoted professionals who carry out our institution's national mandate. My role will be to help them build the future.

Many associations, institutions and professionals wish to be partners in this Library of tomorrow that we must create today. Since the news of my appointment, their letters, reports and telephone calls have surrounded me like a comforting tide, comforting yet worrisome! I saw this swelling wave of good will and felt it come over me when I was alone in my small office, trying to finish tasks which I had started. I apologize for my silence. Now, having assumed my position, I will contact, one by one, all these people outside the National Library who want me to succeed and want to participate in OUR success.

The National Library of Canada must play a more decisive role in the information world. It must reinforce its

presence in the regions. It must be more accessible and more visible. It must be present on the international scene with meaningful actions and well defined projects. It must become an indispensable institution for all Canadians.

At this moment when it is so important to the existence of our country to define, defend and express our national identity, the National Library of Canada has a major responsibility and I will work so that it will receive the means by which to fulfill that responsibility.

We will continue to find new ways to provide better service. We will strive to suppress regional and social disparities regarding access to information. I also want to focus on the collection, conservation and cataloguing functions to ensure that these areas have adequate human and financial resources.

With enthusiasm, I will ask the employees of the National Library, the university community, authors, publishers, librarians, professional associations, persons working in new media and government information agencies to contribute to finding the best ways to preserve our collective memory in order to make it accessible. In this time of globalization, one cannot be closed in by a tribal business attitude.

I have not yet said anything about technology. Libraries can, without a doubt, contribute to the improvement of the quality of life by assisting with the diffusion of ideas and accumulated human experience. I recognize that life has prepared me well for these challenges. With your collaboration, I will apply myself to this task...

Roch Carrier

Roch Carrier
National Librarian

Executive Board Member at IFLA

The National Library is pleased to announce that Ingrid Parent, director general, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services, was elected to serve on the IFLA Executive Board for a mandate of four years. Along with Canada, three other countries were elected to fill vacant positions in IFLA's highest governing body: Denmark, Germany and Spain. The remaining members of the Board come from the United States, the United Kingdom and Botswana. The president of IFLA and the Chair of the Professional Board, as *ex officio* members, also sit on the Executive Board.

The Executive Board is IFLA's governing body which is responsible for the organization's general policy, management and finances, and external communications.

Ms. Parent has been involved in IFLA activities since 1993 and has previously served as Chair of the IFLA Section on Cataloguing, Chair of the Division of Bibliographic Control, and as a member of the Professional Board.

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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.

A Tribute to Dr. Kaye Lamb

Dr. Tom Delsey,
Director General,
Corporate Policy and Communication

(This tribute was first delivered at the memorial service for W. Kaye Lamb held in Vancouver on August 31, 1999)

It is a privilege for me to represent the National Library of Canada in paying tribute to Kaye Lamb, our first National Librarian.

Dr. Lamb's accomplishments during his 15-year tenure as National Librarian were more than impressive. He quite literally built the institution from the ground up. He put in place the legislation establishing the National Library in 1953. He initiated the national bibliography and the national union catalogue. He enlisted the support of the academic research councils in compiling and publishing the first comprehensive bibliography of Canadian graduate theses in the humanities and social sciences. He laid the foundation for the Library's strong collections of printed and recorded music. In Canada's centennial year, he marked the fruition of years of effort with the official opening of the building that was to be the permanent home of the National Library. And just one month before his retirement in 1968, he saw the index to the national bibliography produced for the first time using computer technology.

Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada

In the early history of the National Library, Kaye Lamb figures as architect, engineer, contractor and tradesman, all rolled into one. The dimensions of the role he played in shaping the Library can be seen perhaps most vividly in the five years or so immediately preceding the proclamation of the National Library Act in 1953.

In June 1947, Kaye Lamb gave his inaugural address as incoming president of the newly founded Canadian Library Association, outlining what he characterized as a "mandate for the future". In concluding his address, he challenged the Association's members to join him in fulfilling that mandate. As a preface to that challenge, he quoted from a speech that he had heard George Bernard Shaw deliver a few years earlier at the Fabian Society in London. Shaw had said, "You get all steamed up about a problem and all excited about a grievance and you go and hear someone expound that topic and discuss the matter thoroughly, and you agree heartily. And you go home under the totally false impression that you have done something about it." Dr. Lamb then closed his address saying, "Now that is just a left-handed way, ladies and gentlemen, of saying to you that this mandate I have spoken about is not my mandate, it is *our* mandate for the future."

One of the first things that Kaye Lamb and others attending that conference were determined to "do something about" was to put in place the beginnings of a national library for Canada. Immediately following the conference, under Lamb's leadership, the CLA launched a vigorous public relations campaign to impress upon the government the need for a national library. One year later, the Association held its conference in Ottawa. Dr. Lamb and the CLA's executive director, Elizabeth Morton, in a masterful piece of lobbying, arranged to present Prime Minister MacKenzie King with a microfilm that the Association had produced of the *Colonial Advocate*, the newspaper that King's grandfather had edited more than a century earlier. The presentation was a double success. It served, as had been hoped, to draw the prime minister's attention to the importance of the work that could be done by a national library. The prime minister was also impressed with the man who had made the presentation. Lamb had no sooner exited from the prime minister's office, than King told his personal assistant, Jack Pickersgill, that he felt Dr. Lamb was the man to fill the post of Dominion archivist.

When the position was formally offered to him in September 1948, Dr. Lamb saw the offer as an opportunity, in part, to advance the Canadian Library Association's agenda for a national library. Before accepting, he obtained the government's agreement that his assignment would include responsibility for "preparing the way for the organization of a National Library".

Kaye Lamb had a very clear sense of priorities for this new National Library. He recognized that the library materials owned by the federal government were substantial. There were collections in departments throughout Ottawa that, in their totality, represented an important resource. But the resource was fragmented and not readily accessible across government. He saw no

immediate advantage to duplicating those collections, nor could he see any immediate likelihood of obtaining approval and funding for a building to house a National Library collection. Instead, he focused on the value that would be gained from making the library collections of federal departments more accessible by compiling a union catalogue of the various departmental holdings. Extending that same idea to encompass collections held by public and university libraries across the country, he also saw the potential for exploiting those collections more effectively - and for offsetting the limitations of individual collections - by including records for the holdings of Canada's major libraries in this new union catalogue.

By taking a pragmatic approach, Dr. Lamb succeeded in laying the foundations for a National Library in a remarkably short span of time. By May 1950, he had established the Canadian Bibliographic Centre to begin the task of compiling the union catalogue and of publishing a national bibliography as well. There was no building, and virtually no collection. But working out of a somewhat cramped corner of the Public Archives building, the small staff of the Centre set about their task with missionary zeal.

Kaye Lamb appears to have had a knack for recruiting staff with talent and dedication. In that first year of operation of the Canadian Bibliographic Centre, he brought to Ottawa Martha Shepard, from the Toronto Public Library; Jean Lunn, from the Fraser Institute in Montreal; and Adèle Languedoc, who had been working in France with an American relief agency following the war. All three were bright, well-educated women, dedicated to their profession. Equipped with the appropriate tools for the job, they were capable of working minor miracles.

"Working" is the operative word here. In those early days, it was all hands on deck. Martha Shepard could be found setting up her 16 mm camera equipment in libraries across the country, filming their catalogue cards for inclusion in the union catalogue. Jean Lunn could be found perched on a ladder in the stacks of the Library of Parliament, flashlight in hand, cataloguing *in situ* books received on copyright deposit. Dr. Lamb himself would take along a portable camera on business trips and vacations to film rare volumes of early Canadiana to add to the Library's microfilm collection.

From those early days setting up the Canadian Bibliographic Centre, through the enactment in 1953 of the legislation that established the National Library and the requirement for legal deposit, and through the first 15 years of the Library's development, Kaye Lamb provided the vision, direction and leadership that were needed to nurture what was then the youngest of Canada's national institutions, to obtain government support for its growth and expansion, and to ensure that the National Library fulfilled its "mandate for the future".

Kaye Lamb provided the vision, direction and leadership that were needed to nurture what was then the youngest of Canada's national institutions, to obtain government support for its growth and expansion, and to ensure that the National Library fulfilled its "mandate for the future".

By way of closing, I want to go back to the inaugural address that Dr. Lamb gave at the CLA conference in 1947. In that address, he urged this new national association not to forget the little library. He compared the library to a telegraph office, noting that even the smallest library served as a "point of contact with a whole library world". He reminded the Association that making the network of libraries in Canada function that way was one of the things they were there to do. He urged his colleagues to "see that the big things we try to do on a national scale reach right down to the people at the cross-roads".

That sense of the interconnecting links between and among libraries, and the potential for serving all Canadians more effectively by actually making those links work, were clearly at the centre of Kaye Lamb's vision for the National Library. That vision, I believe, not only served to set the direction for the Library in its early stages of development, but has given the National Library of Canada a sense of purpose and a sense of place within the wider Canadian library community that has shaped its development over a period of what is now close to 50 years. And that vision is part of the continuing legacy that Kaye Lamb has given to this country for the future. ◆

Erratum

In the article "From the Rare Book Collection" in the July/August edition of the *National Library News,* an incorrect date was cited. Father Jean de Brébeuf witnessed a game of lacrosse being played in 1638, not in 1683, as was stated in the article.

COLLECTIONS

From the Exhibition Room...

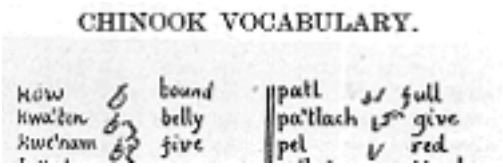
Michel Brisebois,
Rare Book Curator,
Research and Information Services

[Jean-Marie Raphaël Le Jeune, 1855-1930]. *Chinook and Shorthand Rudiments, with which the Chinook Jargon and the Wawa Shorthand Can Be Mastered without a Teacher in a Few Hours.* By the Editor of the "Kamloops Wawa". Kamloops, B.C.: 1898. 14 p.

At the end of the 18th century, as traders came from Europe and the United States to buy furs at Nootka on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and later near the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, both traders and Natives began learning a few words of the other's language in order to do business.

The resulting jargon was made up of words from the Nootkan, Chinook and English languages. According to most historians, this is how the Chinook jargon (not to be confused with the Chinook language) came to be, and was spread by the fur traders to the entire northwest coast of America, from Oregon to Alaska. Other specialists think an early form of the jargon existed among the Native tribes long before the arrival of the Europeans. When the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company traders established permanent settlements, the jargon came to include French words, the language of many voyageurs.

During the 19th century, Chinook jargon was spoken by many of the European settlers and travellers in daily contact with Natives: workers at the canneries, housewives buying produce, fishermen, lumbermen and missionaries. Chinook jargon was a spoken language, but soon missionaries and ethnologists saw the need for dictionaries transcribing the sounds into written words using the Roman alphabet. This led to much confusion, as the same sound can be rendered in many ways. These dictionaries were also much more useful to the settlers than they were to the Natives, who


CHINOOK VOCABULARY.

could rarely associate the sounds with the Roman alphabet. The first of these works was written by George Gibbs of the Smithsonian Institution in 1863. Gibbs's *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon; or, Indian Trade Language, of the North Pacific Coast* was reprinted numerous times (with some changes) between 1875 and 1908 by the T.N. Hibben Company of Victoria. Other versions were published as late as the 1930s.

The popularity and growth of the Chinook jargon during that period is due mainly to Father Jean-Marie Raphaël Le Jeune. Born in Britanny in 1855, Father Le Jeune came to British Columbia as a Catholic missionary in 1879. Starting at St. Mary's Mission in East Kootenay during the construction of the railway, he continued his work at Fort Williams, and then finally settled in Kamloops, where he spent the rest of his life. Father Le Jeune was very concerned that the Natives could not read the Chinook jargon that was transcribed using the Roman alphabet, and thought that they would find it easier to connect the sounds of the language to shorthand characters. Having studied Duployan shorthand in his youth, Le Jeune applied it to numerous transcriptions of reading books and various religious works in Chinook jargon. His idea caught on, and his books ran through many editions. From 1891 to 1904, he wrote and published a newspaper called the *Kamloops Wawa* (Chinook for "talk") with the text in three columns, the first in Chinook jargon in Roman alphabet, the second in shorthand and the third in an English translation. By the time Father Le Jeune died in New Westminster in 1930, most of the Native population had learned English, and Chinook jargon eventually disappeared.

The *Chinook and Shorthand Rudiments* shown in "Impressions", the National Library's major exhibition for 1999, is a representative example of the work of Father Le Jeune and his dedication to the spread of Chinook jargon. The National Library of Canada holds a vast collection of books printed in different Native languages, including several in Chinook jargon. It also houses a partial collection of the *Kamloops Wawa.*

To view "Impressions" on-line, visit the National Library's Web site at <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>.

Sources:

Reid, Robie L. — "The Chinook Jargon and British Columbia". — The British Columbia Historical Quarterly. — Vol. 6, no. 1 (January 1942). — P. 1-11

Banks, Joyce. Books in Native Languages in the Rare Book Collections of the National Library of Canada = Livres en langues autochtones dans les collections de livres rares de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. — Revised and enlarged edition. — Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1985. — 190 p. ◆

National Library of Canada Conducts Collections Space Study

Irene Szkudlarek,
Office of the National Librarian

The National Library of Canada is running out of space to house its collections. The Library currently holds 17 million items and the number continues to grow by more than half a million items per year. The steady rate of growth in collections has begun to severely tax the physical limits of the main building and its two satellite locations. It is becoming increasingly difficult to house the materials within the current space. This shortage of space has become one of the Library's most urgent concerns.

As part of the efforts to address the Library's immediate accommodation needs, and to plan and execute a long-term solution, a study was undertaken to determine the current amount of available collection space and to project the growth of holdings for the next 25 years, with a view to estimating future space requirements.

The study examined various data sources within the National Library: the NLC Collections Inventory; the results of a comprehensive, statistical survey of collections; and interviews with Library staff. It provided both an overall view of the relevant issues and a more detailed understanding of the collections, their rates of growth and specific storage requirements.

The study involved surveys of 94 separate categories of material which were derived from the NLC Collections Inventory. The samples for the surveys were drawn from a total population of 144 000 shelves and more than 300 cabinets of material. The surveys established the base line of the sizes of the collections and also established a set of density estimates (items per linear foot/metre of shelf space) for each format of material collected by the Library. The net number of new items added to each collection per year was estimated, using data from the Collections Inventory statistics, and then projected to the year 2025. Based on current acquisition growth patterns, it is estimated that the National Library collection will double in size over the next 25 years.

In terms of current available collections space, survey results indicate an average shelf occupancy of 88 percent, which is causing operational problems and necessitating constant shifting of material. Results also show that 37 percent of the shelves are overcrowded, meaning that collections are stored too tightly together, hang over the shelves excessively, or are stacked too high, thus potentially causing damage to fragile materials.

The move of libraries full throttle into the digital age has led some to predict that digitizing collections would be a panacea for library storage problems. The reality, however, has turned out to be quite different. According to Statistics Canada, the percentage of titles published in print format has remained high at 95 percent. The remaining 5 percent represents audio, CD-ROM, on-line and other formats. Paper persists, and print collections continue to grow and to maintain their central position in the mandate of the National Library, which is to collect and preserve Canadian collections in all formats.

Ensuring adequate and appropriately secure accommodations that meet environmental standards for

the long-term preservation of its collections is a critical priority for the National Library. The Library is working with Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Department of Canadian Heritage and Treasury Board to find solutions to the critical shortage of adequate collections space, and to implement a long-term accommodation strategy that will enable the Library to fulfill its mandate to collect, preserve and make accessible Canada's published heritage into the new millennium.

For additional information concerning the NLC Collections Space Study, please contact

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LIBRARY COMMUNITY

The Universal Classification Standard: Another Example of Library Cooperation

Katherine Miller-Gatenby,
National and International Programs

Libraries have a long tradition of cooperation. This is evident in the kinds of activities they undertake on a daily basis: interlibrary loan, cooperative cataloguing, participation in consortia, etc. Recently, federal government libraries have been called upon to work cooperatively in another way: to help with the implementation of the federal government's Universal Classification Standard (UCS).

The UCS is the new work evaluation system being used by the federal public service. It was developed to provide a human resources framework, representative of the broad range of work in the federal government, so that jobs as diverse as fire fighter, food research chemist, mail operations clerk and reference librarian can be described and evaluated by the same standard. Its development is directed by a team of human resources specialists at the Treasury Board Secretariat.

The UCS is based on the principle that classification standards should be simple, universal and gender neutral. It is simple because the same standard applies to everyone; universal because it is capable of evaluating the full range of work within the Public Service of Canada; and gender neutral because it identifies and values the characteristics of work of both men and women according to a common standard. As well, it provides a mechanism to describe aspects of work that have, until now, been invisible, undervalued or difficult to describe and evaluate, e.g., the combined skill and effort required to conduct a reference interview in a busy, open office environment.

The UCS is based on the principle that classification standards should be simple, universal and gender neutral.

While each government department is responsible for writing and evaluating work descriptions for each staff member, the UCS team recognized that there are many jobs that are similar. They established an initiative to draft model work descriptions, the common elements of which could be used as a base for individual work descriptions. Through the Council of Federal Libraries (CFL), the library community was invited to participate in this exercise. Recognizing this invitation as an opportunity to ensure that library work descriptions based on these models would be well and consistently written and that they would adequately reflect the level of responsibility, skill and effort necessary to do the job, the library community quickly put together a team of nine individuals to participate. Team members were Dorothy Drew (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada), Elizabeth Geehan (Health Protection Branch, Health Canada), Alison Hale (National Archives of Canada), Joan Hampl (Revenue Canada), Joanne

Hauck-DeMorest (Foreign Affairs and International Trade), Barbara Kaye (Human Resources Development Canada), Tony Moren (Statistics Canada), Dena Rabow (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada) and Sharon Ward (National Library of Canada). This exercise resulted in 11 models that cover most aspects of library work.

On an informal basis, library staff across the government shared completed work descriptions and discussed aspects of the descriptions that were troublesome. From these discussions, common concerns were identified and, in some cases, working groups were established to address specific issues. For example, several people requested guidance on writing work descriptions for the position of head librarian. A working group met to discuss what should be included in the descriptions and a draft model was developed.

Another small working group was invited to participate in an exercise conducted by a UCS development team to determine how many levels of jobs are required to accomplish the complete range of work in libraries, from managing staff to shelving books, from cataloguing the collection and serving clients to opening the mail. The group identified all the levels required to conduct the business of the library, ensuring that all the specialized functions were represented, and made their recommendations to the UCS Team.

The library community has also had to remain informed and identify changes in the implementation of the standard that may affect how library jobs are described and evaluated. In a recent revision of the standard, the UCS Team modified how Element Seven — Job Content Knowledge Application — is evaluated. Members of the community are currently reviewing the changes to ensure that this important aspect of library work remains properly described and valued.

The federal libraries' response to the challenge of a new job classification standard is a fine example of their long tradition of cooperation.

The federal libraries' response to the challenge of a new job classification standard is a fine example of their long tradition of cooperation. Participation in the model work description writing exercise was organized quickly and efficiently, and those who did not provide staff to be on the team provided financial support towards hiring a technical writer. Using the mechanisms in place, a listserv, Web site, as well as e-mail and the telephone, the community has worked effectively towards ensuring that library positions are accurately described and valued in the Universal Classification Standard. As Jean Weerasinghe, manager, Information and Research Centre, Privy Council Office, and chair of CFL's Priorities and Planning Committee, said, "Cooperation and sharing information is as natural as breathing to us. We all do a better job when we help each other." ◆

The Public Service of Canada Universal Classification Standard

Responsibility Factor: measures accountability in the work for people, ideas and things.

Elements:

- Information for the Use of Others measures the extent and impact of accountability for information that is used by others.
- Well-being of Individuals measures direct accountability for supporting the health and development of individuals.
- Leadership of Human Resources measures accountability for leading people in working toward achieving the goals of the Public Service of Canada.
- Money measures the responsibility in the work for the stewardship and comptrollership of financial resources.
- Physical Assets and Products measures direct accountability for the custody, use, production, maintenance, repair and protection of physical assets used, and products created, in doing the work.
- Ensuring Compliance measures the responsibility in the work for decisions on the compliance with government-accepted standards, guidelines, regulations and legislation and for taking appropriate action to foster and enforce such compliance.

Skill Factor: measures what employees need to know about, or to be able to do, in order to perform the assigned work.

Elements:

- Job Content Knowledge Application measures the depth and breadth of

the knowledge required to perform the work.
- Contextual Knowledge measures how much the work requires knowledge of people, organizations, external circumstances, and legislation and regulations.
- Communication measures the skills required by the work to convey and receive messages.
- Motor and Sensory Skills measures the proficiency that the work requires in order to control body movements and use the senses to make distinctions.

Effort Factor: measures the mental and physical exertion required by the work.

Elements:
- Intellectual Effort measures the mental exertion associated with problem solving in the work.
- Sustained Attention measures the effort required by the work to focus one or more of the senses.
- Psychological / Emotional Effort measures the mental exertion required to cope with psychologically demanding work.
- Physical Effort measures the amount of physical exertion required by the work.

Working Conditions Factor: measures the physical and psychological conditions under which the work is performed, and their potential effects on the health of employees.

Elements:
- Work Environment measures the exposure to disagreeable psychological and physical work environments.
- Risk to Health measures the exposure to unavoidable mental and/or physical risks or hazards to health resulting directly from the performance of work.

Taken from: *The Standard in a Nutshell*. Treasury Board of Canada, 1999, <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/ucs-ngc/english/comm_e.html>. ◆

The Canadian Book Trade: What's New?

André Paul,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

What could I read this month?
What's new on the market?
Let's look it up. ...Let's see... Hum!
Canada's Founding Debates: A Conversation with the Founders, edited by Janet Ajzenstat. Published in October by Stoddart in Toronto. $50.
Ah! Another interesting one...
Good Time Girls of the Alaska-Yukon Gold Rush, by Lael Morgan. Published in North Vancouver by Whitecap Books. $16.95.
Where can you find information, at your fingertips, about new Canadian publications on the market? – on the *Forthcoming Books* Web site. This free service of the National Library provides monthly updates on material just released or to be released in the next few months. *Forthcoming Books* lists items submitted by any of the 1 600 commercial publishers participating in the Canadian Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) program. Also, four provincial governments participate in the CIP program and submit information on all their major government publications. Once their pre-publication data concerning a future publication has been processed through the CIP program, the resulting cataloguing description is listed in *Forthcoming Books* to alert readers and booksellers throughout the country and overseas.

Want more information? The author, title, editor and price of the publication are all included. The site also provides an indication of the subject(s) covered through the subject headings assigned to the item. A four-digit number indicates in which month the editor expects to publish the item.

The Web site <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/forthbks/efbintro.htm> provides two means of locating the items within each monthly issue: the alphabetical listing of specific subjects, and the more structured approach of the Dewey decimal classification system. Under each of these finite categories, i.e., the specific Dewey classes, the publications are listed in alphabetical order by author or title. For your convenience, adult and juvenile materials are listed in separate sections.

For those who like browsing in a bookstore, this Web service may not be the answer. But for those who like surfing and making discoveries on the Net, or who simply don't have the time to shop around, this interesting early-awareness service will amaze you!

For more information on *Forthcoming Books*, please contact
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Tremaine Medal: Call for Nominations

The Marie Tremaine Medal is awarded by the Bibliographical Society of Canada and recognizes outstanding service to Canadian bibliography and distinguished publications in either English or French in the field of Canadian bibliography. The medal may be awarded in 2000, 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 have been: 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; Ernie Ingles, 1996; and Carl Spadoni, 1999. 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 must be sent by January 31, 2000 to the Chair, Tremaine Medal Committee, Bibliographical Society of Canada, c/o Patricia Bélier, Archives & Special Collections, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Box 7500, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H5.

Canadian Resource Sharing at the Close of the 20th Century

Carrol D. Lunau,
National and International Programs

Early in 1999, the National Library of Canada sent resource-sharing surveys to selected libraries, provincial library agencies and library consortia representing libraries of all types and sizes, except school libraries, in all regions of Canada. The findings of this survey illustrate that resource-sharing services are alive and well in all corners of the country.

This article presents selected highlights from the survey results. A more complete summary of the results, trends and issues was prepared for the second meeting of the Resource Sharing Review Working Group, held on Wednesday, June 16, 1999. During the meeting, working group members indicated that the summary presented a valid snapshot of Canadian libraries, consortia, and provincial library agencies at the close of the 20th century.

The purpose of the survey was (1) to gather information on current library practice as it relates to resource sharing, and (2) to identify trends and issues affecting resource sharing. This information will be used by the Resource Sharing Review Working Group to review and revise the 1994 discussion document "A Canadian Information Resource Sharing Strategy".

RESPONSE RATE

Of a total of 353 surveys sent, 189 completed surveys were returned to the National Library, giving an overall response rate of 53.54 percent. The results can be considered accurate to within 7.5 percent points 19 times out of 20. Within the three major groups of recipients, the response rates were (1) libraries 53.07 percent; (2) provincial agencies 50.0 percent; and (3) consortia 66.66 percent.

Among the library respondents, the regional representation is as follows:

British Columbia	30	17.34%
Prairies	46	26.59%
Ontario	41	23.70%
Quebec	26	15.03%
Atlantic Canada	22	12.72%
The North	8	4.62%

(most responses came from the Yukon)

The representation by type of library is:

Academic	50	28.90%
Public	104	60.12%
Special	19	10.98%

The representation of special libraries is a much lower percentage than the actual percentage of special libraries in the country; thus, these results cannot be used to represent the full range and scope of Canadian special libraries. They do, however, present a snapshot

which may indicate areas for further research. As previously noted, school libraries were not included in this survey.

CURRENT SITUATION

Three general characteristics of the present library environment were highlighted in the survey responses. The first is the growth of library consortia. The library community, however, does not share a common understanding of what constitutes a consortium. A total of 74.6 percent of libraries indicated that they belong to at least one consortium, and several listed multiple memberships. A total of 89 different groups were identified as consortia, including provincial agencies (e.g., Manitoba Public Library Services), regional library systems (e.g., Chinook Arch Regional Library System), library associations (e.g., Association pour l'avancement des sciences et des techniques en documentation, ASTED), vendors (e.g., Data Research Associates, DRA), and formal or traditional consortia such as the Electronic Library Network (ELN). The negotiation of site licences is the most frequently offered service of the consortia surveyed, and it is also the service most used by libraries belonging to consortia. The second general characteristic is the pervasiveness of change. The current library environment is in a state of transition. More than half (56.1 percent) of libraries indicated that they had experienced changes in their administration or organizational structure within the last five years. A greater percentage of libraries in Atlantic Canada than any other region indicated that they had undergone changes. The third characteristic is the impact of technology, primarily the Internet and World Wide Web. The impact, as reported by respondents, of the availability of a library catalogue on the Internet is represented by an increase in workload, an increase in requests from other countries or regions, greater accessibility to resources for a library's patrons, and more knowledgeable patrons. The Internet and Web have impacted on resource-sharing activities for 63.0 percent of respondents. Typical comments from respondents include the following:

- able to download information directly rather than request photocopies;
- put pressure on us to keep up, made inadequacies more noticeable, opened up countless new possibilities;
- have been able to access up-to-date information on the Net and have decreased the number of newspapers purchased;
- world is smaller, everyone has more access to everything and an increasing expectation exists for libraries to deliver whatever the patron wants.

Within traditional resource-sharing services, such as interlibrary loan (ILL) and union catalogues, the environment has changed to accommodate the new opportunities provided by technology; on the other hand, many characteristics remain the same. The majority of respondents indicated that ILL is increasing, and some libraries indicated that they are experiencing significant increases because their catalogues are now available on the Internet. In some cases, they are participating in ILL for the first time or they are receiving requests to borrow material from libraries in the United States or Europe for the first time. A total of 42.8 percent of respondents have automated their ILL function and 68.8 percent have reciprocal borrowing agreements. Patron-initiated ILL, at this time, is primarily an academic library service and overall only 12.7 percent of respondents offer the service.

The large majority (72.3 percent) of libraries report their holdings to a union catalogue at the local, provincial/regional, national or international level. Most report at the provincial/regional level; 27 respondents (15.6 percent) report to AMICUS, the National Library's union catalogue; and 22 respondents indicated that they report holdings to an international catalogue, primarily the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). Union catalogues have also moved out of the library back room: 58.0 percent of academic libraries allow direct patron access to a union catalogue. Most union catalogues are traditional centralized catalogues, but half of provincial agency respondents indicated that their union catalogue is a virtual catalogue. Slightly more than half (53.2 percent) of library respondents identified that they search virtual catalogues primarily for ILL, to locate cataloguing copy, or for reference.

CONCLUSION

These survey results illustrate the diversity of practice that exists within the Canadian library community. Libraries demonstrate their commitment to resource sharing by reporting their holdings to union catalogues and participating in ILL. In an effort to cope with increasing patron demand and rising costs, libraries are increasingly joining consortia, implementing new technologies, automating labour-intensive functions and beginning to implement patron self-service. This move towards patron-initiated ILL began within the academic library community but is now gaining acceptance within public libraries.

In many provinces, provincial agencies have a long tradition of coordinating library service, especially among public and regional libraries.

The model for achieving such coordination has varied according to provincial library legislation. In recent years, the number of consortia has increased and, in some cases, provincial agencies have themselves almost become consortia. In some provinces, there is both a provincial public library agency and a consortium offering services to many types of libraries, including public libraries. Both groups offer similar services to their members. As libraries seek the most cost-effective way to provide service to their clientele, consortia will continue to play a strong role within the resource-sharing infrastructure.

Assessing and implementing the options available to meet the needs of users in a period of continuous change is a challenge all libraries, including the school libraries not surveyed, are facing. For this reason, the National Library considers the analysis, discussion and update of the resource-sharing strategy an important framework for library development in Canada – a framework on which plans can be based. ◆

Canadian Subject Headings, Third Edition, Supplement 12

David Farris,
Acquisitions and Bibliographic Services

The 12th update in a regular series of semi-annual cumulative supplements to Canadian Subject Headings, *third edition (CSH3) will be issued shortly. This supplement will include approximately 150 new and changed headings. Supplement 10-11, May 1998, can be discarded upon receipt of Supplement 12.*

Canadian Subject Headings is essential for providing subject access to bibliographic materials and information sources on the topic of Canada and Canadians. *CSH* offers the following: in-depth coverage of Canadian topics, including those recently in the news; headings compatible with *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (*LCSH*); and copious references and scope notes.

New in this issue of the Supplement:

- New *CSH* headings and references required in Canadiana cataloguing, such as **Nis_ga'a Indians; Provincial aid; Sentencing circles (Native peoples); Segregated funds**; and several new headings in the literature field; and some new geographical headings and headings for particular named events.
- New and changed subject headings related to the creation of Nunavut on April 1, 1999. This includes chronological subdivisions for Nunavut and changes to those for the Northwest Territories.
- Changes to the headings for Toronto and the region around that city, due to the creation of the new City of Toronto on January 1, 1998.
- Extension of chronological subdivisions for economic and social conditions in the provinces and territories.
- *LCSH* changes through spring 1999 that affect *Canadian Subject Headings*, with continued emphasis on changes stemming from the ongoing rationalization of subject headings and subdivisions at the Library of Congress.

Significant changes continued from Supplement 10-11:

- Changes to headings for Native, Aboriginal or First Nation peoples in Canada. These changes resulted from the National Library of Canada's decision to adopt Library of Congress practice for the order of geographical and topical subdivisions (e.g., **Indians of North America — Housing — Canada; Inuit — Boats — Canada; Native peoples — Legal status, laws, etc. — Canada**). Headings formulated as phrases were introduced where these have been adopted by *LCSH* to replace former heading and subdivision combinations (e.g., **Indian art — Canada; Indian land transfers — Canada**).

To order *Canadian Subject Headings,* third edition (Price: $22.00) and/or Supplement Number 12 (Price: $34.95) please contact

Canadian Government Publishing — PWGSC Publishing
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0S9
Telephone: (819) 956-4802
Fax: (819) 994-1498
E-mail: publications@ccg-gcc.ca

Subject authority records for *Canadian Subject Headings* are also available in AMICUS, the National Library's bibliographic and authorities database. The authority records, with full MARC coding, can be downloaded via Access AMICUS, a fee-based service. For information about Access AMICUS, please contact

Client Information Centre
National Library of Canada
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N4
Telephone: (819) 997-7227
Fax: (819) 994-6835
TTY: (613) 992-6969
E-mail: cic@nlc-bnc.ca

For information about *CSH3* or its supplement, please contact

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NEW MEDIA

The Early Canadiana Online (ECO) Project

Pam Bjornson,
Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions

Early Canadiana Online is an innovative project developed jointly by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM), the National Library of Canada, the University of Toronto, Université Laval, and the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

This pilot project has moved selected primary historical pamphlets and texts from the shelves of libraries and archives scattered across Canada onto the Internet, where they will be accessible worldwide. Anyone who has access to a computer and a modem can now view the full text of 3 300 pre-1900 books and pamphlets, with particular emphasis on Canadian literature, Native studies, travel and exploration of Canada, the history of French Canada, and Canadian women's history. In addition, the project will complement the electronic archive of 19th-century Quebec literature created by the Bibliothèque nationale du Québec.

Early Canadiana Online (ECO) has several research goals: to analyze the costs to libraries of providing access to early Canadian books, comparing costs for print, microfiche and digital formats; to assess usage levels for print, microfiche and digital formats, while also determining the level of user satisfaction with regard to the digital version; and to test the feasibility of providing additional historical texts online in the future.

ECO gratefully acknowledges the support of the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Royal Bank Financial Group, Canada Millennium Partnership Program, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRCC), Chawkers Foundation, Imasco Limited, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canadian Heritage, Harold Crabtree Foundation, Hudson's Bay History Foundation, Birks Family Foundation, and Jackman Foundation.

CIHM and 350 Years of Canadian History

The National Library of Canada has been a partner and supporter of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions since its inception. CIHM is a non-profit charitable institute, established in 1978 by the Canada Council to preserve and provide access to Canada's printed heritage. CIHM, an increasingly independent enterprise, has undertaken this challenging task with the help of librarians, archivists, scholars and researchers across Canada.

The Institute has located and reformatted more than

80 000 Canadian books, periodicals, and pamphlets documenting Canada's printed heritage. The microfiche collection is found in 38 major research libraries across Canada and in more than 40 libraries in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, India, Italy, Australia and New Zealand.

The Early Canadiana Collection is the largest single source of 350 years of Canada's printed heritage. These publications, in danger of being lost through disintegration due to acid paper or through simple neglect, were found in 200 libraries, archives and private collections and preserved as a national collection.

Many of these rare and fragile publications had been virtually inaccessible to researchers. They are

now available on microfiche through libraries that subscribe to the collection. These include the National Library of Canada, the National Archives of Canada, various university libraries, and some municipal libraries, e.g., Toronto Public Library.

In Canada alone, the collection has an estimated 100 000 - plus users each year. The libraries which subscribe to the collection can fulfil the most exhaustive research requirements of users, covering a broad range of disciplines, from geography to North American Native studies; from religious to political history; and from local and family history to French Canadian language and literature. ◆

Digitization at the National Library: Some Lessons and Outcomes

Doug Hodges,
Information Resource Management

The National Library of Canada's digitization activities began in 1995, when projects such as Canadian Confederation and Celebrating Women's Achievements were developed and launched. Today, these two Web sites are among the National Library's most popular and well-used digital resources. Building on these early successes, the National Library of Canada (NLC) has continued with the digitization of printed texts such as books, periodical articles, indexes, manuscripts, illustrations, photographs, maps and sound recordings, all drawn from its collections.

The NLC's choice of digitization projects has been very selective and has emphasized adding value by improving users' access to materials and by providing contextual information as a basis for interpretation and understanding of the digitized materials. Among the key criteria used in selecting materials for digitization has been a consideration of the importance of the material and its value to users. In digitizing these important Canadian materials and making them widely accessible to users via the Web, the National Library aims to contribute to the growing number of national digital resources now available.

Over the next three to five years, the NLC will continue with *selective* digitization to create a well-focused, accessible, retrospective digital collection. This will complement its collection of current electronic publications and give users a view of the richness and depth of NLC's resources. Thematic, reference, and collections components will be created dealing with Canadian literature, music in Canada, and Canadian history and society. Appropriate in-depth resources, based on NLC's unique and most significant collections, will be created where need and user interest are demonstrated. In connection with these will be the creation of resources useful in reference work and resources supporting NLC's other services.

The NLC is proceeding on this path having reflected on some of the lessons learned from its digitization efforts to date. While it is impossible in a short article to do much more than quickly skim over a few of the key items learned, the following represents a distillation of some of NLC's experiences:

- Audience:
  The audience and their needs must be given careful thought. This applies as much to the selection of the project and materials as to the design of the navigation within the site and to considerations such as file size, and the proper use of the ALT tag to ensure that the site is accessible to, among others, those who are visually impaired. The needs of the scholar, the general public, and students in elementary or high schools all differ significantly. These considerations extend to how the audience will gain access to the Web site and what constraints their equipment or Internet access may impose. For example, vibrant, detailed graphics can look very attractive and contribute much to the overall appeal of a site, but unless the user has a high-speed modem to provide access, the lengthy download times for large graphic files may prove frustrating.

- Copyright:
  Three to four months of lead time are needed in order to check copyright ownership and obtain any necessary permissions before the actual work of digitization begins. If materials cannot be used, either because permission is refused or because acceptable terms cannot be reached, this lead time provides an opportunity to select alternative materials for digitization. For some of its projects, the NLC, like many other institutions, has chosen to concentrate on the digitization of older items which are in the public domain. While this is a useful approach, inclusion of at least some contemporary materials is often necessary to provide an up-to-date context for interpreting the public domain materials.

- Selection:
  Given the volume of material which could potentially be digitized, the limitations of human and financial resources, the realities of copyright considerations, and the importance of complementing and avoiding duplication of other digital resources/digitization projects, selectivity is essential. The more care which can be given to the selection of materials or collections, the more useful the final result will be to the intended audiences.

- Check assumptions:
  To the extent possible, check all the assumptions before starting a project, or, failing that, early during the start-up phase of the project, when changes can be made at minimal cost. This applies to considerations such as the predicted cost of digitizing items, whether copyright permissions can be obtained and the effort required to do so, error rates, and the ability of staff or contractors to properly apply standards and best practices.

Over the next three to five years, the NLC will continue with *selective* digitization to create a well-focused, accessible, retrospective digital collection.

- Content:
  Make sure that the content experts are free to contribute their best by providing sufficient technical support for projects. This will allow them to focus on ensuring that the content is as clear, well-chosen, and well-presented as possible.

- Project management:
  Anticipate project overheads with care and plan for contingencies. Through what some may call a curious twist of fate, even small projects involving a few contractors appear to require considerable effort in their planning, administration and evaluation. An important part of project management involves checking the work which is being done to ensure that it conforms to the project specifications and to standards and best practices.

- Project team:
  Establish a well-balanced team for each project. Some of the assets that team members may bring to the project include project management skills, subject expertise, markup skills, programming skills, writing/editing

capabilities, and graphics designing skills. Not everyone will have the same expertise or abilities, but team members' skills and knowledge should be complementary.

- Maintenance:
  Document how the digitization has been done and the design choices made, and ensure that this information will stay with the site and be easily found and accessed in the future. Plan for the resources to maintain the project site after the work is officially over. This has implications for the project team. If temporary staff or outside contractors are used, at least a couple of the regular library staff must be capable of maintaining the technical and content aspects of the site to ensure that it remains accessible and up-to-date. This may mean temporarily replacing a permanent staff member so he/she is available to work full time on the digitization project team. This will ensure that, at the end of the project, there is the necessary blend of technical and content expertise needed to maintain the site.

- Planning:
  It is crucial that the amount of work involved in digitization not be underestimated. There are always last-minute changes, debugging, design changes, translation, final editing of content, checking links and technical quality, and proofreading to be done at the end of each project. Sufficient time needs to be built into each plan to account for these needs.

- Costs:
  The NLC has kept close track of digitization costs, which have varied considerably from project to project. These cost variations arise from a number of factors, including the following: the number of items being converted; the age of the materials and their physical condition; the number of different formats of items involved (e.g., books, manuscripts, periodicals, newspaper articles, photographs, lithographs, and 78-rpm sound recordings); the amount of specially formatted texts to be digitized (e.g., tables of text or numbers); the needs of the intended audiences; the subject and technical expertise required; the amount of staff training necessary; salary costs; linguistic considerations; and the need for systems development or special equipment and software. NLC costs range from approximately $2.00 per page to convert late 19th-century Royal Commission reports to PDF image format, to $6.50 per page for circa 1970 bilingual texts with a high proportion of half-tone monochrome illustrations, to $10.21 per page for fully encoded text (of about 500 words per page).

- Partners:
  Partners can bring additional skills, expertise, human and financial resources and unique materials to digitization projects. This results in projects which are more feasible and which have a "critical mass", making them more attractive to potential sponsors. In addition, partners can often also bring a different perspective to a project, resulting in fresh ideas, and results which are more interesting and useful to the intended audiences.

- Evaluation:
  Some form of evaluation and user feedback is needed for each project. Ranging from anecdotal or modest to extensive and sophisticated, the evaluation can be performed during the project, at its end, as an ongoing concern, or as part of an overall evaluation of several projects. It is clear, in any case, that no single measurement or methodology is sufficient to adequately evaluate a Web site. Instead, it is necessary to combine and balance approaches. For example, merely counting the number of "hits" drastically inflates the perceived usage of a site. Other measures of usage, such as Web page requests, can give a firmer sense of a site's usefulness when combined appropriately with other approaches to evaluation.

Partners can bring additional skills, expertise, human and financial resources and unique materials to digitization projects.

- Metadata:
  The process of digitization affords excellent opportunities for the creation of metadata, especially if the person digitizing (converting, coding, proofreading) a given document also creates the metadata. There is more opportunity to become familiar with the content and, with proper training and experience, this person can readily apply the knowledge gained to create the metadata. Automation in support of metadata creation is essential to increasing the efficiency of the work and the accuracy and consistency of the records, whether they reside in a database or as embedded metadata within documents.

These are some of the lessons learned from the past five years of digitization. As the National Library of Canada moves into its next phase of developing digital resources, we would welcome any insights which the rest of the library community may have into these processes. ◆

Web Awareness

Gwynneth Evans,
National and International Programs

The National Library of Canada, in view of its commitment to promoting equitable, universal and affordable access to information, has joined with various other organizations, including the Canadian Library Association, SchoolNet and the Ontario Library Association, in supporting the Media Awareness Network's campaign Web Awareness Ontario. It is expected that this campaign will be launched across Canada in 2000.

Accessing information on the Web is not limited to simply "logging on" to the Internet. It requires a sustainable environment for access by the public and the development of various skills in order to maximize the potential of the medium. The involvement of libraries in providing facilities for using the Internet and training those who wish to acquire these new skills is of concern to all those who facilitate access to information.

The use of new media, and the Internet in particular, is growing rapidly, especially in households with children. According to recent data, about two million Canadian children (under 18) are currently able to access the Internet from home. In addition, many Canadians, including children and teenagers, access the Internet from other locations such as school, libraries or work. This poses an educational challenge to parents and teachers, as they strive to keep ahead of young people in their explorations of this new medium.

Web literacy is a crucial part of the skill set young Canadians need to function in the digital age. It is essential that they understand the unique attributes of the medium and develop the critical thinking skills needed to understand online marketing, distinguish between fact and opinion, recognize hate propaganda, and protect personal privacy and safety on-line. As a society we have a responsibility to provide our young people with these lifelong skills.

Web literacy is a crucial part of the skill set young Canadians need to function in the digital age.

Web Awareness Ontario: Knowing the Issues is an Internet education and public awareness campaign, launched during Ontario Library Week, October 18-24. Mr. Roch Carrier, National Librarian has been invited to host the launch at the Nepean Public Library, Ben Franklin Place, on October 18, 1999. The campaign, developed by the Media Awareness Network (Mnet), in partnership with various organizations, including the National Library of Canada, aims to

- raise awareness about the issues and challenges that are arising as children and young people go online;
- promote an understanding of why children and young people need to develop critical thinking skills for safe and savvy surfing on the Internet;
- provide parents and teachers with resources – teaching units, tip sheets, background information and multimedia games for children – to help them explore important Internet-related topics with their children and students.

Web Awareness Ontario will offer:

- workshops for teachers and librarians in selected locations and libraries across Ontario;
- Web site demonstrations and tutorials for parents and young people at public libraries across Ontario;
- parent information sessions for members of Parent Councils and Home and School Associations;
- a Web site on Web awareness <http://www.webawareness.org> with practical Internet education resources.

The roles school and public libraries play in the lives of children are significant, as is the responsibility that comes with providing access to opportunities that seem limitless. Perhaps more than ever before, the ability to access and interpret information is essential for Canadians of all ages. Through its involvement with programs such as Web Awareness Ontario, the National Library helps to promote literacy, which includes the ability not only to read, but also to understand, appreciate, discriminate and apply the information contained in whatever medium is being used. ◆

CANADIAN STUDIES

SAVOIR FAIRE:

Reconstructing the Debates, or How To Build a Parliamentary Past Using the Printed Heritage, 1867-1963

Anne Pichora,
Research and Information Services

The April SAVOIR FAIRE seminar was presented by Gilles Gallichan, librarian and historian at the Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec, who described the library's ongoing project to reconstruct the debates of the Assemblée législative (nationale) du Québec for the period 1867-1963.

Mr. Gallichan began the session by explaining that parliamentary debates began to be recorded officially in Canada in 1875, with the provinces very gradually following suit. Quebec started the official report of its debates in 1964. Mr. Gallichan's project was initiated as a continuation and completion of the work begun by Marcel Hamelin, to reconstitute the debates of the first three Quebec legislatures, from 1867 to 1878. The reconstitution has progressed to cover the period from 1879 to the late 1920s. The volume for the 16th legislature, 4th session, 1927 is the most recently published (1998) of this series, entitled *Débats de l'Assemblée législative*.

Overall objectives of this project include meeting the requirements of parliamentary research, responding to the public's right to information, providing a historical context for legal research, and ensuring that the debates are formally documented. While this documentary record is an essential source for research on the historical and political evolution of Quebec society, Mr. Gallichan noted that it is also critical to many specific facets of historical research in Quebec – notably regional histories, legislative and genealogical studies, as well as research on a broad range of other topics for this time period.

Mr. Gallichan, as a member of the research team, explained that this project is an attempt to restore the text of these debates from a variety of sources – newspapers, pamphlets, relevant official publications, and archival sources and is, in effect, an "archeology of the word". He described how the research team systematically examines and compares all the newspapers of the day in order to assemble the most complete and neutral version of the debates – despite the wide variety of reporting styles, coverage and political influences of the newspapers. Using overheads of extracts from newspapers' parliamentary reports, Mr. Gallichan demonstrated how the often colourful language of the newspaper accounts is converted to the more official and standardized language of the debates and how the technical editing of this text evolves. As speeches made in parliament were also occasionally printed as political pamphlets, these documents, together with political memoirs and various archival sources, provide additional information to supplement the newspaper reports. When the editing and reconstitution of the text has been completed, it is formatted in two columns to resemble the text of the older reconstituted debates. It is thought that this style was originally selected in an attempt to reflect the importance of the texts and to denote respect for the content. As a final step, indexes for subjects, names and bills are compiled by the same team which prepares the indexes for the current debates.

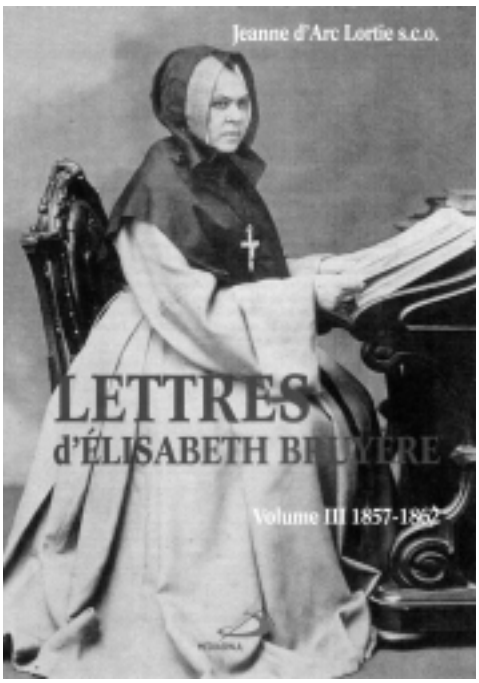
Gilles Gallichan concluded his presentation by noting that the evolution and growth of all of these sources during the 20th century has provided a more in-depth and extensive research base. Mr. Gallichan stressed how valuable the broad range of material held in the National Library of Canada is to the research process. He added that the preservation of printed sources and their reproduction through digitization or microfilming projects, such as that done by the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM), are of vital importance to this project. These reconstituted debates will continue to provide researchers in history, political science, law, economics and sociology with a richly recorded and complete documentation of the debates of the Assemblée législative du Québec. ◆

SAVOIR FAIRE

The Letters of Élisabeth Bruyère, founder of the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa

Mary Bond,
Research and Information Services

It is difficult for 20th-century residents of Ottawa to imagine the society of 1840s Bytown to which Élisabeth Bruyère and her small group of companions were sent to establish a house of their religious order. The May SAVOIR FAIRE seminar presented by Sister Rita Lacombe, s.c.o. (museologist of the order) described something of the labours of Sister Jeanne d'Arc Lortie, s.c.o., compiler of the letters of Élisabeth Bruyère. The three volumes of letters cover the years from 1839 to 1862. Through this correspondence, readers can gain a vivid picture of early Ottawa and the role of the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa as one of its first and most significant charitable organizations.



The Archives générales of the Sisters of Charity of Ottawa has in its possession over 1600 letters of Élisabeth Bruyère, including original autographed manuscripts and copies. Volume I (1839-1849) reproduces 178 of these letters, covering the early years of Élisabeth Bruyère's religious life and the period of the establishment of the order in Bytown. During the course of these years, a convent, a school and a hospital were also founded. The 208 letters of Volume II (1850-1856) describe the period of the separation of the Bytown community from the Hôpital général (Mother House) in Montreal. Volume III (1857-1862), describing various missionary episodes in the history of the convent and Mother Bruyère's own travels in France, reproduces 226 letters. A fourth volume of letters, covering the latter years of Élisabeth Bruyère's life, is in progress.

Each of the volumes has a detailed introduction and each letter is accompanied by a brief sketch which places it in context. It is in the detail of the historical, linguistic and critical notes that the reader understands the meticulous and dedicated work of Sister Lortie. For her historical research on the time period, Sister Lortie used the rich collections of the National Library, including newspapers, official publications and reference works, as well as material in the National Archives of Canada.

Sister Lacombe read excerpts from the letters through which the voice and the personality of Élisabeth Bruyère came alive for the audience. We imagined her writing late at night by candlelight, using a quill pen as she describes her first experiences of Bytown and waits impatiently for news from the Hôpital général in Montreal. During her travels in France, she complains of the cost of postage and makes recommendations on various matters to the sisters remaining in Bytown.

Because this seminar was held at the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity (the first SAVOIR FAIRE seminar to be held at a location other than the National Library), participants were treated to a tour of the museum of the Sisters, which included a temporary exhibition of some of the original letters as well as a permanent collection of artifacts such as furniture from the period of the foundation of the order in Bytown. A visit to the chapel and the oratory completed the tour and provided a glimpse of the daily life of the convent, reinforcing the significance of this Bytown pioneer.

The next SAVOIR FAIRE seminar will take place on December 14. Professor Alan Gillmor of Carleton University will present "Taming the Dragon: Using a Voice Recognition Program" (For more information, see the October, 1999 issue of *National Library News*, p. 9-10.) ◆

SAVOIR FAIRE

Rebels in Name Only: Early Hockey and the Ottawa Elite

Don Carter,
Research and Information Services

The June SAVOIR FAIRE seminar, entitled "Rebels in Name Only: Early Hockey and the Ottawa Elite", was presented by Mr. Paul Kitchen. Mr. Kitchen is the president of the Society for International Hockey Research and is a regular researcher at the National Library of Canada.

Mr. Kitchen began his very entertaining and well-attended talk by describing the sporting tradition in Victorian Canada. The audience learned that organized sport, at that time, was largely the domain of the middle and upper classes. The clubs which they formed were open to all those who shared sporting values such as fair play, team spirit and proper sporting conduct – values that originated with the leisured aristocracy of England.

The speaker explained that organized hockey, as we know it, began at the Victoria Skating Rink in Montreal on March 3, 1875. Two young Ottawa sportsmen viewed organized games of hockey being played at the Montreal Winter Carnival in 1883; and by March of that year, a team had been formed in Ottawa.

The audience learned that this first Ottawa hockey team comprised players from well-established local families, together with several others who had recently graduated from McGill University and were working for the federal government. One of these players, Albert Peter Low, who had joined the Geological Survey of Canada as a "surveyor and explorer", later became a federal deputy minister. We also heard about another player, Frank Jenkins, who as well as captaining the team was a renowned church organist in the community.

Mr. Kitchen then described the excitement of the Ottawa Hockey Club's first competition which took place in a tournament at the Montreal Winter Carnival in 1884. He showed slides of the club's players and the rinks where games were played.

Mr. Kitchen described the attendance of Lord Stanley of Preston, then Governor General of Canada, at his first hockey game in 1889. He discussed the formation of the Rebels hockey team in 1890. Organized for the sake of having fun, the team was made up of the social elite of Ottawa, including a law clerk of the Senate and a member of Parliament. We learned about the Rebels' trip in Lord Stanley's private railway car to play a team in Kingston and also about their role in popularizing the sport in Ontario.

In the course of his talk, Mr. Kitchen commented on a number of published hockey history texts which he had brought with him. He thanked the staff of the National Library for "their expert professional and technical assistance". While carrying out his research, Mr. Kitchen had made extensive use of the National Library's collections of newspapers, city directories and biographical dictionaries and had consulted numerous books dealing with Canadian social history.

Mr. Kitchen concluded his presentation by showing a number of slides which included early photos of the Rebels as well as photos of well-known Canadian personalities such as Charlotte Whitton, Gustave Lanctot and Lester B. Pearson enjoying the game of hockey.◆

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 $315.00* per participant (including documentation and 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 changes.

Registration Deadline	Location	Session Date
November 5	Training Room, 9th Floor, Information Technology Services Branch, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, 25 Eddy Street, Hull, Quebec	November 23: Access AMICUS on the Web (French) November 24: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (French)
November 5	University of New Brunswick Harriet Irving Library ITLC, Room 112 Fredericton, New Brunswick	November 22: Access AMICUS on the Web (English) November 23: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (English)
November 19	Information Technology Services Branch, Les Terrasses de la Chaudière, 25 Eddy Street, Hull, Quebec	December 7: Access AMICUS on the Web (French) December 8: Access AMICUS via Telnet/Datapac (French)

Canadian Library/Information Science Research Projects

Compiled by Tom Tytor, 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 February through June 1999.

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.

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

Compilé par Tom Tytor, 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 février et juin 1999.

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.

SECTION I: ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECTS / PROJETS DE RECHERCHE EN COURS

The Alberta disabilities community virtual library project. — Hughson, Anne; Malacrida, Claudia ; Lawton, Valerie. — University of Calgary. November 1998-

The project's goal is to provide enhanced access to the disability materials and resources on the Internet, for Alberta's disabled, clinicians, students and families of disabled. By developing an operational framework to provide these resources, the project will provide a platform for researchers, professionals and consumers to share research activities, community knowledge, policy information, and other critical documents.

Le projet vise à offrir un accès amélioré aux documents et ressources pour personnes handicapées dans Internet, à l'intention des personnes handicapées, des cliniciens, des étudiants et des familles de personnes handicapées d'Alberta. En développant un cadre de travail fonctionnel pour offrir ces ressources, le projet mettra à la disposition des chercheurs, des professionnels et des consommateurs une plate-forme pour mettre en commun les activités de recherche, les connaissances de la collectivité, l'information concernant les politiques ainsi que d'autres documents essentiels.

Agent-oriented approach to system architecture : models and analysis tools. — Yu, Eric. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — Communication and Information Technology Ontario ; Mitel Corporation. 1998-2000.

This project aims to develop models and analysis tools to support software systems development, with a special focus on an agent-oriented approach to link requirements, specification, and architectural design.

Ce projet vise à développer des modèles et des outils d'analyse pour supporter le développement de systèmes logiciels, en insistant particulièrement sur l'approche axée sur l'agent afin de relier les exigences, les spécifications et la conception architecturale.

Models and tools for analyzing and designing organizational work processes and information systems. — Yu, Eric. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada = Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie du Canada. 1995-2000.

This research aims to develop a new class of information systems modelling techniques based on the concept of intentional, strategic actor relationships, first outlined in the doctoral dissertation of the principal investigator.

Cette recherche vise à développer une nouvelle catégorie de techniques de modélisation des systèmes d'information en fonction du concept de relation d'actants stratégiques intentionnels, d'abord exposé dans la thèse de doctorat de l'enquêteur principal.

Re-engineering software systems for network-centric computing. — Yu, Eric. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. 1998-2002.

The project is to develop tools and methodologies for re-engineering legacy software systems so that they can operate in and take full advantage of a network-centric computing environment.

Le projet vise à développer des outils et des méthodologies pour systèmes logiciels de réingénierie, de sorte qu'ils puissent fonctionner dans un environnement informatique centré sur des réseaux et en tirer parti.

SECTION II: COMPLETED RESEARCH PROJECTS / PROJETS DE RECHERCHE TERMINÉS

Domain analysis in the social sciences : development of theory and methodology. — Beghtol, Clare. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada = Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. 1996-1999.

This project develops and tests a theoretical framework for domain analysis in the social sciences. Subject descriptors in major bibliographic databases in library and information science will provide the basis for analysis of a domain.

Ce projet élabore et met à l'essai un cadre de travail théorique en matière d'analyse de domaine en sciences sociales. Les descripteurs-matières et les grandes bases de données bibliographiques en bibliothéconomie et en sciences de l'information offriront la base de l'analyse d'un domaine.

Environmental scanning and information seeking on the World Wide Web. — Choo, Chun Wei. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada = Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines du Canada. 1996 -1999.

Contains findings from a study of how knowledge workers use the Web to seek external information as part of their daily work.

Renferme les constatations d'une étude sur la façon dont les travailleurs intellectuels utilisent le Web pour aller chercher à l'extérieur de l'information dans le cadre de leurs tâches quotidiennes.

Canada-wide health and medicine archives information network. — Craig, Barbara. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — Hannah Institute for the History of Medicine. 1996-1998

The goal of this service is to help researchers, custodians of archival materials, and others find answers to research problems and get advice on practical issues associated with keeping healthcare and medical archives.

Ce service vise à aider les chercheurs, les conservateurs de documents d'archives et d'autres personnes à trouver des réponses à des problèmes de recherche, et à obtenir des conseils sur des sujets pratiques liés à la conservation d'archives médicales et en soins de santé.

How do various fugitive literature searching methods impact the comprehensiveness of the literature uncovered for the systematic review? — Helmer, Diane ; Savoie, Isabelle, Dr. — B.C. Office of Health Technology Assessment, 429 2194 Health Sciences Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z3. — January/Janvier 1999-September/Septembre 1999.

The purpose of this paper is to determine the type and nature of the grey literature uncovered by various fugitive literature search methods (i.e., hand searching, personal communication, searching specialized databases, consulting reference lists, etc.) as a first step toward evaluating the utility of these methods.

L'objet de ce document consiste à déterminer le type et la nature de la littérature grise découverts par diverses méthodes de recherche éphémères en littérature (c.-à-d. la recherche à la main, la communication personnelle, les recherches effectuées dans des bases de données spécialisées, la consultation de listes d'ouvrages de référence, etc.) en guise de première étape pour évaluer l'utilité de ces méthodes.

The correlation of local citation data with citation data from Journal citation reports. — Kreider, Janice. — University of British Columbia Library. July 1996-June 1997.

The correlation between global citation data from JCR and local citation data for the University of British Columbia was explored for 20 subject fields.

La corrélation entre les données de citations mondiales provenant de JCR et les données de citations locales pour l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique a été examinée dans 20 domaines.

A study of Canadian children's literature and publishing from 1990 to 1998. — Saltman, Judith. School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, 1956 Main Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z3. — Canadian Library Association ; UBC Humanities and Social Sciences Research Grants. $3000. 1995-1998.

Unpublished manuscript. Manuscrit non publié.

Case-based reasoning in IVF : prediction and knowledge mining. — Jurisica, Igor. Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, 140 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1. — 1996-1998

The article describes the TA3 IVF system–a case-based reasoning system which relies on context-based relevance assessment to assist in knowledge visualization, interactive data exploration and discovery in this domain.

L'article décrit le système TA3 IVF, un système de raisonnement basé sur des cas qui s'appuie sur l'évaluation de la pertinence selon le contexte afin d'aider à la visualisation des connaissances, à l'exploration interactive des données et à la découverte dans ce domaine.