

neatly summarizes and cross-references the copyright rules as they relate to various types of documents. Other appendices cover a set of definitions for terms found in the *Copyright Act*, a summary of economic rights, the types of material that a researcher could use without obtaining permission in advance, and a convenient listing of collective societies and related bodies involved in copyright issues. A minor quibble would be that it might be useful to include as a subset in Appendix B definitions for terms such as *fair dealing*, *fair use*, and *public domain* to save the reader from having to search through the text.

In summary, this publication is an excellent introductory or supplementary reference both for researchers and for the archivists and librarians who assist them. Not only is it an impressive distillation of a complex subject, it is clearly accessible to the intelligent reader without having the intimidating bulk of some other guides, such as *Canadian Copyright Law* by Lesley Ellen Harris. A bonus is that given Dryden's background as an archivist, archival concerns are nicely covered as well. One can only hope that Dryden will write an updated edition after the next round of *Copyright Act* revisions that hopefully will cover digital issues.

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Building for the Future: A Photo Journal of Saskatchewan's Legislative Building. GORDON L. BARNHART. Regina: Canadian Plains Research Center, 2002. 122 p. ISBN 0-88977-145-6.

As a young boy growing up in Saskatchewan, like many others I visited the Saskatchewan legislature on a school trip. Later, as an undergraduate at the University of Saskatchewan, I added to my exposure to the legislature during Model Parliaments hosted there by the University of Regina, including one surreal evening wandering its darkened halls, candle in hand, during a power outage. I thought that I had a good general knowledge of this structure, but Gordon Barnhart's text points out how little on the subject I actually know.

Claiming that the Saskatchewan legislature is "an outstanding example of the 'large ideas' that helped build this province" (p. ix), *Building for the Future* is a strange amalgam of history text, paean for the wisdom and foresight of T. Walter Scott, Saskatchewan's first premier, and tourist travelogue. Virtually every page contains at least one photograph, interwoven with an explanatory text which is intended to give an historical context to the legislative buildings, as well as a description as to their place in the community. The majority of these photographs are archival, most from the holdings of the Saskatchewan Archives Board; however, there is also a strong leavening of

contemporary or near-contemporary photos, because, as the subtitle indicates, this is a photo journal of the legislature, and not solely a history.

The text is divided into thirty three brief “chapters,” with the first eleven devoted primarily to the history of the construction, the next thirteen to various elements of the structure, such as different offices or galleries, and the remaining chapters to the surrounding area and events perceived by the author to be important to the governance of the province, such as royal visits. In addition there is also one page on which various references to sources and a brief bibliography is provided.

The history chapters start with the creation of Saskatchewan as a province, and the designation of Regina as provincial capital. This section includes a page on Scott, who is identified as “Premier and Visionary,” and claims the construction of the legislature as his greatest legacy (p. 7). Following sections deal with the selection of the site, the choice of architects, images of the varying proposed alternatives, and the beginning of construction. Barnhart continually returns to a discussion of the events surrounding the construction, such as laying of the building’s cornerstone in 1909 and its official opening in 1912. Along the way there are brief kernels of history dropped into the mixture, such as a description of the Regina Cyclone of 1912, and commentary on the style of workmen’s clothing shown in the photographs.

All told, this is an interesting survey of the building, and some of the contextual information can be riveting. The author, Gordon Barnhart, is certainly qualified to write a study of this nature. Not only is he a trained historian (he received his Ph.D. from the University of Saskatchewan for a doctoral dissertation, later published by the Canadian Plains Research Center, on T.W. Scott), he has written on this structure before (*Sentinel of the Prairies: The Saskatchewan Legislative Building*, 1987). He also has an insider’s knowledge of the building and surroundings, having served a mind-boggling twenty years as Clerk of the Legislature, from 1969 until 1989, when he left to take a position as Clerk of the Senate in Ottawa. This background is perhaps one of the keys to both the successes and the failures of this book, as Barnhart’s interest of the building leads to the inclusion of information which he obviously thought of as intrinsically entertaining but outsiders might consider a tad bland, such as his enthusiastic delight over what he calls “The Mystery of the Dias” (p. 58–59).

As mentioned, a sizable portion of this book is devoted to the history of the creation of the structure. Barnhart revels in the details of the construction, enraptured by the unbridled exuberance of the planners as they caused to be built the largest legislature in the nation. The description of the exterior details quotes from a letter to the architects, stating grandly that “unbounded optimism and enthusiasm” prevailed in Saskatchewan during the period of construction (p. 37, although the repository where this letter may be found is not indicated), and seems to convey the impression that with such a proud heri-

tage Saskatchewan, and its legislature, could only go on to bigger and better things. It seems a little strange, therefore, that although in the description of the modern day there are stories given in both picture and text of the hopes and dreams of the inhabitants, the text stops its prognostications as to the future with the government of Grant Devine in the 1980s, and little of substance, aside from some references to renovations, brings the story any closer. It is as if the building itself is the true culmination of the ambitions of the founders of the province. Perhaps in that vein the final words of the narrative should be considered: "These events changed the direction of the development of the province forever, and Saskatchewan did not grow into the most powerful province in Canada as had been expected. Yet for nearly one hundred years, Saskatchewan's Legislative Building, described as one of the most beautiful buildings in North America, has stood tall and gracious – a majestic building in a majestic land" (p. 120). It is, after all, the building which is the focus of the study rather than the province, even though at times it does seem that the building is intended as a metaphor for the province's aspirations.

Barnhart has done a good job of bringing together a number of photographs and images from disparate repositories. In addition to his reliance upon the holdings of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, he has obviously done his research in a number of other sites, and for the main part his citations reflect this. Almost all of the older images indicate their location but in a number of cases documents are quoted without their source given (p. 24–25, for instance, contain four images, each identified with an alpha-numeric designation, but only one is also accompanied by repository data). The inconsistency with citations carries on with more contemporary photographs where the names of individuals, presumably their photographers, are usually provided (albeit this may be for the holders of copyright instead, as suggested by the photograph on page 114 solely credited to *Briarpatch Magazine*).

These cavils aside, I enjoyed this book, both as a photographic essay on the Saskatchewan Legislature and as a narrative of its development. While there may be a few occasions when I wondered as to the point of some diversion (such as the brief introduction to a legend of a hidden stair in the legislative library supposedly used for various dissolute purposes), in the main I thought that the author has done a good job of introducing the reader to the structure, its history, and its context. It provides an example of how archival sources and contemporary photographs can be used to tell a story of change over time, in an entertaining and, at times, amusing manner. While more attention to the details of citations might have been warranted, the problems in this area do not detract from the flow of the narrative in both its textual and its photographic form.

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