
EX LIBRIS NEWS

Newsletter of the Ex Libris Association

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PO Box 44
552 Church St.
Toronto, ON M4Y 2E3

Acting Editor: E. Stanley Beacock

EDITOR'S NOTES

The death of John Macpherson who was the Editor of *Ex Libris News* for three years left a void which I have tried to fill for this issue only. Thanks to the help of Betty McCamus it will be completed and mailed on schedule.

Once again we have printed the papers given by two of our speakers at our annual meeting of last November. Both Margaret Beckman and Al Bowron looked at past development of libraries and examined possible future directions. Two short pieces by our members, Bill Roedde and Ron Yeo, look at their retirement. Bruce Peel's footnote to a tiny piece of Canadian History is intriguing. Bill Morley responded to our request in the last issue with his contribution on H.P. Gundy, former Chief Librarian at Queen's University. Are you prepared to follow his example?

"In Memoriam" has more names than ever before but information on many is very brief. This column is not limited to members because our thought is that members would like to know when some colleague or friend of long ago has passed away.

A THANK YOU TO EX LIBRIS MEMBERS

The Saskatchewan Library Association wishes to thank those members of Ex Libris who have contributed so generously to the Mary Donaldson Memorial Trust Fund.

The Fund was established in honour of one of Saskatchewan's pioneering librarians to support a bursary given annually to a student enrolled at an education institution in Saskatchewan and to finance a free public lecture delivered each year by a notable person on a topic related to librarianship, the arts or to culture in general. This lecture, which is published annually, has been presented by such well-known figures as Adrienne Clarkson, Pierre Berton, Eli Mandel, Stephen Lewis and Mel Hurtig.

The Fund has now reached \$20,000—the half-way point—thanks in large part to your efforts.

When you are planning your charitable contributions The Saskatchewan Library Association asks you to remember the Mary Donaldson Memorial Trust Fund. It is a registered charity so your contributions are tax deductible.

(Please send your contributions to: The Mary Donaldson Memorial Trust Fund, % Saskatchewan Library Association, Box 3388, Regina SK S4P 3H1)

MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY

Although the majority of our present members have retired from service in librarianship, membership is open to others interested in the program of the Association as it refers to library history.

Enquiries about membership should be directed to the Association's office.

Please note that the NEW mailing address of the Association is:

Ex Libris Association
PO Box 44
552 Church St.
Toronto, ON M4Y 2E3

FROM THE PRESIDENT

The 7th Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in Toronto on November 19, 1992, in conjunction, as usual, with the OLA Conference. The speakers in the morning session, Margaret Beckman and Al Bowron, engaged in a lively dialogue on the transformation of libraries and library services over the last thirty years. (Had we known that Al, donning his Tilley hat, would wrap up his talk with a rendition of "Thanks for the Memory" with lyrics harking back to library personalities and happenings of the last decades, we would have brought a videocamera!!) Maurice McLuhan's talk in the afternoon presented a fascinating range of "McLuhanesque" ideas and perceptions of reality and experience. We hope to be able to print his talk in a later newsletter.

Ex Libris Board members: Grace Buller, Marion Cooke, Geraldine Hughes and Shirley Wigmore, who has been Secretary-Treasurer for three years, retired with appreciation for their service. New members welcomed were: Constance Corkum, Heather McCallum, Joyce Sowby and Dr. John Wilkinson. Elizabeth Lockett becomes Secretary-Treasurer.

Mention should be made of the Association's drive in 1992-93 to enlarge and expand membership. Credit goes to the Membership Committee of Lucille Galloway, Geraldine Hughes and Gerald Prodrick. The Committee has been in touch with OLA, CLA and an umbrella organization, the Provincial and Regional Library Associations' Council (a body formed after the restructuring of CLA's Council which eliminated the presence of Presidents of provincial library associations from the Council) on the question of joint membership. This issue of the *News* includes an account of the "Joint Membership Initiative" submitted by Gerald Prodrick. The Board would be pleased to receive reaction from members on the subject of joint membership. Please write the Secretary-Treasurer at our new address as noted above.

Ex Libris members also staffed information booths and distributed hand outs on our Association at library association meetings this past year—at the CLA Conference in Winnipeg and at the OLA Conference where Al Bowron, Elizabeth Lockett and Betty Hardie represented us. Arnold Bailey and Elizabeth Lockett also staffed a booth at the Ontario School Library Association's Conference: *Ideashop '93* in Toronto in January, 1993.

Please make a note of our *8th* Annual General Meeting on Thursday, November 4th 1993, in Niagara Falls. We will meet, once again, courtesy of OLA which is holding a joint conference with the New York Library Association.

Janette White, President.

Ex Libris Association
Seventh Annual General Meeting
Sheraton Centre, Toronto, November 19, 1992

Minutes

1. The meeting convened at 3:05 p.m.
2. President's Report

J. White announced that there had been four Board Meetings. The Board has tried to increase membership, especially nationally. The Board sent the President to CLA in Winnipeg. She manned a booth in the display area. Membership application forms and newsletters were available. Several

people stopped by, some joined and several application forms were sent out. She noted that OLA had arranged for a booth in their display area in Toronto. CLA will meet in Hamilton in 1993.

J. White then reported on the Elizabeth Homer Morton Project. Committee members are Brian Land, Elizabeth Lockett, Janette White, and John Wilkinson. Dean Kent was invited but could not come. She reported that she had approached four former presidents who had worked with Elizabeth Morton, J. Archer, R. Blackburn, B. Henderson, and B. Peel. None of these people felt able to take on the work. Notices about the project were published in:-Feliciter, Ex Libris News, and the Bulletin of the Canadian Historical Association. There were two letters of interest from Ph.D. students. \$15,270.00 was in the fund in September 1992.

The Association is not doing much recording of history at present. There is an ongoing discussion about executive space facilities.

Moved by A. Bowron that the President's Report be accepted. Carried

4. Membership Committee Report

Members: L. Galloway, G. Hughes, G. Prodrick. G. Prodrick reported on the activities of the Committee. A copy of their report is appended. On November 18, 1992, G. Hughes and G. Prodrick attended the annual meeting of the Provincial and Territorial Library Associations held in conjunction with the annual meeting of OLA. They are interested in more active participation of retirees and are considering offering attractive terms for membership.

Moved by E. Ketchum, seconded by G. Buller that the Ad hoc Membership Committee be made a Standing Committee with the same membership for 1992-93. Carried

E. Ketchum is interested in being a member of Ex Libris, not OLA.

Groups might meet in other cities and be linked by new technology.

Moved by G. Prodrick, seconded by L. Galloway, that the Report of the Membership Committee be accepted. Carried.

S. Beacock stated that some libraries want the Newsletter. Maybe libraries should be encouraged to purchase it. Regional library groups should be sent a copy of the Newsletter.

E. Schulz asked about the membership list which is distributed every spring.

5. Minutes of the Sixth Annual Meeting, November 14, 1991 were distributed

Moved by A. Bowron, seconded by B. Hardie that the minutes be accepted. Carried

6. Membership Report, 1992

S. Wigmore reported that there were 18 Life members, and 125 regular members. There have been 25 renewals and 9 new members.

7. Treasurer's Report

S. Wigmore reported that the Life memberships were invested in GICs. Expenditures are slightly in excess of receipts partly due to word processing costs and the president's trip to Winnipeg.

Moved by S. Wigmore, seconded by E. Lockett, that the Membership and Treasurer's Reports be accepted.

8. Nominations Committee

B. Hardie nominated the following slate of officers:

Honorary President: S. Beacock. Past President: B. Hardie. President: J. White. Secretary Treasures: E. Lockett.

Continuing Members: A. Bowron, L. Galloway, C. Miller, G. Prodrick.

New Members: C. Corkum, H. McCallum, J. Sowby, J. Wilkinson.

Retiring Members: G. Buller, M. Cook, G. Hughes, S. Wigmore.

Moved by B. Hardie, seconded by J. Snell that the nominations be accepted.

Carried

J. Munro mentioned that the 1993 Conference of OLA is in Niagara Falls.

D. Burford made the motion to adjourn at 4:00 p.m.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE EX LIBRIS ASSOCIATION

This Committee was constituted by action of the Executive Board of Ex Libris at its meeting of January 20, 1992. The membership is Lucille Galloway, Geraldine Hughes and Gerald Prodrick. The task is "to examine ways of increasing membership." The Committee was designated an ad hoc committee to examine and recommend rather than as an implementing committee.

The Committee held a number of meetings over the past year, some jointly with the President of the Association. It also undertook several initiatives. Its work involved:

- (1) A statistical survey of membership over the life of the Association, and an analysis of the data.
- (2) A consideration of what policies might be pursued to transform the Association from essentially an Ontario group to an effective national group, which was the original intention.
- (3) An exploration of the possibility of joint membership for Ex Libris members with regional, territorial and national associations.
- (4) The development of a recruitment policy to increase the proportionate membership of retired librarians in Ex Libris.
- (5) The development of a flyer incorporating an information sheet and application form to publicize the activities of the Ex Libris Association, which should be brought to the attention of librarians at the time of retirement.

After reporting to the Board, the Committee pursued the following initiatives:

- (1) The acquisition from CLA and OLA of a computer listing of retired librarians who are currently members of these associations.
- (2) The preparation of an interim flyer for recruitment and renewal of membership.
- (3) The preparation of a proposal for joint membership with OLA.
- (4) The preparation of an initial negotiating proposal for joint membership with CLA.
- (5) The attendance of two members of the Committee at the current meeting of the Provincial and Territorial Library Associations' Council to present the interest of Ex Libris in exploring joint membership.

It will be clear from this report that there is much unfinished business on membership matters and much work in progress, and it is the Committee's recommendation that the Membership Committee be reconstituted as a permanent standing committee of the Association.

November 19, 1992

Lucille Galloway
Geraldine Hughes
Gerald Prodrick

THE JOINT MEMBERSHIP INITIATIVE

Over the past year the Membership Committee of Ex Libris has been exploring the possibility of joint membership arrangements with various library associations.

The idea is to attract more retired librarians across the country into the regular library associations as well as into Ex Libris, and to encourage them to remain active in professional life. Current statistics show the number of retired librarians joining the regular library associations to have declined substantially. The membership of Ex Libris has remained steady-state but with 90% of the membership coming from Ontario. So far as we have been able to determine, it is a small proportion of the Canadian retired librarian population. It seemed to us that special rates for the retired in regular associations combined with membership in a national association having a focus on/for the retired would prove attractive.

To this end, we are suggesting to regular library associations that they reduce annual membership fees for retired librarians to something like half their present levels, this fee to include the Ex Libris membership fee which would be passed along to us and would provide joint membership. Any such arrangements, of course, would not preclude taking membership in Ex Libris only.

It is hoped that substantially reduced per diem conference fee levels for retired members may also be arranged. This could, and should, be accompanied by greater efforts to plan for joint programming of events of special interest and concern to retired persons.

These moves, in our view, would encourage retired persons to join the regular associations and Ex Libris and to increase their meaningful involvement in and contribution to professional life and activity.

We have had encouraging responses to these approaches and hope for positive action in the near future in two cases.

Gerald Prodrick, Convener
Membership Committee

DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN THEATRE ARCHIVES

The School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, has recently announced the publication of the *Directory of Canadian Theatre Archives*, compiled by Heather McCallum and Ruth Pincoe. The work is no. 53 in the School's *Occasional Papers Series*.

Heather McCallum, who established the Theatre Collection at the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, has compiled a comprehensive guide to Canadian theatre materials which have been located and identified in over 300 collections and institutions. It was indexed with additional details by Ruth Pincoe and covers a wide range of materials concerning groups and individuals involved in Canadian Theatre. Although much of the material such as playbills, posters, correspondence, administrative records, diaries etc. may be considered ephemeral in nature they form much of the historical record of the theatre and hence the basis for an important sector of Canadian cultural history.

Entries are listed by province and city and the *Directory* includes a selected bibliography and a full index. French entries appear in French.

(The Directory of Canadian Theatre Archives is available from the Director, School of Library and Information Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, NS B3H 4H8. \$24.95 incl. postage but plus GST)

THREE DECADES OF CHANGE, by Margaret Beckman

(Paper given at the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Ex Libris Association, November 19, 1992, Sheraton Centre, Toronto)

Introduction

Let me begin my review of "three decades of change" by identifying some of the changes - or what were perceived as changes - which occurred, primarily in Ontario university libraries. (OCUL)

- 1961 LUBETZKY'S CODE
- 1963/64 1ST CONFERENCE ON LIBRARY AUTOMATION AT MISSOURI
- 1965 ONULP CATALOGUES (UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO)
- 1965 1ST CANADIAN AUTOMATED SERIALS LIST (WATERLOO, DALHOUSIE)
- 1965 MARC RECORD DEVELOPMENT (TORONTO)
- 1966 CODOC DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED (GUELPH)
- 1967/68 AUTOMATED CIRCULATION SYSTEMS (WINDSOR, GUELPH)
- 1968 BOOK AND CARD CATALOGUES USING MACHINE READABLE RECORDS
- 1970 JOINT USE OF CODOC BY OCUL LIBRARIES
- 1971 CUSS: UNION LIST OF SERIALS FOR OCUL
- 1973 FIRST ELECTRONIC DETECTION SYSTEM INTRODUCED (GUELPH)
- 1973 COM/FICHE CATALOGUES (GUELPH)
- 1974 UNICAT/TELECAT (OCUL & CREPUQ)
- 1977 ONLINE CIRCULATION SYSTEM (GUELPH)
- 1980 ONLINE CATALOGUE (GUELPH)
- 1986 CD-ROM CATALOGUE (GUELPH)
- 1990 NETWORKED CD-ROM CATALOGUES AND RESOURCES

But in spite of this impressive list, how much real change actually took place. What in fact has changed?

Philosophy? The philosophy underlying the library catalogues, whether online, CD-ROM, or card, is still the Lubetzky code as exemplified in AACR.² Catalogue access requires the capability of putting in one place the works of one author. Similarly, the purpose of the Library of Congress Subject Headings: a structured thesaurus, is reflected in the automated but structured authority files derived from that source.

Resources? As early as 1960, the basic library resources of books and periodicals had been augmented by maps, films, pamphlets,

documents, microfilm, microcards, and phonodiscs; all that has happened in the intervening 30 years is that some of those formats have been replaced with better technology: microfiche rather than microcards, cassettes and compact disks rather than phonorecordings, and a few new formats have been added.

Networking? Libraries have always been involved in networking; that is what inter-library loan is all about. But in the past three decades we have applied better technology than was available through the post office, by employing

new and newer technologies - Telex, FAX, electronic mail - and direct access to each others files and collections.

Staff? In 1962 librarians comprised 20-25 percent of academic library staffs; in 1992 they are 20-22 percent.

Where is the change?

There are, however, real changes taking place in three areas.

1. Users

- **Sophisticated**

Library users have become more sophisticated; they understand new technologies and what they can offer, both in terms of resources and access.

- **Timeliness**

Library users are no longer prepared to wait three weeks or longer for a desired resource to arrive - from the publisher or from another library.

- **Direct service**

Library users are prepared to go directly to the source for desired information, whether this means having their own subscription to Medline, a physics database, or some other technology based resource.

2. Society

Society has also changed; it is moving from a product orientation to an information base, and has quite rightly been called "the information society".

3. Competition

Changes in the computer industry are having profound implications for libraries and librarians. As the mainframe computers were replaced by the ubiquitous micro, thousands of computer professionals found themselves without a role: they were no longer essential to the programming, processing and interpretation of data. These same

professionals are now looking for a new niche for themselves, and are finding it in the information access and retrieval environment which librarians always considered to be their purview.

What has happened is that there finally is a real change and we are now competing for our traditional role - and jobs. The October, 1992 issue of *American Libraries* puts it clearly, in an article entitled: Libraries without walls; or, Librarians without a profession: "Libraries may miss the opportunity to become the primary delivery mechanism of information, and, likewise, librarians may miss the opportunity to become highly valued information professionals, if they don't broaden their vision, keep pace with technology, and use both to anticipate and respond to the patron's needs. In other words, both libraries and librarians could be quickly marginalized."

But let me give you some specific examples of what is actually happening out there - as libraries are attempting to adopt a changed outward appearance, called by some, the Electronic Library: a physical facility, with books, users, and library staff, but with organization, access, retrieval, and to an increasing extent, information resources, in digitized format, linked to local, national and international networks.

1. The Bulletin Board

The first example of what is happening is illustrated in a recent exchange of letters in Physics Today. David Mermin, a Cornell professor who is a frequent contributor to *American Physical Society* journals, suggested a solution to the problems of scholarly journals, and access to them, which he identifies as follows:

- Journals are a waste of costly space;
- The high cost of publications is resulting in academic libraries being forced to

cancel increasing numbers of journal subscriptions. As Prof. Mermin complains, he spends his time on the Cornell Library Committee deciding which journals to cut;

- The costly and time consuming refereeing process.¹

Mermin is quite forthright in his solution to these problems: abolish (print) journals and the refereeing process, and replace them with an E-Mail Bulletin board. "Libraries, for a fraction of the enormous sums they now waste on journals, (can) set themselves up with terminals for perusing the Bulletin Board and with printers for producing hard copy at no more expense than is currently spent on copying machines."² (You will notice he ignores copyright and refereeing - but still has a library.)

2. Bulletin Board, with Anchor

The second example can be called Bulletin Board with anchor because it uses a traditional library collection in addition to electronic library technology to deliver information, in this instance full text articles, to users in remote locations within an acceptable time frame. This system is the British Library Document Supply Centre (BLDC - formerly Boston Spa) described in detail by Andrew Braid at the 14th Essen Symposium in 1991. The BLDC system is based on an on-site collection of 50,000 serial subscriptions and monograph acquisitions of 40,000 titles per annum. Using FAX and the United Kingdom academic network (JANET) and experimenting with electronic storage of documents through the ADONIS system and CD-ROM juke boxes, Braid suggested that he hoped to be able to deliver documents directly to users, eliminating the need for libraries as supply or request centres.³

3. A Commercial Model

Another approach to the collection electronic access problem appeared with the 1991

announcement by the Faxon Company, whom you will remember as provider of 'just-in-case' subscription services to libraries for more than a century, of the inauguration of Faxon Research Services: Faxon Finder, a Table of Contents service; and Faxon Xpress, a document delivery service for journal articles. Faxon will initially act as a broker between publishers and libraries, using OCLC as one vehicle for mounting their Table of Contents data base. The predictions for future FAXON Services, which will include payment of copyright fees, are for a tremendous growth in journal article services, inevitably emphasizing direct service to users.⁴

4. The Invisible Library

Linked to the entry of a commercial subscription service into the electronic library environment is a disturbing report from the American Physical Society Task Force on Electronic Information Systems. Echoing and legitimatizing the proposed Bulletin Board, this report identifies a need for a national physics database which would evolve into a total physics information system.

The database which would be created, and which would be available at the scholar's/user's workstation, is compared, most unfavourably, with the present physics information available from academic libraries. "The entire Physics database will be searchable at one time. This contrasts with the present non-electronic libraries, which are highly fragmented and are searchable only within small domains of the literature (individual books, individual journals, only bibliographic information, only citations, etc.) and/or time (a few years, just one year, just a portion of a year.)"⁵

5. The Virtual Library

My final example, the Virtual Library, is defined as the transparent connection of electronic communications and computer networks, which makes it possible to satisfy the information needs of a single user wherever

she/he resides, independent of the location of the services/resources required. Early manifestations of the virtual library already exist: one is that developed by the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries which has mounted journal Table of Content and index databases on its bibliographic system and makes them available, through Ariel software and Internet, to its own members in Colorado, or markets the system to other consortia.⁶ (CARL "UnCover") Another is the exciting experiment at the newly established De Montfort University in England, where Library services will be provided, electronically, through document image processing technology, and in cooperation with electronic publishers. There will be no physical library facility! The reserve collection, for example, will be entirely on CD_ROM disks (1 or 200 books to a disk) to be used by students on their own palm-top computers with disk drives. Traditional libraries will become museums for books!

CONCLUSION

What these examples illustrate is that even though technology - beginning with the primitive automated systems of the 1960's - has been with us for the past three decades and before, what we did with it - and many are still doing - is using technology to do what we have always done! Perhaps a little bit faster, or without quite as many errors - but basically the same tasks.

Even though Canadian academic libraries are moving - some faster than others - towards the electronic library, there are still many problems in effecting the changes necessary if libraries are to survive as more than museums, and move on to the VIRTUAL LIBRARY. The underlying problem is the resistance of many librarians to fundamental change. Let me illustrate by quoting from library colleagues:

1. Jerry Campbell, from Duke University:

"It is astounding that we continue to use and defend a system that has failed us

for decades: our cataloguing systems have long been inadequate."⁷

2. Michael Malinconico pointed out a few months ago:

"the scenarios we have constructed of the emerging electronic libraries assume the continuity of present institutional and organizational structures." It is assumed "that the institutions currently identified as libraries will increasingly acquire modern technologies," . . . "employ a variety of electronic services to satisfy the information needs of their users", . . . and such "technologies and services could continue to be under the control and management of librarians." Malinconico feels that "regrettably, we have failed to consider another equally plausible scenario," in which "information resources are drawn into the orbits of influence of those who maintain the technological infrastructures, including campus computer and commercial information centres. Librarians who cling to the old paradigms of librarianship may find themselves curators of infrequently used, increasingly irrelevant information museums."⁸

3. Herbert White echoes this theme, and suggests that librarians are akin to the vanquished Gideonites, who ended up as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," primarily because, in the information technology environment of coalitions, we "lost sight of the ... primacy of our role and mission and allowed ourselves to become bit players and spear carriers in the scripts of others."⁹

4. A 1991 British Library assessment of academic libraries in that country concluded that, with the increasing financial pressure on

libraries, university departments will finance their own electronic access to databases, and "libraries may gradually become marginalized and consequently downgraded to 'swotting sheds'"¹⁰

5. The Canadian scene is no brighter! A study at the University of Manitoba which looked at the perception that faculty and academic administrators held of academic librarians, concluded that "librarians are not commonly viewed as contributing greatly to the overall educational process."¹¹

6. At the 1991 Essen Symposium Richard Dougherty entitled his paper "nudging a dinosaur in order to avoid library extinction".¹² During this past year there has been more evidence of the very real possibility of such extinction:

- The Boston Spa (BLDC) services or the De Montfort experiment;

- Professor Mermin's Bulletin Board, or the American Physical Society Database;
- The Faxon Company Services; and
- CARL UnCover

are only a few examples. There also continues to be evidence of dinosaur nudging, as many librarians remain determined to use information technologies to perform traditional library tasks, unaware of the threat from new information professionals who are prepared to ignore the library as they provide innovative information services directly to the user community.

Although there have been many superficial changes in libraries in the past three decades, they have really amounted to nothing more than what Richard Dougherty has labelled "dinosaur nudging". The challenge which today's librarians face and must conquer, if they are to be part of the future and the Virtual Library, is dramatic change! Dinosaurs are not included!!!

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THOUGHTS ON THE CHANGES IN LIBRARIES, 1950-1990, by Albert Bowron

(Paper given at the 7th Annual General Meeting of the Ex Libris Association, November 19, 1992, Sheraton Centre, Toronto)

I note that the programme said that we were to talk on the changes in libraries, rather than progress in libraries. I'm skeptical of the concept of progress. It has been co-opted by politicians, jingoists and the advertising industry to sell some thing, or idea, or to gain power.

There is a definition I use to distinguish between change and progress: change becomes progress if it makes individuals happier, more fulfilled, or improves relationships between social groups or nations.

Also change does not become progressive through the acquisition of things or goods. Progressive change arises out of the use made of things (i.e. technology). For example the ball point pen took several years to be fully accepted in libraries and over the messy pen and ink, nib and ink well. It is certainly neater, more convenient and cheaper—that is an example of progressive change.

My graduation year, 1949, was the last year in which "library hand" was taught as a cataloguing requirement. I can remember admiring the beautifully composed, hand written cards in the reference catalogue in that splendid renaissance library on College Street. The second or third card describing the bibliographic details of a work neatly tied with a strong thread to the main card. The cards were made of 100% rag and many were 75-100 years old; yellowed, smudged but just as strong as the day the cataloguer, like a medieval abbess, calligraphed them in standard "library hand". Now a green image waits to be manipulated before giving up its information. You must pick a number from a menu or possible options, type the name of the author, don't forget the commas, don't forget to press "enter", "advance", "return", "search", "help" (if you are dumb and haven't followed

the instructions), God help you if you forgot to use the "space bar". If you do it right, after a few seconds you are told that there is "no entry". The card catalogue told you that immediately. The card catalogue was an excellent retrieval system, offering random access to many users at one time. I've seen 50 patrons using the card catalogue at one time. Which library today can afford 50 chairs, carrels and monitors in one place to accommodate the same number using one-on-one monitors.

The decision to drop "library hand" from the curriculum in 1950, as I have indicated, has had consequences beyond the imagination of the faculty. One of the results of all this automation has been a vast increase in cataloguing salary budgets and an increase in the time it takes to up-date the data base. Although the final word will not be heard for many years, this rush to mechanize everything may turn out to be an example of change for change sake, technology feeding on itself, consuming more and more of the public funds that used to be spent on cards, ink, pens, nibs, cleaning bills for cataloguers' sensible white blouses, tea cups and books. Is automation progressive or simply inevitable.

Let's take the check-out desk of your average public library. The desk has changed but little. It is still the first thing you see after entering; an imposing structure. But wait. There are now gates, check-points to pass; "enter here"; "no entrance". Then you approach the desk. Another green image is gazed at by the desk assistant. This person doesn't look at you; doesn't greet you; gossip with you; ask you how you liked the book or video you may be returning. The most you can hope for is to be told that you must pay a fine—what an introduction! Checking

out books is even more impersonal. The computer monitor, the security apparatus have added nothing to the concept of personal service: on the contrary they have added barriers. Even the friendliest librarian finds it most difficult to chat, ascertain your needs or get your reactions to the service. The hulking monitor must be watched just like the TV set in the home. It seems to be much more fascinating than the face of the patron in front of the desk.

It is said that paper is becoming as obsolete as pen and ink; superseded by the print train, the photocopier and the fax unit that spew out more useless paper than ever. One doesn't compile or analyze statistics anymore, one crunches numbers. This rather violent concept invites a wasteful use of paper. We have E-mail, voice mail, electronic publishing, menus, modes, modules, modems and mice. Recently an Ontario firm designed a wood-burning stove by computer and is producing it by using computer controlled robots. Even the wood to be burned is grown in forests botanically controlled by a computer programme. If you really want to raise your anxiety level try investing in the global marketplace these days. You can buy a German pharmaceutical or a Mexican telephone security in a split second transaction. Then you spend anxious days trying to follow your financial fate in the vastly expanded international money world.

We have strange computer-generated concepts like pre-approved and reverse mortgages, virtual reality, luxury budget inns, simulated live sex, bookless libraries and draft beer in bottles, but do we have more peace of mind? The truth is we don't know where we are going technologically. The best advice I can give a library is not to buy the latest system because it will be out of date in six months. Change is constant, progress rare.

The library world in 1950-51 from the Ontario Library Review, Margaret Hughes, Ed.

Angus Mowat was Director of the Libraries Branch of the Ministry of Education. Deane Kent was Assistant Chief Librarian of the London Public Library. Ruby Wallace was at the Niagara Falls P.L. In 1951 Ruby became the Librarian of the 1st Regional Library to be established in Saskatchewan. Stan Beacock was in Kenton, Ohio. Mike Donovan was in Lambton County and on October 18th opened the first county library building in Ontario. It was dedicated by Angus Mowat; Sarnia Librarian Dorothy Carlisle was in attendance. The building measured 20'x40'. Bill Graff was the very progressive Chief Librarian of the Peterborough Public Library. Margaret Lilas Armstrong was a children's librarian at the Galt Public Library and on September 1st married A.K. Beckman. Betty Hardie left Essex County in 1950 and went to the Township of Etobicoke with a population of 44,000 predicted to rise to 60,000 by 1975. Bill Roedde was at the McGill Library School in 1950 and in 1951 became Head of the Mary J.L. Black Branch of the Fort William Public Library.

I was working in the Vancouver Public Library in 1949-50. Then I moved to London, England and drove a bookmobile around Hertfordshire County. A job for a cataloguer at the Windsor Public Library was advertised at \$2200/year. The first Masters in Lib. Science Programme was offered in the 1950-51 term.

The OLA Programme at the 48th Annual Conference in Windsor was heavy on discussions of building problems, A-V service, mechanical circulation systems, helping New Canadians and provincial grants. Angus Mowat raised the issue of Chief Librarians not being invited to attend library board meetings. Lachie MacRae of the Fort William Public Library was OLA President.

The CLA Programme at the 5th Annual Conference in Montreal was chaired by the President, Dr. William Stuart Wallace of the U

of T Library. Features of the five day affair were a public relations institute chaired by Anne Hume, an A-V workshop chaired by Bill Graff with Dr. Roby Kidd as the main speaker. Milton

Lord, President of the A.L.A. spoke at the banquet. Salary standards were proposed and the Feds were asked to remove the sales tax on books.

ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY STATISTICS

	1950	1990
Population served	2,467,230	9,248,294
Circulation/Cap	5	8.3
Total Expenditure/Cap	\$1.00	\$35.38
% Of Total Exp. on Salaries	47%	63.2%
% Of Total Exp. on Resources	18%	13.1%

Here's a hat trick that you would have trouble duplicating to-day: in Essex County in 1950, the total income was \$9,687; the County grant was \$4,000; the Provincial grant was \$5,099; 44% of the budget was spent on books and \$2,412, or 25%, was unspent! Betty, how did you do that?

PROGRESSIVE CHANGES

1. Electronic circulation systems have many advantages as long as they are up and running and the monitors are built into the desks.
2. Displays and library publicity have improved but public relations have not.
3. The image of the librarian in the imagination of the public is less stereotypical but still rather negative.
4. There has been some progress in cooperation among libraries. The new P.I.N. for Ontario (a multi disc CD ROM data base) is being assembled by UTLAS International Auto-graphics with Metro Toronto coordinating the input from the libraries of Metro. It does seem, however, that the degree of cooperation displayed is related directly to the amount of provincial funding available.

5. There have been many new buildings opened and some, but not all, are improvements over the old Carnegie structures. We still have many examples of inflexible spaces, under-used mezzanines, inadequate work spaces, etc.
6. Access to our buildings has improved with the provision of ramps and on-grade entrances, etc.
7. The existence of the National Library has been a positive development on the whole. However the NL has never been funded adequately and it has never been able to develop an adequate national bibliographic network. Also the building was too rigidly designed with inadequate stack space. In addition it has never been able to occupy the whole building it shares with the National Archives.
8. There has been a vast increase in the info. available to the public. It is said the bank of accumulated information doubles every year. We are in danger of informing ourselves to death. The choices are so numerous that the non-specialist becomes frustrated and often decides to operate on inspiration, instinct or chance. This appears as a return to the true

entrepreneurship. Information is now available in many forms: data, charts, maps, figures, vocalizations, etc. It can be exchanged and remotely accessed. However, only a minority have the equipment or expertise to use it efficiently and only large public libraries can afford to offer and expanded, global info. service.

9. More Canadian Literature is written, published, read and appreciated than ever before.
10. The National Information Summit on Information Policy to be held in Dec. this year is a hopeful development—if the participants concentrate on the service benefits that can result from a service-oriented and open information policy and stay away from delivery methods, technologies and the infrastructure of the networks.
11. The public lending rights legislation has been a boon to Can-Lit.
12. The new copyright act is on its way and the reprography collective has been formed.

REGRETS

1. As far as I can see there has been little change in the time it takes to have an I.L.L. delivered after it has been found.
2. Publishers have been forced to put profit ahead of quality more than in the past. They seem to have become more chicken-hearted. More and more writers are considering self-publishing as an option; the technology is available. Libel chill and pre-publication censorship are growing.
3. Salaries for library workers have not matched the increases in other professions.
4. I see very few displays of materials explaining current issues and events. The advocacy role of the public library which used to be important seems to have become much weaker. During the referendum

campaign I saw no relevant displays of helpful information.

5. In the seventies the CLA gave up its role as a national association when it ceased being a bilingual-bicultural organization. It now is regional, ACBLF—then ASTED looking after the interests of the French language libraries of Canada. Yes, ASTED is consulted on occasion and a representative sits on Council. Nevertheless this decision, taken with little opposition, has worked against the unity of library service in our country. Perhaps information networks can overcome this fracture.
6. The CLA continues to be ill-fitted as a national voice for another reason. From the beginning in 1945 it was structured as an imitation of the ALA. This has made it impossible to reflect the regional and provincial nature of our Canadian federation in our dealings with the federal government.
7. No provincial government in Ontario has mustered the political will to mandate county libraries. The county is a viable jurisdiction and could be given responsibility for library services with the largest library in the county as county library HQ and resource centre. It seems this issue has again been dropped from the Association and the Government agendas.
8. Public Librarians used to be subversives. We used to try to intervene in the community, to help people find solutions to community problems, to instil a love of books in children, to educate politicians and governments about the value of libraries. We were not that good at it but we tried. I don't see the same commitment these days.
9. Its a regret of mine that community information centres never did find a solid place in the public library.
10. Effective leadership remains a problem for libraries. We have lots of chiefs who preside but don't lead; who reign but do not rule.

Effective leadership requires wise hunches, mature judgement and calculated risks.

11. I regret that the OLR ceased publication in 1982 without warning and with not a murmur of protest from anyone.
12. Finally a news flash: The University of Toronto, with the connivance of the Faculty

of Library and Information Science, is about to do away with the M.L.S. and replace it with an M.Sc. degree. This eliminates the word library and the concept of information from the programme thus preventing us from ever becoming professional librarians.

THANKS FOR LIBRARY MEMORIES

Thanks for the memory
Of bookmobiles in the snow,
Waiting for a tow,
Those NFB projectors
That ruined every show, I thank you so much.

Thanks for the memory
Of conferences attended,
Amendments amended,
Of motions moved, duly approved,
But no action recommended,
What a power trip it was!

All those dogs we selected
And all those users neglected;
Oh well, it was swell to be respected,
The mistakes we made and the public paid.

Thanks for the memory
Of photocharging days,
The cataloguing maze,
Decisions faced re library paste
Or the size of my next raise.
With the Canada Council's help,
I found that travel pays.
I thank you so much.

ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL TOUR FOR LIBRARIANS (Retired or otherwise)

Ex Libris board member, Al Bowron, library planner, will lead a tour of the new and ancient libraries of Hungary and the Czech Republic from Sept. 18 to Oct. 2 this year.

This spectacular tour will visit two national libraries, the Hungarian Parliamentary Library, the Helikon Library in Festetics Castle, the Strahov Monastery and the Charles University Library in Prague as well as other fascinating collections in and around the two beautiful capitals of these new central European travel destinations. As well, plenty of time has been set aside for individual and group sight-seeing and shopping. All accommodation will be three star hotels. Surface transportation, visa fees, taxes, air fare etc. is included in the per person cost from Toronto of \$3499.00 (sharing).

Al Bowron is an experienced traveler and has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia and North America. He has been the recipient of several grants to study European libraries. English-speaking guides will be provided for all visits in Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Full details may be obtained from the organizers of the tour; CANADIAN TRAVEL ABROAD LTD., 80 Richmond Street W., Toronto, M5H 2A4, (416) 364-2738. C.T.A. is registered under the Travel Industry Act and has organized tours of many specialized groups including the Royal Ontario Museum and the Art Gallery of Ontario.

PROFESSOR H. PEARSON GUNDY, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN: A MEMOIR, by William F.E. Morley

The two excellent articles on Dr. Fred Landon in the fall 1992 issue of *Ex Libris News*, the first by Elizabeth Spicer and the other by D. Frederick H. Armstrong, put me very much in mind of H. Pearson Gundy. Both men were scholarly librarians (Fred Landon focusing on history and Prof. Gundy on English Literature) at a time when this description was still one of approbation. The literate librarian had not yet become the information processor, or 'post-literate'. Also, each was appointed as the fourth librarian of his institution, respectively The University of Western Ontario and Queen's University. So says Ms. Spicer of Dr. Landon in her article, but Fred Armstrong points out that Landon was in fact the first full-time librarian. Professor Gundy was fourth full-time librarian of Queen's University—though he took office some thirty years after Dr. Landon. There was even a personal relationship between the two librarians, though distant: one of Prof. Gundy's uncles was "a school chum of Fred Landon" (says Gundy himself), "and later a farmer near London", Ontario.

Henry Pearson Gundy (the first name customarily initialized only in professional usage but "Pete" to his friends) was born in Toronto, his present home, the first day of June, 1905, the son of Henry Wentworth and Gracey (Mackay) Gundy. After passing through the University of Toronto Schools, he earned his undergraduate degree in 1928 at the University of Toronto; at Victoria College he was Reader in English, 1929-30 and Fellow in English, 1929-31. He graduated with his Master of Arts degree (with the thesis "Ben Johnson, Beaumont and Fletcher and the Eighteenth-Century Stage") from the University of Toronto in 1930.

This of course was the start of the Great Depression (should we call it this century's First

Great Depression?), and the prospects for gainful employment were not encouraging for a young man with new responsibilities: in August, 1929, he had married Dorothy Diamond, daughter of Sarah and the Very Reverend Dr. James Endicott, and they were soon rejoicing to the pattering feet of two bright-eyed daughters, Joyce and Carolyn. The girls were a constant delight to their parents, and both became accomplished violinists, Joyce as a teacher at the Conservatory and Carolyn as an international concert performer.

Fortunately the young academic was able to secure teaching positions in English at McMaster University (Lecturer, 1931-35), the University of Chicago (Instructor, 1936-37), where he also undertook graduate work, and in the English Department of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. (1937-47), starting as Assistant Professor and rising to become Head of the Department in 1942. In this same year his career as a university librarian began with his dual appointment as Director of Library Service at Mount Allison Memorial Library. He had affirmed his interest in librarianship by attending the Library School of Columbia University in New York, in the summer of 1944.

In 1947 Professor Gundy and his family said goodbye to Mount Allison, and on his forty-second birthday assume the office of University Librarian in Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario. For the University it was a fortunate choice; he brought with him, besides his invaluable experience, a love of learning and a keen sense of fair play, characteristics which Queen's has always cherished. His personal warmth, wit and good taste are qualities which permeated the entire library system during his regime. Mr. E.C. Kyte had just completed

nineteen years of legendary service as Librarian of Queen's and, having achieved his 'three score and ten' (sixty-five did not spell doom in those days), was stepping down. Mr. Kyte was a man of wide learning and liberal view, and it was fitting that his work at Queen's should be taken up and advanced by a mind as keen as his own. Both men were deeply interested in Canadian studies, and in developing the collections in Queen's libraries. To this end, several descriptive publications had been issued by Mr. Kyte on various special collections. In furthering their admirable purposes, both librarians were helped immeasurably by the inestimable advice and benefactions of the Rev. Dr. Lorne A. Pierce, the illustrious Editor of the Ryerson Press, Toronto, and for decades the patron and enthusiastic supporter of Canadian writers and poets. A man of great learning, he was himself a Queen's graduate. He had founded (and funded) the outstanding Edith and Lorne Pierce Collection of Canadiana at Queen's University, named in part for his beloved wife Edith Chown. He was also instrumental in bringing the books and papers of his friend Bliss Carman to Queen's, as well as those of many other distinguished writers and poets whom he had befriended and encouraged. Mr. Gundy very soon established a sincere rapproch with Dr. Lorne Pierce, and the two men came to be the warmest of friends—to such extent in fact that Mr. Gundy eventually became Dr. Pierce's literary executor. Meanwhile, the Edith and Lorne Pierce Collection (both printed works and literary manuscripts) continued to develop under the administration of the new Chief Librarian, towards the national standing it has now achieved. He also presided over the acquisition for Queen's of the private library of the Scottish novelist and Canadian Governor General John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, as well as a collection of his papers. Under Mr. Gundy's fostering attention the Buchan Collection was

tastefully housed in a separate area, and immediately inventoried by Queen's Chief Cataloguer, Blair C. Wilmot.

In 1951, Pete Gundy introduced the first issue of *Douglas Library Notes*, a journal (taking its name from the main university library) of book reviews and "new of important library acquisitions, activities and special projects", as Mr. Gundy says in the first issue. From the start it was more than this though, and it gained a respectable reputation and influence for its literary content. Mr. Gundy himself was a frequent contributor to it of high-calibre articles and notes, mostly on the subject of Canadiana, and he was the journal's Editor from 1956 to 1960. He also bore the unhappy task of writing a "Vale" for the final issue, that of Winter, 1972. But *DLN*, as it was familiarly known, flourished for over twenty years. As Ms. Lin Good, Assistant Librarian, wrote in the same issue, attracting gifts was a constant attribute of *DLN*, and it was "an excellent vehicle both for thanking donors and for providing an inventory by means of the articles describing the gifts".

In 1957, the Bibliographical Society of Canada published Prof. Gundy's *Early Printers and Printing in the Canadas*, a pioneer work in its field and an early one to pay tribute to Marie Tremaine's great *Imprints*, published just five years before. *Early Printers* appeared in a second edition in 1964. The following year his *Book Publishing and Publishers in Canada Before 1900* was issued by the same publishers. This latter work completed a project begun spasmodically many years earlier in collaboration with Dr. Lorne Pierce, but here re-organized and rewritten by Prof. Gundy. It was dedicated to the memory of Lorne Pierce, "Editor, scholar, friend", who had died in 1961. In 1967 his handsome volume *Queen's University at Kingston* was published; in this brief history of the university, the faultless text