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Ex Libris News

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Our President's Report

New Look for the News

As you might have noticed, *Ex Libris News* has been transformed in appearance. We have retained the Ex Libris logo, commissioned by Past President Al Bowron and designed by Leslie Smart and Associates, which first appeared on issue Number 16, Autumn 1994. The logo uses a woodcut created many years ago by Thoreau MacDonald for L. Bruce Pierce, former editor of Ryerson Press, who kindly gave us permission to use the woodcut as the basis for our logo. Since issue Number 22, Fall 1997, the Ontario Library Association has handled production of *Ex Libris News*. The Newsletter Committee, of course, continues to retain responsibility for the editorial content. Our regular Editor, Wendy Scott, was unavailable for this issue because of other work commitments.

Get-Together '98

Members of the Board and I look forward to seeing many of you at our annual Get-Together being held on Monday, November 2, 1998 at the former main branch of the North York Public Library, now part of the new amalgamated Toronto library system. The Get-Together Committee, chaired by Vice-President Margaret Beckman, has organized an interesting program that allows us plenty of time to renew acquaintances and reminisce with friends and former colleagues. Those attending will also receive reports from officers and committee chairs. Details of the Get-Together program, including the names and speakers, accompany this issue of the newsletter. We hope you will come and join us!

Archives

Four of the six objectives stated in the Constitution of our Association relate to the identification, collection, organization, preservation and publicizing of materials related to library history in Canada. As retired librarians, most of us have faced a decision about what to do with our personal and/or institutional archives. In this issue of the News, Nancy Williamson and Jean Weihs, members of the Personal and Institutional Archives Committee, describe how ELA hopes to tackle the complicated and difficult problem of identifying, preserving and making library-related archival materials accessible to researchers and historians. This continues to be a priority for the Board.

The Morton Years

As part of its role to stimulate an interest in Canadian library history, the Board has offered complimentary copies of *The Morton Years* to the faculty and students of Canadian library schools. To date the offer has been enthusiastically accepted by five schools: British Columbia, Dalhousie, McGill, Toronto and Western Ontario.

Welcome to New Members

We welcome the following new members: Dorothy Archer, Toronto; Peter Hajnal, Toronto (see page 4); Carol Lindsay, Toronto; Ellen Webster, Halifax.

Brian Land, President

The Personal and Institutional Archives Project

By Nancy Williamson and Jean Weihs

What to do with all those papers and documents accumulated during a career is a decision faced by the recently retired in most professions. Many people see no further use for their files and choose to throw them in the nearest wastepaper basket. This is one of the ways future generations lose their history. It was in the hope of preserving the history of libraries and librarianship that the ELA membership at the November 3, 1997, Annual Meeting passed a motion approving the establishment of the Personal and Institutional Archives Committee and its proposed personal and institutional archives project.

The desire to clear out old files is not confined to individuals. Library administrators can also be guilty of wholesale weeding. In some cases, a library's collection could have been weeded more carefully than the library's institutional files because it is easier to weed books and nonbook materials than to consider the value for historical purposes of sheets and sheets of paper.

Librarians aware of research needs may not have solved storage problems with the wastepaper-basket-disposal method, but rather have retained valuable documents. The ELA's project task is to aid the retrieval of this historical information by creating, **as a first step**, a list of personal and institutional archives and their locations. As notices of archives are received, their existence and locations will be published in *Ex Libris News*. If the number of reported archives warrants it, ELA will eventually produce a separate publication in which all the reported library related archives and their locations that have previously appeared at random in *Ex Libris News* are listed. This document will be offered to interested individuals and institutions on a cost recovery basis.

If the first part of the project, i.e., the identification and location of personal and institutional archives, is successful, the second part of the project will be undertaken. ELA will investigate ways of helping individuals and institutions with library-related archives to find a home for documents they do not wish to retain. ELA will contact possible location libraries, e.g., the National Library of Canada, provincial archives, large research libraries, faculties of information science, to discuss ways and means of storing and making accessible archival materials. ELA will also develop a "condition of transfer" document as a guide for donors who wish to impose conditions, such as time-wait periods and other sensitive issues, on some or all of their documents.

Money is always a problem. ELA will investigate funding possibilities to cover costs that might occur, such as moving archives from individuals and institutions to the holding location, legal charges for contracts between individuals/institutions and holding locations, and maintenance of the archives at the holding location.

To make this project a success ELA needs the cooperation of all its members. Please write, fax, e-mail, or telephone the people listed below about your personal archives or the archives held by libraries in your area. If you do not know whether the libraries have archives, please tell us the names and addresses of appropriate staff members to contact. The ELA address is given on page 16.

Personal and Institutional Archives Committee

Keith Crouch (613) 549-1787

Jean Weihs (416) 925-2037;
fax (416) 925 4704;
e-mail <weihstor@interlog.com>

Nancy Williamson, Chair,
(416) 926-9320;
fax (416) 971-1399;
e.mail <william@fis.utoronto.ca>

The transfer of personal archives to holding locations not only benefits the historians of present and future generations, it may also benefit you now in the form of a donation slip that can be deducted from your income tax. We look forward to hearing from you.

Advertisements

Ex Libris News accepts advertisements under the following conditions:

content consistent with Association purposes and constitution

◆

copy submitted to editor in print-ready black and white format

◆

copy reviewed by Newsletter Committee before publication

◆

space available and assignable throughout News except for front page

◆

space rates: $10.00/ column/ 1/6 page

◆

invoices submitted after publication and payable on receipt

◆

deadlines: spring issue March 15/fall issue September 1

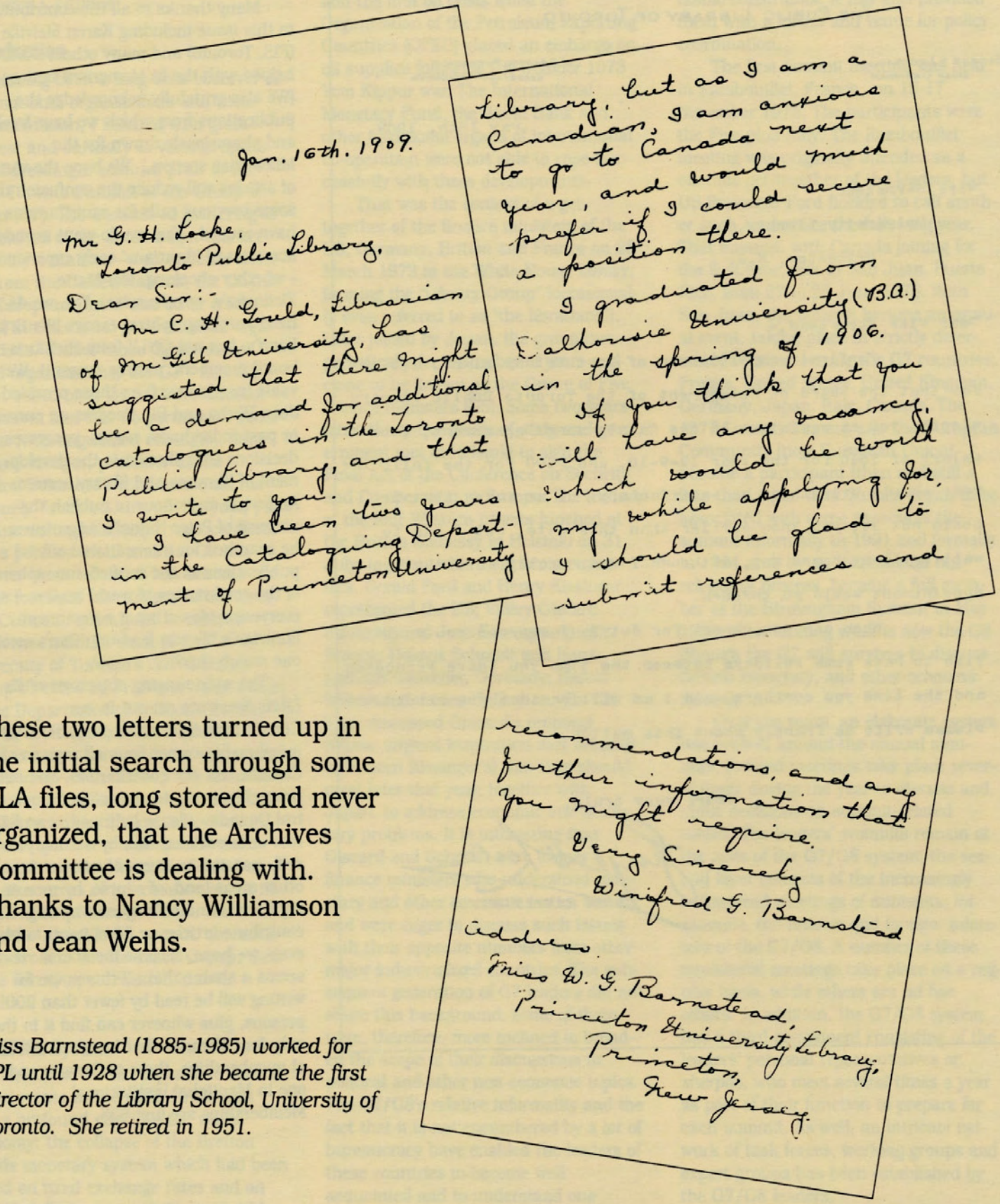
Correction

Issue No. 23 of *ExLibris News* incorrectly listed the members of two committees of the Board. The correct listings are as follows:

Personal and Institutional Archives Committee:
Nancy Williamson (Chair); Keith Crouch, Jean Weihs.

Recruitment Committee:
Margaret Cockshutt (Chair); John Ball, Ann Schabas.

From the Archives



Jan. 16th. 1909.

Mr G. H. Locke,
Toronto Public Library.

Dear Sir:-

Mr C. H. Gould, Librarian of McGill University, has suggested that there might be a demand for additional cataloguers in the Toronto Public Library, and that I write to you.

I have been two years in the Cataloguing Department of Princeton University Library, but as I am a Canadian, I am anxious to go to Canada next year, and would much prefer if I could secure a position there.

I graduated from Dalhousie University (B.A.) in the spring of 1906.

If you think that you will have any vacancy, which would be worth my while applying for, I should be glad to submit references and recommendations, and any further information that you might require.

Very Sincerely
Winifred G. Barnstead

Address:
Miss W. G. Barnstead,
Princeton University Library,
Princeton,
New Jersey.

These two letters turned up in the initial search through some ELA files, long stored and never organized, that the Archives Committee is dealing with. Thanks to Nancy Williamson and Jean Weihs.

Miss Barnstead (1885-1985) worked for TPL until 1928 when she became the first Director of the Library School, University of Toronto. She retired in 1951.

See over for G.H. Locke's confirmation letter.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF TORONTO

GEORGE H. LOCKE,
CHIEF LIBRARIAN

C. EGERTON RYERSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER

May 18th, 1909.

Miss Barnstead,
University Library,
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Miss Barnstead,-

Confirming my telegram of last Friday night, let me say that the Board of Management of the Toronto Public Library elected you as assistant in the Cataloguing Department, at a salary of $540 for the year 1909-10, and $600 for the following year should everything be satisfactory. I am sorry that I could not let you know earlier than this date, but I had to wait until my Board met, although I was morally sure that your appointment would go through.

When can you report for duty? I suppose you would like to have some holidays between the time you leave Princeton and the time you come here, and I am willing that you should. Please write me frankly about this matter.

Yours very truly,

George H. Locke

Chief Librarian.

Editorial Note

Many thanks to all the contributors to this issue including Karen Melville (FIS, Toronto) and many others who helped with the In Memoriam notices. (We also gratefully acknowledge the publications from which we have freely and shamelessly drawn for the Milestones section.) We hope the variety of articles will reduce the confusion that some previous calls for contributions have caused. Yes, we do want anecdotal accounts of librarians' early experiences - whether shocking, like Marie Zielinska's, or otherwise. Yes, we do need autobiographical essays like Brian Land's, but not ONLY from Ex Libris board members, past or present! We value insights such as those provided by Jean Weihs and Bill Roedde, on current or past individuals, events, processes or decisions that illuminate the development of libraries and library service. And what an honour to publish the account of Peter Hajnal's adventures, as he searched for international official publications in the rarified atmosphere of the conferences of world leaders - not everyone's idea of what a document librarian's life can lead to! (Can't someone match this?)

The wide-ranging objectives of *Ex Libris News* are set out in our Constitution (section II, para. 5). Our membership comes from all regions of Canada, but our contributors, and our printed sources, tend to come from central Canada. Please help us to correct this unintentional bias by writing yourself, passing on items of interest from other areas (and, of course, by recruiting friends and colleagues who might contribute articles or news items, and even, we hope, become members). It seems a shame that all this powerful writing will be read by fewer than 200 persons, plus whoever can find it in the only **four** libraries that have institutional memberships, three in Ontario and one in Manitoba! Institutional Memberships are just $25.

Ten Years of G7/G8 Research

By Peter L Hajnal

Introduction

Having been a long-time observer of international organizations and their documentation, I listened with great interest and curiosity to various speakers addressing a seminar prior to the 1988 Toronto Summit of the Group of Seven (G7). The Summit--a gathering of the leaders of the seven major market-economy countries --was radically different from the United Nations, the OECD, the European Union and other traditional international governmental organizations. Unlike those tightly-structured organizations, the G7 --now G8 -- is not based on a formal international agreement and has no permanent secretariat. A distinguished colleague, Dr, Michael Hodges, professor at the London School of Economies until his untimely death in June of this year, put it thus: an organization "has a cafeteria and a pension plan" and the G8 has neither. Nonetheless, it has become one of the foremost institutions of our time.

Curiosity quickly led to intense involvement in the work of the University of Toronto's G7 Research Group directed by Professor John Kirton of the Department of Political Science. Shortly after the Toronto Summit I became a member--and later the associate director--of the Group. My interest in the topic has been both genera] (the G7/G8 as an institution, its evolution, role and members) and specific (information emanating from the G7/G8 as well as sources of information about it). I shall attempt here to sketch the background of the G7/G8 system, characterize the role of the Research Group, then focus on my own research and its results.

The G7/G8 System

The G7 arose in response to several major events in the early 1970s that had a profound effect on the world economy: the collapse of the Bretton Woods monetary system which had been based on fixed exchange rates and on the US dollar's convertibility into gold, and the first oil crisis when the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) placed an embargo on oil supplies following the October 1973 Yom Kippur war. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other traditional organs of international co-operation were not able to cope successfully with these developments.

That was the context of a get-together of the finance ministers of the US, Germany, Britain and France on 25 March 1973 in the White House library, forming the "Library Group" (occasionally even referred to as "the librarians"). Later joined by Japan, the group met periodically for a number of years and came to be known as the Group of Five finance ministers (G5). Some two years later, thirty-five heads of state and government met in Helsinki to sign the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The leaders of the four Western powers lunched at the British Embassy in Helsinki on 31 July, together with their foreign ministers. Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger represented the US; Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Jean Sauvagnargues. France; Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Germany; Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, the UK. They discussed Giscard's proposal (whose original inspiration may actually have been Kissinger's) that they should meet later that year, together with Japan, to address economic and monetary problems. It is interesting that Giscard and Schmidt were former finance ministers who understood monetary and other economic issues well and were eager to discuss such issues with their opposite numbers from other major industrialized countries. The subsequent generation of G7 leaders did not share this background; some of them were, therefore, more inclined to broaden the scope of their discussions to political and other non-economic topics. The G7/G8's relative informality and the fact that it is not encumbered by a lot of bureaucracy have enabled the leaders of these countries to become well acquainted and to understand one another's domestic political and economic constraints. It has also provided them with a forum and venue for policy coordination.

The first summit meeting was held in Rambouillet, France,, on 15-17 November 1975. The participants were the Five plus Italy. The Rambouillet meeting was originally intended as a onetime get-together of the leaders, but US President Ford decided to call another such conference the following year. That summit, with Canada joining for the first time, met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 27 to 28 June 1976. With San Juan, the summit became an annual event, taking place in strictly determined rotation among the G7 countries: France, United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Italy, Canada. The 1977 London Summit saw the European Community (now European Union) become a participant (then and still a less-than equal one). Russia began to be associated with some aspects of the summit informally in 1991 and formally in 1994 and, by an incremental but relentless process, became a full member at the Birmingham Summit in May 1998; thus forming what is now the G8 (though the G7 still survives to discuss certain monetary, and other economic issues).

Over the years, an elaborate system has evolved around the annual summits. Related meetings take place several times during the year to discuss and make decisions on summit-related issues. The leaders' summits remain at the apex of the G7/G8 system; the second layer consists of the increasingly widespread meetings of ministers; for example, the finance and foreign, ministers of the G7/G8. A number of these ministerial meetings take place on a regular basis, while others are *ad hoc* affairs. In addition, the G7/G8 system has a third component consisting of the leaders' personal representatives or *sherpas*, who meet several times a year as part of their function to prepare for each summit. As well, an intricate network of task forces, working groups and expert groups has been established by the G7/G8 leaders.

The G8 Research Group

The G7 (now G8) Research Group was funded in 1987 at the University of Toronto by Professors John Kirton and Bill Graham, Co-Directors of the University's Centre for International Studies. The Group's original mandate was to prepare and present a programme of public events in time for the Toronto Summit in 1988. The programme on that occasion consisted of public lectures, conferences, publications, briefings and media commentary. Subsequently, the Group has expanded its activities. Its members have undertaken research projects and publications, and have participated at the annual summits in co-operation with *The Financial Post* and other media. The Group provides analysis of the summits and related issues; collects publicly-available documents; organizes annual pre-summit conferences; publishes an electronic journal, *G7 Governance* (http://www. library.utoronto.ca/www/g7/governance/index. htm) and, at the summit sites, an electronic newspaper, G8 Bulletin(<http://www.library.utoronto.ca/www.g7/g7bulletin/index.htm> With the University of Toronto Library, the Group has developed a permanent, authoritative Web site (the G8 Information Centre, http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/).

Over the years, the Group has brought together academics from different countries and several disciplines, journalists and diplomats. In addition, it has included among its members graduate and undergraduate students for whom the intensive study of G8 countries and issues as well as actual attendance at the summit sites provided an altogether unusual and invaluable opportunity to experience all aspects of the G8 phenomenon.

Researching G7/G8 Information

The G7/G8 system has generated a great deal of varied and often significant documents in the course of its work. Because this documentation is the principal primary source of information about the G7/G8 and its activities, and because of the absence of a secretariat to pull together, disseminate and analyse the document output, there is a clear need, first, for making the documentation available and second, for a careful, systematic assessment of this source material.

My first task was to collect as comprehensive a set as possible of the documents of summits past. This proved to be daunting but, with the co-operation of the foreign ministries and embassies of the Seven (and some were more co-operative than others) sets of documents soon began to accumulate on my already very full desk. I had also found certain summit documents issued in government publications. It was easier and a lot more fun to gather the documents of the 1989 Paris Summit (the first one I attended) in person. Preparation of the volume included a comparison of variant texts of a number of documents in order to select what I considered to be the most authentic ones. I then edited the set of summit communiques and other summit declarations, provided some explanatory notes and other reference-type additions, and, luckily, found a publisher, Kraus International Publications, that was interested in the project and was willing and able to produce the resulting work quickly. The main volume, *The Seven-Power Summit: Documents from the Summits of Industrialized Countries, 1975-1989*, took up almost 500 pages and was released in time for the 1990 Houston Summit. John Kirton kindly provided an introduction assessing the importance of the documentation. A supplementary volume covering the Houston documents was issued later. Alas, Kraus is no longer in business as an active publisher. I prefer to think that this is not due to my book.

At the memorable 57th annual conference of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), which took place in Moscow in August 1991 during the abortive coup against Gorbachev, I had the opportunity to present an account of the summits and their documentation. This gave rise to an article that appeared in *INSPEL: International Journal of Special Libraries* in 1992. In later years, as I gained greater understanding of the political context in which the documents of the summits and of the rest of the G7/G8 system are drafted and released, I was able to write about the scholarly debate of these and other related issues, and to add my assessment of the documentation. The latest version of the result, entitled "The Documentation of the G7/G8 System" appeared in June 1998 as No. 4 of *G7 Governance*,the electronic journal mentioned earlier. A broader study of the G7/G8 with the title *From G7 To G8: Evolution, Role and Documentation of a Unique Institution*, was also published electronically in the delightfully named CIAO (Columbia International Affairs Online) of Columbia University Press (http://www. cc.columbia.edu/sec/dlc/ciao/book/hajnal/index.html) in May 1998, just before the Birmingham G8 Summit (the latest, and probably my last summit.)

This is not the place for a detailed discussion of the various types of G7/G8 summit documents on economic, political and other global issues, but I would like to make a few comments about them. The principal document of each summit is the communiqué which is adopted by consensus by all the leaders, but takes shape during the year leading up to the summit and is prepared principally by the sherpas. Analysts of the G7/G8 have criticized the fact that the communiqué does not adequately represent the actual discussions of the leaders. At several past summits there have been instances of leaked draft communiques. Comparing these drafts, especially the square-bracketed passages, with the appropriate parts of the agreed communiqué throws additional light on the preparatory process and the role of the leaders in working out final agreement on the main document of the summit. Apart from the communique, the political declaration and the chairman's statement are the other principal collective documents of the summits. These often represent a "softer" consensus than the communiqué.

What information emanates from the summits besides these collective official documents? At a level below the agreed public documents, transcripts of press conferences constitute another important source, Many press conferences and briefings are held throughout the summits. Each summit country goes to great lengths to present its own initiatives and positions on various issues to the world news media so as to reflect itself in the best possible light interna-

tionally as well as back home. Because the press (and whatever else the summits are, they are also big media events, with thousands of print, radio and television journalists covering the scene) cannot attend the actual meetings of the leaders (or the ministers at their conferences), journalists must rely on briefings and press conferences. Even though they tend to be self-serving, news conferences nonetheless allow media representatives to ask probing questions of major officials and other spokespeople. The press conference given at the conclusion of each summit by the leader of the host country is a particularly important event because it allows the host to present not only his or her evaluation of the summit but also a summation in his or her capacity as president of the summit. Press conferences of other leaders at the end of each summit are good sources of evaluation of the summit, reflecting the position of each G8 country and the EU.

Outside communications to the summit are important related documents. An especially significant example is Gorbachev's 14 July 1989 letter to President Mitterand expressing the Soviet Union's wish to be associated with the summits. A more recent example is the "Jubilee 2000 petition" urging complete debt forgiveness for all poor countries by the year 2000, which was presented to British Prime Minister Blair in his capacity as chair of this year's Birmingham Summit. He, on behalf of the G8 leaders, responded to the petition in a separate document entitled *Response by the Presidency on Behalf of the G8 to the Jubilee 2000 Petition*-- This response fell far short of the expectations of more than 50,000 demonstrators (some of whom formed a human chain around the Summit site, others rowing small coracles along Birmingham's canals).

To get beyond official documents and media reports, one must look to complementary sources. Chief among these are archives, and writings about the G7/G8 and related issues.

Presidential, prime ministerial as well as foreign, finance and other ministry archives are a very significant source of further G7/G8 information. These archives will yield the best and most reliable record of G7/G8 meetings, but only if note-takers at the meetings (usually the sherpas in case of leaders' summits) were accurate and comprehensive in their work. The Americans tend to be more open in their archives access policy. The Ford Presidential Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan includes archival material related to the first two summits. The US National Archives and Records Administration lists extensive holdings from the Carter administration concerning the 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 summits. As and when these and other archives in summit countries are opened, their holdings will be explored by researchers seeking access to first-hand accounts by participants of summits and G7/G8 ministerial meetings.

There is a large and growing corpus of writings about various aspects of the G7/G8: scholarly analyses; compilations of texts of documents, often accompanied by additional material of reference value; government publications, including parliamentary reviews in summit countries; memoirs and other writings by prominent former summit participants; reference works of various types; media accounts including reports and analysis in newspapers, periodicals, radio and television; and Internet resources, with some Web sites devoted to the G7/G8 either on an *ad hoc* or permanent basis.

On the subject of news media accounts, quality of reportage is an interesting question, one that I would have liked to think about more systematically, but have never had the time. Still, it is clear that there are some knowledgeable reporters, especially with prominent media such as *The Financial Times of London*, who follow economic and other summit-related issues the year round and are well able to interpret and analyse fast-breaking news at the summits. Others are often sent to the summit site by their news organizations simply because they are posted nearby and thus available at lower cost. Their results can be quite uneven. Still others are mainly interested in photo opportunities or in "lifestyle" reporting (what dress did Mrs. Blair wear? What are Helmut Kohl's food preferences? How did Yeltsin handle his drinks?)

A few words about the Internet. One of my most interesting and professionally rewarding activities in the final three years before retirement was intense involvement in the conceptual design, selection of content, and building of the University of Toronto Library/G8 Research Group G8 Information Centre. This has been the result of fruitful (and often challenging) collaboration of people and groups with impressive knowledge and diverse skills. The site was created prior to the 1995 Halifax Summit, and has grown significantly in breadth and depth. In addition to a comprehensive set of summit documents (full text), it presents many other types of documents, analysis, briefs, writings and a comprehensive bibliography, as well as a set of links to other relevant sites.

Conclusion

It has been an intellectual challenge as well as great fun to be involved in G7/G8 research. Some of the work has been taken on by colleagues who still man the barricades, but I am not through yet. I still have a couple of projects up my sleeve; if all goes well, I hope to complete them.

Back Issues of Newsletter

The Board of the Ex Libris Association has authorized the sale of back issues of its newsletter, *Ex Libris News*. Single issues are available at a cost of $2.00 per copy ; a complete set of back issues from Number 1 to 23 is available for $20.00.

Write Ex Libris Association, c/o Dean's Office, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON M5S 3G6

A Personal Look at the Library Profession, 1953-1993, Part I

By Brian Land

(Brian Land retired in July 1993. This account is based on a talk he gave to the Toronto Chapter of the Special Libraries Association, May 4, 1993)

After-Dinner Speeches

The first observation I'll share with you is that, after attending innumerable library meetings and dinners over the years, I know what it's like to have a speaker go on interminably. I promise not to do that. In my personal experience, the after-dinner speaker who holds the record for the longest speech was the noted U.S. architect and futurist, the late Buckminster Fuller, who spoke to an annual conference of the Ontario Library Association held in Ottawa in the late 1960s. At the beginning of his speech, there were about 450 present. After the first hour, most of the audience had left. By the time he had finished about 45 minutes later, there was only a corporal's guard remaining. The master of ceremonies, possibly stunned by the length of the speech, then called for questions from the audience whereupon the remaining audience and most of the head table guests rose as one and bolted for the nearest bar.

A Second Career

Like many others, I came to librarianship as a second career. After graduation from the University of Toronto in political science and economics in 1949, I spent an enjoyable year in advertising as a copy editor with Eaton's catalogue, then Canada's most-read publication. Unfortunately, this was followed by 15 months in the Mountain Sanatorium in Hamilton with tuberculosis. (Not cause and effect, I hasten to add). I used the time in the san to read everything I could get my hands on. After my discharge in 1952, John Wilkinson, a classmate of mine at University College, suggested I consider librarianship as a career. It's a choice I've never regretted.

Practice Work

Having decided to enter the University of Toronto Library School in the fall of 1952, I was required, as were all incoming students at that time, to undertake two weeks of practice work in a library. In my case I was assigned to the Bloor and Gladstone Branch of the Toronto Public Library, headed by the late Josephine Phelan. After all these years, I can still recall a brief encounter with an elderly male patron with a twinkle in his eye who watched me intently while I stamped out his books. Leaning on the circulation desk, he inquired solicitously, "What's the matter son, did they run out of girls?" This was my first, but not my last, reminder of the stereotype of librarianship as a women's profession.

Library School

I am one of that seemingly small band who actually enjoyed library school. Having been an enthusiastic reader and library user from childhood and having had experience in advertising and editorial work, I had a great interest in virtually all the courses, my favourite one being reference service taught by the late Professor Florence B. Murray. (My classmates in the Class of 53 include Jean Weihs, Nancy Hall, Bill Morley and Jim Pilton, all currently members of 'the Ex Libris Association). Years later, Bertha Bassam, who was Director of the School during my student years, told me that, when I was admitted, the staff of the School had doubts about whether I would be able to complete the course because of my previous bout with TB. Fortunately, I never had a serious illness during my library career.

Toronto Public Library

My first job after graduating from library school in 1953 was with the Reference Division of the Toronto Public Library at the corner of St. George and College streets at an annual salary of $2,400. Buoyed by this enormous stipend, I got married. My wife, Edith Eddis, was a social worker making $2,500 a year, and friends suggested it was a clear-cut case of my marrying for money.

As a beginning reference librarian, my particular interests were government publications and services to business -- interests which I have kept over the years. Resources at TPL Reference were scarce and carefully husbanded. For example, to conserve paper, we wrote on both sides of the reference inquiry slips as a matter of course; a few staff members who had worked through the Depression and World War II and were accustomed to making do with little, would turn completed forms upside down and write between the lines. Looking back at the library of the early 1950s, I'm struck by the relative scarcity of what we today term information technology. The only machines then in use were typewriters (all manual except for one or two electrics in the Chief Librarian's Office), rotary-dial telephones, one camera for copying, a Gestetner for printing, and a few microfilm and microcard readers. The lone copying machine was based on a heat process (Thermofax) and, within a few weeks the flimsy copy paper faded, became brittle and disintegrated. Yet somehow we managed.

It was at the Toronto Public Library, working under the supervision of Elsa Loeber, that I learned how to do reference work and to appreciate what good library administration was all about. It was in the Hallam Room of TPL, which specialized in Business and Technology, working with the late Agnes Cain, that I came to understand the vital importance of trade and professional associations as information providers – something that later led to my editing several directories of associations.

Cataloguing at U. of T.

While working at TPL, I requested permission to begin taking M.L.S. courses at the Library School on a part-time basis, on the understanding that I

would make up the time at the discretion of the Library. However, my request was refused and so in 1955 I resigned. Fortunately for me, Bob Blackburn, Chief Librarian of the University of Toronto Library, was prepared to hire me as a part-time cataloguer thereby enabling me to take M.L.S. courses. (My fellow M.L.S. students at the time included Margaret Cockshutt and Marion Cameron, both members of the Ex Libris Association).

Windsor Public Library

On completion of my M.L.S. degree in 1956, (only the 13th to have been awarded in Canada), I was recruited by the late Gladys Shepley, the Deputy Chief Librarian of the Windsor (ON) Public Library, to be Head of the newly created Business and Industry Section at $4,400 a year. The Windsor Public Library had an excellent reputation for working closely with its community and in the relatively brief time I was there, I had the opportunity not only to manage my own operation for the first time but also to become heavily involved with service to the business and labour community outside as well as inside the library. I also worked closely with the special libraries in Windsor as well as the bank libraries in Detroit. My experience there also brought me into frequent face-to-face contact with members of the library board and local council. This required me not only to defend my budget but also to try to persuade the decision makers to support modest increases - - a necessary but not always enjoyable experience!

Canadian Business

While in Windsor, I began writing book reviews for *Canadian Business* magazine, published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and, in November 1957, I moved to Montreal to join the magazine, first as Assistant Editor and then as Associate Editor. My annual starting salary was $7,000. Here I was able to put my library education and experience to good use in researching, writing and editing stories and, in 1959, I was fortunate enough to win the Kenneth Wilson Award conferred by the Business Papers Association of Canada for the best article in business and finance. While with *Canadian Business*, I also compiled and edited a *Directory of Business, Trade and Professional Associations* which was published in 1959 by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the first of many similar directories to follow. Years later, in 1973, I founded and edited the *Directory of Associations in Canada* which lasted for 18 editions until it ceased publication in 1997.

University of Toronto Library

In 1959, I accepted an offer from the University of Toronto Library to join its staff as an Assistant Chief Librarian, one of two at that rank, with particular responsibilities for public services. My beginning salary was $9,000 a year. I mentioned that I was invited to join the staff. Those were the days when it was customary for chief librarians to identify, interview and recruit staff through word of mouth consultations with trusted colleagues across the country. Public competitions as we know them today were not mandatory.

While at the University of Toronto Library, one of the things I did was to compile and edit the first *Student's Guide to the University Library*. I was also responsible for arranging and chairing the first of what were to become regular meetings between the staff of the main library and of the many college, faculty and departmental libraries on campus. I also pushed for the establishment of a separate reference department (then joined together with circulation), and assisted the Chief Librarian, Bob Blackburn, in drafting plans for a new addition to the library. In due course the Reference Department was set up, but it was another decade before what is now the Robarts Library became a reality.

Ottawa Sojourn

In May 1963, I was promoted to the post of Associate Librarian. Ten days later I moved to Ottawa as Executive Assistant to the Hon. Walter Gordon, Minister of Finance in the newly elected Liberal government of Mike Pearson. Mr. Gordon, whom I remember fondly as a distinguished Canadian, had served as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. I had been recommended to him as a possible assistant and acting with his customary promptness, he invited me to an interview. We liked each other and he offered me the job on the spot. When I asked when he wanted me to start, he said "last week". Fortunately, I was granted leave of absence by the University and a week later was working in Ottawa. Mr. Gordon's secretary at Clarkson, Gordon later told me that he had chosen me because I was a "cheerful fellow!". My Ottawa salary was $12,000 a year. I never worked such long hours at any job but loved the whole thing. My maternal grandfather had been a Conservative Member of Parliament in the last days of Sir John A. Macdonald's prime ministership and I had always taken an active interest in politics. Working on Parliament Hill is an exhilarating experience, especially for the few privileged to see Parliament up close from the inside. While in Ottawa, I managed to complete my M.A. degree in political science from the University of Toronto. My thesis, *Eglinton: the Election Study of a Federal Constituency* was published in 1964 by Peter Martin and Associates, the first book to be issued by that publisher. My experience in Ottawa was to prove invaluable in later years, especially for teaching my course in Canadian government publishing and in my later work at Queen's Park.

To be continued

Advance Notice

The OLA Super Conference will be held at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre January 21-23, 1999. The ELA will have a "new and improved" (i.e. more visible) presence during the Trade Show, Thursday and Friday, January 21st and 22nd. If you can volunteer some time to meet and greet visitors to our booth, call Paula de Ronde at 519-927-9457 (Belfountain), or contact any ELA board member.

The Toronto Tenets and the Future of Cataloguing

By Jean Weihs

Does the term "Paris Principles" ring a bell? Former cataloguers will remember that these principles were formulated as a result of the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles held in Paris, France, in October 1961. Even librarians who have forgotten everything they ever learned about cataloguing have worked with the Paris Principles, perhaps not realizing this fact, because these principles are the basis of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR)*, the rules that are used to catalogue library materials.

For many years these rules have been effective in organizing a library's collection so that items in the collection and particular information about these items can be retrieved easily. The fact that *AACR* has been translated into many languages and parts or all of it used in non English-language countries attests to its usefulness.

Why, then, was it felt necessary to convene another international conference on cataloguing rules in another October thirty-six years later? The answer is found in the sophisticated computerization now available to libraries and the digitization of our resources. Media are no longer only produced in discreet formats. While there have always been some materials in library collections that were difficult to categorize, this situation is now much more commonly encountered. The assignment of appropriate general material designations (formerly called media designations) has become increasingly difficult, and the efforts by task forces and committees to develop new general material designations and then to define their meaning and scope has devoured hours and hours of time that could be better spent on more fruitful activities. Examples of such media are compact disks that contain both sound recordings and computer files and interactive multimedia that can include some or all of the following: sound recordings, videorecordings, art reproductions, text, maps, photographs, technical drawings, etc. Electronic journals do not fit neatly into the *AACR* definition of "serial."

The International Conference on the Principles and Future Development of AACR was held in Toronto in October 1997. It was designed by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR (JSC) to assist JSC in determining whether, in view of the present and future trends in information resources and information management, fundamental rule revision is appropriate and, if so, what the nature and direction of those revisions should be. Attendance at the conference was by invitation only. Sixty-four of those invited attended the conference. Public input was permitted (and very much encouraged) through the conference *listserve* where conference papers were posted for preconference discussion. Approximately 650 individuals, almost all staff members of a library or a library-related organization, signed up to participate in the conference's electronic discussion list. It is impossible to know exactly or approximately how many people read the papers because these 650 subscriptions to the discussion list allowed many more people access to the conference papers, not only by reading a monitor but also by reading the printouts that were distributed in many libraries, faculties of library and information studies, bibliographic utilities, and other library-related organizations. Some indication of the interest in the future of descriptive cataloguing was the fact that the electronic discussion list was visited over 7,000 times.

By the time the electronic discussion list closed on October 31, 1997, 455 responses to issues raised in the conference papers had been received via the list. An additional 30 communications were sent via e-mail, fax, and telephone, many of which indicated the intention of sending responses that, alas, did not appear.

The international impact of the papers was felt beyond AACR's joint author countries (Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, and United States). Conference participants came from Denmark, Germany, Iran, Russia, South Africa, and Sweden. Expressed interest and/or comments on the conference papers were also received from people in these countries as well as from Costa Rica, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, New Zealand, Norway, and Romania.

The conference participants made many recommendations. Since the conference JSC has commissioned a data modelling to provide a logical analysis of the principles and structures that underlie AACR, and designated committees and task forces to study other aspects of the recommendations. One task force is examining whether rule 0.24, the rule that mandates the cataloguing of the work in hand, should be changed. This rule is now being questioned because a "work" can be marketed in different types of carriers. If this rule were changed, it would mean that the work rather than the item in hand would be catalogued, and the work linked to its various manifestations through a "work authority record."

Another group is studying the cataloguing of serials, or "ongoing publications." It is possible that change in this area would mean that library materials for the purpose of cataloguing would be divided into determinate and indeterminate materials. The latter category would include materials now called serials, as well as loose-leaf publications, annual guidebooks, updating electronic publications, etc. All these groups working on aspects of the conference participants' recommendations are scheduled to report to JSC in 1999.

This is just a very brief picture of the latest developments in descriptive cataloguing. Those of you who would like to know more (but not a whole lot more) about the conference can read my article titled "Report on the International Conference on the

Principles and Future of AACR, Toronto, 1997" in the April 1998 issue of *Feliciter*. If you are really interested in understanding the future of descriptive cataloguing, you should read *The Principles and Future of AACR*. scheduled to be Published by the American Library Association, the Canadian Library Association, and the Library Association (U.K.) in late 1998. Former serials librarians, who want to learn about the problems associated with electronic journals, may be interested in reading one of the conference papers in this book, "Issues Related to Seriality" by Jean Hirons, CONSER (Cooperative Online Serials Program) at the Library of Congress and Crystal Graham, Head of Digital Information and Serials Cataloging at the University of California, San Diego. From time to time the AACR web site (address http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/usc/index.htm) will publish updates about *AACR* developments. (The conference papers accessible from this site are the ones that appeared before the conference; the papers in the book have been amended to take into consideration comments received through the conference discussion *listserve* and discussions at the conference.) Other web sites, such as the CONSER web site, have additional draft documents concerning the deliberations of various groups and taskforces. If you are interested in pursuing these, write, telephone, fax, or e-mail the JSC secretariat at the National Library of Canada for further details.

Bill Davis and Public Libraries in Ontario 1962-75

by Bill Roedde

In 1960, I took over from Angus Mowat at the Provincial Library Service. In 1962 William Davis became Minister of the Ontario Department of Education. The following year, he proposed what later became the report by Francis St John. On the basis of this report, Davis presented a new Public Libraries Act in 1966, and the library grant budget was doubled in 1967.

The new Act strengthened regional and county library organization, and eliminated association libraries. Association libraries had been the only libraries permitted to charge membership fees under the Free Libraries Act of 1882. Almost all 122 association libraries became municipal in 1966 and 1967, mostly through 10 new county libraries.

It was quite a shock when in 1968 the Hall-Dennis Report recommended that public libraries come under the school boards. "Well, William," Davis said to me, "it's either that or under the municipalities." But the Hall-Dennis recommendation was not backed up with research. And I knew that there had been several reports and recommendations to "deconditionalize" library grants - that is, simply meld the money into unconditional transfer payments to municipal councils. And I knew that our library grant regulation (based on assessment per capita, as were school grants) was complicated. So I came up with a grant regulation based largely on population served. It was easy to calculate and budget, and Davis approved it for 1970. I spoke at a meeting of the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and did not hear any criticism.

William Davis became Premier of Ontario in 1971. In 1972, he appointed Jack McNie as Minister of Colleges and Universities, and the Provincial Library Service was transferred to that ministry. In 1973, Jack McNie increased the library grant fund by 58%. By 1975, provincial grants provided nearly one quarter of total public library expenditure, although the percentage fell quickly in the following years. McNie also provided funds for Albert Bowron's 1975 report, which opposed deconditionalization.

Bill Davis was only 33 when he became Minister of Education. He was young, positive and energetic, and he certainly helped public libraries in Ontario.

Book Sales

The annual Friends of the Library college book sales will be held on the University of Toronto campus in October. Proceeds are dedicated to the support of their present libraries and to help fund their "libraries of the future".

Times are as follows:

Victoria College
October 1 (6-10pm, $2.00 admission), October 2-5 (free) 11am-5pm, 11am-5pm, 12noon-4pm, and 11am-8pm. Information: 416/585-4471.

Trinity College
October 16 (6-10pm, $2.00 admission), October 17-20 (free) 10am-9pm, 10am-9pm, 10am-4pm, and 11am-8pm. Information: 416/978-6750.

University College
October 17 (10am-5pm, $2.00 admission), October 18-21 (free), 12noon-7pm, 10am-8pm, 10am-8pm and 10am-2pm. Information: 416/978-8107

Campus parking is free on Sunday, October 18

From a Barn and a Lab to a Library An Immigrant's Story

by Marie F. Zielinska

The articles by Al Bowron and John Wilkinson, published in the last issue of *Ex Libris News*, describing their reasons for choosing librarianship as a career, were truly revealing and brought memories of my own modest beginnings as an immigrant from Poland. I came to Canada in the summer of 1957 with an engineering and master's degree in agriculture from the internationally recognized Jagellonian University in Cracow. Immigration officers assured me that I had the perfect profession for Canada! How soon were all my illusions shattered! I was told that the best thing would be to buy a farm, a rather difficult task as our, that is, my husband's and my financial resources were limited to $100 smuggled out of Poland in a tube of toothpaste.

Having a good background in microbiology and experience in dairy farming I decided, instead of becoming a farmer, to look for a modest position as a lab technician at Borden's Dairy. And there I had to face another disadvantage: I was a woman! I was told that, although my qualifications were first rate, they couldn't hire me because they would have to hire a matron also. The position of matron was a total novelty to me, so I asked politely what was the connection between the positions of matron and lab technician? The answer made me burst with laughter! I was told that if a female is on the staff, the firm must have a matron to help in case the employee faints. It was the most ridiculous thing I had ever heard. In my case, it was particularly funny, as I was involved in the Polish Underground Army, saw more dead bodies than all those people at Borden's taken together and nursed more than one badly wounded soldier without ever fainting. Seeing that I was determined to fight for a job, my interviewer came up with the last heavy artillery shell: there were no separate Ladies' rooms in the plant. That did the trick. I said goodbye and left Borden's and all hopes for a job in my profession.

After three fruitless months of searching, I decided to move (from Toronto) to Montreal, where some of my old acquaintances from Poland were living. Coming from a family of academics, I was dreaming of getting into research and teaching, but the situation of a woman in Quebec was, at that time, even worse than in Ontario. After a 2-year stint as a lab technician in biochemistry at McGill, I came to the conclusion that I must change professions to open the door to a better future for myself and my family.

A quick investigation of the job market revealed that librarians were in great demand, both in Canada and in the United States. Being an employee of McGill, I applied to the School of Library Sciences, but was rejected by the Director, Vernon Ross, on the grounds that people with diplomas in sciences were not the right material for librarianship. My former studies did not prevent me, fortunately, being accepted as a student at the newly established École de bibliothéconomie, at the Université de Montréal, starting a new phase of my life.

We were a most unusual group: a real medley of youngsters fresh from college, and people with various diplomas including Ph.D's; from kids who never had anything to do with libraries to people who had already spent several years as library administrators and wanted to upgrade their qualifications with a diploma from a library school due for accreditation. Our professors were in some cases younger than most of us and also beginners as teachers. But we were all most enthusiastic and determined to succeed, which we did.

It was not easy to return to university after a break of twelve years and I had to make a lot of adjustments in my study habits. In Europe nobody cared if students attended classes or not (except obligatory labs) as long as they knew the material for the exam. In Canada I became a school kid again: attendance at all lectures was verified, and late-comers had to submit a valid explanation or were locked out from the class.

Instead of oral exams in which, aside from the content, the student had to show an ability to organize the material and demonstrate this in the correct phrasing of his or her answers, I was faced with written exams, usually in the multiple-choice format. In Europe there was no limit on the time for an exam; here the time was limited and the number of questions so numerous that there was often no time to think. One had to punch what seemed at first sight to be the most appropriate answer. It was of utmost importance to answer all questions, as the results of the exam were compiled by a computer and every unanswered questions was marked zero. No wonder there were moments of serious despair! The moment of triumph came when I finished second, only two-tenths of a point behind the gold medalist.

Having studied with the support of a student loan, it was important to begin work right away. After a three-month career as chief librarian at Dr. Selye's Institute of Experimental Medicine, I got a job at the University (of Montreal) library, where I spent twelve happy years moving from being a reference librarian to chief of periodicals at the Direction des bibliothèques. While organizing and heading the library of the Département des sciences biologiques, I decided to upgrade my qualifications with a master's degree from an English university i.e. McGill. The director of the Library School was at this time Virginia Murray, who gave me all her encouragement and support. Fortunately, it was possible to study part time in the evening hours, so that I could easily combine work and further studies.

When Laurent Denis, formerly director of the École de bibliothéconomie, chose as the topic of his doctoral thesis the psychological reasons which make people choose librarianship as their profession, he asked me to participate in his survey. I still clearly remember my answers. The first and overriding reason was to find a new respectable and profitable profession, where the fact that I was an immigrant and a woman would not be an obstacle in finding a job. A bonus was that I found an area which suited my personal interests and in which I already had some experience from my home country. Librarianship became not only my profession, but my entire life, and volunteer work in libraries now fill many happy hours of my retirement.

In Memoriam Essays

Clint Lawson, 1928 - 1998

I am sure that those of you who saw Clint at the Ex Libris "Get Together" in the Fall of 1997, could not believe you would be reading his obituary less than one year later. Evidently Clint took a short turn from excellent health last Christmas, and spent from January to April battling Guillain-Barre Syndrome and then cancer. He died on May 13 after a month of rewarding visits from his children.

Born in Montreal, where he enjoyed an active life of hockey, baseball, tennis, golf and skiing, Clint moved with his family to Toronto after World War II. He attended the University of Toronto and took a degree in Hebrew and Philosophy, followed by both undergraduate and graduate degrees in theology (Victoria College). He had church postings in Saskatchewan and northern Ontario (Cochrane, Larder Lake, North Bay) but problems with his voice forced him to leave the ministry in 1963.

It was at this point that Clint moved to librarianship. After receiving his library degree at the University of Toronto, Clint began his career at the University of Waterloo (U of W) as Head of the Bibliographic Search Department in 1964. His technical and organizational skills as well as his talent for working with people were soon very apparent, and Clint moved from the U of W Library to Waterloo Lutheran University Library and then was lured to the Midwestern Regional Library System by Stan Beacock, in March, 1967.

As Stan explains, the Board for the MRLS and the advisory Committee of Librarians had agreed to establish a Processing Centre as part of the regional system for the purchase, cataloguing and processing of books. Clint's first mandate was to plan and set up the Centre. He visited Cuyahoga County Library in Ohio and the Wayne County Library system in Michigan to study the efficient flow of materials and the use of computers in acquisitions and distribution to member libraries. Returning to Kitchener with the concept for the new Centre clear, and its structure planned, Clint had the first books ordered and processed later that year. He went on to become Director of the MRLS in 1974. Although Clint retired in 1986, the system continues its successful operation as the privatized Library Services Centre in Waterloo.

Clint spent his retirement years enjoying a wide variety of sporting and cultural activities and keeping track of his scattered family: three sons and one daughter in Arizona, Toronto, and British Columbia. Although he loved skiing, golfing, and canoeing, he was equally enthused about classical music and, of course, books. However, as the June 20 Memorial Service revealed, Clint was passionate about motorcycling: the service began with an early morning "Memorial Motorcycle Ride and Breakfast"!

As one of many librarians who worked in one capacity or another with Clint, I was deeply touched by his death and by the many tributes to him at the June service. Clint has left a lasting memorial, not only in his relationship with the United Church of Canada and his family, but in the contributions which he made, through the Processing Centre to the public libraries of Ontario. Clint will also be remembered as a generous colleague and a particularly sensitive and supportive friend.

Margaret Beckman, with assistance from Stan Beacock, August, 1998.

Dr. Jean Lunn, 1910-1998

Dr. Jean Lunn died in Ottawa in April, 1998, after a long illness. Before her retirement in 1975, she had played a central role within the national and international bibliographic communities for more than 30 years. A review of her writings and works about the National Library reveals her impressive contribution to its development from its earliest days, and her influence on its direction and leadership.

She had obtained her Ph.D in Canadian history from McGill University, had served on the staff of the McGill library, and was the librarian of the Fraser Institute in Montreal when in 1950, she was appointed Bibliog-rapher of the newly established Canadian Bibliographic Centre in Ottawa under Dr. Kaye Lamb, Dominion Archivist. She became editor of *Canadiana; the National Bibliography*, and was the first director of the Cataloguing Branch of the national Library. At her retirement she was head of the Office of Library Standards.

While *Canadiana* remains the largest and most continuing legacy of Dr. Lunn, she is well remembered for her work on the first edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* and its revision. She also participated in developing the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for monographs and serials and establishing Technical Committee 46 (Documen-tation) for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). During her tenure as Director of Cataloguing, the additions to the Library of Congress classification schemes for Canadian history, law and literature were developed. In her retirement she completed the second draft of the *Study on a Model Law for Legal Deposit for UNESCO*, working in collaboration with IFLA. In 1981 UNESCO published her *Guidelines for Legal Deposit Legislation.*

Dr. Lunn's colleagues remember her sense of humour (especially when describing the chaotic cataloguing situation in Canada to a conference held in Ottawa in 1970), her energy and dedication, her wisdom. In a personal note at the end of her tribute (see below), Gwynneth Evans quotes Hope Clement, former Associate National Librarian: "...I appreciated her as a wise and challenging mentor, whose wide knowledge and insistence on the highest standards, combined with a brilliant mind and a dry wit, made her a delight to be with."

Ed. note: The above account has been excerpted with permission from an extensive tribute, with bibliography, by Gwynneth Evans, of the National Library. See Homage to Alice Jean Elizabeth Lunn, 1910-1998 in National Library News, *Vol. 30, Nos 7-8, July-August, 1998, pp 13-14. This publication is free on request from the National Library, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, K1A 0N4. Thanks to Flora Patterson for her assistance.*

Dr. W. I. Smith

Dr. Wilfrid I. Smith, O.C., C.D., M.A., Ph.D (Minn.)., the last Dominion Archivist, was killed in a tragic automobile accident while returning from a day's golfing on 28 July 1998.

Born in Port La Tour, Nova Scotia in

1919, he received a Superior 1st Class Teacher's Licence in 1937 after attending Normal College, then taught, attended Acadia University, and received an Honours B.A. in 1943.

Enlisting in the Canadian Army, Lieutenant Smith served overseas in the United Kingdom and Northwest Europe with the 4th Battalion, the Wiltshire Regiment, and was so badly wounded that his death was reported in both his Regimental and Divisional histories! He joined the Governor General's Foot Guards in 1951, where I first met him, and when he retired as a Major in 1959, I assumed command of his company. We later served together as ex-officio members of the National Library Advisory Board.

After the war, during which he met Joan Capstick (then a pig-tailed teenager) and later married her, he returned to Acadia and received his M.A. in history in 1946. Working on his Ph.D., he lectured at the University of Minnesota in 1948, and then at the University of Saskatchewan until he joined the Public Archives of Canada in 1950. The Ph.D. was eventually conferred in 1968.

At the Archives he held numerous posts including Assistant Dominion Archivist (to Dr. W. Kaye Lamb), 1965-68; Acting Dominion Archivist, 1968-70; and finally, Dominion Archivist, 1970-84. Amongst his many contributions was the launching of the Systematic National Acquisitions Program (SNAP).

His participation in professional life was truly remarkable and included being a member and/or officer in the Society of American Archivists (President, 1972-73); the Canadian Historical Association; the Historic Sites and Monuments Board; the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names; the International Council on Archives (Secretary General, 1982-84); the Association of Canadian Archivists; the Society of Archivists (U.K.); the British Records Association; and Secretary, International Committee on Documentation, Libraries and Archives (UNESCO), 1970-76.

As an ex-officio member of the National Library Advisory Board, 1968-84, he worked even more closely with National Librarian, Guy Sylvestre, on the thorny question of who could collect which manuscripts. And it will be recalled that the Public Archives and the National Library shared an administrative apparatus as well as their building on Wellington Street.

In addition to his archival duties and other professional and military activities, he wrote, edited, and published many articles and book reviews in professional journals and festschrifts, all of which will long continue to enrich our libraries.

Since his retirement he has written *Code Word CANLOAN* (1992) a superb history of the young Canadian officers (mostly infantry) who volunteered to help compensate for the casualties of junior British officers expected to follow D-Day in 1944. It is military history at its best and should be available in every Canadian library of consequence. Wilf's biography of Sir Charles Tupper is very nearly complete and it is hoped that it will be finished by an historian equal to the task. Tupper, our sixth Prime Minister, was a towering figure in the Maritimes and a national figure who deserves a biography, particularly one as good as that on which Dr. Smith was engaged.

He leaves his war bride, their two daughters and son, four grandchildren, a brother, three sisters and countless friends and colleagues.

Because or, despite of, his well-developed sense of duty and responsibility he lived a lot, laughed a lot, and has left a lot behind for us to enjoy. He will long be a role model of careful historical research and sound judgment. A good man to remember and an Officer of the Order of Canada who honoured the Order.

Erik J. Spicer, C.M., C.D., Parliamentary Librarian Emeritus (and Life Member, ELA)

In Memoriam
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

Truus Plaskacz, formerly with the Multilingual Service of the National Library, died suddenly in Ottawa in June, 1998.

Ida Ellen Reddy, BLS (Tor) 1955, died in Hamilton on August 5, 1998, age 77. Her career began at the Toronto Public Library and she subsequently held the positions of Chief Librarian, Burlington Public Library, Assistant Director, South Central Regional Library System (Hamilton), and finally the Hamilton Public Library, from which she retired as Head of Reference. With a particular interest in reference work, she is remembered by many for the courses she conducted for the staffs of smaller public libraries, under the auspices of the (Ontario) Provincial Library Service.

Dorothy Avery Thompson, former Chief Librarian, Ontario College of Education, died in Toronto on September 9, 1998, at the age of 103. (At the 1995 ELA Get-Together, those present were astonished when the 80-ish looking woman in the smart red dress took a bow as a Centenarian!) Toronto BLS students of the UTS/OCE Building era may remember her helpfulness when they used the OCE library for assignments. Ms. Thompson obtained her B.A. from Victoria College in 1919, and went to Chicago for graduate studies. She was a part-time lecturer at the Library School, U. of T., 1930-33, but chose to head the OCE library in 1934, rather than accept the offer of a full-time position. On her retirement in 1964, she began a new career as a volunteer with Zonta International, the women's service club, and set up 35 branches in 17 countries before "retiring" in the late 1980's. travel remained her passion, and her 97th birthday found her in Kuala Lumpur! She enjoyed bridge, and "was playing solitaire (and winning) the day before she died." (see notice in *The Globe and Mail*, Sept. 11, 12, and obituary by Rebecca Bragg in *The Toronto Star*, Sept. 11, 1998) Thanks also to Anica Bakalic, OISE library.

Milestones

Awards, Honours and Accomplishments

Ritvars Bregzis, BLS, Toronto, 1954, received the 1998 Outstanding Service in Librarianship Award from the Canadian Library Association at its annual conference in Victoria. Bregzis was also honoured by the ALA, when he was named the 1998 LITA Gaylord Award, sponsored by Gaylord Information Systems and the Library and Information Technology Association. It is also given for outstanding contribution to the library profession.

Until his retirement in 1985, Ritvars was Associate Librarian for Bibliographic Services and Technical Services at the University of Toronto Library. Under his leadership, beginning in the early 1960's, the library became the first major library in North America to have its entire catalogue in machine-readable form. On-line services to other libraries were started in 1970, and the cooperative exchange of bibliographic information grew until, by 1985, UTLAS was the second-largest library utility in North America.

Patricia Lockhart Fleming, Professor, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Only 20 colleagues a year are elected as Fellows by members of the Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences on the basis of their exceptional contributions to scholarship. Professor Fleming's citation reads as follows: "Professor Patricia Lockhart Fleming, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto, has a distinguished international reputation as a historian of printing and publication. Her magisterial biographical investigations of Upper Canadian and Atlantic Canadian imprints have developed to new dimensions the historical and analytical study of Canadian books, demonstrating in impeccable and rich detail the contributions such study can make to our cultural and social history. The award of the prestigious Tremaine Medal in 1992 was a sign of the magnitude of her contribution to scholarship, and of her fruitful encouragement of academic colleagues, students, bibliographers, and historians of the book across Canada and beyond."

Vivienne Monty, Business and Government Documents Librarian at York University, received the CACUL Award as Outstanding Academic Librarian for 1997. The award for 1998 was presented to **Dr. William Birdsall**, former University Librarian at Dalhousie University; he is currently Executive Director of Novanet. *Ed. note: Of the previous ten winners (1987-1996), four are members of ELA:* ***Basil Stuart-Stubbs***, ***Margaret Beckman***, ***Jean Weihs*** *and* ***Nancy Williamson****. The latter three are members of the Board.*

Frances Schwenger, recently retired Director of the former Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, was honoured by the Canadian Association of Public Libraries at the CLA conference in June.

ELA member, and former dean of the Faculty of Information Studies at the University of Toronto, **Adele M. Fasick** has produced the second edition of her text *Managing Children's Services in the Public Library*, for Libraries Unlimited.

Our hearty congratulations to all of the above!

Appointments

Nancy E. Black has accepted the position of Regional Services Librarian at the University of Northern British Columbia Library in Prince George, B.C. Since September 1997, she has been working in a part-time reference librarian contract position with the UNBC library.

Josephine Bryant has been named the Chief Executive Officer/City Librarian of the newly amalgamated 97-branch Toronto Public Library by the Toronto Public Library Board. She has been Chief Executive Officer of the North York Public Library since 1988. Bryant comes to the appointment with 28 years of library service. She received her Bachelor of Library Science in 1970 and her master's degree from the University of Toronto in 1974. She worked in corporate and public libraries before joining North York Public Library in 1983 as an area manager. (see Get-Together notice)

William Curran has resigned as Director of the library of Bishop's University to take up the position of Director of Libraries at Concordia University. **Wendy Duyrant** has been named to succeed him.

Sue Easun, former assistant professor with the University of Toronto's Faculty of Information Studies, has joined Colorado-based Libraries Unlimited as acquisitions editor for reference and professional library materials.

Linda MacCallum has been appointed Director of the Northern Lights Library System, headquartered in Elk Point, Alberta. She has been Public Services Librarian for the Northern Lights regional systems since 1994 and Acting Director since June 1997. She received her MLIS from the University of Alberta in 1993.

Retirements

Jocelyne Boudreault retired May 1, 1998 from her position as Chief Librarian of the Sept-Iles library, after 35 years of service.

Ilze Brezis has retired from the Ontario Institute of Studies in Education Library.

Jean Cawkwell has retired from Etobicoke Public Libraries.

Alice Churchman has retired from the Etobicoke Board of Education, where she was Co-ordinator of Media Studies.

Ralph Dale, Division Manager, Central Division Libraries, Gander, retired on January 31, 1998. Ralph joined the Newfoundland Public Library System in 1980 as Regional Librarian for the former Central Region in Grand Falls, Windsor.

Joan Habib, library consultant with the Peel (Ontario) Board of Education, has retired.

Karen Harrison, who was CEO of Thunder Bay Public Library, left the library world for the financial whirl when she moved to Calgary in 1997. A past-president of CLA, she had had a 29-year career, including positions at Toronto Public, Mohawk College, the Law Society of Upper Canada, Brantford and Delhi Public Libraries and the Parkland Regional Library System (Alberta).

Peter Hajnal, a contributor to this newsletter and new member of ELA, retired as International Organization and Government

Information Specialist at the Robarts Library, University of Toronto, in December 1997. He had been Head of Government Publications for the previous ten years. He worked at the United Nations Library for ten years before coming to Toronto. An adjunct professor at the Faculty of Information Studies, he is currently a Research Associate with the Centre for International Studies at U of T.

Betty Lafferty has retired as the CEO of the Englehart (Ontario) Public Library.

Eleanor Hickman Malcolmson has retired from her position with East York Library and moved to Twelve Mile Lake, in Haliburton, ON.

Roger Smith retired in late 1996 as Director of the School Librarianship programs at the University of Toronto. He was praised for his 'over a quarter of a century of leadership to the teacher-librarianship community' as well as his involvement in the administration of continuing studies at the Faculty of Education. (We congratulate him on wasting no time in becoming an ELA member after his retirement!)

Teresa Stortini retired as the CEO of the Schreiber, (Ontario) Public Library in 1997.

Marion Neville Watkins retired in December 1997 from the Frontenac County (Ontario) Public Library, where she has been CEO since 1982. Marion married fellow U of T graduate **David Hahn** in 1997 and will be helping him run his maple syrup operations while enjoying life in the country.

The following librarians have retired from the University of Sherbrooke: **Guy Tanguay**, Head, Law Library; **Germain Chouinard**, Head Science and Health Library; **Pierre Gadidé**, Assistant Director, Library Services; **Alain Kéroack**, Head, Acquisitions; **Roger B. Bernier**, Head, Fort St. Jean Campus.

Joan Winearls, B.L.S., M.S. (Toronto) retired from the University of Toronto Library in June 1998. She joined the library in 1970 and was Map Librarian at the Robarts Library from 1973 to 1998. In all, her career spanned 34 years.

Nancy Young has taken early retirement from the University of Toronto library, after thirty years of service. Her most recent position was at the Robarts Library as Life and Health Sciences Selector.

Sandy Zwaan has retired from the former Scarborough Board of Education. She is the co-author of the award-winning *Teaching Tools for the Information Age* and the two-volume *Information Power Pack.*

An Alternative Retirement

E.L.A. member **Susan Reid** has written about her 'retirement' to the south of France. She and her husband have modernised an 18th century stone house in the village of Carlux. They welcome visitors on a rental basis, and are particularly happy to meet those from 'the information world.' Susan spent most of her career at Imperial Oil, where she managed the Information Centres, after working in the Education Centre (Toronto), OISE, and the Ontario Ministry of Labour. Her Address is Le Fournil, Haut du Bourg, 24370 Carlux, France. Phone: (33) 5 53 29 39 90 Fax: (33) 5 53 59 63 92 e-mail: <fournil@easynet.fr> http://www.a1vacations.com/lavigne/2/

In Memoriam

Valentine Kathleen Barrow died in Victoria, B.C. on July 31, 1998, at the age of 84. Her career included service in the R.C.A.F. and positions at the C.B.C., the University of Guelph and the Defence Research Board, Ottawa.

Shirley Yvonne Coulter, B.A., B.L.S. (Toronto, 1950), formerly Coordinator of School Libraries for the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, died in Halifax on September 16, 1998, following a stroke. She was 72. She had been Children's librarian at the Halifax Memorial (now Regional) Library earlier in her career.

The death of **Sara E. Girey** was reported in the September, 1997 issue of *Inside OLA*. She had retired in 1983 from her position as Chief Librarian of the Barrie, Ontario, Public Library.

Lawrence M. Lande died on August 11, 1998 at his home in Montreal. He was 91. A lifelong collector of rare Canadian books and manuscripts, he established the Lande Room at the McLennan Library at McGill University and donated various collections to McGill and the National Archives. He was inducted into the Order of Canada in 1967, and was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Letters from McGill in 1968. A poet and author, he was active in the literary life of Quebec, and was a past president of the Canadian Centre of P.E.N. International. As well as a number of books of poetry and other writings, he published a bibliography of Canadiana in 1965.

M.V. Penelope McKee, who had retired as Director of the Edmonton Public Library in December, 1996, after a 30-year career, died of cancer about six months later. It was reported in *Inside OLA* (September, 1997) that a branch of the library was to be named after her. Before moving from Ontario to Alberta in the late 1980's, she had been CEO of the Aurora Public Library, and had held the same position at the Peterborough Public Library. She was President of the OLA in 1985-86.

Edith (Ashcroft) Nicholson, B.A., M.A., died in Ottawa on March 9, 1998, at the age of 86. She was a former library employee of the National Gallery of Canada.

Margery Lane Pearson, B.L.S., 1966, M.L.S., 1973, Toronto, of the Fisher Rare Book Library, University of Toronto, died of cancer in Mississauga, Ontario, on May 12, 1998.

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