



ELAN

Ex Libris Association Newsletter

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Trial by [Literary] Jury by Tom Eadie	1
Our President's Report by Carol Lunau	2
2010 OLA Super Conference Ex Libris History Session by Lorne Bruce	2
Ex Libris Biography Project - Help Needed by Nancy Williamson	2
Upcoming Ex Libris Events	3
Extreme Librarianship: Prison Libraries by Tom Eadie	4
Prison Libraries by Robert Baltovich	4
Ex-Libris Tour of the new Archives of Ontario building, September, 2009 by Joan Winearls	6
Are you a Doer? by Arn Bailey	7
Ex Libris Ottawa Lunch with Guest Leslie Weir by Barbara Kaye	8
Giving Credit Where it is Due by Elaine Boone	8
Why I Became a Librarian by Norman Horrocks	10
Harry Campbell—A Personal Memory by Paula de Ronde	12
Harry Campbell Remembered by Prof. Patricia Fleming	13
News from Canadian Library/ Information Studies Schools by Diane Henderson	14
The Beatrix Potter Society Conference by Leslie McGrath	16
Technology Unmasked by Stanislav Orlov	16
Book Reviews	17
News from British Columbia by Sylvia Crooks	18
News from the Prairies by Alvin M. Schrader	18
Ontario News by Vivienne James	19
Quebec News by Pierre Guilmette	20
Maritime News by Norman Horrocks	20
Newfoundland and Labrador News by Dick Ellis	21
Milestones compiled by Merlyn Beeckmans	21

Trial by [Literary] Jury

By Tom Eadie

On the afternoon of November 9, the ELA Annual Conference attendees were privileged to hear a mystery unfolded: how literary prizes are awarded. The speakers were well matched to the occasion. **Douglas Gibson's** long and illustrious editorial career began at Doubleday, progressed to Macmillan, and thence to McClelland & Stewart. He and **Todd Kyle** – a reviewer and a librarian at Mississauga Public Library – have extensive experience serving on juries for literary awards.

Mr. Gibson noted that prize juries were typically made up of writers, editors, publishers, critics, reviewers – in short, eminent and qualified members of the literary community. He spoke to the difficulty of selecting juries which were balanced in their composition, and able to be impartial in their judgments. The literary community is small in relative terms, and the awarding of a prize could have major consequences. For the publisher of a book a major prize means enhanced sales (so that, as Mr. Gibson illustrated by example, editors have to make difficult decisions about how many copies of a book to publish based on the likelihood of a prize being awarded). For an author a major prize means enhanced fame, and some degree of fortune, and for his or her adherents vindication and reflected glory. But Mr. Gibson felt that, by and large, the juries were well-selected and the decisions



Left to right: Todd Kyle, Shelagh Paterson, Douglas Gibson

excellent. Although he did share a “shameful story” in which one hold-out juror was able to force a compromise by which everyone’s third choice received the prize. A phenomenon familiar to those who follow political conventions – and unfortunate in both cases.

Mr. Gibson also commented whimsically on what he called “award inflation”: the creation of additional awards (best proofread book? best book by a septuagenarian? best first novel? best last novel? – presumably awarded posthumously). Throughout, his presentation was enlivened by references to the inner workings of the Canadian literary world.

Mr. Kyle focused his remarks on the awarding of prizes in the field of children’s literature. In this field, in particular, awards have a critical influence on book sales. He noted that, in children’s books, illustration and design shared honours with text, to a greater extent than in adult literature.

Both speakers were well-received by the audience, and closely questioned when they concluded their remarks. ■

Our President's Report

By Carrol Lunau

As I sit here typing, the sun is shining and spring has arrived – hopefully to stay! The return of the sun and milder weather always has the effect of brightening spirits and increasing energy for tackling new and exciting challenges.

I have written to Prime Minister Harper and Ontario Premier McGuinty in support of the CNIB's Right to Read Campaign. The Prime Minister's Office replied, stating that they had referred my letter to the Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development.

The ELA Annual General Meeting in November, held at Ryerson University Library, was a resounding success. I would like to thank Madeleine Lefebvre and her staff for welcoming us to their space after we had to change location due to a possible strike at Toronto Public Library. Your new Board held its first meeting directly after the AGM and met again in January. Frances Davidson-Arnott, Beth McLean, Phyllis Platnick and Liz Warrenner have left the board and will be greatly missed;

however, both Frances and Liz continue to work on your behalf, just not on the Board. The three new Board members are Lorne Bruce, Vivienne James and Rick Ficek. They will bring fresh ideas to the Board, and I look forward to working with them and the continuing Board members on your behalf this year. There is still a vacancy on the Board for a vice president-president elect. If you are interested or know someone who is, please contact the Nomination Committee.

At the AGM, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Constitution and Bylaws brought forward an amendment to the constitution and bylaws. This amendment was defeated and the issue referred back to the committee. At the January Board meeting, the wording was discussed and an alternative suggested. The committee will consider it and bring a proposal back to the Board and the next AGM. I would like to thank the committee members for their hard work, as trying to amend a constitution can be

an onerous task. At the January meeting we also discussed a request from Shirley Lewis for financial assistance to connect existing computers at some Ethiopian libraries to the Internet. As the cost was \$650, the Executive agreed to issue a challenge to the ExLibris membership. ExLibris agreed to match the amount donated by members up to a maximum of \$650. This challenge was met and \$1,300 has purchased internet access for 2 school libraries in Addis Ababa.

This issue of *ELAN* contains articles describing the many and varied activities that ExLibris is organizing. Some are professional events, such as the booths at various regional or national conferences, and others are more social such as library tours.

In closing, I would like to thank the members of the Board and all the volunteers who work on committees or help with events. They work hard on your behalf and without them we wouldn't have an association. ■

2010 OLA Super Conference Ex Libris History Session

By Lorne Bruce, session convenor

Eighteen people attended the session devoted to library education before the Second World War. Two speakers outlined the gradual educational changes taking place in librarianship during this time. Slowly, librarianship was moving from an occupation to a profession.

Elaine Boone, from Belleville, described how the library school at University of

Toronto, administered by the Ontario Department of Education, achieved accreditation in the 1930s and how librarians began to view themselves in terms of professional standards.

Elizabeth Hanson, from Indiana University, discussed the progress of library education before 1930 and OLA's advocacy for improved standards

with the Department of Education.

There were many questions after the two presentations and an article by one of the speakers, Elaine Boone, appears later in this issue. Altogether, the session was successful and covered a topic that could be expanded on in future sessions. ■

When You Move

Please remember to send your new address to:

Ex Libris Association
Faculty of Information
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G6

Ex Libris Biography Project—Help Needed

By Nancy Williamson

There are now 23 entries in the biography database, and 10 more are ready to go.

We could use some more help. Is anyone interested in doing any of the following biographies: Clara Miller, Peter Grossmann, Alexander Calhoun (first chief librarian, Calgary Public

Library), William Stewart Wallace, Isabel Horton or Eileen Bradley? These are only a few. There are lots of others. If you have a particular interest in someone whose biography you would like to work on, please get in touch with Nancy Williamson at

nancy.williamson@utoronto.ca

Upcoming Ex Libris Events

Military History Research Centre Tour, Ottawa

Join our Ottawa members for a tour of the Military History Research Centre at the relatively new Canadian War Museum. The Centre houses the George Metcalf Archival Collection and the Hartland Molson Library, and contains primary and secondary research material to document Canada's military history from the pre-European-contact period to the present. A selection of the treasures will be brought out of the vaults for our viewing.

The tour will be on May 5th at 10:30 a.m., and will include both the library and the archives. Marie Zielinska is setting up a lunch at a Chinese buffet after the tour. For more information, contact Carrol Lunau, 613-729-5321, clunau@sympatico.ca

Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, Library Tour

Join us for a tour of the new library at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Tuesday, September 21, 2010, at 11:00 a.m. Lunch will follow. Details will be finalized in late June. For more information, contact Jean Orpwood in late June at 416-769-3473.

Ex Libris Association Annual Conference and AGM

Hold this date!! November 1, 2010 for the Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting at North York Central Library. Program details will be announced soon.

Niagara Wine & Food Tour

Join other Ex Libris members for a relaxing and fun filled day of wine, food and tours on Thursday, June 10th, 2010, 11:00 am to 5:00 pm. At the writing of this notice a price has yet to be determined and we will inform you when we get the cost for the tour bus and meal. Plans are still in the formative stage. Final details will be put on the Ex Libris listserv when available. This tour is being organized by Doug Willford and Stan Skrzyszewski.

For those coming by train or bus we will rendezvous at the Niagara Falls stations (which are across from each other) at 11:00 am. If you arrive earlier, take a walk to the rejuvenated Queen Street and check out the cafes, boutiques and craft shops.

From the bus/train station we will travel via the tour bus to the Queenston Heights Restaurant. Those who wish to drive or car pool will meet the bus takers at the restaurant at 12 noon. A map to the restaurant will follow later. A well known winemaker will accompany us on our tour.

Sample wineries we may visit include the Strewn Winery (www.strewnwinery.com), Peller Estates (www.peller.com), and Inniskillin (www.inniskillin.com). If time permits we will also attempt to visit Marynissen Winery (www.marynissen.com). *Please note that some wineries may charge for tasting!!!!*

Part way through the afternoon we will visit the Niagara-on-the-Lake Library for an interesting and informative tour. The bus will return to Niagara Falls for those wishing to take public transportation at 5:00 p.m.

For those of you staying in beautiful Niagara-on-the-Lake, options to consider are the Shaw Festival, walking and biking tours, dining, shopping and the casinos in Niagara Falls. There is a shuttle to the Niagara Falls bus/train stations for \$18 return.

If you plan to attend, please notify Doug Willford at dwillford@cogeco.ca or 905-714-9308 by May 15th. If you are not on the listserv and need more information, please call Doug Willford before May 15.

ELA booth at CLA– June 2010

The Ex Libris Association invites you to stop by our booth in the Trade Show area at the CLA annual conference taking place in Edmonton, Alberta.

ELA needs volunteers to staff our booth! Volunteers at the booth do not have to be registered for the conference. Please contact Alvin Schrader as soon as possible, at alvin.schrader@ualberta.ca or 780-446-8996, if you would like to volunteer for an hour or two during the times listed below and have fun meeting fellow delegates!

Thursday June 3, 10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Official opening 10:30 a.m., lunch at noon. (No conference sessions until 1:00 p.m.)

Friday June 4, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., lunch at noon. (No conference sessions 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.)

See you in Edmonton!!

Correction

Gohar Ashoughian was appointed University Librarian at the University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George, not the University of British Columbia–Prince George, as was incorrectly stated in the Fall 2009 issue.

Extreme Librarianship: Prison Libraries

By Tom Eadie

Librarians in their professional lives are generally strongly influenced by the institutions in which they work and by the needs and interests of library patrons. These generalities were tested by the context provided by the session on Prison Libraries given by **Joanne Lefebvre** (Coordinator, Learning Disabilities Initiative, Ontario Region, Correctional Services Canada) at the November 9 Ex Libris Association Annual Conference.

Joanne was introduced by **Rob Baltovich**. For those unfamiliar with Mr. Baltovich's story, a Google search will reveal his history as one of Canada's wrongfully convicted. Initially convicted of second degree murder, he spent eight years in prison before he was released on bail pending the outcome of an appeal. During the early years the prison librarian introduced him to literary classics – including Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* – and he came to work in the prison library. For him, the prison library provided “a legitimate means of escape”. During the years of his (ultimately successful) appeal, he qualified as a library technician at Seneca College, and completed his MLIS at University of Toronto. His account of his experience as a prison library user provided a perfect introduction to Joanne's remarks. Joanne outlined the current Canadian scene: 51 prison libraries housing a hodgepodge of collections and run by a total of 44

librarians, teacher-librarians, and library technicians. It took well over a century to arrive at this somewhat marginal situation. The first Canadian prison library was established in 1835, but it was not until 1869 that coal oil lighting was provided after 9:00 p.m., and it was not until 1980 that Peat Marwick was asked to report on uniform requirements.

In 1982, with the establishment of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the way was opened for inmates to achieve the right to wear long hair, practice their own religion, and enjoy library service. From that point the pace picked up: in 1988 a Prison Libraries Interest Group was formed in CLA, in 1991 there was a Corrections Librarians Conference in Kingston, in 1992 the first teacher-librarian position was created, and 2002 saw the emergence of Correctional Library Standards.

Joanne identified some of the tensions between prisons and libraries. Libraries represent order, organization, peace and quiet, and free access to information. Prisons embody chaos controlled by tight security, noise and violence, and very limited freedom. Thus, for example, the unfettered access to the Internet which is a hallmark of the Information Age, and a key element to 21st century librarianship, is not permitted in prisons and prison libraries. Librarians in prison libraries largely operate in isolation.

Their libraries are seen as peripheral to the success of the prison organization. Their clientele is 99% male and has high levels of illiteracy, emotional instability, and mental illness.



Joanne Lefebvre

Success, in this harsh environment, would involve library requests receiving prompt attention, a comfortable atmosphere in the library, an absence of

complaints, minimal levels of theft, and the building of management confidence.

In order to achieve success, a prison librarian must have strong values and goals so as not to get drawn into the subculture. S/he must be flexible and resilient in the face of lockdowns, emotional outbursts, and budget cuts; patient with clients who are needy, demanding, impatient, volatile, and dirty; emotionally stable and professional; and able to leave work at work. S/he must be fair, tolerant, helpful, and professionally objective (able to follow policy without regard for the client's criminal background).

Joanne sees the reward for meeting this high standard as being a sense of accomplishment that comes from survival and success in a most difficult environment. ■



Prison Libraries

By Robert Baltovich

Until recently, most people would be tempted to define a library as a building with a collection of print materials, such as books and serials, as opposed to a collection of information organized for use – a description most librarians would prefer. The variety and scope of library materials, the diversity of clientele, and the different purposes

that libraries serve, amply demonstrate why the word ‘library’ means different things to different people. This lack of consensus applies to prison libraries as well. The difficulty in defining a prison library is a consequence of changes that have taken place with respect to prisons as well as the role that reading materials play in prisons. It should come as no surprise that the role of prison libraries will continue to shift with the perceived purpose of incarceration, which tends to oscillate between rehabilitation and punishment.

Early History

The prison library is a modern creation. Early penal institutions in the United States did have books but, until the turn of the century, most materials consisted of ecclesiastical works that were seen as a desirable part of exacting penance from an offending population. These works weren't seen as a means of changing the prisoner's behaviour, given that their failings were seen as immutable. Prison library work was predominantly carried out by the prison chaplain or equivalent.

The prison reform movement of the mid-to-late nineteenth century did draw the distinction between prisons as places of punishment and prisons as tools of moral correction, and materials were more focused on bringing about behaviour change. This subtle shift in social attitudes, and the recognition that it often took an extraordinary amount of effort to get inmates to read ecclesiastical tracts, heralded a shift in how prison libraries were viewed.

Prison Library Models

In the late 1920s, the stress placed upon religious works gave way to the educational model, which arose in part due to the influence of the reform impulse. Prison libraries came to be seen as programming tools aiding in the rehabilitation of prisoners. The incorporation of prison libraries into the correctional educational milieu heralded an influx of specialized/professional personnel into prison libraries and in turn led to greater funding, the establishment of prison library associations, and objective standards for library materials.

As social scientists and psychologists in the 1950s identified the prison environment as antithetical to behaviour change due to powerful subcultural influences, the educational model was replaced by the therapeutic model, which proposed to provide inmates with an alternative culture, and one in which the library could play a lead role. 'Bibliotherapy', a collection of techniques structuring interaction between a facilitator and a participant based on a mutual appreciation of literature, helped aid efforts in the 60s and 70s to establish reading programs and group discussions.

As the educational and therapeutic models met with little success, the recreational model was welcomed by those critical of coupling correctional programming with prison libraries. Prisoners read more than the average person, and being entertained was a means of relieving the boredom and terror of the prison environment. Although the recreational model has been subsumed by the public library model, smaller prisons with smaller collections continue to adopt leisure reading as their primary focus.

The prison law library model arose

as a consequence of a further change in public and social attitudes toward prisoners. In addition, the view of the U.S. Supreme Court, which became more activist in its outlook and produced the landmark 1977 decision *Bounds v. Smith*, accelerated the development of prison libraries in the U.S. by requiring prison authorities to provide prisoners with adequate law libraries. The American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) and IFLA have since established guidelines for prison law libraries but, despite this, prison law libraries have come under fire due to the fiscal hardship placed on institutions to maintain quality legal materials and the proliferation of "frivolous" lawsuits. Antidotes to fiscal cutbacks, such as converting legal print resources to emerging technologies such as CD-ROM and Internet resources, have been proposed, but reluctance to adopt these technologies has taken the form of security concerns and the notion that inmates have things too "easy".

The more generalized role of prison libraries corresponds to the public library model and arose as a consequence of prisoners being identified as a group like any other in terms of their diversity, need for information, leisure and informational material. Though this model has come under criticism by some for its failure to align itself with the needs of its parent institution, the public library model appears the best suited to provide job and career-related materials as well as community information that may help assist the prisoners in their first critical months on the outside.

Challenges and Rewards in Prison Librarianship

As a result of the troubling increase in the recent rate of incarceration, hundreds of new prison librarian and support staff positions have been created; however, recruiting professional librarians with the knowledge, technical abilities and skill levels necessary for the position of prison librarian is a difficult task. The *IFLA Guidelines for Library Services to Prisoners* suggests that prison librarians should possess "the necessary qualifications in library science skills and the ability to work effectively in a prison environment" and emphasizes the importance of being aware of prisoners' immediate and potential needs. Among

the many 'intangible' qualities cited in the document are flexibility, patience, emotional stability and a high tolerance for stress, and a sense of humour. In addition, comfort working with persons from many different social, racial and cultural backgrounds and a lack of bias in selecting materials and responding to inmate preferences and interests is recommended.

Prison librarians must learn how to deal with small budgets, limited civilian staff, funding and space. Support workers often are all inmate workers, and the librarian must manage all aspects of the library's operation. In addition, prison bureaucracies are often hostile to traditional ethics of librarianship, such as the freedom to read and non-censorship of materials.

There are rewards of prison librarianship. These include salaries and benefits that are generally competitive with the public library sector; satisfaction in providing direct services and creating a library suited to the specific needs of a diverse and receptive group. Inmates do learn to read with the assistance of programs designed and carried out by prison librarians, and this has been shown to aid in the rehabilitation of prisoners.

Conclusion

Prison libraries will be in a constant state of flux as a consequence of changes in correctional paradigm shifts. Although the public library model has gained a strong foothold and shows no sign of losing ground, attempts to cut back prison library services and prison law libraries have been made, attempts that have emerged as part of societies' increasing intolerance of crime. The participation of IFLA, ALA and other national and international organizations has brought prison library issues to the attention of the profession and has focused attention on the important contributions that librarians and library personnel can make to serving the needs of prisoners.

This article is adapted from an essay written by Rob Baltovich for the Seneca College Library and Information Technician program. The essay won second place in the Canadian Library Association's student essay-writing contest. ■

Ex-Libris Tour of the new Archives of Ontario building, September, 2009

By Joan Winearls

On September 22, nine Ex Libris members met in the lobby for a tour of the new Archives of Ontario (AO) Public Service Facility at 134 Ian MacDonald Blvd. in the heart of York University. In the absence of Stewart Boden, Outreach Officer, the group was led by Rachel Barton and another colleague, both recent University of Toronto FIS graduates in Archives and now working in the Collection Development and Management section of AO. In their department 28 staff look after all stages of acquisition, processing and accessioning, and readying of new government and private records for shelving. AO is the second largest archives in Canada – only Library and Archives Canada is larger.

The new building was constructed in partnership with York University. The Archives leases the front part on three floors, and the back part with a separate entrance is occupied by the University. When a visitor arrives in the lobby they are greeted at the Reception desk and given a key for a locker for coats and bags in the large client lounge; here Archives users can take a break from their work and consume food and beverages. Next door is the new state-of-the-art educational classroom facility with equipment that can project images onto a screen from original archival documents. Next to this is the new Helen McClung Exhibit Area which allows the Archives to exhibit originals from its collections for the first time.

In the Reading Room we were struck by the stunning wall of images from the collection including photos, paintings, maps, and documents, arranged by date and showing provincial leaders, ordinary people at work and play, buildings, scenes and documents. There is also a high quality reproduction to scale of the great David Thompson manuscript map of western Canada (the original which hung in the lobby at the old building is now too frail to be displayed), and reproductions of two large late-19th-century panoramas of Niagara Falls.

The Registration and Reference desks are at the front of the room, and stairs lead up from there to the Reference

department offices so that backup is readily available if needed. The single Reading Room now incorporates the Special Collections and Audio- Visual reading rooms (formerly on different floors) with the main reading room.

Each desk has dedicated lighting, plug-ins for laptops and an area to store Archives boxes. The room is very spacious and has specially built large desks for the consultation of maps, architectural drawings and any oversize objects. Two booths are available for consultation with a staff member on freedom of information issues. Three booths are also available for viewing videos and movies.

Besides the on-line catalogue accessible from various workstations, there are two small terminals providing easy access to all paper finding aids (the latter are now filed away). The Circulation desk for calling up original records is now much better organized than before. Microfilm cabinets are filed nearby, and microforms are read in a much larger darkened reading room with many new state-of-the-art microfilm readers. There are now over 90 microfilm viewers, most of which are digital, and many of these are networked to one of nine available printers.

The tour then moved to the 2nd floor to see the new state-of-the-art Conservation Lab, much increased in size and equipped for many new functions. It is a wet lab, meaning that records can be washed when appropriate, and it features built-in equipment to help staff work safely with potentially hazardous airborne contaminants, such as mould, dust, and gases. We then had a tour of two storage vaults – one for the Government of Ontario Art Collection, which has been administered by the Archives since 2001. The Art Collection consists of over 2500 works, most of which are installed in and around public buildings across Ontario. Through the collection's curator, ministries and government offices can examine available works and arrange loans. We were shown another vault holding government records. Each vault can be climate controlled separately, and there

are in total 12 vaults. Other less heavily used materials are still stored offsite.

After this tour Joan Winearls took the group on a walk through **Ontario – On the Map**, the inaugural exhibition for the new Helen McClung Gallery and for which she was the guest curator. This map exhibit opened on September 15, 2009 and ran until February 26, 2010. The exhibit included 46 maps, approximately 20 artifacts and documents (some borrowed from Black Creek Pioneer Village and the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors), and a large number of photos and paintings from the Archives collections – all beautifully displayed in three purpose-built vertical and 21 horizontal cases. At the close of this exhibit the digital images and text will be mounted as a web exhibit (see <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/index.aspx>), so that it will remain available for viewing.

The main theme of the exhibit was the development of Ontario through maps. The maps date from 1650 to 2009 and were displayed in a series of sections: **Mapping the Land** included exploration and the early period of mapping; **Occupying the Land** depicted surveying for settlement, patterns of settlement, and physical resources, and **The Growing Province** looked at the growth of urban areas, making connections by water, road and railways, and special-purpose mapping.

The exhibit has allowed the Archives to showcase many treasures from their significant Ontario map collection. The first section showed important 17th-early 19th century printed maps depicting knowledge of Ontario from exploration and survey, including a unique edition of the large map for the Canada Company revised to 1830. Two manuscript maps by Elizabeth Simcoe, recording Lt. Governor Simcoe's plans for the province, at the end of the 18th century were on display from the valuable Simcoe map collection. In the next cases early regional maps showed the nature of the first township surveys and included Patrick McNiff's long narrow manuscript survey of the first

settlements for Loyalists along the St. Lawrence River, with names written in lots.

This was followed by a section on **Taking up Land** showing the various legal documents required in the process of land granting, including the manuscript Patent Plan (a township map with names written in of those receiving a Crown grant of land). The example shown was for the lot in the northwest sector of York Township on which York University now stands. As the patent plan and crown patent showed, the lot was first granted to Jacob Fisher Jr. and his three sisters (all minors) and descended through the female line to the Stong family. The farm remained in the Stong family well into the 20th century and was purchased for York University in the 1950s.

In **Mapping North and South** two huge printed maps contrasted the state of development of the province at the middle and end of the 19th century. *Tremaine's Map of Upper Canada* showed that by 1862 much of southern Ontario had been surveyed and occupied for settlement, and it depicts a prosperous

region. However northern Ontario was slower to be developed – in 1900 Ontario's Department of Crown Lands was still conducting exploration and resource surveys for that huge tract of land. The large map and the 1901 surveyors' reports overestimated the "millions of acres of good agricultural land" for settlement in the north but accurately concluded that they had found a "great pulpwood forest".

The examples of town plans showed the growth of many urban centres, such as Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston and northern towns, and included some rare maps, such as the first survey for Upper Bytown (Ottawa), the exquisitely drawn 1851 map of Toronto by Sandford Fleming and the first subdivision plan for Rosedale (1854). Early manuscript and printed transportation plans showed canals, steamship routes, built roads, plans for colonization roads and railways. Official highway maps from the Department of Highways collection demonstrated that, by the 1930s, there was still no road around the top end of Lake Superior and through-travellers had to go by railway.

The county map and atlas-making business, which appealed to local pride and was at its height from the 1850s to 1880s in Ontario, resulted in a large number of maps and atlases. The Archives has a comprehensive collection of these items, and the magnificent *Map of the County of Waterloo, Canada West* (1861) on display reveals a lot about this rural area in mid-century, including names of owners. More of course could be shown in a book, and atlas-making gradually took over: subscribers were encouraged to pay for drawings of their farms and businesses and sometimes portraits of themselves. Also shown were samples of new types of mapping appearing at the end of the 19th century – birds-eye views and large-scale fire insurance plans of a city or town. The latter were prepared for the insurance companies to give detailed information on the fire risk for buildings they were insuring.

Thanks to Jean Orpwood and Jean Weihs for organizing this very interesting tour of the Archives of Ontario and the AO's first exhibit of original materials. ■

Are You a Doer?

By Arn Bailey

On Wednesday, March 10, the Ex Libris Association joined with the University of Toronto Faculty of Information's Alumni Association and Life and Times Committee for what has become an annual presentation to the current students. At the iTea, **Joan Giannone** discussed a schematic categorization of four behavioural styles, termed Talker, Doer, Supporter, and Analyzer. The first two display high energy and need recognition. The first socializes; the second directs. These make up 30 per cent of people and are likely to be at the executive level. The other two have lower energy, need more security, and make up 70 per cent of the population. Supporters respect structure, procedure, the status quo, traditions, and others' opinions. Analyzers check facts, ensure accuracy, order, and plan.

Ms. Giannone had a diagrammatic handout to clarify, through contrast,

these types and then went on with commentary, making many cogent points. Talkers are seen as manipulative, Doers take on too much, Supporters hate change, and Analyzers can be too concerned with details. She gave examples of each type from actors in movie roles, politicians (former President Clinton as a Talker) and comic strips (Charlie Brown as a Supporter). For advice for the workplace, she created scenarios of how to deal with each type – for instance, having a thorough set of data on both sides for an outline to an Analyzer.

The students who attended will benefit no doubt from this presentation, as it was about themselves (if they check off the attributes in a page of possibilities to determine their own styles) and about those who will be their co-workers. The retirees and staff, who also attended, contributed from experience well-known examples of the four types described.

Joan Giannone



For information on workshops related to this theme, contact joan.giannone@mentorgrouptraining.com. Bob Henderson, of ELA and FIAA, hosted this event, and thanks also go to the sweet treat bakers, muffin makers, and Faculty staff Kathleen O'Brien and Kathleen Scheaffer.

Before the presentation, Alison Stirling, FIAA vice-president, requested nominations for the annual Outstanding Alumni Award. The deadline for this award is March 31, 2010. ■

Ex Libris Ottawa Lunch with Guest Leslie Weir

By Barbara Kaye

On Friday, November 20, ten Ottawa-based Ex Libris members enjoyed a wonderful lunch in the International Restaurant on the Algonquin College campus, catered by students from the College's Hospitality Program. Afterwards, University Librarian and faculty member **Leslie Weir** spoke about the history of library science education at the University of Ottawa and the recent launch of a new bilingual Masters in Information Studies program.

In the early 1970s, the University of Ottawa offered a bachelor's program in library science but it was abolished in 1976. Ottawa, which was home to numerous federal government and embassy libraries, two major universities, plus a sizeable number of other special, academic and public libraries, found itself without a library school. While some students were able to take advantage of distance education offered by McGill and the University of Western Ontario, this too came to an end in the early 1990s.

In February 2005, the 8Rs Research Team released their report entitled *The Future of Human Resources in Canadian Libraries*. Among their findings were that about 40 per cent of librarians were expected to retire in the following 10 years and about 50 per cent of the librarians polled were over the age of 50. Libraries were concerned about

the loss of leadership and technical competencies as existing staff retired, and their inability to replace them due to budget constraints, inadequate internal management training, lack of formal succession planning, an inadequate pool of interested and qualified candidates, and the inability to fast-track strong candidates.

While the looming recruitment crisis may have provided the impetus, the window of opportunity opened when the Ontario Government abolished Grade 13, resulting in a double cohort of students vying for limited undergraduate university spaces. It could easily be predicted that, four years later, the demand for *graduate* student spaces would surge as well.

In order to make a business case for the University of Ottawa's program, Leslie visited the deans of all the existing library and information science programs in Canada. It was decided that the focus of U of O's program should be on its bilingual and co-operative work/study nature, on the impact of technology on librarianship, and on the requirement for leadership in the profession.

The program opened in the fall of 2009, under the direction of Dr. Kenneth-Roy Bonin, with two full-time and one half-time dedicated faculty members as well as several

cross-appointments with the Faculties of Communications, Law, History and Management. Administratively, it was ultimately decided that the School would fall under the Faculty of Arts, although the Faculties of Social Science, Management and Education were also considered. There are two streams: (1) Library and Information Management and (2) Information Policy. Currently housed in the old Algonquin College building on the Lees Avenue campus, the School is projected to move to a new building on the main University of Ottawa campus in 2011/12.

Students are required to take 16 courses, of which three are mandatory. To reinforce the bilingualism of graduates, at least four of the 16 courses must be taken in the student's second official language.

In 2009/10, there are about 25 students in the program. By 2010/11, there are expected to be 50 full-time students and up to 30 part-time students. It is also anticipated that a PhD program will be added, once the master's program is fully established and accredited.

More information about the University of Ottawa Information Studies programs can be found at <http://www.arts.uottawa.ca/eng/programs/msi.html> ■

Giving Credit Where it is Due: The Race for Accreditation at the University of Toronto

By Elaine Boone

We find ourselves deposited on the doorstep of the University of Toronto where, in September of 1928, 25 brave souls embarked on an adventure in education, a one-year course in library science. For their troubles they would receive a certificate from the Ontario Department of Education and a diploma from U of T. They would find themselves housed in the College of Education, separate from the teachers but sharing many resources and perceived by many as partners in bringing education and culture to the masses – especially children!

Winnifred Barnstead would shape

education and training for librarianship. Barnstead had been employed at Toronto Public Library as head cataloguer for 9 years when she was appointed director (not dean) of the library school. She had been a lecturer in some of the early courses and assisted with in-house training. At U of T she made full professor in 1938. Barnstead served many masters – the administrators at U of T, the overlords of the Department of Education and the shadow of George Locke. She was in a difficult position – not quite in charge of her own fiefdom. Her budget always had to pass the dean's approval

and the Department of Education and the U of T! Fees for admission to the school were set by the Department of Education. From 1928 to 1932 Ontario students paid \$25. In 1933 a fee increase was approved: \$50 for Ontario students and \$100 for out-of-province candidates.

As a small school tucked into the College of Education, the faculty and staff were not numerous! Bertha Bassam joined the school as the second full-time faculty member. Bassam was appointed lecturer and in 1933 became an assistant professor. The school relied heavily on TPL for guest and part-time

lecturers. William Stewart Wallace, the university librarian, also taught part time at the library school. The deans of the College of Education (William Pakenham, 1907-1934, and John G. Althouse, 1934-1943), the Department of Education, and the inspectors of public libraries would continue to control and influence the school and its growth. In the early years it was difficult for Winnifred Barnstead to convince the Department of Education that ALA accreditation was desirable. They would not consider an outside agency.

Why was there a push to hustle a library school into the University of Toronto in the late 1920s? McGill opened a school in 1927 that focused on the training of academic librarians. There were disquieting rumours that the University of Western Ontario was interested in opening a school! The university librarian was offering courses. So there was some competition within the province. It was recognized that the three-month course was just not long enough. Additionally, the library world's fluid border with the United States meant the loss of Canadians to training and employment in the U.S. The architects of the U of T library school peeked over the fence at the schools in the U.S. and modelled theirs accordingly. In many ways training in Canada was shaped by the influences of the social gospel and patriotism. They wanted a "made in Canada" program and, in the words of Bertha Bassam, it was about "service to others".

The year 1937 was a watershed – the BLS was granted at U of T. In 1939 a summer course was offered to allow previous diploma graduates to "upgrade". Twenty-eight students returned and left with a degree. Students who were unable to attend were given an option to submit a special project.

By locating the Library School in U of T there were enormous benefits to students. They had the physical resources of a storied academic institution; they were housed cozily within the College of Education; and they were geographically close to TPL. The relationship with TPL was very fruitful. There was a pool of staff to draw on as revisors, critic librarians and lecturers. Students could get practical work experience and

often employment upon graduation. Winnifred Barnstead augmented her meagre staff with guest lecturers from Canada and the U.S. and from many different areas of library work. After each lecture the students would meet more informally over tea.

How did the one-year diploma course turn into a degree in 1937? How did accreditation become possible? Initially the Department of Education was unwilling to allow an Ontario institution, funded by taxpayers, to be given accreditation by an American group. The answer lies with Winnifred Barnstead and the Library School staff. The staff met regularly to discuss students, curriculum, practical work, and the relationship with U of T and the Department and College of Education.

But very early on they were also concerned with the direction the school would take, along with larger issues of education. The staff was an interesting group comprising not only the director Winnifred Barnstead and her staff of Bertha Bassam and Jean Jeffrey, but also the deans of the College of Education, the Inspectors of Public Libraries William O. Carson and F. C. Jennings, W. S. Wallace, U of T's librarian, and lecturers such as Lillian H. Smith, Frances Trotter, and Jean Merchant. Lillian Smith and Frances Trotter assisted students who wanted to specialize in Boys and Girls work.

At the October 13, 1930 meeting of the staff there was some discussion about correspondence with the ALA Board of Education for Librarianship. It was decided that, due to the circumstances, they could not ask the Board to inspect the School. No statistics of the Library School could be sent to the ALA and thus the U of T School could not be included in the list of library schools published by ALA. In the spring of 1933 the issue of the degree was raised again. It was decided that, if the Department of Education was agreeable, a new program should be tried and, if successful, that a recommendation for a degree should be made. It was Dean Pakenham again who said certification would be a necessary requirement.

By October of 1933 the staff had met formally eight times. On the agenda were changes to fees and curriculum.

The ground was shifting and the stage was being set for a degree program. This meant even more work for the director as she rejigged the school's offerings. According to the minutes, the change also indicated a move in the direction of conferring a BA or BS in library science degree on University graduates completing the library course. This group was clear on their plan and their goals. After much discussion the minutes note that both Mr. Wallace and Miss Smith thought that a degree was something very tangible and could influence an employer when appointments were being made.

At this meeting Dean Pakenham also weighed in on the question of a degree. He suggested that the director collect information in regard to the schools or universities where a degree in library science was given. Then she was to prepare a recommendation to be presented first to the staff of the College of Education and later to the senate of the University. Barnstead continued in this 1933 meeting with some ALA accreditation information and pointed out that the new requirements favoured the conferring of a BA or BS degree in library science on university graduates completing a year's course. The U of T school was well placed. Clearly accreditation was on the group's mind. After tea the meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m. In an hour and a half – with tea – the staff made some major moves!

The staff met in November of 1934 where the desirability of conferring a degree in librarianship was the major topic of discussion. On March 25, 1935 the staff looked "at the feasibility of requesting the University to confer the degree of Bachelor of Library Science". At the staff meeting on Monday, November 4, 1935 there was a different air reflected in the minutes – the topic, of course, was the degree. The change? No longer just discussion, recommendations, compiling of statistics, and George Locke's letters. It was in the works! Dr. Althouse was to approach the president as soon as possible, and the next step was to take the matter up with the deputy minister of education. In April, the dean of education reported that the minister of education was anxious for the school

to seek accreditation by the American Library Association. All agreed that this would be the next step after the degree course was established. In October of 1936 change was afoot. The dean of the College of Education reported that the Library School was to seek accreditation. Approval was needed from the president of U of T. Dr. Althouse made it happen. The president and the board of governors agreed that a bachelor's degree should be conferred upon University graduates who completed the course at the library school. In effect they were granting a professional degree. We could perhaps make the argument that they conferred a postgraduate degree – under the umbrella of a BLS.

Success! Triumph! A degree and accreditation by the ALA as a recognized library school. Was this recognition of a professional program? Did the degree and ALA accreditation mean that the U of T was only now minting library professionals? And did the granting of a degree and accreditation matter so much? Bertha Bassam described the period from 1928 to 1937 as a bridge from vocational to professional training. But Winnifred Barnstead saw it a bit differently. Barnstead saw the program as professional from the beginning. In fact, in her personal papers, she related the story of how two graduates from the three-month course were accepted directly into an American Library School graduate course. Barnstead always referred to the Library School as a professional school.

It mattered to the staff of the Library School, it ended up mattering to the administrators of the U of T and the Department of Education, and it probably mattered a great deal to the women and men who went to the University of Toronto for their library education.

This article comes from the OLA Super Conference session on library history sponsored by Ex Libris on Thursday February 24, 2010 and from Elaine Boone's doctoral thesis, Holding the Key to the Hall of Democracy: Professional Education for Librarianship in Toronto 1882-1936. ■

Why I Became a Librarian

By Norman Horrocks

Born in Manchester, England in October 1927 I obtained my High School Certificate in 1943 and was eligible to seek employment on reaching 16. None of my family had gone to college and so it was not considered an option for me. My father, who determined these matters for my three older sisters and for me, decided that I should follow his example and work for the City of Manchester. (He worked for the Waterworks Department for 50 years, apart from during World War I when he served in the infantry. He ended his career as the Department's statistician.)

I completed successfully the City's entrance examination, and he chose the Town Planning Department and the Libraries Department for me to consider. I had no interest whatsoever in town planning but he thought that, when the war ended and bombed areas of the city would need rebuilding, this would be a good department in which to work. I was an avid reader, using our local branch library. He took me to the city's central library (Chetham's Library, founded in 1653 as a school library and also open to the general public) and showed me the John Rylands Library building which opened in 1900. It was an architectural gem with a world-famous collection of incunabula and manuscripts (now part of the University of Manchester library system) and the Portico Library, a gentleman's club which opened in 1806. The first Hon. Secretary was Peter Mark Roget of thesaurus fame.

The Libraries Department was more to my taste, and after an interview conducted by Chief Librarian Charles Nowell and Superintendent of District Libraries J. A. Cartledge, I was offered a position in the Reference Library. The City had opened its first library building in 1852 but the central library was a new building in St. Peter's Square at the city's centre and opened by His Majesty George V in 1934. I was paid one pound, seven shillings and sixpence a week but, as my letter of appointment noted, I would be able to buy meals from the staff canteen – an added

benefit in the wartime days of food rationing. I started work in November 1943 and my first assignment was to learn "library hand". The Reference Library was essentially a closed-access library; there were a limited number of open-access reference works in the main reading room. There were 25 miles of shelving on four floors below the reading room, so I served as a library page finding books requested by library users and later reshelving books in their correct places. The most interesting part of the job was the in-service training I received from the stack superintendent responsible for the 25 miles of shelving. In my second year I was given time off to attend evening classes in preparation for the entrance examinations of The Library Association.

In addition to working in the Reference Library I was assigned to one of the central library's civil-defence teams. Each night seven of the library staff stayed in the building, prepared to fight any fires that might occur from German incendiary bombs. (Had they been high-explosive bombs, our stirrup pumps and sandbags would have been of very limited value.) My team was headed by J. A. Cartledge, who had been a prisoner of war of the Germans in World War I. The war with Germany ended in 1945, and these teams were then disbanded.

The war with Japan ended later in 1945, and I was duly drafted into the Territorial Army in November. After basic military training and aptitude testing I was assigned to the Y service of the Army's intelligence corps. Our task was monitoring the radio signals of other countries. Although this was top-secret work at the time much has now been published, especially of the work of the codebreakers at Bletchley Park in England. (For details of my involvement, see my chapter "Spies of the Airwaves" in an ASIS&T monograph *Covert and Overt: Recollecting and Connecting Intelligence Service and Information Science*, edited by Robert V. Williams and Ben-Ami Lipetz (Medford, NJ: Information Today, 2005). During my Special Intelligence Duties training at the War Office in Hampstead, I enquired how I came to be selected for this work. The following four reasons

were given: I had knowledge of two languages other than English; I played chess; I did the crossword daily in what was then called *The Manchester Guardian*; and as a librarian I knew about networks. After serving at intercept stations in England, Palestine, and Cyprus I was discharged from the Army in the late summer of 1948, prior to entering the Manchester School of Librarianship. In 1948/49 I completed the examinations for the Associateship of The Library Association and returned to school for 1949/50 to become a Fellow of The Library Association.

On my discharge from the Army I was placed on the Army Reserve, and a few years later I was called back for “refresher training”. Before being discharged from the Army in 1948 and again going back for the refresher course, I was strongly lobbied to continue with similar work as a civilian but I declined. I received a second offer to leave librarianship in 1954 when I was asked to become the front-of-house manager for a professional repertory theatre group in Manchester. For two years I had worked two nights a week as front-of-house manager in the Library Theatre. In the second year the resident repertory theatre group planned a move to a major theatre in Manchester and approached me to become their front-of-house manager. It would have been a major change from librarianship, but again I declined.

In 1954 I went back to Cyprus to become the librarian for the island-wide services of the British Council, based in the capital, Nicosia. In April 1955 the Greek Cypriot organization EOKA launched its campaign to seek unification (Enosis) with Greece. The British Government was opposed, as was the Turkish Cypriot community. Later that year a Saturday evening gathering of Greek Cypriot supporters of Enosis broke into the British Council headquarters. They set fire to the film library on the ground floor; the fire spread to the first floor where the whole library was destroyed before the police and fire brigade personnel arrived. New premises were found for the library, and work began in acquiring and organizing a collection of books (mainly donated by the British community). The British Council asked me to complete my

contract in Cairo. Before my Egyptian visa arrived, I accepted the invitation of Scottish friends to join them at their annual Caledonian Ball at Nicosia’s main hotel, the Ledra Palace. The Governor of the island, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, cancelled his attendance at the last minute, having decided to declare “a state of emergency” for the island the next day. EOKA had planned to assassinate him at the Ledra Palace and went ahead with the attack even though he was absent. The ballroom was blacked out and two bombs were thrown. Fortunately only the lesser bomb exploded. Unfortunately it exploded under my chair and even today this makes sitting for lengthy meetings somewhat of a pain. After 10 days in the Nicosia General Hospital I was flown back to London for an operation at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital – not the happiest of Christmastimes – followed by six months of outpatient treatment. I spent the afternoons of these six months at the British Council headquarters in London selecting the collection to be sent to the Library in Nicosia.

Rather than returning to Manchester I applied for the position of technical librarian and information officer at the State Library in Perth, Western Australia. After an interview in London by the State Agent-General and a British special librarian, I was offered a two-year appointment. Reflecting the times – 1956 – travel was by P & O liner. It was obvious on arrival that Australian librarianship was a graduate profession, so I spent my first five years there as a part-time student obtaining my BA (majoring in constitutional history) at the University of Western Australia – the last free university in the British Commonwealth.

Once I had obtained my BA, I was hired to teach library education classes at the Perth Technical College. The College was to be upgraded to become the Eastern Australia Institute of Technology and a full-time library education program was to be offered there. It seemed to me that if I wanted to continue in library education that I should obtain an MLS degree, preferably at a North American university. After seven years employment at the State Library I could apply for long-service leave of 12 months at half pay. After

corresponding with the former head of the Manchester School, J. Clement Harrison, who was then teaching in the U.S., I applied to the University of Pittsburgh. I was admitted to its MLS program and was offered a teaching fellowship which eased my financial situation.

Before my year at Pittsburgh ended, word came from Perth that it had been decided that the library education program would be launched at the Institute of Technology under the direction of the Institute’s chief librarian. Would I be interested in applying for the position of chief librarian? I didn’t think that this would be a good arrangement. The dean at Pittsburgh, Dr. Harold Lancour, invited me to stay on as a full-time faculty member while working on my PhD there, which I did. In 1970 J. Clement Harrison moved to Halifax to become director of the Dalhousie School of Library Service, and in 1971 I moved to the Dalhousie School as its assistant director. When Clem had health problems I became acting director, and later the School’s director after completing my PhD at Pittsburgh. In 1983, in addition to the directorship of the School, I was appointed dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies (now the Faculty of Management) in which the School was located administratively with the Schools of Business Administration, Public Administration and Social Work.

In 1986 I left Dalhousie to become vice-president Editorial of Scarecrow Press in Metuchen, NJ. I retained a link with library education by teaching at the Rutgers University School of Communication, Information and Library Studies. I retained my links with the Canadian library scene by attending the annual conferences of CLA. When I joined Scarecrow it belonged to the Grolier Corporation, but its present owners are the Rowman and Littlefield Publishing Group of Lanham, MD.

In 1995 I returned to Dalhousie as professor emeritus and adjunct professor in the Dalhousie School of Library and Information Studies. I am now professor emeritus in Dalhousie’s School of Information Management and editorial consultant for Scarecrow Press – and still a librarian. ■

Harry Campbell – A Personal Memory

By Paula de Ronde

The library world lost one of its most distinguished leaders when Henry (Harry) Cummings Campbell passed away on July 31, 2009. That announcement brought back a flood of memories. I saw the young woman who, in 1967 with her letter of introduction and reference clutched tight, being escorted into the great man's office. Trembling, I held out the packet and said, "Good afternoon, Mr. Campbell. I have a letter for you from Mrs. Joyce Robinson, director of the Jamaica Library Service". Mr. Campbell stood, took my hand and said, "So you did come to Toronto, after all". My breath came out in an audible swoosh and I exclaimed, "Oh, thank goodness, you remember".

This giant of a man remembered the schoolgirl he had met as he toured the Children's Department of the Jamaica Library Service in Kingston. He had asked her what she wanted to be when she grew up, and she had bent his ear with her passion for books and people and how she wanted to be a librarian. He told her, "Well, if you ever come to Toronto, I will have a job for you". Five years later I came to Canada and went to see Harry Campbell...and he remembered.

Thus began my career with Toronto Public Library, my high regard and admiration for Harry Campbell, then its chief librarian, and the beginning of realizing the dream of becoming a librarian, the career I had decided on at 16 years old.

Henry Cummings Campbell has been a particular role model for me and for many. I think of him as the librarian's librarian. He went from being the feared but respected chief librarian, to colleague, to honoured friend.

Harry Campbell was a selfless public servant who chose the field of librarianship as his conduit for service. He was intensely aware of the 'public' in public libraries and served the public

very well. A giant of a man, totally indomitable, Campbell was demanding, intense, indefatigable. He had a passion for libraries, librarianship, and a love for the Toronto Public Library where he served as chief librarian for 22 years, from 1956 to 1978. That would be his great love for the rest of his life. It was no surprise that Harry's stated wish was for remembrances in his name be given to the Toronto Public Library Foundation, The Osborne Collection of the TPL, or a library of choice. Libraries were Harry.

Harry Campbell was a great visionary with an ego to match. He knew what was good for TPL, the people of Toronto, and the staff. He was a driving force, focused on establishing TPL as the cultural and intellectual hub of an ever-expanding multicultural, cosmopolitan city. His sense of social justice led him to establish services never before seen or thought of as library service. New theatre companies had a showcase venue at the Central Library; puppeteers got the special Marguerite Bagshaw puppetry collection and theatre at the Palmerston library. John Karastamatis got his start and honed his craft when, as a theatre student of York University, he mounted credible and well-attended productions. He was engaged in every facet of the plays, which must now be of great help in the work he does as director of communications for the Mirvish Company.

The less fortunate got two Neighbourhood Information Posts to steer them through the maelstrom and bureaucracy of accessing government and social services. Community Information Service, Local History, shut-in services all came to being through the vision of Harry Campbell.

Multicultural services flourished under Harry, and the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, one of the brightest stars in TPL's firmament, was

showcased to the world. Harry chose only the best for TPL in staff, collections and services.

To be chosen by Harry as a friend, to have a continuing relationship, was simple. You only had to share his passion for libraries and to be aware of their transforming power. Campbell truly believed that a good public library was a cornerstone for any civilized society.

Harry's contributions to librarianship were not limited to TPL, though he himself would call it the jewel in the crown of his outstanding career. He was interested in library education and research. Internationally renowned, Harry was actually recruited by Charles R. Sanderson from UNESCO to be chief of TPL. After TPL, he headed the Urban Libraries project and then in 1992 founded CINFO-LINK (China Cooperative Library and Information Science Linkage Project) Services, which until 1996 produced directories of Modern-Chinese information services.

Harry was also very much involved in library associations. He was first vice-president of IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations), a founding member of Ex Libris Association, lifetime member of the Ontario Library Association, Canadian Library Association, and American Library Association, among others. In each he was an active member in the real sense of the word. He gave freely of his ideas and then helped to realize them. He was that rare combination: a visionary and a doer.

Harry Campbell had a keen sense of duty. During his reign at TPL there was no union, but there was a vibrant staff association. The yearly highlight was the annual Christmas party. The indefatigable Harry Campbell somehow was able to take every female staff member to the dance floor between dinner and the 1:00 a.m. closing. He forgot no one, even if it meant cutting in four times in one dance number.

It was Campbell's custom to invite international interns and new librarians to tea soon after arrival at TPL. I may have been the only lowly clerical to receive such an invitation. What I remember most was the very elegant, serene Sylvia Campbell serving tea and somewhat dry cookies and cake. I remember meeting two Johns (Parkhill and Marshall) and Harry being a most congenial host, making sure I was included in a conversation that was way above my head. He did that by encouraging my questions and then asking me to relate how I used to sit

on a beach in my native Jamaica, with the Schools Library bookmobile at my back, having lunch between school visits and one-woman puppet shows to give that little bit extra to children who got a bookmobile visit once a school term.

Harry was a dignified, cultured man and, for someone so large of life, a private individual. I used to say that I never had a personal relationship with Harry; that our discourses were all about libraries. I have since revised that. I think now that I did have a very personal relationship because, with Harry, libraries and librarianship were personal.

In our last conversation we talked about travel. That was something else we shared. As usual we also talked libraries and he told me of projects he had in mind. I remarked on the full schedule. He laughed and told me that he had actually slowed down in the last couple of years. It was my turn to laugh. I said, "Harry, you will never slow down". I was right. Harry never slowed down. On July 31, 2009, he just stopped.

A biography of Henry Cummings Campbell will be available on the ELA website (exlibris.ischool.utoronto.ca) later this year. ■

Harry Campbell Remembered

By Prof. Patricia Fleming

I first met Harry in 1964 when I was hired at the Central Library of the Toronto Public Library, fresh out of library school. Having already worked for Freda Waldon at Hamilton Public Library, I held chief librarians to a high standard. Of course Harry exceeded expectations – he was so smart and energetic, although on occasion we did speculate about the origin of the word 'harried'!

These were the days of some of TPL's great subject specialists – Edith Firth, Alan Suddon, Heather MacCallum, Judith St. John – to recall only a few. It was exciting. We were even on the cutting edge of new technologies when my section began to use teletype for interlibrary loan requests – Harry beat the National Library on that one.

He was a generous mentor who sent me off to the Montreal book fair, knowing of my interest in book history and bibliography, and introduced me to rare book dealers and scholars that he knew from his own work.

Much later, long after I left the TPL, he kept up with my research, offering praise as well as the occasional challenge.

When we were launching the *History of the Book in Canada* project almost 10 years ago, he invited me and then my project manager to the famous Book Persons Lunch, to enlarge our circle of contacts. His comments on the completed volumes of *HBIC* were astute and fair.

As recently as last year we called on him to fill in some blanks when one of my students was writing a history of the Spaced Out Library, another of Harry's coups. Of course he was interested, and helpful to her.

To sum up his approach I have turned to a brief introduction he published 50 years ago in the first supplement to the TPL bibliography of *Canadiana*. Writing of his hope that the book would "stimulate further works of scholarship and popular writing" he said, "This is a bibliography designed for use. Only by such use will the purpose of the collection be achieved."

If we had a hall of honour, Harry would be there both as a builder and a player – a public librarian with a deep commitment to scholarship. ■



News from Canadian Library/Information Studies Schools

Compiled By Diane Henderson

Thanks to contributors at each of our eight schools for again providing their interesting accounts of recent and forthcoming highlights.

University of British Columbia, School of Library, Archival and Information Studies

By Sylvia Crooks

SLAIS launched the inaugural issue of its *SLAISmatters* newsletter, which is to be published twice a year – both in print and electronically in the summer, and only electronically in the winter. During the last few months several SLAIS present and former faculty members received major awards (see “Milestones” in this issue). SLAIS students were also recipients of distinguished national and international awards, including the Pratt Severn Best Student Paper Award from the American Society for Information Science and Technology; the Roger K. Summit Scholarship for North America for proficiency in using Dialog; and one of only two Mosaic Scholarships from the Society of American Archivists. SLAIS will mark its 50th anniversary next year and is asking friends and alumni to mark their calendars now for April 29–30, 2011.

University of Alberta, School of Library and Information Studies

By Ann Curry

SLIS held two very successful events in February. The first was the student-organized Forum for Information Professionals Conference (former PD Day) on February 5, an event that attracted over 170 students, librarians, archivists, and records managers – making it the largest forum ever held at SLIS. The Forum featured keynote speaker **Rory Litwin** talking about Disintermediation 2.0: Libraries and Systems, plenary speaker **Linda Williams** explaining community librarianship, and 13 sessions presented by SLIS student researchers. Photos of this event, plus podcasts of many of the

presentations, can be accessed at <http://www.ualberta.ca/~lissa1/fip/index.html> under the Speaker tab. The 2nd Annual SLIS Career Fair, held on February 26, welcomed 23 exhibitors representing 14 different library or archives organizations in Alberta. The noisy, well-attended event featured large colourful booths and banners, an abundance of giveaway bling, and employers eager to talk with students about summer and full-time positions.

University of Western Ontario, Faculty of Information and Media Studies

By Dean Kelly

FIMS introduced **Areas of Concentration** to the MLIS program, which allow students to focus on up to two (of 15) topics or recognized areas of particular expertise through a cluster of related elective courses. After almost 40 years at Western Libraries, the enthusiastic and popular **Walter Zimmerman** retired in December. Professor **Catherine Ross** was honoured in November as one of the first inductees into the Academy of SIG USE Fellows, for her outstanding contributions to scholarship on information seeking and use. FIMS congratulates two recent LIS doctoral alumni who swept the 2010 ALISE/Eugene Garfield Doctoral Dissertation Awards: winner **Charles K. Maina** for his thesis *The Traditional Knowledge Protection Debate: Identifying and Listening to the Voices of Traditional Knowledge Holders* and Honourable Mention **Tiffany Veinot** for her entry *Social Capital and HIV/AIDS Information Help Exchange Networks in Rural Canada*.

University of Toronto, Faculty of Information

By Kathleen O'Brien

The Faculty of Information appointed **Professor Costis Dallas** to the position of interim director of the Museum Studies program. The program hosted a well attended 40th-anniversary

conference from April 22 to 24, 2010 entitled Taking Stock: Museum Studies & Museum Practices in Canada. The McLuhan Program in Technology and Culture was renamed the **Coach House Institute**, and the Professional Learning Centre is known as the **iSchool Institute**. Nominations were received for the Alumni Jubilee Award, renamed to **Outstanding Alumni Award**. The winner will be announced at this year's Spring Reunion, which will be held on May 26. A 2007 graduate, **Autumn Haag**, was chosen to compete in the American television show **Jeopardy!** On March 19 and 20, students organized the Faculty's second **Annual University of Toronto iSchool Student Conference**, entitled Information Access: Commons, Control, Controversy (IA3C).

University of Ottawa, School of Information Studies

By Kenneth-Roy Bonin

Notwithstanding the September entry point for each student cohort coming into the master's program, evaluation of applications occurs all year. Enquiries 12 months or more before actual admission are common. Priority goes to those who apply before May 1, but exceptional acceptances well into the summer on a space-as-available basis are possible. At any time, we interview each promising applicant. The task is facilitated by self-selection to some extent, since potential students are generally aware of the bilingual nature of our program and its focus on management. Required testing of second-language skills adds a step to the process; nevertheless, fortunately for most candidates, initial uncertainty is relieved by test scores confirming the basic comprehension necessary to take courses in both French and English. About 35 new students are projected to enroll in 2010/11.

Donate to Ex Libris

A tax-deductible donation or bequest helps us increase our activities.

McGill University, School of Information Studies

By Peter McNally

McGill's School of Information Studies successfully completed three important projects over the past year. Following upon a very positive site visit in September, ALA's Committee on Accreditation reaccredited the School in January, through 2016. The move of the School to the Macarow Mansion – 6,886 square feet spread over four floors – occurred in August, in time for the start of the fall term. The new address is School of Information Studies, 3661 Peel St., Montreal, QC, H3A 1X1. In September the School inaugurated its PhD program in Information Studies, with a current enrolment of 26 candidates. Previously, doctoral students had been enrolled in the School's Ad Hoc PhD program. Three faculty members are on sabbatical this year: Jamshid Beheshti, Peter F. McNally, and Eun Park. The Alumni Appreciation Award for 2009 was conferred on Gordon Burr, MLIS'97, Senior Archivist in the McGill University Archives and Sessional Lecturer in the School.

Université de Montreal, École de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information

By Isabelle Bourgey

Fall 2009 was marked by the start of our new Maîtrise en sciences de l'information (MSI), more flexible (only six core courses) and a little shorter (51 credits instead of 54). With this new program came more students, as we raised our enrolment level to 120 students. To accommodate all those students we expanded our computer lab, adding 15 computers. In order to keep the number of students per class at a maximum of 60 students, the core courses are now taught in two groups at the same time by two professors. Students enrolled in the international orientation of our MSI left for Geneva, Switzerland in September 2009. They are studying at the Haute école de gestion for two semesters, focusing their efforts on mastering the skills necessary for managing international organisations, encompassing both theoretical studies and practicums.

Dalhousie University, School of Information Management

By Fiona Black

In January the School was delighted to welcome Dr. Anatoliy Gruzd as a tenure-stream colleague. Dr. Gruzd holds two degrees in computer science and two in LIS, with a PhD from the University of Illinois. He will be teaching in the areas of user experience, network analysis, information policy, etc. He is involved in a number of large, funded projects with colleagues in Canada and the U.S., and his paper from the 2009 ALISE conference was published in *JELIS* in the fall. As with growing numbers of SIM faculty, Dr. Gruzd will be teaching in the new Knowledge Management major for undergraduates, as well as in the MLIS and MIM programs. In February, the MLIS students held their fourth annual Information Without Borders conference, with nationally recognized keynote speakers including Deputy Minister Daniel Caron of LAC-BAC. These conferences are strong indicators of the interdisciplinary perspectives of the students. ■

Proposed Special Issue for *ELAN* – Defunct Library Associations and Groups

With the passage of years and transformation of libraries and archives there has been some discussion at Ex Libris about having a special issue devoted to former associations, institutes, guilds, groups (whatever) that have gone out of existence. Examples of former groups would be IPLO, the Institute of Professional Librarians of Ontario, the Tatamagouche, the Nova Scotia Library Technician Association, and The Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers. Former sections or divisions of larger associations of OLA or CLA or other provincial associations that merged into other groups or simply disappeared (e.g., the Circulating Libraries Section of the Ontario Library Association) would also be of interest.

So, if you are interested in writing a short piece for *ELAN* on an older group please contact Lorne Bruce via email (lbruce@uoguelph.ca), by telephone (519-824-4120-ext. 56011), or via mail at 78 Sanderson Dr., Guelph, ON, N1H 7L9. ■

The Beatrix Potter Society Conference

By Leslie McGrath, Head, Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, Toronto Public Library

The Beatrix Potter Society held a conference in Toronto November 5-8, with members travelling from across North America and the U.K. to gather at the Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books, Toronto Public Library.

The choice of venue was made largely because of the extensive collection of Osborne holdings related to Beatrix Potter, including over 50 letters written by Potter to Ivy Hunt Steel and Ivy's daughter, June; an unpublished watercolour painting of "Jeremy Fisher" and two watercolour sketches (one reversible); first editions of most of Potter's books, and a large number of publications inspired by Potter's work. These range from a full set of delicate china figurines to stuffed animals, toy books, literary spinoffs and copies.

Another reason for choosing Toronto Public Library was a keen, continued interest in Potter's books for children: iconic in every circulating collection and a cornerstone of literature for the young. These are stories of the very highest quality for the youngest readers and listeners, and the Beatrix Potter Society devotes part of its meetings to holding readings of Potter's works in local library branches.

The conference began November 5 with a keynote lecture for the general public by Judy Taylor entitled Beatrix

Potter's Life and Times, delivered to a large and enthusiastic audience. The next day was devoted to readings at eight branches, with Potter keepsakes distributed to the children.

Saturday began with a description of the Osborne Collection and its holdings by the collection head entitled Dear Ivy, Dear June. A tour of treasures followed, assembled and described by Elizabeth Derbecker upstairs at Osborne. This was indeed a highlight. Celia Godkin, a gifted Canadian illustrator of natural history books for the young, described some intriguing similarities between her life and work and Potter's in a talk entitled Parallel Lives. Celia lent a microscope and slides from Potter's era to the show upstairs.

With a histrionic flourish, Brian Alderson, president of the Beatrix Potter Society, introduced a puppet show, *The Tailor of Gloucester*, which was followed by Pamela Hancock's talk, *Elegant and Uncomfortable: Animals in Dress in Beatrix Potter*. Pam explained parts of dress and fashion as expressions of plot developments and character, newly enjoyed by a modern audience to whom many of the nuances were previously obscure.

Three noted experts finished off the conference with a flourish the next morning. Lolly Robinson, design and production manager of *Horn*

Book magazine, did a study of the unsuccessful attempt of the *Horn Book's* founder, Bertha Mahoney Miller, to write the first authorized biography of Potter. Miller lost out to Margaret Lane, whom she then paid for an article for *Horn Book* in nappies, good-quality baby diapers being difficult to obtain in Britain! Jenny Akester, a steward of the famous Hill Top site, gave a slide presentation entitled Welcome to Hill Top, containing a splendid overview of Potter's beloved farm. Betsy Bray finished off with a tribute to Beatrix Potter's dogs, a humorous reminder of how Potter's delight in her pets and their antics is reflected in her life and work.

Throughout this lively and enjoyable conference a brisk trade in memorabilia took place. The Beatrix Potter Society presented many delightful gifts to the Osborne Collection, including a new publication *The Tale of Peter Kinnen* (*The Tale of Peter Rabbit* "owerset intae Scots" by Lynne McGeachie), and a collection of intriguing ephemera, from miniature notes and envelopes to cards, letters, and keepsakes.

The Beatrix Potter Society members visiting from different countries enjoyed the exploration of materials at Osborne, and the overview of Potter as one of the most enduring, influential figures in children's literature in Canada, just as she is at home. ■



Technology Unmasked

By Stan Orlov

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, an **e-book** is "a hand-held electronic device on which the text of a book can be read. Also: a book whose text is available in an electronic format for reading on such a device or on a computer screen; (occas.) a book whose text is available only or primarily on the Internet". With the advent of the Internet, it was only a matter of time

before some people decided to use the new media to publish and read books. Among the first endeavours of this kind was Project Gutenberg founded in 1971 by Michael Hart to "encourage the creation and distribution of e-books". During the next 16 years Hart typed a total of 313 books on his computer including the Bible and the Iliad. Once scanners became widely available, increasingly more books were digitized by volunteers around the world and placed on Project Gutenberg

servers. Today, the collection contains over 30,000 items, most which are in the public domain. It inspired similar programs in other countries, including Project Gutenberg Canada, which has released 500 e-books since 2007.

Copyrighted e-books can be found at Ebooks.com, Amazon, Barnes & Noble and many others. Prices vary from \$0.99 to \$202 and cover a wide range of subjects. Similarly, today music CDs can be purchased online as individual tracks, for \$4.19. You can buy

ELA Members' Books

ELAN welcomes news about books by ELA members. Send a brief description or an advertising brochure to jean.weihns@rogers.com.

a 33-page long chapter on globalization from a \$50 e-book on world politics. Also, you should always check out your public or academic library first to see what's available for free. E-books can be downloaded in different formats, which leads us to the last topic.

For a while readers could only access electronic texts on the Internet and CD-ROMs. However, it was not long before e-books went mobile. One of the very first e-book readers – Cybook – was sold in France in 1998. Dozens of similar products have been produced since, with Sony Reader and Kindle from Amazon leading the sales. Kindle DX retails for \$489 US and can hold around 3,500 non-illustrated books. Sony Reader Daily Edition, at \$399 US, is not sold in Canada yet. Both devices provide access to over 300,000 books for sale, but the proprietary format of Kindle and Amazon's business model draws criticism for the strong limitations it imposes on the user. Among other things, you cannot resell your book since, according to Amazon, it is licensed, not purchased. Sony's file format, on the other hand, is open, which allows you to pick e-books from many places, including public libraries. There are other new and existing e-book readers (Nook from Barnes & Noble and iPad from Apple) offering large screens, text magnification, touch screens, etc., that are worth exploring. We are guaranteed to see even better products in the near future.

<http://www.gutenberg.org>

<http://www.gutenberg.ca>

<http://ebookreadermatrix.com>

Stanislav Orlov is Systems Librarian at Mount Saint Vincent University in Halifax. Please send your questions and comments to stan.orlov@msvu.ca. ■

Artist: John Warrener

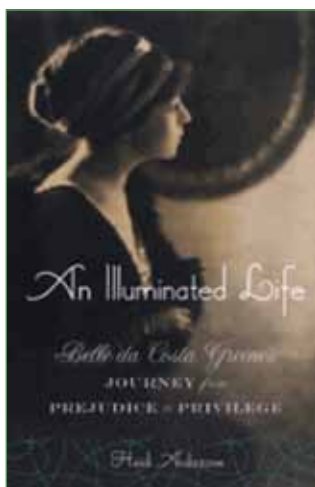


Book Reviews

An Illuminated Life: Belle da Costa Greene's Journey from Prejudice to Privilege

By Heidi Ardizzone
Norton, New York, 2007, 580 p., \$35

Reviewed By Vivienne James



Anyone who has had the pleasure of visiting the Morgan Library in New York would not fail to be impressed by this extraordinary institution. J. P. Morgan Jr. (1867-1943) was an insatiable collector of illuminated manuscripts, rare books and art, and it was to organize and develop his growing collection that he hired a brilliant young librarian with a passion for rare books.

Heidi Ardizzone's biography of Belle da Costa Greene, 1879-1950, is a revealing and fascinating account of one of the most intriguing, enigmatic and accomplished librarians and career women of all time. That she was Black and female could have constituted two strikes against her, but she mindfully sidestepped these and made an indelible mark on her profession, becoming "the moving force in organizing and expanding the J. P. Morgan Collection

into the Morgan Library".

How she did this makes for a compelling story indeed. In America at the turn of the century and beyond, it was impossible for Blacks to advance in life past a certain point, no matter how brilliant and qualified they might be. Belle's father was a case in point: first Black to graduate from Harvard, first Black librarian and professor at University of South Carolina, yet fired from his top post at the first opportunity because he was a civil rights activist.

Fortunately for Belle, her mother and siblings, they could "pass" (for white) so when the parents separated, they moved to New York, changed their name from 'Greener' to Greene and began to move in white circles. Belle also took the middle name 'da Costa' to account for her exotic complexion, claiming that her grandmother was Portuguese. She was always careful to guard her personal information and not even her closest friends were allowed to cross that barrier. Just before her death she destroyed all her personal papers.

Her work was the most important thing in her life apart from her family, but she had an active social life – lunches, dinners, theatre and a full roster of lovers and admirers. She was a complex, feisty and fashionable lady and on one occasion, when someone commented on the way she dressed, she said, "Just because I *am* a librarian... doesn't mean I have to *dress* like one" (!!!). Her somewhat secret, roller coaster love affair with renowned art dealer Bernard Berenson is well covered, as is insight into upper middle class society in America.

Somewhat disappointing were editing slip-ups occurring throughout the book; for example, 'per say' for 'per se'; the 'e' left out of 'Belle' and "His reputation proceeded him". Despite this, *An Illuminated Life* is a well researched and fascinating read and pays tribute to a brilliant, Black, female librarian who was responsible for the development of an arguably great library and museum. ■

Québec Library Association: an Historical Overview, 1932-2007/L'Association des bibliothécaires du Québec: un survol historique, 1932-2007 is available from ABQLA, C.P. 1095, Pointe-Claire QC H9S 4H9 for \$20.00 postage included.

Welcome to new ELA members

Rick Ficek, Oshawa, ON
 Karen Findlay, Ottawa, ON
 Norine Hanus, Charlottetown, PE
 Gloria Hardy, Halifax, NS
 Michael Manchester, Aylmer, ON
 Merle McConnell, Ottawa, ON
 Stanislaw Maria Miechowicz, Brampton, ON
 Ann Moffat, Westmount, QC
 Kimberly Silk, Toronto, ON
 Alberta Auringer Wood, Ilderton, ON



News from British Columbia

By Sylvia Crooks

The current recession is seriously affecting BC libraries, which rely on provincial government funding for operations and special projects. The Ministry of Education has cut funding for the popular **AskAway** virtual reference service, a collaborative service between public and post-secondary libraries throughout the province. AskAway has answered more than 110,000 questions since it was launched in 2006. The service will continue, with reduced hours, until June 2010. Another program cut by the province is **Books for Babies**, in which families with newborns were given a bookbag with children's books and CDs, and information about public libraries. In addition, many public libraries are cutting hours as they face municipal budget reductions.

A **Graduate Professional Certificate in Library Sector Leadership** is now being offered by the University of Victoria's School of Public Administration, in collaboration with the university libraries. Delivered almost entirely online, the program is designed for mid-career librarians from across

Canada and beyond, and consists of one three-day on-campus orientation session, and four online courses.

Simon Fraser University has received a grant of \$400,000 from the federal department of Canadian Heritage and Official Languages, to digitize additional content for the Multicultural Canada website. Project partners include University of Toronto, University of Calgary and The University of British Columbia. Chinese, Japanese, Italian and Ukrainian materials will be the focus of the digitization, adding to the more than 400,000 photographs, diaries, books, newspapers, and oral histories already on the website.

Another website of interest is the newly created www.bclibrarieschangelives.ca, created by the **BC Library Association** and **BC Library Trustees Association**. Library users are asked to post their stories on the website and learn interesting facts about public libraries in BC and the library experiences of others.

The BC Library Association's **Library Retirees Interest Group** has been cooperating with the Public Library Services Branch and BCLA in assisting with research for a forthcoming book on the history of libraries in British Columbia, to be published in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of BCLA in 2011. ■



News from the Prairies

By Alvin M. Schrader

Sir Samuel Steele Collection. University of Alberta Libraries

has repatriated the Sir Samuel Steele Collection, which comprises not only of the papers, photographs, letters, diaries, family scrapbooks, uniforms, medals and a variety of printed ephemera of Sir Samuel Steele (1848-1919), but also the papers of his wife Marie and their children, and of fellow Mountie and founder of the Legion of Frontiersmen, Roger Pocock (1865-1941). Worth \$2 million, the collection was transferred in a ceremony in London, England held in June 2008. The Glenbow Museum and the provincial and federal governments were among contributors. From Steele's enlistment at the inception of the North West Mounted Police in 1873 at the age of 19, through 1887, his career included involvement with some of the most significant events in the history of the Canadian West, including the Fenian Raids, the Great March West, the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through the Rocky Mountains. In the late 1890s he was sent to bring law and order to the gold fields of the

Klondike, and in 1899 accepted the command of a regiment being sent to fight the Boers in South Africa. The rest of his life was served in other military and police organizations, including Lord Strathcona's Horse Regiment, the South African constabulary and the Canadian expeditionary force in World War I. He passed away on January 30, 1919 at the age of 70. The archive will recast Western Canadian history.

University of Alberta Libraries, in its commitment to a culture of scholarly research and evidence-based practice, established the first research office in the library in July 2009, with a role of advising, assisting and facilitating research by UAL librarians together with participating in institutional research needs and programs.

Merrill Distad, associate university librarian for research and special collections services, University of Alberta Libraries, authored the definitive history *The University of Alberta Library: The First Hundred Years, 1908-2008*, published by the University of Alberta Press in April 2009. He joined the Library in 1987. In 2008 he received the CLA/YPB Award for Outstanding Contribution to Collection Development and Management.

Regina Public Library was recognized, along with its project partners Vancouver Public Library, Regina Public Library, Toronto Public Library, and Halifax Public Libraries, for the Working Together Project, which received the 2009 Ontario Library Association President's Award for Exceptional Achievement.

Saskatchewan Health Information Resources Partnership was awarded the CLA/OCLC Award for Resource Sharing Achievement by the CLA Resource Sharing Interest Group in 2008.

Mount Royal University, established in 1911 as Mount Royal College, became Alberta's fifth public university on September 4, 2009. It was followed by **Grant MacEwan University** on September 24, 2009, which was established as a college in 1971.

University of Calgary Libraries and Cultural Resources became the newest member of the Association of Research Libraries in October 2009. ARL now

has 124 members.

Mount Royal University will host the **LOEX of the West Conference** in June 2010, the first time the popular information literacy conference has ventured north of the border. ELA was represented through the kind auspices of LAA executive director Christine Sheppard at the Alberta Library Conference at Jasper Park Lodge in April, with brochures and materials available at the LAA booth in the exhibits area.

Surprise Donation from Teacher-Librarian. Verna Averill, long-time teacher and school librarian in Minnedosa, Manitoba (population about 3000, 50 km. north of Brandon), donated a million dollars to the Minnedosa and District Foundation. She died in 2007 at the age of 89 without telling anyone about the bequest. Ms. Averill was an active citizen. She wrote a local history and compiled genealogies for area families. She funded the furnishings for a ward in the local hospital and also for one in the seniors' home. Mayor Bruce McNabb said the first thing the Foundation would do is to fund a scholarship at the school in Ms. Averill's name. (Source: *Globe & Mail Report on Business*, December 12, 2009, p. B2) ■



Ontario News

By Vivienne James
(Ottawa contributions
from Marie Zielinska)

Brampton Public

Library will say goodbye to Chief Executive Officer Adele Kostiak, who retires effective July 31, 2010. Adele, who joined the library in 2001, will be remembered in Brampton and the wider library world for her passion for bringing the library and community together and for the innovations that she introduced during her tenure: in-house laptop loans that increased access to the internet; a floating collection that shortens wait times for materials available across the Brampton system, and the One Book One City literacy initiative. Partnerships were developed with cultural and other community organizations, and

the Library emphasized outreach to the diverse groups that make up the Brampton community. Adele has the distinction of being the winner of the first Innovative Librarian Award for a Youth Fair, and recently she received the W. J. Robertson Medallion for Public Librarian of the Year at the Ontario Library Association's annual conference in Toronto.

Ottawa Public Library. In October 2009 Mayor Larry O'Brien unveiled plans and broke ground for the \$38.6 million co-shared Central Archives and Ottawa Public Library, which will be located at 100 Tallwood Drive. The facility will open in December 2010 and the City Archives will move in January 2011. These moves will be followed in February by three departments of the Ottawa Public Library: Collections Access, which provides system-wide cataloguing and processing service, Collection Development Services, and Materials Distribution Services. A contract has been signed with SirsiDynix to move the integrated Library System from the Horizon System to the more efficient Symphony System. It is hoped that the upgraded system will provide much better access to the OPL collection. The Board also approved the purchase of additional self-checkout machines to improve the circulation system. Another improvement in the making is the re-design of the OPL website to make it more user friendly. Four branches (Sunnyside, Alta Vista, Cumberland and Vanier) will undergo much needed renovations.

Greely has begun construction of a new library building. Conveniently located near the Greely Community Centre, it will triple the size of the present building, allowing for the improvement of existing services and the implementation of new ones. Much time was devoted in the last few months to the development of teen areas in all branches. Teens were invited to contribute their ideas in order to ensure that their needs will be met. In several branches the teen clientele formed permanent advisory committees.

The Friends of OPL are working tirelessly on promoting the cause of libraries. This is particularly important

in view of the upcoming fall municipal elections. Four new self-serve stores have been opened, the latest one in Blackburn Hamlet Library. The Mammoth Book Sale was held April 17-18 in the Nepean Sportsplex. Last year this sale raised almost \$17,000 for Ottawa Public Library.

The **2010 OLA Library Building Awards**, “created to encourage excellence in the architectural design and planning of libraries in Ontario”, were announced in February. This is not a competition; each submission is judged on its own merit. There were 25 submissions of which 10 were selected to receive awards. Toronto Public Library picked up four awards for Dufferin/St. Clair Branch, Jane & Sheppard Branch, Bloor & Gladstone Branch, and S. Walter Stewart Branch. Other recipients included Tanenbaum CHAT Kimel Family Education Centre; McMaster University’s Health Sciences Library; University of Toronto’s Gerstein Reading Room; University of Toronto at Mississauga’s Hazel McCallion Academic Learning Centre, and Cambridge Public Library’s Cambridge Libraries and Galleries. ■



Quebec News

By Pierre Guilmette

The Quebec International Book Fair took place April 7-11 at the Quebec Conference Centre, chaired by Dany Laferrrière, a Canadian writer of Haitian origin. Approximately 800 publishers exhibited their most recent publications. The City of Quebec partnered with the book fair to award two prizes for literary creation, presented on March 30. In addition to these two literary prizes, several prizes and awards were presented on this occasion. The International Book Fair offered visitors several exhibitions in the foyer of the conference centre. Many authors attended to present their books and sign them.

Results of a Major Library Survey

In November 2009 La Table de concertation des bibliothèques québécoises announced the results of a major survey of Quebecers, about their perceptions of and satisfaction with the

province’s network of libraries. This was a first for Québec.

La Table de concertation des bibliothèques québécoises was created in December 2002 by the Ministry of Culture and Communications of Québec. It supports collaboration between public, school, college and university libraries in Québec. The survey was carried out by Léger Marketing in March 2009. This is the first time that such a study, covering all communities and regions, has been conducted.

The survey results confirm the primary importance of libraries among cultural resources in Quebec. According to the survey, 43 per cent of Quebecers use a library. Among them, 82 per cent use a public library. The proportion of Quebecers who subscribe to a public library is a bit higher in Québec City.

The results of this survey suggest several ways to improve the services offered, especially an increase in opening hours. Many users have high expectations that libraries will provide access to online resources (newspapers, periodicals, electronic books) and further the development of remote services.

These findings have already led to important accomplishments, such as the creation of the Catalogue des bibliothèques québécoises, the implementation of a computerized interlibrary loan network, and a proposal for coordinated cataloguing and classification of materials.

The survey report, *Perceptions et satisfaction des Québécois à l’égard des bibliothèques* (June 2009), 205 pages, is available at http://www.bibliothequespubliquesduquebec.ca/pdf/sondagelegermarketing_bpq.pdf ■



Maritime News

By Norman Horrocks

Two new public libraries opened in New Brunswick over the past few months: the **Rogersville Public Library** (mid-October) and the **Cap-Pelé Public Library** (December). After being closed for over a year, the renovated Riverview Public Library finally re-opened in

January.

Two **Nova Scotia regional libraries** – Cape Breton (established April 1, 1950) and Colchester–East Hants (established July 1, 1950) are both celebrating their diamond anniversaries this year.

Halifax Public Libraries announced that the federal (\$18.3 million), provincial (\$13 million) and municipal (\$23.7 million) governments were funding the new Central Library project. The library will be built across from the present building, the future of which has not yet been determined. The existing Woodlawn branch library in Dartmouth will be closed at the end of March, and a new branch will open in a remodelled movie theatre building in Woodlawn.

The **Western Counties Regional Library** (WCRL), Nova Scotia, received \$25,000 in federal funding to establish a mentoring program between seniors in the area and newcomers. The aim of the project is to increase the retention of newcomers to the region and to enable the active participation of seniors in making those new to the area feel at home.

The Library Boards Association of Nova Scotia successfully led the fight so that **Nova Scotia Public Libraries** will be able to keep its provincial funding for Internet services. The Department of Education agreed to continue to cover the costs of the existing Community Access Programs.

Patrick Ellis, head of Dalhousie University’s **W. K. Kellogg Health Sciences Library**, received a three-year grant totalling \$800,000 from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, for the establishment of a Canadian Virtual Health Library. The Kellogg Library also received a substantial donation from the Robert Pope Foundation, for the acquisition of books in the medical humanities. This collection will support the Medical Humanities program in the Dalhousie Medical School.

The **Culture, Heritage and Libraries Division** of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Government is now located within the Department of Tourism and Culture.

The **Robertson Library** of the University of PEI received an Atlantic Innovation Fund research grant totalling

\$2.4 million for Discovery Space, a project to further develop UPEI's Virtual Research Environment software.

The Island Imagined: The Story of Prince Edward Island in Maps was completed in March 2010. Funded by Heritage Canada, it digitized 1,500 PEI maps, included enhanced metadata, and gives context with additional learning materials.

My thanks to Darlene Beck (Halifax Public Libraries), Dawn Hooper (University of PEI Library) and Sarah Kilfoil (New Brunswick Public Library Service) for their assistance. ■



Newfoundland and Labrador News

By Dick Ellis

This initial column should begin with thanks to **Norman Horrocks** for his work in covering the comings and goings of librarians in Newfoundland and Labrador. Norman is a font of wisdom and an impeccable source of gossip. I can recall the days when it was averred that Norman knew that librarians were pregnant before their husbands.

We are, after all a social group, so I should note that in December past, a

group convened and decided to meet on the last Wednesday of the month for lunch. While participation varies, about 20 retired librarians are now constituted as an informal group to share news and, for those in St. John's, lunch. An invitation is hereby sent to all retired librarians who may be in the area on the last Wednesday of any month to join us. Contact me (rhellis@mun.ca) for information about time and venue. We move from restaurant to restaurant on the advice of our members.

We claim, of course, all the librarians who retired from positions in Newfoundland and all those who came lately (no sense getting old if you don't get smart) to join us. **Shirley Scott**, formerly of Osgoode Hall, the Canadian Law Information Council, in her own words "many digressions along the way", and well known as a knitter par excellence has recently been featured on CBC St. John's Radio Noon, dispensing sage advice and tales of knitting in the back row during her stint at Dalhousie's SIM (as it is currently called).

Laura Scott, formerly Social Sciences Collections librarian at the Queen Elizabeth II Library at Memorial, moved to Victoria, B.C. (no half measures for our Laura), where she

continues work on an annotated bibliography of owner-built homes (<http://www.library.mun.ca/qeii/ownerbuilt/index.php>).

Alberta Auringer Wood, formerly map librarian at the Queen Elizabeth Library at Memorial, moved to Ontario but continues to develop the Newfoundland Map Bibliography, available on Memorial's website (<http://www.library.mun.ca/qeii/maps/NLmapbib.php>).

Dr. Dorothy Milne, retired sciences collections librarian, continues to be active in the Memorial University of Newfoundland Faculty Association, chairing its Academic Freedom and Grievance Committee.

Miriam Simpson, formerly of Hamilton Public Library, plays an active role in the Women's Association of Memorial University of Newfoundland.

For my own part, ever fond of tilting at windmills, I currently chair the CACUL Task Force on Standards in Higher Education. Watch the Task Force's website for new national benchmarks for common library activities. ■

Milestones

Compiled by Merlyn Beeckmans

Obituaries

Evelyn Elizabeth (Cowan) Archibald died on September 1, 2009 in Kamloops, British Columbia, at the age of 99. She attended Trinity College and Library School at the University of Toronto.

Patricia Anne (Walsh) Berry died on October 6, 2009 in Toronto at the age of 92. She attended the School of Library Science, University of Toronto. She served overseas in WWII as Petty Officer Librarian. She also worked as a librarian in Canada and the United States and ended her library career as a storyteller in Metro Toronto Catholic Schools.

Margaret Theresa (Huntley) Byrne died on September 30, 2009 in Toronto at the age of 85. She worked as a reference librarian for many years at the University

of Toronto, on both the St. George and Mississauga campuses.

Marguerite (Marg Farris) Campbell died on January 8, 2010 in Ottawa. She was a librarian at the Library of Parliament for many years.

Flora Anne (Chaffe) Cannon of Orton, Ontario, died on January 22, 2010 in Pompano Beach, Florida at the age of 80. She held an MLS from Columbia University. She worked for 14 years as head of Government Documents/Administrative Services at York University and two years as head of that university's Scott Library. Her career at York spanned 22 years.

Luther Chew died on September 25, 2009 in Chetwynd, BC. He received his library degree from the University of Washington and worked in the

Washington State University in Wenatchee before moving to the University of British Columbia Library. Later, he moved to Selkirk College Library in Castlegar, BC. He was a decorated U.S. veteran of World War II.

Martin Cohen died in Toronto on October 13, 2009 at the age of 67. He obtained a doctorate in English literature from the University of Exeter and later an MLS from McGill University. He worked in libraries at Concordia and McGill. He also taught at the McGill School of Library and Information Studies.

Isobel (Sutherland) Colvin died on February 20, 2010 in Ottawa at the age of 93. She received an MLS from McGill University and worked at the



National Research Council, as did her deceased husband John Ross Colvin, biochemist/librarian.

Norma (Coltrinari) Dainard died on October 30, 2009 in Toronto at the age of 85. She was in charge of the newspaper division of the Metro Toronto Reference Library for many years.

Kathryn Dean died on November 24, 2009 at the age of 92. She held an MLS from Catholic University of America (1961). She held positions in several libraries including Catholic University, Calgary Public Library, and Enoch Free Library in Baltimore, before joining the University of Manitoba Libraries in 1974 as head of Reference in the Elizabeth Dafoe Library. Later she was curator of Archives and Special Collections (1985).

Louise (Spencer Ervin) Dick died on March 1, 2010 in Toronto at the age of 82. She studied library science at the University of Toronto and taught for many years at Branksome Hall in Toronto.

Douglas Mason Fisher died on September 18, 2009 in Kanata, Ontario, at the age of 90. He received a BLS from the University of Toronto in 1950 and worked as a teacher-librarian at Port Arthur Collegiate until, running as a CCF candidate, he upset Liberal cabinet minister C. D. Howe. Later in his career he returned to journalism, writing his last piece for *The Sun* at the age of 86. He was noted for his bear-like size (6'5" and 265 pounds) and the eclecticism of his reading.

Write for *ELAN*

The Newsletter Committee welcomes contributions from ELA members. Articles, news items, and ideas that you think would be of interest to Ex Libris members for publication in *ELAN* are sought. Please submit your articles on items of interest to our members, including your memoirs of early days or important figures in librarianship, library history, your own career and your current activities in the field. We especially need contributions to our regular feature "Why I Became a Librarian".

For submission information see the back page.

John Fodi died on November 2, 2009 at the age of 65. He was the retired head of the Sniderman Recordings Archive, Faculty of Music, University of Toronto. He was a composer, amateur astronomer and a science fiction buff.

Muriel Armstrong Flower died on September 8, 2009 in Kingston, Ontario, at the age of 92. She is known for her 1987 report *Libraries Without Walls*, a snapshot and roadmap for Canadian Health Libraries.

Herbert Frankenberg died on October 25, 2009 in Montreal at the age of 80. He held an MLS from McGill University and was a librarian at the l'Université de Montréal for many years.

Erika Fuerst died on December 1, 2009 in Ottawa at the age of 82. She emigrated from Austria to Canada in 1954 and spent 15 years in Winnipeg. She moved to Ottawa and worked as a librarian at Carleton University.

Shirley Goodhand died on January 17, 2010 in Toronto. She worked as a librarian for 27 years at the Toronto Telegram, later at the North York Public Library and last at the Toronto Sun.

Burdetta (Peggy) Hains died on January 22, 2010 in Oakville, Ontario at the age of 91. She obtained an MLS from the University of Toronto and was part of a team that established the Oakville-Woodside Library.

Charles Theodore (Ted) Laugher died on January 21, 2010 in Freeport, Nova Scotia at the age of 83. He had masters degrees in English, German and library science and a PhD in library science

from Case Western University. He worked in several college and university libraries in the United States before moving to Dalhousie University, where he worked in the Killam Library and the University Bookstore. He published two works, one on Atlantic Provinces' authors and the other on Church of England libraries in America, 1695-1765.

Alan MacDonald died on January 28, 2010 in Calgary, Alberta at the age of 66. He held a BLS from the University of Toronto and worked at Dalhousie University in 1964. He became director of Libraries at the University of Calgary in 1979 and director of Information Services in 1992. He held senior executive positions in numerous associations and organizations, including president of the Canadian Library Association, president of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association, president of the Canadian Association for Information Science, president of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, chair of the Council of Prairie University Librarians, chair of the Calgary Community Network Association, and chair of the CLA Writing the Future Commission. In university circles he earned the title of university orator because he presented 127 honorary degrees between 1989 and 2002. He was a member of Ex Libris.

Katharine Jean (Lehmann) Martyn died on January 28, 2010 in Toronto. She was librarian at the Thomas Fisher Rare Books Library at the University of Toronto for 36 years. She was a member of Ex Libris.

Sheila Middleton died on January 13, 2010 one day short of turning 70. After working as a high school teacher for a number of years, she graduated in library science from the University of British Columbia (1987). She worked for many years as the genealogy librarian in the Cloverdale Branch of the Surrey Public Library.

Clara G. Miller died on January 10, 2010 in Toronto. She held a degree from the Faculty of Information, University

of Toronto and worked as a librarian at Imperial Oil before her retirement. She also taught a course in special libraries at the Faculty of Information. She was a member of the Board of Ex Libris.

Dorothy Louise Morphy died on December 6, 2009 in Niagara Falls, Ontario at the age of 86. She was a long-time administrative assistant at the Toronto Public Library.

Neal Arthur Scott Owens died on February 10, 2010 at the age of 91. He spent his library career at the University of British Columbia, Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois and the University of Calgary, from which he retired as librarian emeritus after 13 years of service.

Silvia (Kikas) Prii died on March 15, 2010 in Toronto at the age of 85. She was born in Estonia and received a degree from the University of Stockholm. She and her husband Uno emigrated to Canada in 1950. She obtained a library science degree in 1952 from the University of Toronto and went to work for the Toronto Public Library. Her interest in fine arts led to her appointment as one of the first subject specialists for the projected Northern District Library, and her hard work lives on in the art book collections that she put together. She retired in 1985 but continued to volunteer weekly at the Toronto Reference Library until she was 84.

René Savard died in February 2010. He was past president (1967-68) of l'Association canadienne des bibliothécaires de langue français (ACBLF). He worked in the library of Petit Seminaire de Québec and, in addition, he directed a book-binding business in the Quebec City region. He wrote several articles for the *Bulletin de l'ACBLF*.

Muriel MacKenzie Struthers Smith died on January 24, 2010 in Toronto at the age of 92. She was a medical doctor who practiced in the Lahore area of Pakistan. Later she took an MLS degree at Dalhousie University (1976), where she was hired by Alan MacDonald to work in the Kellogg Medical L library.

One of her sons, Brian Cantwell Smith, is a former dean of the Faculty of Information at the University of Toronto.

Caroline Angela Suma-Valenzuela died on December 19, 2009 in Oakville, Ontario. She spent the majority of her career at the library of the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies at St. Michael's College in Toronto. She received formal recognition for her work in numerous citations in books and doctoral theses.

Patrick Willoughby died suddenly on December 26, 2009 at the age of 56. He held an MLS from the University of British Columbia and worked in the Koerner Library at that university, where he managed the government publications collection. Patrick was also an accomplished musician, guitarist, classical pianist and pipe organist.

Retirements

Margaret Harris of Harris Knowledge Associates retired on September 26, 2009. She graduated with an MLIS from the University of Toronto in 1986. She held management positions in the Peace Library System, Athabasca University Library, Leduc Public Library, Crozier Information Resources Consulting Ltd. before opening her own business, HKA.

Punch Jackson, executive director of Public Library Services at Alberta Municipal Affairs, retired October 30, 2009. He joined the Libraries branch in the Alberta government in 1996. In addition to planning the first Netspeed Conference, he played a lead role in the creation of Canadian Library Month, helped connect libraries to the SuperNet, helped finalize the first federal Community Access Program agreement that set the stage for an initial contribution of \$4.1 million, helped create electronic performance measures for Alberta public libraries, brought together the first meeting of provincial "Library Ministers", and helped found both The Alberta Library and the Alberta Public Library Electronic Network. Punch also worked with the staff and senior managers of

Alberta Municipal Affairs to guide the consultation process that led to the *Framework for the Future* document and a 39 per cent increase in funding for Alberta public libraries. An appreciation reception was held for him at Netspeed 2009 in Calgary in October, and an official retirement party at the Alberta Library Conference in Jasper in April 2010.

Joanne Kemp retired in September, 2009 after 28 years as director of libraries at Grant MacEwen University.

Karen Labuik retired as team leader of the Rural Information Services initiative (RISE) project, following her retirement from Marigold Library System at the end of September 2009 and after 50 years of library work in Saskatchewan, Texas, and Alberta. RISE is a partnership between Marigold, Chinook Arch, and Shortgrass library systems in Alberta and has a mandate to enhance local community services linking southern Alberta communities of all sizes in a library-based videoconference network. Karen began her library career in Saskatchewan, where she was active in the Saskatchewan Library Association, including being president. She co-authored *Impact! A Community Relations Project*, which studied the effect of library marketing and public relations in a small Saskatchewan town. Karen was assistant director of the Marigold library system from 1990 to 2009 and was recognized for many years of service to the Library Association of Alberta with the President's Award in 2002. Karen is planning to move to Turkey to teach English as a second language.

Pat Nelson retired as manager of the Mills Wood Library, Edmonton Public Library at the end of October, 2008. She is currently leader of the Edmonton chapter of Room to Read, which promotes literacy and gender equality in developing countries.

Appointments

Louise White, formerly head of Electronic Resources and Serials at the Queen Elizabeth II Library at the

Memorial University of Newfoundland, was appointed associate librarian at Memorial, with responsibility for the Marine Institute Library and the Music Library.

Debbie McGugan, formerly associate director of libraries at Grant MacEwan University, was appointed chief librarian at that institution, replacing Joanne Kemp who retired.

Awards

On January 8, WCRL Chair Gary Archibald presented regional director **Trudy Amirault** with a certificate commemorating her 35 years of service as director.

Richard H. Ellis, former university librarian at Memorial University of Newfoundland, was awarded the honorary title Librarian Emeritus at Memorial's October 23, 2009 convocation.

Luanne Freund, SLAIS assistant professor, received the American Society for Information & Technology (ASIS&T) ProQuest Doctoral Dissertation Award for 2009. She received her PhD from the University of Toronto.

Dean Giustini, SLAIS adjunct instructor and UBC librarian in health sciences, was the winner of one of three \$2000 Research in Librarianship Grants from the Canadian Association of Research Libraries. He won the grant for his project Canadian Academic Librarians and their Use of Social Media.

Ken Haycock, former SLAIS director and professor, received the 2010 ALISE Award for Professional Contribution to LIS Education. He was honoured for his accomplishments at SLAIS and at San Jose State University School of Library and Information Science, where he is now director.

Ernie Ingles, vice-provost and chief librarian, University of Alberta, was named by *Alberta Venture Magazine* in

its July 2009 issue as one of the 50 most influential people in Alberta, those "who are giving Alberta a face for the 21st century". The *Magazine* described him as a "history saver" for repatriating the private collection of Sir Sam Steele.

Joanne Kemp, recently retired director of Libraries at Grant MacEwan University, was presented with the title Librarian Emeritus on MacEwan Day, February 12, 2010.

Rick Leech, past president of the Library Association of Alberta (LAA) and former senior manager of Alberta Court Libraries, became the senior manager, Judicial Compensation, in the Strategic Initiatives section of Alberta Justice. He is the LAA liaison to the Canadian Library Association's Copyright Working Group

Toni Olshen, BLS (1968), MLS (1975) from University of Toronto, received the OCUA Lifetime Achievement Award. She is business librarian at the Peter F. Bronfman Business Library, University of Toronto.

Edie Rasmussen, SLAIS professor and former director, was awarded the 2009 Watson Davis Award from the American Society for Information

& Technology. The award recognizes continuous service to ASIS&T. The **Brian Cantwell Smith Ideas Exchange** was dedicated to the former dean of the Faculty of Information, University of Toronto. The Ideas Exchange is located on the fifth floor of the Inforum, the Faculty's library. The Exchange's purpose is to stimulate collaborations, conversations and connections.

Keith Turnbull, past president of the Library Association of Alberta, former associate director with the Edmonton Public Library who retired several years ago, visual artist and contributor to Edmonton arts and culture for more than 20 years, received a Salute to Excellence Citation Award for distinguished service as a volunteer and inspirational leader in arts and culture.

Nancy Williamson, professor emerita, Faculty of Information, University of Toronto, was honoured in *Cataloguing and Classification Quarterly*, Volume 48 Issue 1. Known as a Festschrift, the book honours a respected person (usually an academic) and is presented during his or her lifetime. The Festschrift is entitled *Special Issue: Is there a Catalog in your Future? Celebrating Nancy Williamson, Scholar, Educator, Mentor*.

ELAN

Number 47/Spring 2010
ISSN 1709-1179

Published twice a year by:

Ex Libris Association
c/o Faculty of Information
University of Toronto
140 St. George Street
Toronto, ON M5S 3G6
<http://exlibris.ischool.utoronto.ca>

Editor: Margaret Oldfield

Production:

Ontario Library Association
Newsletter Committee:
Merlyn Beeckmans,
Frances Davidson-Arnott,
Diane Henderson, Vivienne James,
Shirley Lewis, Jean Weihs

Send contributions and suggestions to:

Frances Davidson-Arnott
3 Rodarick Drive
West Hill, ON M1C 1W4
frances.davidson-arnott@senecac.on.ca

Please include ELA or *ELAN* in the subject line of your e-mail.

Deadline for next issue:

August 10, 2010

ELAN reserves the right to edit contributions. We use Canadian Press style and the *Canadian Oxford Dictionary*.

Ex Libris Association acknowledges with thanks support from the Ontario Library Association, Canadian Library Association, Faculty of Information at University of Toronto and the Library Services Centre.