

EX LIBRIS NEWS

Newsletter of the Ex Libris Association

No longer supported by NEW HORIZONS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

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N6G 1H1

Editor (this issue): Stan Beacock,
London, Ontario



BOARD ACTIVITIES

The Board has met four times in 1989 - on January 30, March 13, June 6, and August 28, as both the Board of the Ex Libris Organization and the Ex Libris Association. In all cases the meetings were held at the Richview Branch of the Etobicoke Public Library. Thanks go to the Library for its kindness in making meeting space available.

The meeting of August 28th was the last as the Board of the Ex Libris Organization. This project funded by the New Horizons Program of Health and Welfare Canada through a grant of \$14,200. got our Association activities off the ground in 1986. The last instalment of the grant was received on May 8th and the Project came to an end on August 18, 1989. A letter of appreciation has been forwarded to the Minister of Health and Welfare Canada.

The Board has spent considerable time over the year wrestling with the problems of financial support and the location of office space and facilities for the Association. John Macpherson was asked to set out for the Board some of the options for the management of the administrative functions of the Association and these were presented at the Board meeting of August 28th. A summary is included in this issue of the News for the information of members.

The obvious need to raise membership fees was acted on at this meeting when the Board voted to increase the fee for personal membership to \$10. per year. This recommendation will be brought to the Annual Meeting for approval. At the same time, Stan Beacock proposed a schedule of fees for various categories of members;

Annual personal membership	\$ 10.00
Annual sustaining membership	20.00

Annual subscriptions (organization/association)	20.00
Life membership	200.00

Funds from "life memberships" would be set up in a special account so that income only could be used for operational expenses. These proposals will be considered at the Annual Meeting.

Projects in the archival and oral history fields are still underway. Files on the establishment of the Wentworth County Library were forwarded to the Association by Roberta Weiner and have been photocopied. A short history of the early days of this Library will appear in a future issue of the *News*.

The *News* will continue to appear twice a year publishing news of members and other people active in the field for some years as well as reports of projects underway in county library history, summaries of taped interviews and recollections of early developments in public and other types of libraries

FEE RESTRUCTURING REQUIRED

The difficulty in maintaining cohesive and efficient communication between members is a major handicap for associations with farflung memberships and with limited financial support for the services on which effective communication depends. Ex Libris, until now, has not had this handicap because of its support and set up.

The current president, Stan Beacock, has had the advantage of the grant of office space and access to sophisticated office equipment (photocopiers, high-speed printers and the like) during his presidency, thanks to the School of Library and

Information Science (U.W.O.). Now that he has indicated his desire to step down it is necessary to evaluate the support that the office requires to carry out the objectives of the Association. Future Presidents may not be prepared or able to accommodate the "clerical" workload assumed by Stan. In consequence an increase in the operational overheads of the Association will ensue.

Furthermore, the Federal Government Grant to the Association under the New Horizons Program has been closed out. This one-time grant of \$14,200 went a long way in seeding the activities of the Association from 1987 through 1989.

Your Board of Directors, at their meeting on 28 August 1989 discussed in some detail the future fiscal needs of the Association. It was agreed that the Annual Individual Membership should be increased to \$10. and that an annual subscription to *Ex Libris News* to Organizations/Associations should be \$20. Approval of these fees will be sought at the Annual General Meeting and the Board of Directors earnestly requests support of their motion so that the rising costs of materials and postage and operational adjustments may be met.

At the A.G.M. other means of improving the revenue of the Association, such as Sustaining Membership, Life Membership and the like will be presented. Those who can not make it to Hamilton and who have ideas on the subject should write to the President and make them known.

Thank you.

Board of Directors

RECOLLECTIONS OF MIDLAND AND ITS LIBRARY

Louise Schryver recently sent a memoir of a time at her first job as a children's librarian in the Midland Public Library. We were particularly struck by her description of a trustee, Mr. D. L. White:

"From May to September of the year I graduated from Library School I wrote dozens of letters to most of the public libraries in Ontario, asking if there were any vacancies. I recall quite well the sunny September morning when I received a letter from Miss Lillian Smith, Head of Boys and Girls Division of the Toronto Public Library System, telling me that Midland wanted a boys and girls librarian and that Mr. D. L. White Jr. would interview a candidate at Boys and Girls House. Was I interested? A somewhat rhetorical question when jobs were at a premium and more than half our class was without library positions.

The interview, about which I remember little, had one thing that does stand out. Mr. D.L. White as a small boy of eight or so had witnessed at some point in its progress the funeral cortege of Abraham Lincoln as it passed from Washington to Springfield, and the lying-in-state. The emotion that this gentleman of over eighty re-lived was so moving that I had a lump in my throat and a stray tear.

No picture of the Midland Public Library could be even lightly sketched without some lines about the beneficent presence of Mr. D. L. White, Jr., Board Chairman I believe for fifty years. This one time lumber baron, at eighty plus, practically blind with cataracts, whose guessing footsteps were guided by a slim black cane, had a dauntless approach to life. An almost jaunty air was projected by the tan borsolina topping patriarchal white locks, and

complementing the impeccably tailored suits, with nary a spot on the vest. Although he had no children of his own, when I knew him his interests were centred on two youth oriented establishments, the Y.M.C.A. and the Library. "Young at heart" is a bit of a trite phrase, but in his case it was an appropriate description. He had a keen discerning mind enriched by experience, a lifetime of reading, and above all a caring heart. He reminded me of my own grandfather.

The first afternoon at work he appeared on the scene, the first of many visits. When the invitations came to attend the meetings in Toronto, he would appear to give his permission, and in those financially restricted days of Board operations, to proffer ten dollars to pay my fare for the trip. No public expense accounts for travel then! He was concerned, too, about harassment from "the big boys," enquiring if they were causing any trouble.

Mr. White was a raconteur par excellence and these same big boys he held enthralled when he told a thrilling story of an experience in Mexico of banditry and shooting. A train on which he with a party was travelling was held up and invaded by Ponfirio Diaz -- later, President of Mexico.

It was a gala occasion when Mrs. White invited the Board and Staff to their home for dinner. I was suitably impressed by the Royal Crown Derby dinner service and the wealth of books in their library. I found Mrs. White somewhat of the grande dame until somehow or other the fact that my grandmother purchased unbleached cotton for sheets, which was her custom too, caused her to warm to me. Alas, not many months before I left Midland their home with their lifetime treasures was gutted by fire. The last visit I made to them was in a sadly altered setting, rooms where they

were boarding until they could be established again in their own domain."

Louise Schryver's full memoir is too long for the Newsletter to reproduce completely. However, if you would like to see it, write and we'll forward a copy.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS

Culture & Communications, Min. of Education, back OLA cooperation project efforts

The Minister of Education has agreed to fund over \$25,000 worth of initiatives to improve public/school library cooperation. The ideas were first proposed by the Ontario School Library Association, the OLA Children's Services Guild and the OLA Teen Services Guild to a joint senior advisory committee of the Ministries of Education and of Culture and Communication earlier this spring. (from Inside OLA, July-August 1989, No. 11)

A more exhaustive investigation than that undertaken here would be necessary to uncover the history of public library service to schools in Ontario. However, some earlier cooperative efforts which Ex Libris members might find interesting follow.

Wyoming, 1934

Department of Education

Toronto

May 25th, 1934.

Dear Dr. Lamont:

Could you find time between now and July first to write an account of your experiment in furnishing juvenile books to the public school grades? I have had various inquiries about a satisfactory method of doing this and I think if you and Miss Almas, Hagersville, would be so kind as to explain your respective projects, these articles would form a very interesting feature of the next Review. I trust that library affairs in Lambton are as flourishing as ever and that you have a successful book exchange next month. Please give my regards to Mrs. Lamont.

Sincerely yours,

F.C. Jennings

Inspector of Public Libraries

From Ex Libris files on the origins of the Lambton County Library Association: Dr. J.A. Lamont was a physician in Wyoming, Ontario and the first President of the Association. Subsequently articles appeared in the Ontario Library Review, XVIII, Aug. 1934, 114-115,:

PUBLIC LIBRARY AND PUBLIC SCHOOL

During the past two years we have been trying out an interesting experiment among the school children in the village (Wyoming) and district. As we are an Association library, with membership fees, only a few children were making use of our juvenile books; in fact, in 1931 only 146 books, or less than a book every other day, were taken out by juveniles. Similar situations exist in other association libraries.

At a meeting of our local library board we suggested that a blanket membership of twenty-five cents a head for each public school pupil might be paid by the School Board and in this way we would make use of our juvenile books lying idle on the shelves. Dr. Lamont, our President, who is also a member of the School Board, brought the matter to the attention of the other trustees, with the result that the membership fee for the sixty-seven pupils was paid by the School Board.

The pupils in the junior room in the school receive their books at school under the supervision of Miss Kirkpatrick. We leave thirty or forty books at the school and they are changed under the direction of the teacher. The pupils in the senior room have free access to all the juvenile and non-fiction section of the library, but their choice is also supervised by our librarian, Mrs McKenney. Last year our juvenile circulation increased from 146 to 1483 or over one thousand per cent.

This year we have a country school five miles from Wyoming with twenty-six pupils on the roll, under the same system except that all the pupils receive their books at the school and these books are changed when necessary. This small school thus has the use of approximately thirty dollars worth of books at a time for a cost of five dollars. If these books are changed even three times during the year they will have had ninety dollars' worth of books this year.

The children are enjoying this library privilege in a manner far beyond our expectations. Our teachers state that there is an added interest in literature and an improvement in composition already. The general knowledge of the pupils is noticeably improving. By supervision we hope to help the children distinguish between good and worthless reading. Also, as our young readers of today are our

readers and members of the future we believe that our adult membership will increase as the years go by and that our standard of reading will be improve. We are also able to offer greater variety for the schools as we do not need to have more than one copy of a particular book and yet each school can have it at some time during the year.

This method appears to offer many advantages over the present school library system and we may well visualize what could be accomplished in the course of say ten years, if every rural school in the Province could be linked to an active library. At the present time we are arranging to have some more rural schools enter into the same agreement. In addition we have a special student fee for our Continuation School pupils, so that our student membership is larger than our adult. In this way, in time, every person who has grown up in our community will have learned the pleasure and value of our public library.

M.H. Lamont

Hagersville, 1933

What we have done in Hagersville is especially applicable to communities in which the library quarters are small, and the busy, untrained librarian, no matter how enthusiastic, is paid for only a few hours' work per week. It is a method of making greater use of the books and of suiting the book to the child with greater accuracy, without adding to the cost of service.

We started with the idea of increasing our circulation of classed books, but our problem was to get our many good, and comparatively unused, books into the hands of more readers without spending much money on advertising, which includes

any time the librarian spends on making displays and posters. The only solution was to get unpaid help in some way. Very seldom can one obtain effective unpaid help unless the helper is at the same time advancing his own interests. Thus, after some unfruitful experiments and considerable study, we hit upon the plan of making loans of books to the schools in somewhat the same way as the travelling libraries are lent by the Department of Education. The teachers would then advertise the books and look after the circulation at no cost to us. This plan was put into effect in both public and high schools, but as the method of arranging loans is practically the same for both, I shall speak only of the public school. This experiment has been in operation only a little over a year, but we feel that it has succeeded, and we shall probably continue it until the school boards feel rich enough to buy books for the schools in the former quantities.

Our chief reason for turning to the schools was that we had already noticed that the school children were the greatest readers of non-fiction. Only a small number were library members, however. Of non-fiction they took out chiefly books recommended by their teachers. "Why didn't the other pupils come, too?" we asked. The small fee charged and the trouble of coming at an inconvenient hour accounted for many; lack of interest in reading, for the rest. Apparently these objections could be overcome only by taking the books to the children. We thought that with the actual books in the classroom, the teachers' recommendations might have more weight, and that he or she might fit the book to the child as the trained librarian does, so that even the youngest would have no difficulty in getting or returning a book. It was decided not to charge even the small customary fee for a card, since the librarian would not have any additional work, and

cards need not be used. Those who came to the library for books not on loan at school would, of course, have their cards as usual. All children, by the way, who attend school in the municipality, whether belonging to it or not, are charged only the minimum fee for a card.

The consent of the public library board being asked and obtained, we put our idea into operation in a very simple way. The principal of the public school and the secretary of the board met at the library and chose forty books representing all the classes as far as possible. Duplicate lists were made, one to be kept at the library, the other to accompany the books. Then the books were put into a carton, and taken to the school in the principal's car. Each teacher chose a few for her classroom and was responsible for the books taken until they were returned. A record was kept of the circulation of each book and these records were added to the library's circulation report.

This experiment was first tried in the spring of 1933. At the end of June the books were returned to the library with comments on the results. It was found that more books suitable for the junior grades were needed. This defect was remedied when books were next purchased.

The experiment demonstrated such good results, even in two months, that the teachers suggested continuing it the next year. The method of using books and the results observed in 1933-34 are described elsewhere by Mr. P.W. Hoag, the principal of the public school.

We did not change the books frequently or provide them in any large numbers. Our main object was not to supply copious reading matter for those who already love to read, but rather to get EVERY child to read a few books, and thus to improve his mastery of English and to look upon the

public library as his good and resourceful friend.

We have not lost any library members, even in the high school classes, but, on the contrary, have gained some. As all books are plainly marked with the library stamp, the children feel that they are using the library, and I am sure will feel freer to take the small step of hunting up the library itself when they need other books.

The additional cost of this method was negligible, but I must admit that the wear and tear on the books is heavy: that always accompanies increased circulation. The teachers try to reduce this damage by giving instruction in the care of books and by having the pupils make paper covers for them.

A.F. Almas

Many efforts were made to arouse the pupils' enthusiasm for the reading of books, but these were only partially successful. Suitable books for children were at the public library but the pupils did not become members. The best method discovered was the loaning of books by the library board to the schools. The secretary of the library board and the public school teachers selected books which they thought suitable for pupils of their several grades. In this way the proper books were placed in the hands of the child, whereas under the other system there was very little supervision of the child's reading. A child is not at first capable of selecting correctly his own reading and his poor choice of books results in disappointment.

In the primary grades the pupils found difficulty in reading the books alone, hence a story hour was arranged by the teacher during which the books were read. A

favourite here was the illustrated volumes of Wanda Gag's.

In the first book classes, the pupils were able to read the books without help. To them it was a real treat to have a book to read. The reading done in this way strengthened the class work and the habit thus formed is being kept up. The desire to tell the story of the book was in some cases almost a nuisance to the teacher. The reading was an aid to the pupil's self development.

In the second classes the books were placed on the shelves and the pupils were given permission to read them before nine o'clock. Twice a week there was a story hour when books were read and the pupils reproduced the stories. Pupils also read parts of stories to their classes while others described pictures in the book. These methods helped the pupils to appreciate good books as well as to develop a good vocabulary for reading and composition work.

In the upper grades the reading was carried on by the pupils, the teachers merely making comment on various books, or reading a few chapters to arouse interest. Books were read from which selections in the readers had been chosen. The reading in these grades was correlated with geography, history and nature study so that the pupils' general knowledge of these subjects increased.

P.W. Hoag

Orillia, 1935

(Florence E.F. Scroggie, known to her friends as Tommy and after her marriage in 1935 as Tommy Cummings, graduated in 1930 from the Library School, University of Toronto, as President of the School's second class. Her taped interview in the Ex Libris History Program gives considerable insight

into the operations of the Toronto Public Library System under George Locke and in particularly Lillian Smith's influence on the development of Boys and Girls House where she went to work immediately after graduation. In 1934 Dr. Locke and Miss Smith were approached by the Orillia Public Library Board to assist it in developing a children's service in Orillia. Tommy was invited to be the developer and arrived in Orillia immediately after New Years in 1935 for her four month assignment.

Rather than write from the interview or from her notebook in which she set out her plan the report in The Orillia Packet and Times for Tuesday, May 2, 1935 gives a flavour of the 1930's.)

"MISS SCROGGIE GIVEN TWO VOLUMES BARRIE

Kiwanis Club Hears of the Work Done by Librarian among Boys and Girls"

"Miss Florence E.F. Scroggie, Children's Librarian, who this week returned to Toronto after four months residence in Orillia, spoke at the Kiwanis Club on Monday, giving an outline of the work she had been doing here in connection with the Orillia Public Library, in promoting among the boys and girls of the schools an interest in reading good books.

A very pleasing feature of Miss Scroggie's visit to the Kiwanis Club was that Mr. C.H. Hale, chairman of the Library Board, who introduced her, also made the occasion one of special interest to her by presenting her with two volumes of Sir James M. Barrie's works, nicely bound in leather from the Public Library Board. In making the presentation Mr. Hale said that he understood that, while Orillia was Miss Scroggie's favourite town, Barrie was her most favourite author, and so the reading of these two volumes would remind her of the time she had spent in Orillia.

Miss Scroggie, in opening her address on Directional Reading, told one of Dr. Locke's stories, about the old lady who

asked him, when they were introduced, if he was the great Dr. Locke, in response to which he had modestly answered "No, I merely look after your head while he looks after your feet, but together we shape your ends." The principle aim of a library was to teach people to think by reading. She believed that reading by boys and girls would tend to mental activity or thinking, provided that the books read were not those that lead nowhere.

Miss Scroggie said that in guiding boys and girls in the selection of books the librarian must become familiar with the readers' likes. While at one time it was enough to have amusement in reading now more was desirable. Reading that gave practical knowledge was available, and if caught young enough the young people would usually take to the better books. In Orillia in the juvenile department boys and girls were allowed to choose any two books without any distinction between fiction and non-fiction, and it was usually found that non-fiction got the higher circulation under these circumstances. Reading books on history, animals, archaeology, and a wide variety of other subjects gave the young people a broad background on which to base their joy (sic) of a calling. In Orillia the effort to coordinate the library with the schools had received very sympathetic co-operation from the teachers, who found that in those classes where the pupils were doing some reading they were more alert. It developed a different attitude in the classes. This was especially noticeable in the III classes. Therefore, the teachers were keen to have their pupils read good books.

Another side of the Library work, said Miss Scroggie, was the purely imaginative side. During the depression there had been a great increase in the use of libraries. People

from grim reality. The circulation in libraries had soared to a pitch never reached before. Perhaps the fact that reading statistics showed a decline in circulation recently might indicate that prosperity was returning, concluded Miss Scroggie.

Mr. J.C. Harvie, expressed to Miss Scroggie on behalf of the club their appreciation on her interesting address. He also referred to the regret which the Board of Education felt over the economic necessity for giving up their share in the support of that branch of the Library and school work.

In making the presentations to Miss Scroggie, Mr. Hale took occasion to refer to her success in the work undertaken here and to the co-operation given by Dr. Locke, Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Libraries, and by Miss Lillian Smith, the head of the boys and girls' section there, in bringing Miss Scroggie to Orillia. He regretted very much that owing to the restrictions of an economical council, they were not able to retain her services longer. He trusted that the Kiwanis Club, having heard of this phase of library work among the boys and girls of the town, would henceforth give it their support, as he felt it would be a great mistake to have the work dropped altogether."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

by Elizabeth Spicer

(The following is an edited excerpt taken from a longer sketch written in 1977 for publication by the London Public Library.)

W.O. Carson, (Mar. 8, 1874 - Sept. 27, 1929)

William Oliver Carson, a native Londoner and son of W.J. Carson, Inspector of Public Schools of London, became Librarian of the London Public Library in December, 1906. He had a cultured background and community experience as an Alderman of London (1905) and in the photography business on Dundas Street. He had been educated in London public and high schools.

Mr. Carson was a remarkable man of many gifts and talents. Like Richard E. Crouch he was "a man ahead of his time" and contributed richly to the London Library and to libraries in Ontario and across Canada.

Under Mr. Carson's hand a number of important developments took place. In 1908, he took up the idea of the open access system recommended by the first librarian, R.J. Blackwell, in 1900. It became the forerunner of the circulation collection. A dictionary form of catalogue was introduced and his decision to provide "free access to the reference room, which has since grown into one of the most useful departments of the library" in 1910 has grown into the modern reference service.

Mr. Blackwell had also foreseen the need for a Children's Room, and in 1913, thirteen years after it was proposed, it was opened in the west side of the ground floor of the Main building which had been opened in 1895. A children's librarian, Miss. Flanders, was appointed in 1915 and a story hour was started in December of that year.

Mr. Carson recognized the need for the training of new assistants and he began a three-year course which he gave himself. Later, when he became the Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario he set up a Training School for library assistants.

Meanwhile he was active outside of London. In 1914-15 he was President of the Ontario Library Association and he was active in the American Library Association where he served as the Canadian representative on its commission of adult education.

In April 1916, on the recommendations of the chief librarians of Ontario, he was chosen by the Whitney Government to succeed the late Walter Nursey as the Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario. He served as a director of the Ontario Library School and edited the first issue of the Ontario Library Review in June, 1916. The 1920 Public Libraries Act was his work. It has been praised over all the English speaking world. Here was introduced for the first time in any legislation the per capita rate clause which is responsible for an equalization of library income that has resulted in better library service throughout the province.

IN MEMORIAM

Bertha Bassam, Director Emeritus of the Faculty of Library Science, University of Toronto, died on September 8, 1989 at the age of 93. She was a graduate of three universities, Queens (B.A.), Pratt (B.L.S.), Columbia (M.L.S.) and had been honoured by the University of Waterloo with an L.L.D. She joined the faculty of the newly established Library School at the University of Toronto in 1928 and, for the next 36 years, influenced the careers of a great number of librarians in Canada not only in her teaching but in her activities in

library associations. Not only was she awarded a FLIS 60th Anniversary Distinguished Graduate Award in May of this year, but she attended the presentation and dinner held at Hart House and greeted her former students in attendance by name.

Dr. William J. Cameron, former Dean of SLIS, The University of Western Ontario, died suddenly on April 18, 1989. Dr. Cameron, a native of New Zealand, first came to SLIS in 1967 as Visiting Professor from McMaster University. In 1968 he was appointed Associate Dean of the School and Professor, and in 1970 he became its second Dean, a position he held for fourteen years. In 1984 he was appointed Chair of the newly-created Department of Modern Languages and Literatures in the Faculty of Arts at UWO. As Dean of SLIS he developed much of the School's present structure and introduced the doctoral, Ottawa extension, cooperative work/study, and research associateship programs. He was also involved in the development of library education in the Caribbean and in Latin America and maintained links with educators in these areas until his death.

Bibliography was Dr. Cameron's greatest passion and he was a pioneer in the development of computerized catalogues of early printed books. He was also an avid book collector and many of his finds, most notably the historic dictionary collection which includes the Samuel Johnson dictionaries, have enriched the SLIS library. Contributions in memory of Dr. Cameron may be made to the William J. Cameron Memorial Fund, Foundation Western, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6B 5B9. The target for the Fund is \$50,000 and the annual income will be used for scholarships.

J. Ross Hotson, who was chief of the Division for the Visually and Physically

Handicapped (now Library Service for Disabled Persons) at the National Library of Canada from 1975 to 1979, died in Ottawa on February 14, 1989.

Harriet Parsons. Alice Harriet Parsons died on January 20, 1989, in her 86th year. Miss Parsons, an author and a journalist, was the first public information officer of the Toronto Public Library and later was consultant on public relations and continuing education for the Metropolitan Toronto Library Board. After her retirement, Miss Parsons did research and writing for a book on early social settlements in downtown Toronto.

Reverend Auguste-M. Morisset, Professor Emeritus, founder and director of the library school at the University of Ottawa for 33 years, died on July 17. Father Morisset, who was born in Fall River, Massachusetts in 1900, was a graduate of the University of Ottawa and of Columbia University School of Library Service. He served as Chief Librarian of the University of Ottawa from 1934-58 and was director of the library school from its inception in 1938 until he retired from that post in 1971. Father Morisset was also a lecturer at the Ecole de Bibliothéconomie of the Université de Montréal from 1937-62. He was active in numerous library and literary associations and was a member of the National Library Advisory Committee from 1949-52 and the Advisory Council from 1953-59. He was honoured with the award of the Order of Canada in 1976 and received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977.

Wendy Patrick, Nursing/Social Work Librarian at McGill University Libraries, died suddenly on February 4, 1989. She was editor of the Quebec Library Association Bulletin.

Catherine Robertson, died in Toronto on May 5, 1989. She was a librarian with the

Toronto Public Libraries for twenty-five happy years.

Margaret Wodehouse, editor of the *Canadian Periodical Index* from 1948 to 1972, died in Ottawa on February 13, 1989.

CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. Margaret Beckman added to her list of awards for service to librarianship the Distinguished Academic Librarian Award for 1989, which was conferred on her by the Canadian Association of College and University Libraries at the CLA Conference in Edmonton in June.

Professor Lois Bewley of the School of Library, Archival and Information Studies, University of British Columbia, was the recipient of the 1989 Outstanding Services to Librarianship Award of the Canadian Library Association in June. The Canadian Association of Public Libraries (CAPL), a division of CLA, also honoured Professor Bewley for her contribution to public librarianship by presenting her with the CAPL Outstanding Public Library Service Award. She was the first academic to receive this award.

Heather McCallum Scholarship The Heather McCallum Scholarship Fund has been established by the Association for Canadian Theatre History in honour of the long-time head of the former Theatre Department of the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library. Heather is recognized for her pioneering work as a Canadian performing arts librarian and archivist. The Fund will be used to assist important new research projects on Canadian Theatre.

Dr. John Wilkinson was a joint recipient with Dr. Alixe Hambleton, of the University of Regina, of the Grolier Award for Research in School Librarianship in

Canada for 1989. This award was conferred by the Canadian School Library Association at the CLA Conference in June for the study by Drs. Hambleton and Wilkinson, "Resource-Based Learning and the Role of the School Librarian".

FLIS Distinguished Graduates Award The University of Toronto, Faculty of Library and Information Science, honoured twenty-five distinguished graduates on May 4, 1989. Presentations of a specially cast medallion and a certificate were made at an Awards Dinner held during the Faculty's 60th Anniversary Symposium. Bertha Bassam, Professor Emeritus and Director Emeritus, FLIS, was made an "honorary graduate" so that she, too, could be given an award as a Distinguished Graduate. It seemed particularly appropriate since all of those otherwise honoured had been influenced in their library education by this remarkable woman. For your information the following list of those receiving the award include a number who are members of the Ex Libris Association, indicated by *.

- * Katharine L. Ball
- * E. Stanley Beacock
- * Margaret Beckman
- * Robert H. Blackburn
- * Albert Bowron
- Ritvars Bregzis
- * Henry C. Campbell
- Hope E.A. Clement
- Susan Crawford
- John E. Dutton
- * Sheila Egoff
- Doris P. Fennell
- Edith G. Firth
- * Edith G. Jarvi
- John M. Marshall
- * Heather McCallum
- * Clara G. Miller
- Agnes C. O'Dea
- Jean Orpwood
- * Bruce B. Peel

- Erik J. Spicer
- * Judith St. John
- * Jean Weihs
- Mary F. Williamson
- Joan Winearls

Distinguished Honorary Graduate Award
Winner

Bertha Bassam

RETIREMENTS

Dr. Margaret Banks, Law Librarian and Professor at the University of Western Ontario since 1961, took early retirement in 1989. Before coming to UWO, Dr. Banks had been an archivist with the Ontario Department of Public Records and Archives for eight years. She has been an active member of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries and is the author of the guide, *Using a Law Library*, now in its fifth edition. Dr. Banks has published numerous articles on historical subjects and her book, *The Libraries of Western 1970 to 1987* has just been published. She has been appointed professor emeritus.

Dr. C. Donald Cook, Professor at the Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto, retired on June 30, 1989, after seventeen years of service. Dr. Cooke's previous positions included appointments with the Council of Ontario Universities, Columbia University Libraries and the United Nations Library in Geneva. Dr. Cook served on many bodies of the American Library Association - as a member of Council, as President of the Resources and Technical Services Division and Chairman of its Cataloging and Classification Section. He was head of the Technical Services Coordinating Group of the CLA and a member of the Standing Committee of IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions). He was founding editor of

Cataloging and Classification Quarterly and has published widely in the field of cataloging. He has been appointed professor emeritus.

Shirley Coulter, Coordinator of School Libraries at the Nova Scotia Provincial Library, Halifax, retired in June 1989 after twenty-nine years of service.

Mona Cramm, Head of the Provincial Reference and Resource Library, St. John's, Newfoundland, retired in April 1989 after twenty-five years of service in the public library.

Dr. Alexis Jamieson, Associate Professor at SLIS, The University of Western Ontario since 1969 retired on June 30, 1989. Dr. Jamieson was a graduate of McGill University (B.A., B.L.S.), McMaster (M.A.) and the University of Maryland (Ph.D. in Information Science). She held positions as children's librarian at the Brooklyn Public Library, N.Y., and at the Kensington Public Library, London, Eng. She then served for thirteen years at McMaster University in public service positions becoming Assistant Librarian in 1964. She was appointed the first director of the Library Technician's Program at Seneca College, Toronto, in 1967. Dr. Jamieson's research has been in the area of online catalogues. She has been appointed professor emeritus.

Mary Jones, City Librarian for St. John's, Newfoundland, retired in April 1989 after nineteen years of service.

Dr. Robert E. Lee, Director of Libraries and Professor at The University of Western Ontario since 1970, retired in June 1989. Before coming to UWO, Dr. Lee was Chairman of the Department of Librarianship, Kansas State University in Emporia. His previous positions included appointments at the University of Chicago and with the American Library Association.

Dr. Lee was adjunct professor at SLIS and taught the course in academic libraries. He has published in the fields of adult education, library education and management of academic libraries. He has been appointed professor emeritus.

AND SO WE CAME: LIBRARIANS FROM THE U.K. (update)

The Spring 1989 issue of the *News* carried a note of my interest in this subject. I am grateful to those who wrote supporting letters and especially to those who included names of friends and colleagues who may choose to become part of the process.

I have decided, therefore, to push on and have prepared a simple questionnaire which is enclosed with this issue of the *News*. If you have no use for it but know someone who may have, please pass it on: again, if you know persons who may be respondents I'd be delighted to hear of them, or copy the questionnaire and pass it on for their personal attention.

Thank you for your support. I hope to hear from you.

John Macpherson

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THE ELIZABETH HOMER MORTON FUND

In *Ex Libris News*, Spring 1989, (Number 5) the article from Feliciter, November 1988 on the establishment of the Elizabeth Homer Morton Fund was featured. The goal for the Fund is \$15,000. and, at this time, contributions have reached approximately \$5,300. With the exception

of one gift of \$1,000 contributions range from \$25 to \$200. To date almost 70 persons, three quarters of whom are members of the Ex Libris Association have given generously to the Fund which has been established to honour this outstanding Canadian and librarian.

Ex Libris is committed to assisting in the fund-raising campaign. However it is certain that, if we are to attain our goal, a much wider audience must be reached. We are again enclosing a gift form and envelopes for your use. If you have contributed already we would be grateful if you would pass on the information to your friends and past colleagues who may have known Elizabeth and wish to honour her memory.

Please make your cheque payable to the Canadian Library Association with the notation "Morton Fund" on the cheque and send it to the CLA in the enclosed envelope. CLA will issue receipts for income tax purposes.

A complete current status report will be made at the Annual General Meeting on November 9 in Hamilton.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Libraries at Western 1970 to 1987 with summaries of their earlier history and a 1988 postscript, by Margaret A. Banks. London, Canada: The University of Western Ontario, University Library Systems, 1989.

xv, 146p. ISBN 0-7714-1115-4. [Available from: Administrative Services, The D.B. Weldon Library, The University of Western Ontario, London, ON, N6A 3K7. \$30.00 (post paid)]

The work begins with the status of the eight libraries in 1970 as well as a brief history of the beginnings of each library. Chapter four

discusses the development of each of these libraries during the period 1970 to 1987. There is no discussion of those libraries that do not form part of the University Library System such as the School of Library and Information Science, the departmental libraries or the libraries of the affiliated colleges such as Huron College.

Chapters two and three look at the problems of a growing need for new services, while at the same time the money which had been abundant for expansion in the 60's was not available in the 70's and 80's. The problems of reorganization of both human and material resources are dealt with. It is interesting to note that job descriptions and titles for personnel took a lot of time of the administrative staff. The move from Lawson to the D.B. Weldon Library is described. Two tables of holdings (volumes, microforms, periodicals and other items) as of April 30, 1987 give an idea of the immense resources available to the students and faculty.

Chapter five briefly reflects on the good and bad happenings due to the many cutbacks and reorganizations during the seventeen years. On December 4, 1985 the Twenty Year Club was organized. At the first meeting there were fourteen members. By December 1987 there were sixteen new members.

The organization charts for 1973 and 1983 as well as the several photos of outstanding events in the Library add to the volume.

This work adds greatly to the history of library development in Canada.

(Reviewed by Olga B. Bishop)

Evolution of the Heart: A History of the University of Toronto Library up to 1981, by Robert H. Blackburn. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Library, 1989. viii, 375p. ISBN 0-7727-6001-2. [Available from: Alan Horne, Director, Development and Public Affairs, University of Toronto Library, Toronto, ON, M5S 1A5. \$34.95 plus \$2.00 handling]

Robert H. Blackburn, chief librarian at the University of Toronto Library from 1954 to 1981, has written an interesting study of Canada's largest and most complex library from its beginning up to 1981.

The early history of the Library is well documented and very readable, with emphasis on the highlights of the evolution of the Library against the background of the major developments within the University. Especially notable are the developments relating to budget, governance, and policies of the Library as well as the role and authority of the University Librarian.

Of particular interest to practicing librarians is the story of the U of T libraries in the decades that followed the end of World War II. The major events included: changes in administration and staffing, the evolution of the catalogue, the development and growth of the collections, and the planning of the Robarts Library.

Robert Blackburn's direct involvement in a number of significant library developments provides valuable insight into the events which shaped Canadian academic libraries from the 1950's to 1981; e.g., the Williams Report, the Downs Report, library cooperation, UTLAS and UNICAT / TELECAT.

Robert Blackburn's book is a major landmark in the story of Canada's university libraries. Highly recommended.

(Reviewed by Robert Lee)

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* = new members not listed previously

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