

History of the CMCC Health Science Library 1945 – present

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This paper traces the development of the CMCC Health Sciences Library from its humble beginning in 1945 to the present day. In the early years of its development the library grew and prospered thanks to the support of early pioneers, the believers in the importance of the library to chiropractic education. In the later years of its growth and in spite of some challenges, with the support of CMCC presidents Dr. Ian Coulter and Dr. Jean Moss, and the academic deans Dr. Al Adams and Dr. John Mrozek, the library prospered. The Library at the new campus is a hub of intellectual life for our students and faculty, and a source of information for chiropractors and other healthcare professionals.

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History

One of the great privileges in life is to witness and be part of the evolution of an academic institution. I consider myself privileged, as I have been part of CMCC since 1976 and have witnessed a tremendous growth of CMCC and

Cet article relate l'évolution de la bibliothèque des sciences de la santé du CMCC, depuis ses humbles débuts en 1945 jusqu'à ce jour. Durant les premières années de son existence, la bibliothèque a évolué et s'est enrichie grâce au soutien des premiers pionniers qui croyaient à son importance dans la formation en chiropratique. Plus tard, malgré certaines difficultés, la bibliothèque a prospéré grâce au soutien de deux présidents du CMCC, le Dr Ian Coulter et la D^{re} Jean Moss, et celui de deux directeurs des études, les D^{rs} Al Adams et John Mrozek. La bibliothèque du nouveau campus est un centre de vie intellectuelle pour nos étudiants et la faculté et une source d'information pour les chiropraticiens et d'autres professionnels de la santé.

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MOTS-CLÉS : chiropratique, bibliothèque, historique

the transformation of the Library. The CMCC Health Sciences Library is an integral part of CMCC and a cornerstone of chiropractic education in Canada.

According to Dr. Herbert K. Lee when the college opened in September 1945, at 252 Bloor St., there was

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no formal or defined library. There was a First Aid room on the second floor with an adjusting table in it and a few books. This area represents the beginning of the library.¹

The early years of the CMCC library are not well documented. The first indication of the existence of the library was documented in the 1947 and 1948 Backlogs. One can visualize the library in a small room with few books and journals and serviced by student volunteers. Don Middleton, a student, wrote most of the articles on the library. In the November 1947 issue he wrote: "We are pleased to announce the opening of the library again. The hours are from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. and the librarian is Art Dilley of the sophomore year. You will find him a very willing guide to all the books at your disposal. A copious supply of book shelves have been added to the library, completely relieving the congestion of last year. In fact, the new additions have made one storeroom of knowledge look rather bare. Unhappily, there have been no new books to date to fill the empty shelves. However, we always remain hopeful. This is an excellent opportunity for the practitioners in the field to contribute the latest editions of all books pertaining to our profession. We have the nucleus of a very splendid library, but with a rapidly growing student body the need for more books becomes greater with every semester."

Books of the day were: *Chiropractic Principles and Technic* by Biron, Wells and Houser, 1939 edition; *The Science and Logic of Chiropractic* by Verner, 1947 edition; *100,000,000 Guinea Pigs* by Arthur Kaller; *Regional Anatomy* by G. McClellan, 1892 edition; *Modernized Chiropractic* by Smith, Langworthy and Paxon, 1906 edition; and *Principles of Roentgenological Interpretation* by L.R. Sante; *The Anatomy of the Nervous System* by Ronson; *The Physiological Basis of Medical Practice* by Best & Taylor, etc.²

The outlook for obtaining more books became a little brighter with Bob Long, a second year student, at the helm. He was described as "an ardent book advocate." The Library opened its doors to practicing chiropractors, and this provided an excellent incentive for practitioners to support the library.³

By 1948 tremendous advances were made in the library. The books were bought and paid for by the profession. In addition, Bob Long continued to provide the necessary stimulus to get the purchase of library books underway. He devoted much of his time to getting the au-

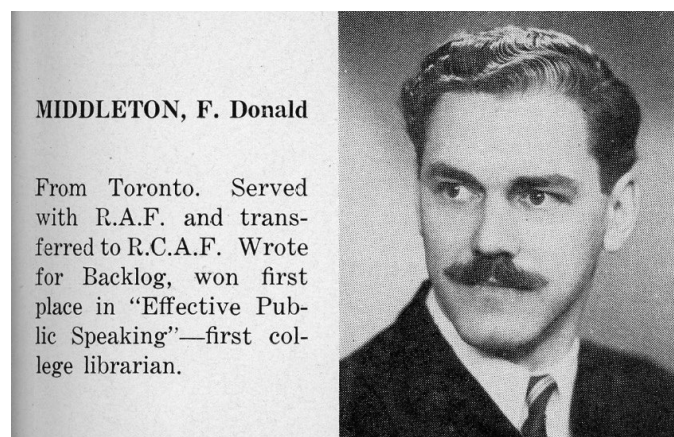


Figure 1.

Donald F. Middleton (source: *Cornerstone*. 1949; 21).



Figure 2.

Library at 252 Bloor Street campus (source: *Cornerstone*. 1949; 46).

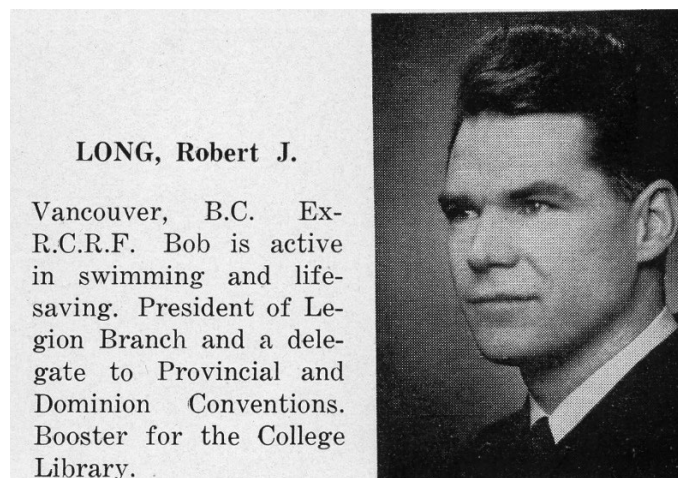


Figure 3.

Robert J. Long (source: *Cornerstone*. 1949; 28).



Figure 4.

Library staff, 1952: Maja Sivertsen, Lana Wyatt, Nora Stewart and Mary Russon. (source: *Cornerstone*. 1952; 49).

thorization necessary, ordering and receiving books. Don Middleton paid him this tribute, “It was largely due to his initiative that we have a library now instead of several years from now. That is true, constructive college spirit, Bob.”⁴

It was recognized even at that time that a well-equipped library should be a goal for the future, with a strong historical section, but in order to keep abreast of fast moving scientific developments and research, an ever-increasing number of new books and journals must be made available. At most times the library was full to capacity and it appeared that an extension to the library was a necessity. A fine of five cents per day was introduced for overdue books. The Library was closed during summer months, and the re-opening date for the semester was usually unknown.⁵

In the 1950s, the profession still played a vital part in supplying books for the library. In 1952, the librarian Maja Sivertsen wrote in the library column, “Now we are really growing rich. This month we have the pleasure of announcing three donations – 38 books in all. Our contributors of this month are: our much admired President Dr. J. S. Clubine, Dr. Schnick of Hamilton and Dr. R. J. Long of Vancouver.”⁶ The librarians of the time, Maja Sivertsen and Lana Wyatt dealt with the chronic problem that all libraries suffer throughout the ages – the disappearance of books. A note to students stated: “It is a shame that we have to mistrust any student in this college – a profession as ours ought to be a guarantee for honesty. Books disappear from the library – some to appear after months, others never to return. Where do they go? Who takes them? How can we have confidence in each other, when we know that such happens, and how can we expect future patients to have confidence in us if we know that we are not honest, trustworthy individuals? So – please let us get together and clear the air.”⁷

In 1955, the librarian was Marg Harrison. The general rules concerning use of the library were: “A maximum of two books could be borrowed for a two week period. The library opened daily Monday through Friday at 2:00 p.m. Reference books could not leave the library.” Some books in the collection were: *Sacro-occipital Technique of Spinal Therapy*, *Sacro-occipital Technique of Chiropractic*, *Reflex Pain*, *Spinal Distortions*, *Low Back Pain and Sciatica*, *Vertebral Column*, *Principles & Methods of Physical Diagnosis*.⁸

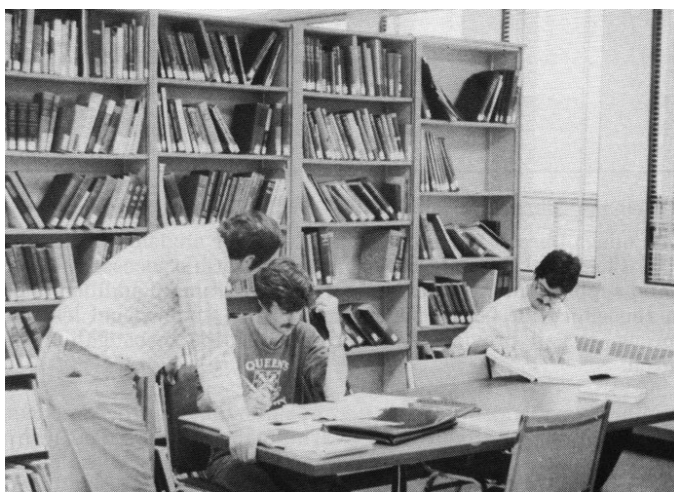


Figure 5.
Library in 1960s (source: CMCC Archives).

In the 1960s students had a small reading room, and “book cards” were in use for the first time. Current journals were kept in the small reading room. The library staff and student relationship was summarized in the following statement: “The library staff are courteous, friendly and helpful, and providing we return their goodwill, our relationship should prove both enjoyable and educational.”⁹

With the move to 1900 Bayview Avenue, in 1968, the Library took on the dimensions of one befitting a professional institution. Attractive new shelving was added to house the expanding collection of books and journals. A large filing cabinet contained research papers.

Articles and pamphlets were available in areas from the American College of Chiropractic Radiology reprints to X-ray. The audio aids department had grown as well and records of heart sounds and cardiac diagnosis were available. The library holdings were 2,928 books and subscriptions to 25 journals. Some of the journal titles were *Archives of Neurology*, *Journal of Neurophysiology*, *Archives of Environmental Health*, and *The American Journal of Roentgenology*. Books were purchased through the Walter Sturdy Memorial Fund. One book in particular, *Spinal Manipulation* by Bourdillon was very popular with students.¹⁰

In 1971 there were two full time library staff, Karin Hammerich a student and Dorothy Kelsoll, the wife of a student. During hours when there was no library staff on duty, the reading room was still open; a partition had been installed separating the reading room of the library from the stacks. When the library moved to the new facility, it seemed immense by comparison with the previous facility. However, by the mid-70s another expansion was necessary.¹¹

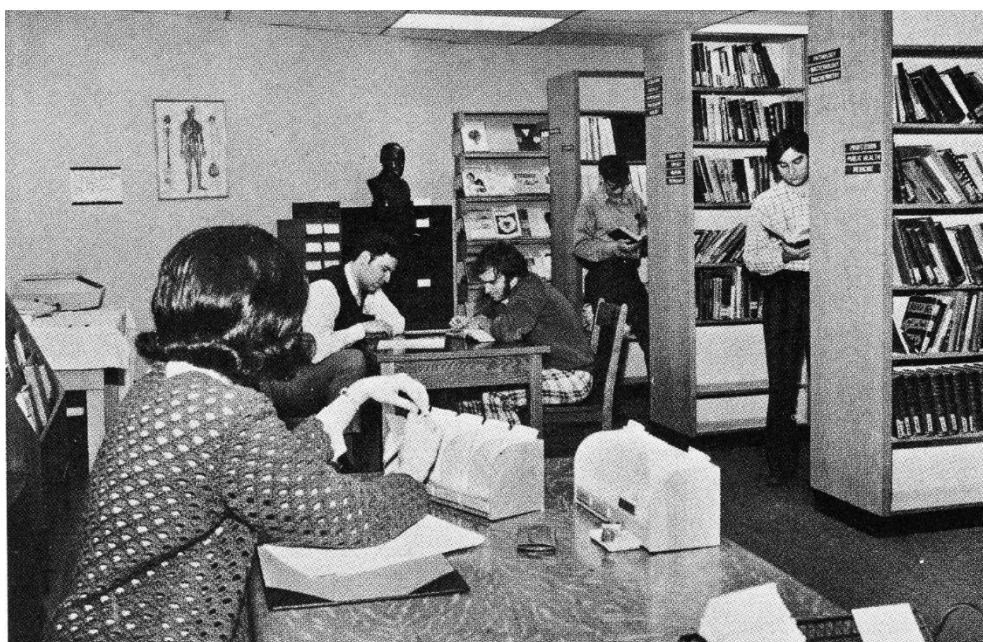


Figure 6.
CMCC Library in 1970s (source: JCCA. 1972; June–July; 22).

In November 1972, during the convention of the Ontario Chiropractic Association at a ceremony in the CMCC Library, the Library was named after Dr. Cecil Clemmer – the C.C. Clemmer Library – in appreciation for his many years of service to the chiropractic profession and a generous donation to the library. Dr. David A. Churchill, President of the Board of Directors of CMCC, made the presentation and both Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Clemmer offered words of appreciation.¹²

Also in 1972, Dr. Donald M. Berry, who was the chairman of the library committee wrote a report on the library for the Board of Directors. The library had 3,250 books of which over half were acquired since 1969, and 50 journal titles. Many rare books on chiropractic were part of this collection. The audiovisual collection was very small, consisting of a few records, some reel-to-reel programs and a few slides. In 1973, a professional library technician was hired for the first time, Diane Klein, followed by Valerie Keshavjee.

During the 1970s Dr. Lyman Johnston and Dr. David Drum were instrumental in producing a large collection of reel-to-reel videos illustrating various chiropractic techniques with prominent chiropractors, and proceedings of symposia held across Canada most notably on chiropractic principles.

CMCC was the first chiropractic college to recognize the need to establish a database on chiropractic research. Consequently, the first comprehensive collection of the chiropractic literature was undertaken in 1974. Published as Archives I in 1975, it was an attempt to index all chiropractic-related clinical and research information. The first editors were Drs. Ron Gitelman, G. Murdock, B. Embree and Gary Dyck. In the 1980s Dr. Gitelman, Dr. Adrian Grice and Claire Callaghan, the library director, developed a proposal for a database for the Archives. They renamed it “Chiropractic Research Archives Collection” or CRAC. CRAC included the original materials as published in ARCHIVES I, as well as an additional 2,000 abstracts. Produced by CMCC, this has been a collaborative effort with contributions from the Foundation for Chiropractic Education and Research (FCER), the Governors’ Club of CMCC, and the Federal Government of Canada.¹³

By 1975 the library occupied three quarters of the fourth floor of the Henderson Building. The audiovisual department became an important component of the library operation and in 1976, for the first time, an audiovisual



Figure 7.
Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Clemmer
(source: CMCC Archives. JCCA. 1972; December; 9)



Figure 8.
Diane Klein, library technician
(source: Cornerstone. 1974; 11).



Figure 9.
Margaret Butkovic
(source: CMCC
Archives).



Figure 10.
New amphitheater
(source: CMCC
Archives).

librarian, Margaret Butkovic was hired to organize the equipment, start productions and build the AV collection.

In 1977 a three-phase plan for expansion of CMCC was started. Under phase one the library would be considerably enlarged. Renovations in the main library would provide more shelf space and more comfortable seating for students. Prior to opening the new facilities, library business was conducted from the “Mini-library” located in the small technique room.

In 1978, a new amphitheater was built with new equipment. By 1978 the library collection grew to 5,000 books and 173 journals, and had an extensive vertical file collection. For the first time the card catalogue became a reality, and the entire collection was recatalogued according to the NLM and LC classification scheme.¹⁴

In 1979, an endowment was left to CMCC from the estate of the late Dr. Cecil and Mrs. Myrtle Clemmer. Part of it was applied to increasing and improving both the library’s holdings and its facilities. A 3M Tattle tape security system was installed in January 1980, and computer searching commenced on May 29, 1980.

In 1980 for the first time, CMCC hired a Director of Library Services, Claire Callaghan. In the 1980s the library staff comprised the director, technical services and

reference librarians, an audiovisual librarian, a library assistant and two students who worked part-time. For the first time the librarians became active participants in the teaching/ learning process.



Figure 11.
Library and Media Services staff, 1980.
(Left to right: Greta Algee, Bev Brown, Robin
MacDonald, Margaret Butkovic, Dan McGinty, Karen
Newman, Claire Callaghan (director) sitting)
(source: CMCC Library report 1980. CMCC Archives).



Figure 12.
Dedication ceremony
(Left to right: Dr. Al Adams,
Hon. Dennis Timbrell,
Dr. Don Sutherland,
Ms. Claire Callaghan)
(source: CMCC Archives).

On December 1, 1980 the CC Clemmer Library reopened under Claire Callaghan's leadership, and flourished in more spacious and attractive surroundings. The Library occupied the entire fourth floor of the Henderson building. For the first time, the library was a learning resource center in the truest sense. It contained 207 journals, 6,000 books and 250 audiovisual programs.¹⁵

The official dedication ceremony of the CC Clemmer Library took place during Homecoming 1981, and was dedicated by the Hon. Dennis Timbrell, Minister of Health, Province of Ontario.

The advent of computerized data bases, on-line retrieval and new resource sharing technologies enhanced the library's image. The library had access to two computer database systems, Medlars (Medical literature analysis retrieval system), and DIALOG that provided access to other databases. Excerpta Medica, Medline and Science Citation Index were useful databases for accessing health sciences information.¹⁶

On October 17, 1986 at the annual meeting of the Board of Governors on a recommendation of the Director of Library Services, the name of the library changed to CC Clemmer Health Sciences Library to better reflect its role and its holdings.¹⁷

In 1987 graphic programs enabled production of titles, slides and transparencies directly from the digitized images stored in the computer. For the first time, a series of computer aided instruction programs in basic sciences

and physical examination were implemented. This was a first step in self-directed learning.

That same year the Governors' Club agreed to finance the making of video productions in the Chiropractic Heritage Series. Included were *Anatomy Series* featuring Dr. John Duckworth, *Diagnostic Series* featuring Dr. Lee Arnold, *Historical Series* featuring Drs. Herbert K. Lee and Earl Homewood and *Chiropractic Series* featuring Dr. Herbert K. Lee. In the late 1980s and the 1990s the library operated under the directorship of three different directors, Marilyn Schaefer, Marina Englesakis and Lori Anne Oja.



Figure 13.
Library staff in late 1980s. From left to right: M. Schaefer
(Director), D. McGinty, B. Brownstein, E. Zalezsak, K.
Newman, G. Algee, M. Butkovic. Absent: R. MacDonald.
(source: CMCC Archives).



Figure 14.

Campus at CNIB

(source: *Cornerstone*.1986; 9. CMCC Archives).

In 1994, when space became available at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, across Bayview Avenue from CMCC which had expanded beyond what its facilities could hold, the library was relocated to its new home at 1931 Bayview. It occupied three floors. The first floor accommodated a large circulation desk, the technical services department, reference, media, the main reading room, current journals and offices. The student computer laboratory was on the third level, while the journal and book stacks, archives and silent study area were on the lower level.

In 1995 the library participated in the Centennial celebration of chiropractic and the 50th anniversary of CMCC providing historical materials and interviewing prominent members of the chiropractic profession.

In 1999 CMCC celebrated the 50th anniversary of its first graduating class, the Class of 1949. For that celebration and every year since, Margaret Butkovic, Margaret McCallen, the Media Services team, and later members of the Marketing and Communications team, have been involved in the annual production of a video titled *Celebration of Excellence* which highlights the 50th anniversary class. Through the production of these videos, we have been privileged to work with pioneers who have helped build CMCC and the chiropractic profession. The result is a video history of chiropractic and CMCC through the eyes of those who lived it.

Margaret Butkovic, the assistant director at the time,



Figure 15.

Homecoming 1999. Class of 1949 at 50th anniversary celebration (source: CMCC Archives).

assumed the directorship in September 2000. A new position of collection development librarian/archivist was created with Steve Zoltai at the helm. Anne Taylor Vaisey was hired as a reference librarian. Throughout many years Anne, as a Co-Editor of the Index to Chiropractic Literature, has played an important role in sustaining and maintaining this valuable resource serving our students, chiropractors as well as other professions.

The 2000/2001 academic year started with the implementation of a new automation system, Graphical Library Automation System (GLAS), which enabled installation of the catalogue on the Internet. In the Reference area, access to all new databases created a need for more and newer computers. Through the library's web site clients were able to request a search, and document delivery and interlibrary loan services.

In 2002 the library moved back to the 1900 Bayview facility and stayed there until the move to the Leslie Street Campus. As soon as the building at 6100 Leslie Street was purchased, planning for the new library began. The librarians worked with the architects and had direct input into how the library would look and function. The move to the new facility, the design and arrangement of the furniture was supervised by the director.

The CMCC Health Sciences Library opened in August 2004. It is attractive, well designed, highly functional and is bright with its many windows and atrium glass providing an inviting place where students enjoy studying



Figure 16.

Museum in the library with chiropractic memorabilia (source: CMCC Archives. AV and Communications).



Figure 17.

Library reference computers (source: CMCC Archives. AV and Communications).



Figure 18.

Students in front of book stacks (source: CMCC Archives. AV and Communications).

and spending time with their colleagues. The 9,740 sq. ft. contains 37 computers in the public area, a computer laboratory with 10 computers, six study rooms, a media room, a Museum containing chiropractic memorabilia, an archives storage area, and a silent study area in the mezzanine with 40 study carrels. A meditation room was added in 2016.

The library archives, led by our archivist Steve Zoltai contain historical records of CMCC and the chiropractic profession in Canada and beyond. Over 1,500 photos and records have been uploaded on our Eloquent archives database which is publically accessible through our library web pages.¹⁸ The library provides important service to CMCC members, including unlimited free document delivery, free research assistance and access to some of our electronic resources.

In 2011 the library became a member of the Health Sciences Information Consortium of Toronto, the first not publicly funded institution that has been accepted into the Consortium. The mission of the Consortium is to enhance resource sharing through the coordination of new technology and sharing information resources. Members now include University of Toronto Libraries, fully accredited teaching hospitals, and publicly and non-publicly funded institutions.

The current library collection consists of materials in print and online. Eighty percent of journals are online, and clients have access to a variety of records through 20 databases. Through the Discovery service we have access to thousands of online records.



Figure 19.

Students studying in a relaxed atmosphere (source: CMCC Archives. AV and Communications).



Figure 20.
 Current and former library staff
 (left to right: Steve Zoltai,
 Deanne Collier, Kent Murnaghan,
 Anne Taylor-Vaisey, Todd Vasey,
 Margaret Butkovic (Director),
 Shabana Siddiqui)
 (source photo credit: Jay Bowes).

Looking into the future, technology continues to drive the direction in which the library is moving and mobile devices are changing the way information is delivered and accessed. The use of electronic databases and interactive media has created a shift in ways students are studying. Delivery of audio-visual materials has changed from traditional formats to online platforms. These changes are reflected in the library collection and services provided to our clients today.

Many early graduates comment that they wish that the resources we have now were available to them when they were students! CMCC's library has come a long way from its humble beginning to where it is today and has made a significant footprint in the development of CMCC. As we look into the future the Library will continue educating and training doctors of chiropractic, promoting research and continuing education.

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