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ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION



The Illinois Library Association Reporter

is a forum for those who are improving and reinventing Illinois libraries, with articles that seek to: explore new ideas and practices from all types of libraries and library systems; examine the challenges facing the profession; and inform the library community and its supporters with news and comment about important issues. The *ILA Reporter* is produced and circulated with the purpose of enhancing and supporting the value of libraries, which provide free and equal access to information. This access is essential for an open democratic society, an informed electorate, and the advancement of knowledge for all people.



ON THE COVER

This issue's cover illustration is from *Iggy Peck, Architect*, illustrated by David Roberts and written by Andrea Beaty, published by Abrams Books. We chose it as a fitting image for the coming year's iREAD* summer reading theme, Reading by Design, which challenges readers to find their creativity. Just like Roberts's illustrations and Beaty's storyline, summer readers will explore the points where art meets science, design meets construction, and imagination meets reality. An interview with Illinois author Andrea Beaty appears on page 12.

Artwork from *Iggy Peck, Architect* by Andrea Beaty and David Roberts, published 2007 by Abrams Books for Young Readers. Text copyright © 2007 Andrea Beaty. Illustrations copyright © 2007 David Roberts. Used with permission.

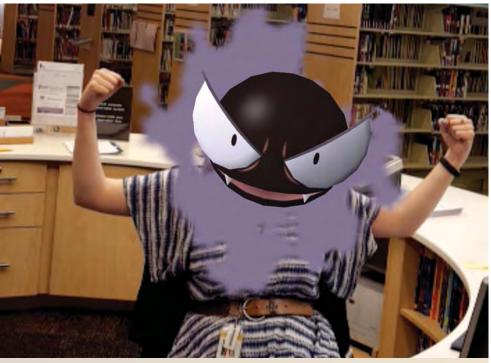
The Illinois Library Association is the voice for Illinois libraries and the millions who depend on them. It provides leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library services in Illinois and for the library community in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all. It is the eighth oldest library association in the world and the third largest state association in the United States, with members in academic, public, school, government, and special libraries. Its 3,200 members are primarily librarians and library staff, but also trustees, publishers, and other supporters.

The Illinois Library Association has four full-time staff members. It is governed by a sixteen-member executive board, made up of elected officers. The association employs the services of Strategic Advocacy Group for legislative advocacy. ILA is a 501(c)(3) charitable and educational organization.

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See ILA calendar for submission deadlines for the *ILA Reporter*. Copy should be submitted by e-mail to ila@ila.org. You are encouraged to include digital or film photos (black/white or color) and graphics (on disk or camera-ready) with your articles, which will be included on a space-available basis.

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Mentors Make It Better... But Not All Are Created Equal

he importance of mentoring in the workplace has long been recognized. Personal reports have connected mentoring to enhanced job satisfaction and accomplishment. Catherine Kirchmeyer's 2005 article in *Human Relations* suggested that those academics who took advantage of mentoring opportunities early in their careers were associated with higher rank and salary later. Mentoring provides value in many ways and in many different professions. For librarians—and their institutions—the potential benefits include:

- Engraining new hires into the politics, social attitudes, and culture of an organization;
- Helping new librarians understand the ins and outs of the promotion and tenure process;
- Providing networking and professional development opportunities;
- Bridging generation, race, gender, or other potential divisions;
- Having a seasoned pro to bounce ideas off of and to help solve problems;
- Improving communication, retention rates, and decision buy-in at an institution;
- Fostering cordiality, collaboration, and a sense of community within the institution;
- Sharing of successes and learning from failures;
- Preparing the next generation for management and leadership positions; and
- Aiding in the writing and publishing process or conference presentations.

Some of these benefits will naturally have more impact at some library institutions than at others on account of size, type, or even professional atmosphere. Regardless of the institution, however, mentoring should be seen as a routine activity, a way of protecting the investment made when hiring, especially in lean times when permission/ability/funds to hire are less forthcoming. After all, it is in every library's best interest that all of their librarians succeed and thrive professionally, and, moreover, feel welcome and supported by the library and, thus, an integral part of that library community.

Let's get something out of the way first: not everything called "mentoring" is good mentoring. Scott Pointon, director of the White Oak Library District states it most succinctly: "Mentoring is NOT the mentor imposing his or her will or way of doing things upon others." Instead, effective mentoring "is all about listening and finding ways to help the mentee to know themselves and to be successful utilizing their strengths." He further defines the mentor as someone who is able "to push some buttons on the mentee to illuminate where they are not looking within themselves." Betsy Adamowski, director of the Wheaton Public Library, echoes this sentiment, saying that for her being a mentor is about being a person who is "honest and trusting and will give constructive advice and criticism to an individual." So, while we can define mentoring as simply training a new librarian on certain important procedures (for example, what exactly needs to be done to qualify for tenure or which skills are most critical for promotion), it is also about recognizing and encouraging strengths. Mentoring is about the development of new talent, and not about making carbon copies of the librarians already in the workplace.



THE CLASSIC MODEL: PROS AND CONS

There is no one-size-fits-all approach to mentoring, and the right style depends upon the library's culture and the individual librarian's personality. The discussion contained here is by no means meant to be exhaustive or proscriptive.

Perhaps the most common arrangement is the "classic" formal mentoring model when an older, more experienced colleague is somehow assigned to a new hire—either by a third party or by a committee—or a new hire perhaps approaches someone to officially ask them to serve as a mentor. This is the type of mentoring Adamowski describes, as she has often been contacted by new public library directors needing guidance. Many times, these directors have been directed by their boards to seek an experienced mentor who can assist them with questions and guidance.

This structure is almost always hierarchical and often parameters are tightly defined: for example, the mentor and protégé will have a certain number of meetings together or will meet over a prescribed period of time, after which their obligations to each other are terminated. The model has pluses and minuses—it's familiar, tried and true, relatively easy to implement. But its structured rigidity is a turnoff to some, the mandatory aspect making it seem like an assignment. And when not administered properly, such relationships can give the impression of favoritism, be exploitative, and also inadvertently (or otherwise) disadvantage women and minorities. There is also the concern that the traditional model is simply out of date and no longer meets the needs of the newer generation of librarians who require different skill sets and knowledge.

[continued on page 6]

CHANGING IT UP

These concerns can be at least partially mediated by effective mentor training, but new mentoring models are developing to meet contemporary needs—informal, formal, blends of both. Informal mentoring may take a variety of forms. It can be as simple as two librarians chatting at a conference exchanging advice, but can also be considerably more organized and still be considered informal. Examples of such models include:

- Peer mentoring, where a librarian or librarians of roughly the same age or experience mentor each other;
- Co-mentoring, which highlights and acknowledges how the mentoring relationship benefits both the mentor and mentee;
- "Mentoring Up," where a junior librarian mentors a more senior librarian;
- E-mentoring, in which the entire mentoring relationship can take place online;
- Group mentoring, whereby a group of people are mentored by an individual;
- Spot mentoring, which is situational and provisional; and
- Mentoring circles, in which one mentor works with a group or groups mentoring each other; as well as others.

It is worth pointing out that with the informal arrangements, a mentee may need to form more than one kind of mentoring partnership in order to gain the most benefits.

Informal mentoring tends to focus less on completion of specific assignments or projects, to deemphasize measurable objectives, and is usually thought to be volitional (as opposed to mandatory), more self-organized, and tending to transpire only when needed by the mentees. Gwen Gregory, resource acquisition and management librarian at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC), emphasizes that even though a system such as peer mentoring works well in many libraries, the important issue to keep in mind is "to enable these networks and help people feel comfortable using them," pointing out that people are often shy about approaching another and asking questions, especially when they think they should already know the answer.

Many libraries are less hierarchical than they once were, and informal mentoring can better suit flatter organizational structures. The mentor as well as the mentee gains knowledge through these informal models, and, because the mentee often chooses his or her own mentor in these models, the relationships are more organic and tend to be a better fit for librarians of color.

This latter point needs specific attention, as librarianship is still a majority white profession: regardless of style, mentors and mentoring programs must take into account the particular needs of librarians of color in order to ensure equal opportunities to succeed. For example, Trixie Dantis, teen services supervisor at Arlington Heights Memorial Library, describes how ILA's Cultural and Racial Diversity Committee (CARD) has recently begun a mentoring program for the recipients of the Sylvia Murphy Williams Award (which in turn recognizes the Illinois recipients of the ALA Spectrum Scholarship). Dantis states, "With this mentoring program, CARD hopes to foster the success of these diverse future librarians, encourage them to stay in the field, and promote diversity in the field."

MIXING IT UP

In many informal models the mentoring responsibility tends to be more diffused, which can be more convenient for the mentors, although it can also be more difficult for all involved parties to stay engaged when there are no formal agreements in place defining how/how long the mentorship should progress. Adding a few more rules to define the mentoring relationship creates models that blend the formal and informal. Some examples include:

- The Resource Team Model, in which multiple experienced mentors, generally assigned by a committee or administrator, work on mentoring an individual;
- Mutual Mentoring Networks, where it is recommended that mentees pursue additional mentors in addition to the mentor that they were formally assigned in order to augment their experiences; and
- Community of Practice, a shared learning model where the group has a common purpose or goal and works to create knowledge together.

STEPPING UP

Librarianship is a very altruistic profession already, and mentoring fits in with this image. "Librarians have a great tradition of service, and this includes service to the profession and to our colleagues," says UIC's Gregory. Regardless of the mentoring method(s) undertaken, mentoring can be considered a responsibility of librarians toward the profession. Good mentoring demonstrates what successful librarianship looks like, as well as contributing to the success of a new librarian. Modeling how to adapt to challenges will not only effect an individual's library career, but will have an impact on the very future of libraries. Mentoring helps to prepare the library leadership of tomorrow, passes along institutional knowledge, and prepares the mentors of the next generation. Models and styles will continue to change and evolve, with new themes and variations, all aimed at developing the talent pool that makes libraries indispensable.



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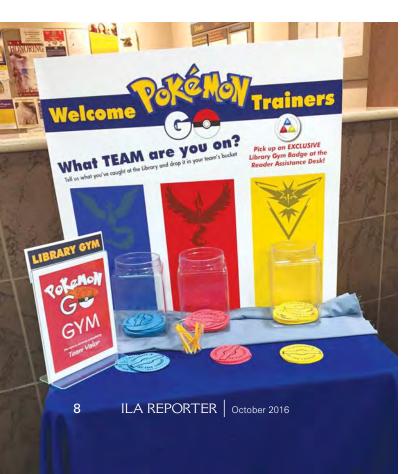
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Battling It Out in Pokémon Go: Libraries Up Their Game

his summer and fall, Pokémon Go, has taken the world, and libraries, by storm. This virtual reality game with an app available for iOS and Android has led many libraries to become designated PokéStops, where gamers collect PokéBalls and other goodies to catch Pokémon. Although gaming in libraries has been around for some time, this particular game is bringing people in droves to our buildings, something that libraries have been taking advantage of through displays, pub crawls, innovative programming, and much more.



WELCOME ALL PATRONS, PIKACHUS, AND PIDGEYS

Pokémon Go players receive a warm reception at Alpha Park Public Library District, with signage to greet them as they arrive and also a board where patrons can write which Pokémon they have caught there. In the lobby at Palatine Public Library District, a Pokémon table gladly receives players and informs them of the current gym leader (for Pokémon novices, a gym is where players gather to battle). There is also an interactive display that engages patrons by asking them about the Pokémon they have captured and what team they are on.

Rockford Public Library will soon be offering an official Pokémon League, a Nintendo-authorized event where all ages come to play, battle, and earn official prizes like foil cards, online codes, badges, and key chains, all at no cost to the library. Launching an official league can take time to get off the ground but is worth it, says librarian Sarah Stumpf. After obtaining a player ID number from a nearby league event, the library needs to pass a background check and an online "Professor Game" exam where they are questioned on the intricacies of the game.

In nine short days, Homer Township Public Library District planned and executed a successful Pokémon Go program that featured team buttons, pizza, cupcakes, and raffles. Activities also included a live game of PokéBall that used ping-pong balls in cornhole-like fashion, Pin the Pokémon, PokéBall crafts, and more.

[continued on page 10]



CREATIVE PROGRAMMING THAT "LURES" **PARTICIPATION**

Pokémon Go Safari programs are big hits at several libraries. During these programs, like the one at Glen Ellyn Public Library, Pokémon experts take attendees through their downtown area where lures are dropped at PokéStops along the way. (If you don't know what a lure is, you need Pokémon 101). Participants are required to have the game preloaded on their device and wear comfortable clothing.

A comparable program at Barrington Area Library was dubbed a "PokéWalk," where the goal was to take patrons on a walk to various PokéStops while they interacted with each other and explored the outdoors. Besides the walk, a Pokémon shop was set up in the library's atrium where staff handed out custom pins and stickers. Karen McBride, public information manager, reports that sixty-five kids stopped by to grab swag. "For a program that was spawned by a simple e-mail and planned in the span of five days with only social media coverage, our PokéWalk was successful and enjoyable."

Using their 3D printer, Indian Prairie Public Library created Pikachu figurines as well as buttons for their Pokémon Go meet-up, and just by being out in their community for this event, they "lured" new patrons to the library. According to Jez Layman, adult services librarian, "just before the program began, I saw someone outside obviously playing for the gym and asked if he was joining us. He didn't know about it, but was very excited and stayed for the whole meet-up. He didn't know the library did 'fun' programs like this and now plans on checking us out more often."

HANDS (AND DEVICE) FREE

In a unique twist, Batavia Public Library District offered a Pokémon program that did not require use of a device, for which parents expressed much gratitude. During their Pokémon Scavenger Hunt, participants picked up a hunting sheet (with tips on where to find the critters) showing silhouettes of Pokémon running loose around the library. Hunters then turned in their sheet with the number of Pokémon found in exchange for a prize.

Grace Martin, teen/tween coordinator at Malta Township Public Library, made sure that everyone could participate in their Pokémon programs, as many children in her community don't have a mobile device to play. In addition to offering up a charging station and dropping lures, the Pokémon Go parties featured non-device dependent activities such as crafts and scavenger hunts. What Martin found most fascinating about their efforts was that "many of the people who came are not regulars of our library. In fact, there were a couple of patrons I have never seen before."

Glen Ellyn Public Library is taking it one step further to offer Pokémon programming aimed specifically at adults with a "PokéCrawl." Like a pub crawl, participants stop at each restaurant or bar along the crawl to catch Pokémon and order food and drinks. The event was advertised as "BYOD" or bring your own device, and library staff were stationed at each location to interact with patrons. After the PokéCrawl, the group stopped at a nearby PokéGym to fight battles where regardless of the team, everyone was able to receive credit.



SOCIAL MEDIA FIT FOR A POKÉMON KING

Staff made it a priority to quickly immerse themselves in the Pokémon Go world at Deerfield Public Library once they noticed people roaming around the area. In addition to displays, they encouraged participation on social media by asking followers to vote for their favorite Pokémon Go team and have learned that Team Mystic, the blue team, is a Deerfield community favorite.

In addition to their greeter table, Palatine Public Library District also created their own gym badge. According to Kiel Cross, communications and marketing coordinator, "In the traditional Pokémon games, players travel from town to town and battle gym leaders to earn badges to show their status." Patrons can stop in and pick up a badge to show their status, and the library has also challenged other libraries to make their own badge to encourage library visits. They have given out hundreds of badges that have been tracked by their #LibraryGymBadge hashtag.

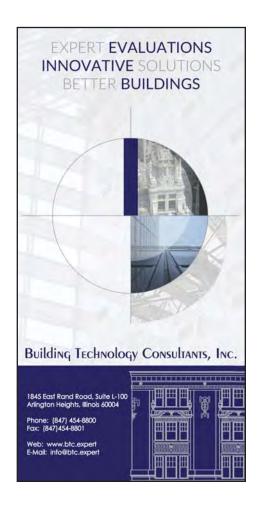
On the staff iPad at Carol Stream Public Library, librarian Allison Porch purchased lure modules to ensure Pokémon were hanging out at their stop for players to come and catch. Through a series of ads on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, she announced when the lures would be dropped so that gamers could get there in time to catch Pokémon, as the lure is only good for half an hour. Patrons were invited to share pictures they have taken of their Pokémon on Instagram and Twitter during a photo contest at Huntley Area Public Library District. The winners received a Pokémon-themed prize that included a trainer backpack, hat, and stuffed Pokémon friend.

THE POKÉMON CALL OF DUTY

Carol Stream Public Library has gone above and beyond the call of Pokémon duty to invite gamers into their building. Porch set up a "trainer refueling station" where players could recharge phones; get cold water, free WiFi, and air conditioning; and also displayed information on library materials and shared safety tips for players. What's more, library security cameras caught footage of heavy amounts of foot traffic outside their building from midnight to 2:00 A.M. with one gamer even having a pizza delivered. To take advantage of the foot traffic that occurred during closed hours, Porch created a dynamic QR code to link to library collections and services. The proof is in the pudding. Carol Stream notes that their Facebook reach and engagement are up 100 percent, adult graphic novel circulations up 5 percent, and video games up 26 percent, all due to their Pokémon Go promotions.

Time will tell if the popularity of this phenomenon will eventually wane, but credit goes to all the Illinois libraries that quickly put together services and programming dedicated to the Pokémon Go community. Their efforts have paid off, and through the Pokémon Go game, libraries have been able to extend their reach and engage a slew of new patrons that have now become library followers and users. **I**





iREAD® Talks with Children's Book Author Andrea Beaty

Andrea Beaty is the author of several children's books, including a series of books whose illustrations are being used in the materials for the 2017 iREAD theme, **Reading by Design**. Born and raised in southern Illinois, she now lives in Naperville and shared a bit of her background with us.

iREAD: How did you get started as an author of children's books, especially after studying biology and computer science in college?

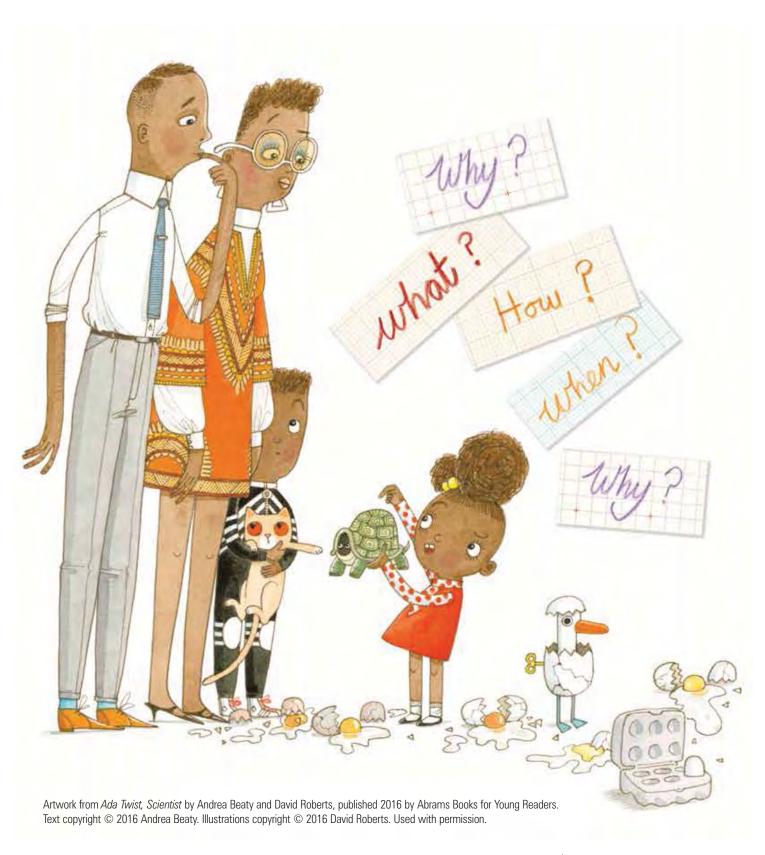
Beaty: After college, I worked in tech support for a software company. I eventually did some technical writing. I wanted to be really good at it, so I read everything I could about editing. I became a ruthless editor of my own writing. As a tech writer, I learned how to describe complicated ideas simply, clearly, and in as interesting a way as possible. While the subject matter was deadly dull, this was great training for my future—and at that point unimagined—foray into children's books. A few years later, I was a stay-at-home mom reading picture books by the score to my young kids. I was blown away by the richness and variety of books available. Much had changed since I was kid. I started getting ideas for stories and wrote them down. Eventually I wondered if others might like my stories and they did! I'm still surprised (and delighted) by the whole journey.

iREAD: Have you always "made up" stories? Do the ideas tend to come from things you see or hear or read about?

Beaty: I come from a very funny family. I'm actually the least funny of the lot. We told lots of jokes and were very goofy. Our house was full of books. We also watched an enormous amount of British TV thanks to PBS, and we listened to old radio serials and to international radio shows on our shortwave radio. And, of course, we went to the library. Going to the library was the greatest of adventures for me. I made up stories about getting locked in the library over the weekend and devouring the books.

All of these things nurtured my love of story. Now I find that ideas come from everywhere. Sometimes a phrase or a single image in my head triggers a story. Quite often, a title will come to me unattached to a story. Thankfully, the story eventually reveals itself.

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"I think writing is a safe place where you can explore all the corners of your imagination and your emotions."

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iREAD: When you do school and library visits, do you encourage kids to write their own stories? What's a good way for them to get started?

Beaty: I always encourage kids to start with a simple question: What if? With those two words, you can explore the universe. Each time the story gets stuck, just ask that question again. What if ______ happens next? If that doesn't work, fill in the blank in a new way and see where that goes. It's kind of a homegrown Make Your Own Adventure Story.

I also tell them that there is no wrong answer when you write stories. You can rewrite it over and over to change or improve the story. But there is no wrong answer. That is very liberating. Kids are inundated with right/wrong answers these days. It sucks the creativity right out of them. I think writing is a safe place where you can explore all the corners of your imagination and your emotions. How empowering is that?

iREAD: You often write books where someone else does the illustrations. Which comes first, the text or the illustrations, or some combination of each?



Beaty: Typically the text comes first. Then the editor chooses an illustrator and they work from the text without any contact from me until final sketches are done. At that point, I get to review the sketches and make comments, but I only ever comment on things that affect plot or jokes. I feel strongly that the illustrator and the editor need to be free to work their magic without my interference.

However, there are some exceptions to the sequence. *Doctor Ted* was born from a tiny illustration by the artist, Pascal Lemaitre. The editor asked if I might want to think up a story. I took a look and wrote the book in an hour. It was crazy. I wrote *Iggy Peck, Architect* and David Roberts completed the illustrations with no notes from me. He envisioned this gloriously diverse and quirky class of beautiful kids. Then one of those kids with long bangs inspired *Rosie Revere, Engineer*. Another who taps her chin when she thinks has inspired *Ada Twist, Scientist*.

So it's a process that can go any direction.

iREAD: Who are some of your favorite authors and illustrators of children's books? Tell us why you like them.

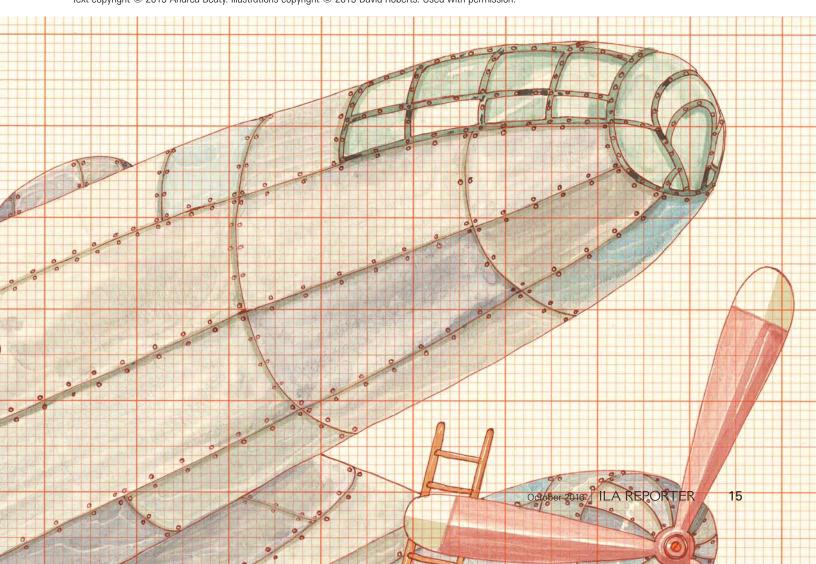
Beaty: Wow! This is a far more difficult question to answer than my favorite dessert! As with desserts, so much depends upon my mood.

I always love a good rhyming book (authors such as Kelly DiPucchio, Julia Durango and Lisa Wheeler) and funny tales (authors Carolyn Crimi and Doreen Cronin) and books that can make me cry in twenty-eight pages (authors Eve Bunting and Cynthia Rylant). I have enormous admiration for writers who can bring heart and poetry to nonfiction. Bob Burleigh comes to mind. I think it is a golden time for lyrical biographies especially. Books like On a Beam of Light by Jennifer Berne and Cloth Lullaby by Amy Novesky. There are so many great ones.

I've had the honor to work with so many amazing illustrators including David Roberts, Dan Santat, Kevin Hawkes, and Pascal Lemaitre. There are so many I'd love to work with in the future. A few other illustrators who blow me away are Gabi Swiatkowska, Floyd Cooper, Sophie Blackall, Peter Reynolds and...I feel faint just thinking of the possibilities.

And don't get me started on middle-grade fiction. I swoon!

Artwork from *Rosie Revere, Engineer* by Andrea Beaty and David Roberts, published 2013 by Abrams Books for Young Readers. Text copyright © 2013 Andrea Beaty. Illustrations copyright © 2013 David Roberts. Used with permission.



Liberalizing Guidelines for Interlibrary Loan

nterlibrary loan (ILL) is one of the cornerstones of resource sharing. It is governed in part by the Interlibrary Loan Code for the United States, which was recently revised to reflect new attitudes of openness, while maintaining rights to privacy and authorship. The new code emphasizes the loosening of restrictions—lending internationally, not charging to lend if possible, excluding shipping times from due dates, working with license negotiators, etc. At the same time, the revisions address patron confidentiality, such as not sharing patron names with lending libraries. They also stress the importance of copyright law, but recommend that the guidelines of the Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) are just that, rather than hard and fast law—a point that should make many ILL librarians/workers feel empowered.

First prepared by the Interlibrary Loan Committee of the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA) in 1994 and revised by that group in 2001, the code was further revised in 2008 and most recently in 2015, with approval by the RUSA Executive Board on January 11, 2016. The *Top 10 Changes to The Interlibrary Loan Code for the United States and Its Explanatory Supplement* were presented at the 2016 American Library Association Annual Conference and include the following recommendations for interlibrary loan practices:

- Take part in international interlibrary loan.
- Do not share patron names with supplying libraries.
- Give liberal loan periods and fill loans without fees, if possible.
- Do not use staples, and do not place labels or tape on books belonging to other libraries.
- Ask the requesting library before turning a copy request into a loan (and vice versa) or placing restrictions on loans.
- Work with license negotiators to include favorable ILL terms.
- Presume that each ILL request is for an individual's use; all other uses must be communicated in advance to suppliers.
- Observe copyright law and licenses, and be aware of related guidelines such as CONTU.
- When making scans, closely reproduce original in appearance, legibility, and completeness.
- Do not include return shipping time when calculating due dates.

Changes such as these are particularly notable because they encourage more permissive borrowing and lending practices than in the past, and indicate the direction in which we should expect the future practice of ILL to be heading. Many ILL practitioners will also be happy to see the ways in which consideration for the borrowing and lending institutions are encouraged, e.g., the prohibition against all staples, tape, and labels, all of which cause damage, and checking with the borrowing library before sending a loan that differs in any way from that which was requested. One very interesting modification to the code is the instruction to assume that each request is for an individual's use, and to communicate to lenders if the use is otherwise; the implication of this change is that, with the lending institution's permission, an interlibrary loan could in theory be used for Reserves, a real game-changer, as this practice has been avoided and advised against in the past.

An important point to keep in mind is that the ILL code only applies when other agreements are not in place, so the code does not supplant consortial agreements or reciprocal agreements. One should also remember that it is understood that not every library will be able to follow all of these changes, and when/as libraries implement these changes, it will look different at each institution. Interlibrary loan operations are all united in the common cause of sharing materials across institutions: the new code changes indicate further ways to work on making this happen, to the ultimate benefit of our users. We can all agree on that.

RELATED LINKS:

www.ala.org/rusa/resources/guidelines/interlibrary

www.ala.org/rusa/sites/ala.org.rusa/files/content/sections/stars/resources/ILL%20Code%20with%20Supplement.pdf

ΙĮΑ

Dear Elsie,

In your last column you mentioned the terms "main entry" and "added entry" as no longer being current. Why not, and could you explain what's replacing them? It's not always clear from looking at RDA.

Wavering in Wauconda

Dear Wavering,

Glad you asked. We did very briefly mention those terms in our last column on recorded music, and we discussed them a few years ago. But now that we have been living with RDA for a while, it's a good time to revisit this terminology.

The phrases "main entry" or "added entry" go back to the days of book catalogs (library catalogs that were bound in book form, not catalogs of books) and the early card catalogs. In order to save space (and time, when entries were typed or handwritten), the full bibliographic record would be found at only one place in the catalog; this record would be the main entry. For a book written by a single author, for example, the main entry—the full record—would be found under the heading for that author. Under other indexed headings, such as that for the title, there would be an abbreviated version of the record, just enough to identify the resource represented; those would be the added entries.

By the time most of us were using libraries, that was no longer the case. Even if we started out working with card catalogs, the reproduction of card sets had become much more economical, and the full record in such catalogs is almost always found under every heading (note the present tense, as card catalogs are still used in some libraries). And of course in electronic catalogs, the bibliographic record does not exist in multiple copies, but as a single record to which headings—or, to use a more database-appropriate term, access points—are linked. Along with these changes came a subtle shift in meaning: the terms "main entry" and "added entry" came to refer not to full or abbreviated records found under various headings, but to the headings themselves.

AACR2, in some ways, represents a transitional period in cataloging ideas and terminology. When it was first published, remember, card catalogs were still quite common even in larger libraries, but by the time the last revision came out, online catalogs had become dominant. The code's terminology reflects that: AACR2 adopts the term "access point" in preference to "heading" but retains "main entry" and "added entry."

RDA has finally broken away from these historic terms. You will not find "main entry" or "added entry" referred to there at all. Look at some definitions from RDA's glossary for the concepts we've been discussing:

Access point: A name, term, code, etc., representing a specific entity.

Authorized access point: A standardized access point representing an entity.

Variant access point: An alternative to the authorized access point representing an entity.

So there we have the "what," the terms RDA presents for our use. A close look at these definitions may give us some clues as to "why."

Note that the traditional term "entry," with its ties to printed catalogs and its ambiguity (does it refer to the heading or to the record?), is replaced throughout by "access point," a term that more accurately reflects the nature and structure of modern library catalogs and related databases. "Authorized" and "variant," rather than "main" and "added," again carry—at least to Elsie's ears—less of an implication that one access point is "more" than another.

More significant in terms of FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records), the conceptual model underlying RDA, is the introduction of the term "entity" in these definitions. RDA is attempting to put the entity called manifestation (the level at which we traditionally catalog published resources) into conceptual parity, in at least some essential respects, with other types of entities, all of which are described, identified, and placed in various types of relationship with other entities. When we think about this, we realize that in its essentials this is not new: we have long established authorized and variant forms of headings for persons, corporate bodies, works, topical concepts, and so on. RDA's terminology clarifies that what we used to call the selection and construction of main and added entries is essentially similar to the process of identifying these other types of entities.

Bibliographically yours, Elsie

Have a question for Elsie?
Send it to rstewart@indiantrailslibrary.org. **IIA**

ILA Welcomes New Members

We would love to welcome your friends and colleagues, too. By sponsoring a new member, you share the benefits of membership with others ... and help create a stronger and more effective voice to promote the highest quality library services for all people in Illinois.

PERSONAL MEMBERS

Lisa Barefield, Bartlett Public Library District

Erin Collins, Winnetka-Northfield Public Library District

Amy Danusiar, Wheaton Public Library

Mary Donovan, Naperville Public Library

Kate Easley, Glen Ellyn Public Library

Charity Gallardo, Rockford Public Library

Gail Gawlik, Joliet

Christine Gerrish, Glen Carbon Centennial Library District

Christin Giovannelli-Caputo, Arlington Heights

Memorial Library

Karen Griebel, Chicago Public Library

Lisa Horsley, Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Springfield

Migdalia Jimenez, La Grange Public Library

William LaChance, Alpha Park Public Library District,

Bartonville

Lauren Maxwell, Geneva Public Library District

Anne Miskewitch, Chicago Public Library

Rebecca Pfenning, Addison Public Library

Joseph Popowitch, Indian Prairie Public Library, Warrenville

Matthew Root, Prairie State College, Chicago Heights

Hayley Schommer, New Lenox Public Library District

Alison Seemiller, Itasca Community Library

Pilar Shaker, Forest Park Public Library

Megan Sweeney, Northbrook

Merril Tlusty, Bloomingdale Public Library

Joan Wedell, Wheaton

Steven Zanfardino, Poplar Creek Public Library District,

Streamwood

STUDENT MEMBERS

Rebecca Arriola, Champaign

Demitra Badino-Berger, Wauconda Area Public Library District

Bryan Bednarek, Arlington Heights Memorial Library

Angela Bouque, Elgin

Jacob Bowen, Antioch

Heather Brown, Normal

Joseph Burt, Zion

Jillian Coy, Urbana

Ariel Erbacher, Evanston

Jesus Espinoza, Urbana

Karina Fisher, Highland Park

Brigit Goudie, Chicago

Andrea Jakubas, Downers Grove

Jasmine Kirby, Champaign

Stephen Kline, Chicago

Isabel La Barbera, Berkeley Public Library

Jeannette Lekach, Chicago

Analu Lopez, Chicago

Lisa Marchetti, Wheaton

Araceli Moreno, Gurnee

Jordan Neal, Savoy

Emma Norris, Morris

Laura Partington, Wheeling

Patrick Pletcher, Orland Park

Ted Quiballo, Skokie

Alison Rollins, St. Louis, MO

Ann Santori, Vernon Hills

Lauren Scott, River Forest

Cynthia VanSickle, Johnsburg

Abigail Weaver, Bartlett

Megan Young, Arlington Heights Memorial Library

TRUSTEE MEMBERS

John Hill, Morton Grove Public Library Kyle Mikula, Mokena Community Public Library District Elizabeth Ringelstein, Eisenhower Public Library District Jo Ann Smith, Batavia Public Library District Miranda Wright-Kauffmann, Lebanon Public Library



Dear ILA Members and Friends,

I want to take a moment and say thank you for a wonderful year. Serving as your president will be one of my most treasured memories as a professional librarian. I was always proud to introduce myself as the president of the Illinois Library Association (ILA) and to promote the wonders of ILA.

I will be biased and say that libraries in Illinois remain the best. The bar is set high on every standard, policy, event, and message that we develop and advocate. As you all know, ILA led the way for many, many wonderful things to happen in Illinois libraries this last year, despite the challenges we faced in terms of the state's budget impasse.

A few favorite moments:

- Serving with ILA Executive Board members Allen Lanham and Richard Kong as mentors for the Illinois State Library Synergy Program, and thrilled to see that there are some Synergy graduates on the incoming ILA board as well as on committees and forums.
- Using my role on the Statewide Public Library Management Institute (SPLMI) committee to recruit participants to become more active in ILA, especially Celeste Choate, library director of the Urbana Public Library. She joined the ILA Advocacy Committee and led the way, along with Susan Franzen, to host the first legislative meet-up in the central Illinois region!
- While I was saddened to see Kip Kolkmeier change his ILA lobbyist role, I was thrilled to work with our new lobbyist, Derek Blaida. I am proud of the work that our advocacy leaders, David Seleb, Denise Raleigh, and Jim Deiters did to successfully advance advocacy events and legislation. I am personally proud that district libraries are now able to serve liquor at library events—maybe it all started with pub strolls at conferences!
- I know we can all agree that one of the proudest ILA moments was participating in the first combined statewide library conference, A Library State of Mind. I am a big believer that professional librarians, from all library types, will speak louder if they speak with one voice and not many. This conference was a tribute to that belief.
- The Illinois Library Luminary program is definitely a success story. Watching it grow in leaps and bounds this year, under the leadership of Fundraising Committee Chair Alex Todd, made me proud.
- The Reaching Forward Conference has been a favorite of mine for many years. I had the honor to not only thank the founders and co-chairs, Tobi Oberman and Tom Rich, but also, sadly, wish them good luck in retirement.
- Last, but not least, the work that was done to make the Illinois Leadership Summit happen on July 11–12, 2016, is a wonderful tribute to the work and support that ILA offers to Illinois libraries.

As I write this I am thinking of more and more highlights, but I think you get it: it was a great year and being president was definitely an honor. My thanks to fellow board members for all the hard work they do to make things happen, and thanks to the ILA staff for ALL their hard work, vision, and patience.

I promise, I will sit back and quietly watch next year. It is going to be another great year, I can feel it already!

Sincerely,

Betsy Adamowski, ILA President, 2015-2016

Bridging the Gap

2015–2016 will long be remembered as the year the state of Illinois failed to pass a budget for the entire fiscal year. One of the major consequences of that failure to act has been individuals and organizations stepping up to try to fill the gap left by this vacuum in leadership, and the Illinois Library Association has been no exception. From hosting a series of meetings with legislators around the state and launching a new online advocacy portal, to collaborating with others to host events and programs, to keeping its own financial house in order, ILA ended the 2015–2016 fiscal year poised for new beginnings.

Illinois achieved an important distinction in 2016: the last state in the nation to approve a state budget. With only hours remaining in fiscal 2016, the governor and general assembly finally agreed on June 30 to a spending plan for the past year. For fiscal 2017 that began at midnight on July 1, the governor and general assembly could only agree on a six-month budget. Still, in light of the year-long deadlock over 2016, even a six-month 2017 "stopgap" budget was an improvement.

It is difficult to precisely calculate the damage to state services, programs, and the economy as a result of the budget stalemate. It has been estimated that over one million Illinois residents failed to receive needed services. The state failed to pay vendors, state facilities were shuttered, and capital programs were delayed or cancelled. State colleges and universities lost students and were forced to lay off hundreds of employees. The state's credit rating continued to fall and borrowing costs continued to rise. The state came within days of having to close prisons because it couldn't pay for electricity or food.

Looking back, Illinois public libraries, school libraries, and library systems received about half of the grant funds in 2016 that they received in 2015. Looking forward, that same partial grant funding is all that has been approved for fiscal 2017. While ILA will continue to demand full funding for library grants, we must face the possibility that partial funding may be the new normal.

For higher education, the story is also muddled. Ultimately, the state approved funding for student Monetary Award Program (MAP) grants for 2016, but has not done so yet for 2017. State colleges and universities did get an infusion of about \$1 billion, but have no certainty of funding for 2017.

The one bright spot in the state budget is K–12 education. Not only was K–12 education funded for all of fiscal 2017, but school districts will also receive about \$360 million in additional funds over fiscal 2016. All K–12 schools will open without delay this fall, and all districts will receive at least as much in state funding as they did the previous year.

Significantly, the 2017 budget legislation included none of the governor's "Turnaround Agenda"—no legislator term limits, no redistricting reform, no changes to workers' compensation or collective bargaining rights, no tort reform, nor a property tax freeze. The 2017 stopgap budget simply further delays the tough issues until after the November 2016 election. It does nothing to pay down the current \$8 billion in past due bills. It does not include pension reform that would decrease the state's unfunded liability. It does not change current court orders, which require spending in excess of current revenue. The budget agreement does represent some bipartisan progress, but it is unclear if, or when, further budget progress might be achieved.

In adjourning the Illinois House of Representatives, Speaker Michael Madigan forcefully noted that this budget compromise was only possible when the governor was willing to set aside his personal agenda. This point was echoed by Illinois Senate President John Cullerton. In acknowledging that the budget deal did not include his proposed reforms, Governor Bruce Rauner called the agreement "a bridge to reform." Governor Rauner suggested that there will be a chance for a grand compromise on state budget and reform issues following the November election.

As one would expect, the budget impasse overshadowed all other legislative activity. As a result, there were few major non-budget issues of concern to ILA members. There was good news on the intellectual freedom front. No legislation passed that would restrict access to information or infringe on privacy rights. The general assembly did pass legislation (House Bill 5902) explicitly recognizing the First Amendment rights of high school "student journalists." House Bill 5902 passed the general assembly unanimously and has been sent to the governor.

Illinois political leaders have now turned their attention to the November election. Illinois voters will elect a United States Senator and the state comptroller, and legislative races will be decided for about a third of the state senate districts and all state representative districts. It is unlikely that the November election will result in a major shift in the political balance between Democrats and Republicans. However, it is hoped that once the election is over, there will be an opportunity for greater compromise.

Advocacy is Alive and Well... Even During State's Deadlock

- The annual roster of "meet-ups" with Illinois legislators grew to five this past year with the addition of a central Illinois site and the time frame stretching from February 12 to 19, 2016. Breakfast and lunch meetings were held in Tinley Park, Oak Brook, Buffalo Grove, Edwardsville, and Normal. Kudos to the ILA Advocacy Committee and all the local event teams that made sure librarians, trustees, legislators, and legislative staff were invited and urged to attend. Many of these same advocates converged on Capitol Hill in May for the annual National Library Legislative Day, making visits to the Illinois congressional delegation and meeting with other library supporters from across the country.
- Besides these in-person meetings, ILA members kept the
 pressure on elected officials using ENGAGE, the new advocacy
 contact platform installed on www.ila.org. If you haven't explored
 this convenient way to look up key issues, positions, and send
 messages to your personal representatives just by entering your
 zip code after signing in to your member profile, now's the time
 to start.
- Even though not officially signed into law until July 15, 2016, both houses of the Illinois General Assembly acted to amend the Liquor Control Act of 1934 to make it legal for libraries to serve alcohol during educational or cultural events. Thanks to ILA's advocacy efforts, Senate Bill 399 became law, permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages within any building owned by a library district if its board of trustees approves. Under the provisions of this proposal, each library's board of trustees is required to have a written policy governing how and when alcohol can be sold, and provide proof of insurance before approval of liquor sales at a specific event. This bill allows library districts to generate much-needed revenue to be reinvested back into our libraries.



A Library State of Mind

The first-ever joint conference for ALL types of librarians—
 A Library State of Mind—met in Peoria, October 22–24, 2015.

 ILA partnered with the Illinois School Library Media Association (ISLMA); Illinois Association of College and Research Libraries Forum (IACRL); and Special Libraries Association, Illinois chapter (SLA-IL) to hold a single conference.

Shankar Vedantam of NPR's Hidden Brain series got everyone thinking at the opening session and author Daniel Handler, aka Lemony Snicket, wrapped things up at the closing session. In between, there were exhibits to visit, programs to attend, awards to be given, new friendships to be formed, and old ones to explore. A preconference, Better Together, took a look at Illinois libraries past, present, and future. The conference drew 1,694 participants, including attendees, presenters, and exhibitors.

Anderson's Bookshops, Dewberry, LIRA, Rainbow Book Company, Sikich, and TBS led the way as Platinum sponsors, with a host of others at Gold and Silver levels, as well as numerous award sponsors. The traditional ILA Awards Luncheon adopted the ISLMA tradition of an evening awards gala with 2010 ILA President Gail Bush (who originated the idea of a combined conference during her presidential year) presiding over the festivities.

- Other continuing education events throughout the year included the Youth Services Unconference (August 6), Trustee Workshop (February 13), IACRL Conference (March 18), Illinois Youth Services Institute (April 1–2), and the Reaching Forward Conference for Library Staff (May 6).
- Looking forward, several ILA members and other library leaders from around the state explored the issue of leadership development for Illinois librarians. Synergy, the leadership training institute offered by the Illinois State Library from 2002 to 2010 and again in 2015, was not held in 2016, due to the ongoing state budget stalemate. A steering committee led by ILA President Betsy Adamowski met throughout the year and convened eighty Synergy alumni in early July 2016 with support from the Illinois Library Association and several other sponsoring organizations. The goal is to develop a new training model by 2017.



Nuts and Bolts: The Work of the Association

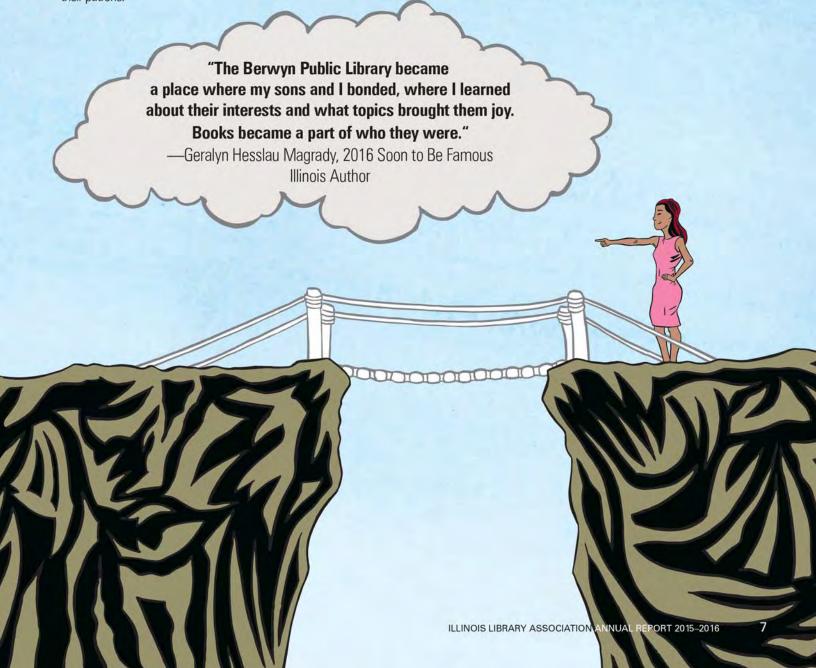
- As always, ILA chose new leadership through elections held in the spring. President-Elect Melissa Gardner of the Palatine Public Library District, along with other newly elected Executive Board members Jason F. Kuhl, Arlington Heights Memorial Library; Nanette Donohue, Champaign Public Library; Leander Spearman, Belleville Public Library, and Sarah Keister Armstrong, Fremont Public Library District, will all serve three-year terms, beginning July 1, 2016.
- A task force, charged with reviewing the current ILA membership dues structure and recommending revisions, was led by Jamie Bukovac, Indian Prairie Public Library District, with members Alyssa Williams, Morton Public Library District; Lindsay Harmon, Lewis University; Tabatha Anderson, Barrington Area Library, and ILA Executive Board liaison Jeannie Dilger, La Grange Public Library. The task force conducted surveys at the 2015 joint conference and online, met with and interviewed both members and non-members, and presented a series of recommendations to the ILA Executive Board in March 2016. After extensive discussion and some minor revisions suggested by the board, the recommendations were finalized and will be presented to the full ILA membership at their meeting in October 2016 for approval. The primary goal is to simplify and clarify membership categories while preserving revenue, with a longer-term goal of making membership more appealing to a wider base of library professionals and supporters.
- Communicating with members remains at the center of ILA's work. The recently relaunched website (www.ila.org) continued to evolve with new features, including member-only content on Legal Issues for Libraries covering topics such as non-resident library cards for teachers, Fair Labor Standards, Tax Increment Financing (TIF) reimbursement, and local government transparency. The irregularly published ILA E-Newsletter keeps members informed on timely topics and provides a vehicle for legislative alerts.

ILA's flagship publication, the *ILA Reporter*, continues to see improvement in content developed by the *ILA Reporter* Advisory Committee, chaired by Kara Kohn, Plainfield Public Library District. Articles on library referenda, measuring outcomes, library architecture, and gardens as a new library outreach strategy were among articles developed by committee members and other contributors. Topics of interest to the profession, from readers' advisory to community engagement, going fine-free to library architecture, appeared in the six issues published from August 2015 through June 2016.



Revenue, Reading, and Rithmetic

- The iREAD® summer reading program reached libraries and readers in all fifty states and dozens of foreign countries in 2016 and helped all participants "READ for the Win!," with artwork by award-winning children's book illustrator Bob Staake and others. iREAD remains the official summer reading program of the U.S. Department of Defense libraries on military bases worldwide, contributing significant income to ILA programs and activities, including legislative advocacy.
- The third time was the charm for author Geralyn Hesslau Magrady, who was named the winner of the third annual Soon to Be Famous Illinois Author project for her novel *Lines-*. James Hosek and Amanda Meredith were the two other finalists from a field of forty entries. More than eighty Illinois libraries have participated in the project, with librarians reading and nominating writers from among their patrons.
- The Illinois Library Luminaries program, which raises money for the ILA endowment while recognizing the achievements of library leaders in the state, set new records in 2016 with a total of \$20,822 raised for six new luminaries—Carolyn Anthony, Kathy McSwain, Barbara Ford, Allen Lanham, Jesse White, and Kiplund Kolkmeier.
- Other revenue sources that also provide significant benefits to ILA institutional members are the Fund for Illinois Libraries and the Libraries of Illinois Risk Agency (LIRA). The fund provides 501(c)(3) eligibility for tax-deductible contributions to libraries that do not have their own foundations, and LIRA is a group insurance pool established in 2013 that currently offers savings on property, casualty, and workers' compensation coverage to forty-three ILA institutional members.





ICA Fiscal Report Year Ended June 30, 2016

Revenue

General Operations	\$ 69,511
Membership	\$ 308,406
Conference	\$ 438,056
Publications	\$ 2,191,525
Public Policy	\$ 4,000
Awards	\$ 9,060
Endowment	\$ 23,572
Workshops/Projects	\$ 96,354
Reaching Forward	\$ 123,381
Total Revenue	\$ 3,263,865

Expenses (before allocation of staff salaries, taxes, and benefits to functional areas)

\$ 680,554
\$ 94,859
\$ 353,092
\$ 14,783
\$ 1,734,685
\$ 71,890
\$ 10,348
\$ 100,601
\$ 4,870
\$ 108,634
\$ 3,174,316
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

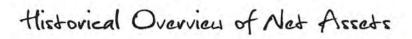
\$ 89,549
\$ 2,819
\$ 92,368
\$ 1,653,354
\$ 1,745,722
\$

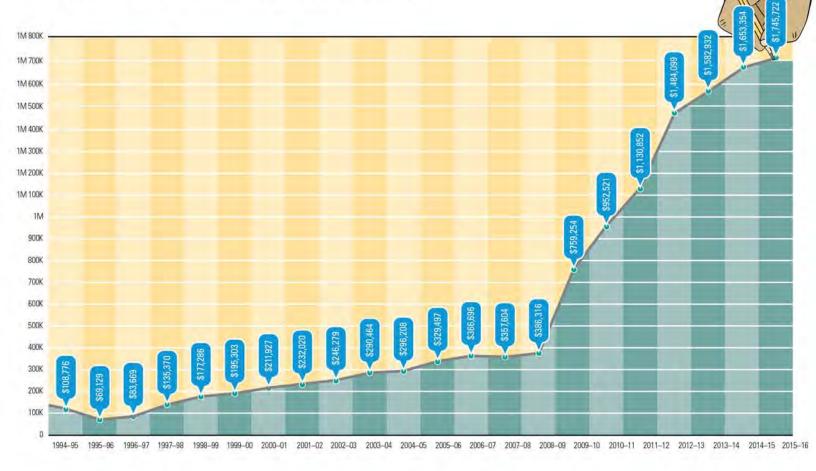
Net Assets Comprise:

Unrestricted Net Assets	\$ 1,604,437
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	\$ 9,712

- Atkinson Memorial Award (\$3,140)
- deLafayette Reid Fund for Continuing Education (\$4,283)
- Robert R. McClarren Award Fund for Legislative Development (\$252)
- Sylvia Murphy Williams Fund (\$1,297)
- Legal Defense Fund (\$675)
- Preiser Award (\$65)

Permanently Restricted Net Assets	\$ 131,5/3
Total Net Assets at end of FY 2016	\$ 1,745,722





Cumulative Surplus

The growth in ILA's net assets has been a conscious strategy over the past twenty years, with the goal of producing an annual budget surplus.

From 2009 to 2013, annual budget surpluses were largely used to build an operating reserve equivalent to 50% of ILA's annual budget, a directive from the executive board. Once that milestone was reached, the board redirected resources to updating and building infrastructure to support future growth and stability.

The strategies that have contributed to realizing these goals include a focus on earned income projects, such as summer reading and our group insurance program, and also on operating with a small staff and holding overhead and other costs down.

During this same period, other professional associations have faced declines in their traditional sources of revenue—membership, conference, and publications. The need for innovation and entrepreneurial efforts within ILA is as strong as ever.

Total	\$1,	676,593
1996–1997	\$	14,540
1997–1998	\$	51,701
1998–1999	\$	41,916
1999–2000	\$	18,017
2000–2001	\$	16,624
2001–2002	\$	20,093
2002–2003	\$	14,259
2003–2004	\$	44,185
2004–2005	\$	5,744
2005–2006	\$	33,289
2006–2007	\$	37,199
2007–2008	\$	-9,092
2008–2009	\$	28,712
2009–2010	\$:	372,938
2010–2011	\$	193,267
2011–2012	\$	178,331
2012–2013	\$	353,247
2013–2014	\$	98,833
2014–2015	\$	70,422
2015–2016	\$	92,368



Mission Statement

The Illinois Library Association is the voice for Illinois libraries and the millions who depend on them. It provides leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library services in Illinois and for the library community in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all. This access is essential for an open democratic society, an informed electorate, and the advancement of knowledge for all people. Its primary goals are:

Advocating for the Public Interest

- develop and promote strong public policy related to libraries, literacy, and lifelong learning;
- · defend intellectual freedom and access to information; and
- · increase public awareness of the value of libraries to society.

Promoting Excellence and Innovation

- provide outstanding programs of continuing education and leadership development;
- support the recruitment, retention, and professional development of a culturally and racially diverse workforce for libraries;
- · produce high-quality publications and communications; and
- celebrate the achievement of excellence and innovation on behalf of the membership.

Managing the Present to Prepare for the Future

In order to achieve these goals, ILA will use its resources wisely and maintain a flexible structure that promotes the diverse interests and broad participation of members.

Vision Statement

The Illinois Library Association is indispensable in leading efforts in library advocacy and collaboration, and serving as a springboard to innovation and excellence in library services.

2015-2016 Executive Board

President

Betsy Adamowski, Wheaton Public Library

Vice President/President-Elect

Pattie Piotrowski, Illinois Institute of Technology

Immediate Past President

Jeannie Dilger, La Grange Public Library

Treasurer

Jeremy Dunn, Chicago Public Library

Directors

Christine Barr, Fabyan Elementary School
Veronica DeFazio, Plainfield Public Library District
Keshia Garnett, Berwyn Public Library
Richard Kong, Skokie Public Library
Dennis Krieb, Lewis & Clark Community College
Nancy Maloney, John Deere Library
Rick McCarthy, StudioGC
Rob Morrison, National Louis University
Brian Shepard, Indian Trails Public Library District
Amanda E. Standerfer, The Lumpkin Family Foundation
Christina Stoll, Indian Trails Public Library District

ALA Councilor

Allen Lanham, Eastern Illinois University

Ex Officio

Anne B. Craig, Illinois State Library Robert P. Doyle, Illinois Library Association

2015-2016 ILA Staff

Robert P. Doyle, Executive Director Cynthia M. Robinson, Conference and Continuing Education Manager Tina Koleva, Member Services Manager Linda Bostrom, Administrative Coordinator Jon Daniels, Controller









Robert P. Doyle Illinois Library Association 33 W. Grand Ave., Ste. 401 Chicago, IL 60654-6799 phone: 312-644-1896 fax: 312-644-1899 e-mail: ila@ila.org http://www.ila.org

Viva la vida!



With 50 years of combined experience, LFI works closely with clients to find solutions that best fit the application and budget while ensuring functionality and aesthetics. Skokie public library, an ethnically rich library, called upon LFI to help them transform an under utilized area into a multi-media display zone.











1000REASONS

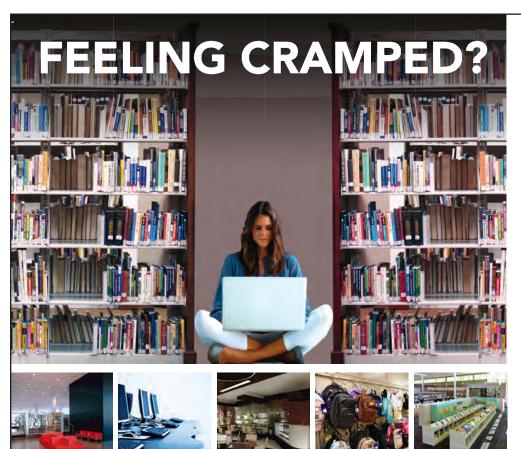
Why the Soon to Be Famous[®] Illinois Author Project Is Better Than Ever!

- \$1,000 cash prize to the winner, sponsored by BiblioBoard!
- Commercial contract option for inclusion in Indie Rock Stars module (with authors such as Hugh Howey and Barbara Freethy)!
- · Guaranteed book review by Library Journal!
- · ...and still more to come!

www.soontobefamous.info

Informational Program at ILA Annual Conference • Wednesday, October 19, 9:00–10:00 A.M.

Sponsored by: American Library Association Digital Content Working Group, Chicago Public Library, Illinois Heartland Library System, Illinois Library Association, Public Library Association, and Reaching Across Illinois Library System





EDUCATION

NEED TO RE-PURPOSE YOUR SPACE?

Spacesaver has storage solutions to help you maximize your existing library space for new uses such as collaborative study lounges, computer learning centers, cafes, retail stores, children's spaces, you name it.

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