Library Round-up

High Point Public Library Sponsors The Young in Touch Series

The Young In Touch, a new series of monthly "concerns" programs for young people, a way of reaching the world through films, books, recordings and group search, began in October at the High Point Public Library.

Seeing, listening, reading — all the latest multi-media approaches to problem probing are explored in these sharing sessions. An adult group leader each time guides discussion and sum up viewpoints.

Librarian Neal F. Austin moderated the first Young In Touch program on man as creator, when an Academy Award film, "Why Man Creates," examined man's motivation, life style and need for creative expression in a flashing relay of film techniques.

Books probed were "Introduction to the Art of the Movies" by Lewis Jacobs, "The Liveliest Art" by Arthur Knight and "The Medium Is The Massage" by Marshall McLuhan and Quentin Fiore.

Variations on the theme were offered in recordings, "Rubber Soul" by the Beatles and "Steppenwolf" by Steppenwolf.

The November topic was Poverty. Future concerns include peace, drugs, pollution, the generation gap, responsibility and faith.

The program has been coordinated by Miss Betty Carolyn Ward of the library staff.

97-Year-Old Quaker Adds Memories to Tape Collection



Joseph Durham is interviewed by Dr. Algie I. Newlin, retired member of Guilford College faculty.

In May 1970 the Guilford College Libraries initiated a field project in oral history. The College's Campus Library, through the help of a retired faculty member, has been gathering oral history materials on magnetic tape from elderly citizens throughout the North Carolina Quaker community. For the present,

the end product of the summer's project will be several dozen raw tapes stored in the Campus library's Quaker Collection awaiting future researchers.

D. H. Hill Library of North Carolina State University

Miss Mary Elizabeth Poole, Documents Librarian, D. H. Hill Library, is the compiler of the six-volume work: *Author Index (with titles) to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, 1947-1962*. Recently published by University Microfilms, a Xerox company, Ann Arbor, Michigan, this index fills the gap in author indexing in the *Monthly Catalog* for 1947-62 and includes the 1943/44 and 1945/46 supplements.

Recent staff appointments to the staff of the N. C. State University Library are as follows:

Mr. William C. Horner filled the new position of Systems Librarian on September 1, 1970.

Mr. Daniel A. Yanchisin and Mr. William V. Frazier are now Reference Librarians.

Mrs. Inna Nichols began work as a Catalog Librarian on September 1, 1970.

Miss Ann Baker Ward has been appointed Interlibrary Center Librarian in the D. H. Hill Library, replacing Mrs. Alyce Forsee who resigned effective October 7, 1970.

Report From President

(Continued)

brary education to a member of the committee, others besides those mentioned above are: Mr. James Carruth, Mrs. Louise Plybon, Mrs. Ophelia Irving. The State Department of Public Instruction also is reviewing guidelines and requirement for preparation of school library media specialists. A number of library education agencies in the state are engaged in evaluating and revising their curricula. Now would be a good time to express your ideas to them concerning what constitutes "an up-to-date, adequate, and relevant" curriculum. Library education is very much in the news and of great concern to the profession (See letters in various issues of *American Libraries,* as well as articles) The two federally-funded institutes which I attended were devoted to various aspects of library education. In late summer, Vera Melton, Rosalind Campbell, and I spent two weeks at Rutgers exploring "Library Technical Assistant Educational Programs." Several interesting developments came out of this institute: a suggested revision of the Booth report, recommended curricula, recommended ways of providing upper mobility as well as job entrance, recommended ways of articulating this level of education with other levels of library education. The most crucial issues seem to be recognition and acceptance by the profession and an established place in the job structure of each state that will insure the accompanying necessary salary compensation. The last week in October I was a participant in

(Continued on Page 154)

Appalachian's Library Science Professional Library



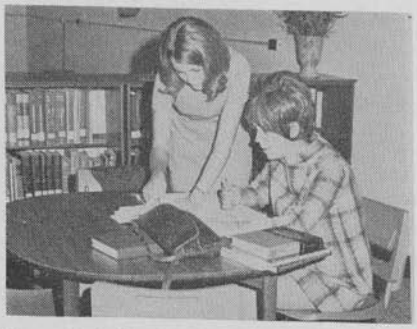
Students Make Use of Microfilm Readers



Wet Study Carrels Employ New Educational Technology



Individual Previewing Equipment is Placed at Strategic Points



Accoustically Treated Floors Make Student Conferences Less Annoying to Others



A Spacious Area Enhances an Atmosphere Conducive to Study

The age of inquiry and independent study has strengthened the role of the library in today's society. At Appalachian State University the Library Science Professional Library is a collection of professional material related to librarianship to supplement and enrich the curriculum of the Library Science Department.

The organization and administration of this library provides students with the opportunity to see the ideas proclaimed in the classroom, to examine media mentioned in lectures, and to use selection aids and library tools needed to complete assignments. Methods are being effected to alter the image of librarianship from an uninteresting, book-dusting profession to the vital and engrossing profession which gives access to the many resources that are an integral part of learning.

For many years the nucleus of what was to become the Professional Library was a professional collection which occupied a few shelves in the Juvenile Library in D. D. Dougherty Memorial Library. The knowledge explosion accompanied by an accelerated rate of change increased emphasis on an educational system undergirded by

a strong library which in turn demands a more highly trained librarian. To strengthen the library science program at Appalachian, a librarian was employed in September of 1965 and the small professional collection was moved from the Juvenile Library into its own quarters located in the wing occupied by the Library Science Department. This move to establish a Library Science Professional Library also looked toward the time when the Library Science Department would seek ALA accreditation.

Further development of the Library Science Professional Library resulted from the impact of the federally funded workshops and institutes sponsored by the Library Science Department. These programs are responsible for the major bulk of the collection in the Professional Library. Materials not applicable to the professional collection were donated to the main collection in Belk Library.

Newness was the earmark of September 1968. The first year-long federally funded institute for training in librarianship was getting under way; the Library Science Department faculty was increased by two members; and the main library collection was moved into new quarters, the Carol Grotnes Belk Library. These factors and the growth of the Professional Library's collection necessitated the moving of this library into larger and better facilities; however, this move still did not provide space for a multi-media approach.

The following two years was a period of rapid growth for the Professional Library, the Library Science Department, and the University. The program of the Library Science Department expanded from an emphasis on school librarianship to include a program for junior college librarianship. Enrollment, particularly in the number of graduate students, doubled. With the influx of materials from the institutes and the emphasis on educational technology, the quarters housing the Professional Library were no longer adequate.

Therefore plans were begun early in 1969 to move the Professional Library to the main floor of D. D. Dougherty Memorial Library. The area selected had been the reference section when the main university library collection was housed in this building. Having been used by various departments since the main university collection was moved, renovations were needed. One of the objectives of this move was to demonstrate that the media center concept can be implemented in an old building. People are attracted to this new area which extends an invitation through its openness, fresh colors, interesting realia, and relevant posters. Carpet, installed for accoustical purposes, also makes the library more appealing. Audio-visual equipment, such as a wet carrell, rear-view projection for films, filmstrips, and 8mm film loops, and microfilm readers, is stationed throughout the area. Arranged around screens are typewriters for use by library science students.

The long overdue moving day came late in June of 1970. Though still used primarily by library science students and faculty, the location has increased awareness of the Library Science Professional Library and of the services extended to the entire university community.

(Continued)

The present collection consists of nearly 5,000 printed volumes in addition to verticle file material, periodicals, microforms, tapes and films. An initial collection of realia relating to the history of printing was purchased this fall. The collection of the Professional Library has also been enhanced by donations from the personal libraries of Mary Peacock Douglas and Susan Gray Akers.

The future of the Library Science Professional Library will be to merge into an educational media center of the training complex for teachers of all levels and specialists in media. In the meantime, the Professional Library will endeavor to represent current trends and developments in library practice.

REPORT FROM PRESIDENT

(Continued)

an institute at Wayne State University dealing with "Library Education for Service to the Disadvantaged." The only consensus was that library schools are *not* preparing people adequately to serve the disadvantaged. It was thought that a broader preparation in the social services, education, and educational psychology might be more advantageous than a liberal arts background. Then library schools could infuse the skills, attitudes and knowledge gained from these disciplines into their existing curricula, emphasizing application to library services, without the addition of special courses. One specific recommendation, based on research, was the addition of a course in children's literature specifically related to the disadvantaged. Recruitment for various levels of the library profession from among the disadvantaged was emphasized.

If you have not read the officially adopted policy of the ALA on Library Education and Manpower, I suggest that you write for a copy. Also, if you were not able to attend the ALA convention last summer, that you read the account of the discussion and the subsequent adoption in the July-August issue of *American Libraries*. School librarians particularly will want to read the reaction expressed in the fall issue of *School Libraries*. The professional status of school librarians not holding the fifth year degree is being questioned. Perhaps more school librarians need to make themselves heard through membership in their professional organiztions.

Several people have written me about possible additions of other North Carolina titles to be reprinted. Since Bill Powell compiled the original list, it might save time to write directly to him.

This is a reminder to committees to continue with their good work. Several are keeping me up-to-date. It is not possible for me to attend meetings of all committees, but I appreciate knowing what developments and progress are being made. The annual spring workshop is not too far off, announcements of which will be sent to all section officers and committee members later.

No one needs reminding that the General Assembly will be meeting in January, but you may need to know that NCLA's representative on the State Legislative Council is Mrs. Marion Johnson of the State Library.