

This kind of resentment from "non-professionals" and snobbery from the master's degree holder forms two opposing teams in a library. An understanding of the functions each performs and respect for the value of each function would help to eliminate the kind of explosive situations that may, and sometimes do, cause poor interpersonal relations in libraries. If each member of the team does his job happily and unselfishly and understands that his job is important and valuable to the performance of the team as a whole, better library service will result. Service is, after all, our most important product.

## SOCIETY AND THE LIBRARIAN

By

WALTER A. SEDELOW, JR.<sup>1</sup>

1. a. Our society is becoming vastly more knowledge-dependent.  
b. The knowledge-action ratio is increasing at an accelerating rate; the *knowledge-action ratio* means the amount of knowledge necessary for any given unit act to be effectively performed.
2. Research is becoming more important for practically all types of social organizations.
3. We are moving toward becoming a whole nation of learners.
4. The principal model for learning is, increasingly, the individual in the library/information center or laboratory (rather than in the classroom).
5. a. The demand for scientific knowledge is going to grow even faster than the demand for other types of knowledge.  
b. Hence, there is a particularly great need to provide more and better education for prospective science librarians and for the science-librarianship component in general library education.
6. a. The trend toward total program planning/budgeting will increasingly include the relevant knowledge sub-systems.  
b. The provision of library and information services increasingly will be a part of the long-term planning for all types of social units — including political entities of every level on the scale, institutions, and all types of productive and service organizations.
7. Special librarianship will increase in both absolute and relative importance, as will every phase of academic librarianship.
8. Not only will libraries of any given type increasingly develop communication networks among themselves, but there also will be increased reprographic interaction among libraries of diverse types.
9. a. Technological developments will be of increasing pertinence to the work of librarians.  
b. Present concern with computer applications is only a beginning toward the harnessing of technology for aid in the performance of library functions.
10. An increasingly thorough-going understanding of communications hardware will be a persistent aspect of library science education.

11. a. The span of administrative and managerial responsibilities for librarians, especially senior librarians, will spread very considerably during the next several decades.
- b. The study of organization research and management theory will be a more heavily emphasized area of library science.
12. Depth of knowledge in subject-matter fields will be progressively more sought after among librarians.

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1. Dean Sedelow describes the following statements as "some random propositions" from his address to librarians attending the first general session of the N.C.L.A. conference Thursday, October 26, 1967.

## LIBRARIES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE 20th CENTURY

*by*

DAN M. LACY

It is real happiness to come back to North Carolina and to talk to North Carolina librarians. I owe a debt to the libraries of this state that I can never repay. I suppose that it is hard for younger people today to realize how isolated and lonely life in a small southern town could be forty years ago, when very few people had radios, there was no television, there was no opportunity to visit art galleries, almost your only opportunity to hear any music, beyond the church choir, would be a scratchy three minute record on a hand-ground phonograph record, and only a few of the larger cities had libraries.

I grew up in a town very much like that, and I remember the thrill it was when I was about ten or twelve, and the Rocky Mount Public Library opened in two rooms upstairs over a drugstore on Main Street. Later, thanks to the generosity of the Braswell family, it moved into a very handsome building, and the hours that I spent there under the guidance of Mrs. Battle and later Mrs. Jeffries were a turning point in my whole life. I know the services that all of you render are the turning point in the lives of thousands of young men and women, boys and girls, in the state today. Certainly the library of the University of North Carolina, where I got all of my professional training, is another institution to which I owe an unrepayable debt.

A great deal of my time, and that of many other people, this year has been spent in work on the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, appointed just about a year ago by President Johnson. Sometimes I wonder if the "N.C." in the initials of this National Commission don't really stand for North Carolina. Its chairman, as all of you know, is Dr. Douglas Knight, the distinguished president of Duke University. Four of its other members are alumni of the University of North Carolina, including Herman Fussler, director of the University of Chicago Library; Bill Hubbard, Dean of the Medical School of the University of Michigan; Emerson Greenaway, director of the Philadelphia Free Public Library; and myself. We may not do very well in some things, but when it comes to cigarettes and libraries . . . !

This has been an extraordinarily hard-working commission. It has a fascinating range of membership that includes some very distinguished librarians like Dr. Fussler and Mr. Greenaway, and Mildred Frary, Director of School Libraries at Los Angeles, and Marian Gallagher, Law Librarian at the University of Washington; and Estelle Brodman, Director