

price structure for library binding has little more than doubled in per unit charges, costs have risen tremendously. Labor rates have increased to more than thirteen times the average rates in 1942. Likewise, taxes have shown more than a 16-fold increase over those prevailing in 1942. Material and overhead expenses have shown a proportionate expansion.

Modernization of plants and equipment, utilization of a more effective work-flow and of course, competition have contributed much to greater efficiency and consequent growth of the library binding industry.

25 YEARS OF LIBRARY EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

by

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Library education in North Carolina during the past quarter century reflects trends and developments on the national scene and within the state in both library education and librarianship. The past 25 years saw the disappearance of the bachelor's degree as the first professional degree in library science. These same years also saw a period during which the offering of courses at the undergraduate level, predominantly to prepare school librarians, increased greatly. Developments in technology, in services, in types of materials included in library collections have all influenced library education during the past 25 years.

Library education programs in North Carolina differ in the number of courses offered by each institution, the level at which they are offered, the fields for which they prepare, and the credential received upon completion of the program. Only two institutions in North Carolina—the School of Library Science at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and the School of Library Science at North Carolina College in Durham—at the present time offer professional degrees in library science, both at the master's level. North Carolina College granted its first M.L.S. degree in 1951, and the University at Chapel Hill its first M.S. in L.S. degrees in 1953. The School of Library Science at Chapel Hill is currently the only library education agency in North Carolina which is accredited by the American Library Association. This program, as well as others in the state, is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and by NCATE, and is approved by the State Department of Public Instruction for the preparation of school librarians.

Three other institutions in the state currently offer graduate study in librarianship. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro has a well-developed program of library education within the School of Education. Both East Carolina University and Appalachian State University have Departments of Library Science. During the past quarter century courses in library science have been offered at the following institutions in North Carolina in addition to those already mentioned: Bennett College, Fayetteville State College, High Point College, Johnson C. Smith University, Livingstone College, Mars Hill College, Pembroke State College, Pfeiffer College, Western Carolina University, and Winston-Salem State College. These institutions offer or have offered courses at the undergraduate level sometimes in the evenings or on Saturday, sometimes in the summer only, designed to prepare school librarians. There are or have been other colleges in the state offering perhaps one course, designed for teachers, in practical management of the school library.

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During the period under consideration in this article, there has been, first, a proliferation and more recently, it seems, a reduction and consolidation of course offerings at the undergraduate level. Limitations of staff, resources, and funds as well as changes in requirements for certification of school librarians have led many institutions to discontinue library science programs or at least to reconsider the extent of their offerings at the undergraduate level.

Various influences in the state and in the nation have resulted in revised, expanded, or strengthened programs at other institutions. In the summer of 1963 the School of Library Science at Chapel Hill implemented a revised program in which the writing of a thesis is no longer required for the degree and in which all courses carry graduate credit. The program at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, which was "reactivated" in 1962-63 with the appointment of a half-time instructor in library education to the School of Education faculty, expanded its program in 1964-65 from a seven-course sequence to a ten-course one, providing a concentration in school librarianship within the Master of Education degree program. The instructor's position was made full-time in 1963, with responsibility half-time for teaching and half-time for directing the Curriculum Materials Center. A part-time instructor was appointed in 1965, and in 1965-66 a second full-time position—Director of the Curriculum Materials Center—was established, releasing the faculty member in library education for full-time teaching.

In 1966 the Department of Library Science at East Carolina University, which had been established in 1939 and which began offering graduate study in 1947, was made a part of the School of Arts and Sciences with a full-time teaching faculty separate from the Library Services Division of the institution. In 1966 the Library Science Department at Appalachian State University revised its curriculum, dropping some courses, both graduate and undergraduate, and adding graduate courses in the areas of college, special, and public libraries. In this same year Appalachian State University added a librarian for the department's professional library to its staff for the first time.

Programs in library education, like those in any field of professional education, are not static. Professional programs constantly reflect the field of activity for which they prepare. New developments in library services have influenced library education in North Carolina during the past 25 years. In school libraries the development of the instructional materials center or learning resources center concept has resulted in the introduction of courses concerned with non-book and non-print materials, such as L.S. 125, "Non-Book Materials as Library Resources," which the University at Chapel Hill offered first in the spring of 1964.

At Appalachian State University as long ago as the early 1940's the Library Science Department was offering the first audio-visual materials course given at that institution. The development of libraries in elementary as well as secondary schools, of school library positions with responsibility for media as well as traditional library materials, and of school library supervisory positions has influenced course offerings in all agencies preparing school librarians. The growth of special libraries, of automation, of centralized processing techniques, of computer use in libraries, and of information retrieval procedures has brought about revision of course offerings and the addition of new courses, particularly in those programs which are multi-purpose and prepare for all areas of library service.

No discussion of library education during the last quarter century would be complete without some mention of the influence on library education of certain programs of the federal government. Scholarship and fellowship aid has been made available under the Library Services and Construction Act (1964, extended in 1966), the Higher Education Act (1965), and the National Defense Education Act (1958, extended in 1964). Under

Title XI of NDEA provision was made for the funding of institutes for school library personnel and educational media specialists. In the summer of 1967 three institutes for school library personnel—at Appalachian State University, at East Carolina University, and at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill—were conducted under this Title. Other institutes for school librarians and for educational media specialists were conducted in 1965 and 1966. The Higher Education Act provides for institutes, conferences, and workshops for all types of librarians—academic, public, school, and special. In the future library education programs in North Carolina will undoubtedly continue to respond to and participate in these federally funded activities.

Continuing education for librarians is a responsibility of the state's library education agencies, which are assuming a greater importance in these days of rapid change in the field. With the help of federal funds some of these obligations may be met in the future to a greater degree than has been possible in the past. Refresher courses, workshops, and institutes can all be utilized in such a program.

As the chronology accompanying this article indicates, the 1960's thus far seem to include more significant dates than have the other decades of this quarter century. It is possible that in a sense library education programs in North Carolina are coming of age in the 1960's. Certainly it would seem that they are increasingly aware of the needs in the field and of the need for sound professional preparation. There are indications of a willingness to venture into new and hitherto unexplored fields to the end of providing better library service for all the people of North Carolina through more meaningful preparation of librarians to render this service.

CHRONOLOGY OF LIBRARY EDUCATION

1942-1949

1. First B.L.S. degrees granted at North Carolina College in Durham (1942)
2. First graduate study in library science at East Carolina University (1947)
3. Master of School Librarianship program approved at University of North Carolina Chapel Hill (1949)

1950-1959

1. First M.L.S. degree at North Carolina College in Durham (1951)
2. M.S. in L.S. degree program approved at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1951)
3. First M.S. in L.S. degrees granted at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1953)

1960-1967

1. Program reactivated at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1962)
2. Curriculum revised at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1963)
3. Expanded program in M.Ed. curriculum at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro (1964)
4. Curriculum revised and expanded at Appalachian State University (1966)
5. Department of Library Science separated from the Library at East Carolina University (1966)

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1967

by

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Creation of a legislative study commission to investigate the financing of public

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