

Current Trends, Tendencies in American Librarianship*

アメリカ図書館界の潮流

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ロバート・L・ギトラー

要 旨

Librarianship という語は非常に幅広く、包括的なことばであり、図書館自体のことから、図書館・情報学のすべてのアспектまで含むことになる。しかし、これらすべての面に適用できる語があるとなれば、それは“変化”ということである。図書館をめぐる社会的環境では、第一に図書館に対する税金の支援の減少傾向である。カリフォルニア州の悪名高き“Proposition 13”はそのはしりであり、全国的に広がりつつある。次に、かつては工場労働者のみに限られていた労働組合が図書館職をものみこむようになり、例えばサンフランシスコ公共図書館は苦情処理について、カナダのトロントではフレックスタイム制、米国議会図書館では人事管理に対するモニター権が確立された。新著作権法の施行(1978)によって、とくに大学図書館では、複写の問題に気をつかうようになり、著作権協会、出版協会等は強い監視の姿勢をとっている。

しかしながら、図書館・情報活動を支援する有力な2機関、全国図書館情報学委員会(NCLIS)および図書館振興財団(CLR)の活動は、より活性化し、前者は目下、懸案であった“図書館・情報サービス・ホワイトハウス会議”の実行直前まで推進してきた。このためにカーター政権は350万ドル(約8億5千万円)を予算化している。これは全国規模でのタウン・ミーティングともいえる性格をもち、図書館・情報学専門家は全数の1/3におさえ、むしろ、普通の利用者、潜在利用者を大きく動員するものである。

CLRは現在、ネットワーク開発に600万ドルの募金を用意している。かつてOCLCやBALLOTS(現称RLIN)の離陸に貢献した如く、今回もその始動力が期待されている。このネットワーク化、換言すれば相互依存は、ホワイトハウス会議と呼応して、より大きな視点から考察されるであろう。その一例として提唱されるものは国立逐次刊行物センター(NPRS)の構想である。これによって、国全体としての収集と利用の効率化を期待するものである。

目録における“革命”は、いずれ伝統的なカード目録を歴史的なものとしてしまうであろうが、対応

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三田図書館・情報学会1979年度研究大会における橋本孝先生記念講演

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ロバート・L・ギトラー：慶應義塾大学文学部図書館学科初代主任教授；サンフランシスコ大学グリーンソン図書館名誉館長

はまだ流動的である。たとえば、スタンフォード大学では、中央図書館の基本目録は変更しないというが、そのうち“close”されるかもしれない。そのマイヤー学部学生図書館は、既にカード目録をもたず、定期的に更新されるブック型目録を用いていたが、これはCOMマイクロフィッシュに変わっている。貸出業務の自動化は、民間業者による開発が盛んであり、1978年以來の新しい傾向をなしている。ただし、契約に当っては、コンサルタントを利用し、また数多くの実施例を視察して評価しないと、失敗する例も少なくない。

図書館・情報学教育でも、往年の売り手市場が逆転し、しかも、オートメーションが急激に進展したために、今後は、主題知識が強く、自動化図書館の管理と運用をこなせる少数精鋭の養成という方向が打出されている。この動向をつかみそこなった図書館学校もあり、また成功例としては、UCLAの2年制修士課程があり、デンバーやドレクセルはコミュニティー情報専門家養成を指向し、ピッツバーグには成人職業教育カウンセラー課程がある。UCバークレーは現職図書館員の継続教育を特色の一つとしている。さらに一学校は、図書館学領域から離れて情報学をキャリアとする教育方針さえとっている。これからの学生は“社会に対して敏感”、しかも、技術的ノウハウをより多くもつべきであろう。(Y. K.)

As indicated on the program for this occasion the topic for my remarks today is “Current Trends, Tendencies in American Librarianship.” But before I begin with the subject itself, I beg your indulgence for one or two personal observations.

First, and above all, let me say how honored I am to be asked to be a speaker in this series of lectures that carries the name of and is in memory and honor of Hashimoto Sensei—Hashimoto Takashi. I am sure I need not tell you how, over the long years of Hashimoto Sensei’s connection with Keio Daigaku, of the high regard with which he was held and still is remembered; not only for his contributions to Keio Gijuku’s progress and development, but to higher education for all Japan. For besides his commitment to Keio Daigaku, he held and performed in many important posts in the field of private and governmental education. But especially are we here today, all of us, grateful for the very special contribution he made to our School, the first professional university level library school in Japan—the Japan Library School—Keio’s present School of Library and Information Science.

Many of you may recall that when I was about to leave in 1957, to return to my home country—may I say “other home country”—I was invited to remain here for another five

years. For who would there be, I was asked, to carry the torch, fight the good fight, so to speak, in trying to bring forward movements to the Japanese library world, and also give continued strong support to the further growth and development of the library school itself, within the inner circle of the University’s administration. For I am sure I need not tell you that a fledgling (young, baby-san!) department or school such as the Japan Library School still was, even after five years, must exercise constant vigilance, and have prestigious leadership to survive and protect its autonomy in what often can be some devious intrigues among a university’s several faculties, jockeying for the largest pieces of the budget pie.

Indeed, all of you know how I enjoyed these challenges, believing so strongly in the worth and destiny of the library school which Keio, in the tradition of its remarkable founder, Fukuzawa Yukichi, had welcomed. So it was attempting invitation for me to remain. For even though as illiterate as I was—and still am—(how often have you heard me say, “Sumimasen, Watakushi no Nihongo wa taihen byoki desu!”), I felt and still feel a strong kinship with my Japanese colleagues. And I had been so very grateful for the progress we had made on campus and off campus in the five years of the School’s existence.

But I felt it would be most unwise for me to accept that fine invitation—unwise for me, and unwise for Keio. Unwise for me because I had been the chief, the man with all the answers; the man who confronted the Administration when the School's welfare in some way seemed in jeopardy; who debated issues with the long entrenched librarians with all too conservative ideas about librarianship.

This was one of the reasons why it would not have been wise for me to remain. A man should never allow his ego—"unubore"—to overwhelm him; that he knows it all. But even more important was the fact that it was time that a Nihonjin, not Gaijin, be the top man, the man with the answers, the man who would guide and support the School through the next several important transitional years. A strong Keio man was essential.

But who? Where was the man to carry this leadership? Doko, indeed! Of course, in the five years of its young life some very bright and energetic staff and faculty of the School had developed. But in the eyes of not only the University Administration but the Japanese library world outside the campus, they felt these protégés were still neophytes, beginners. Who were they—these beginners—to tell them the how and why, and what of the role of a library school in a university setting; or how libraries and library services could be improved and developed in society.

So it was I approached Hashimoto Sensei with the proposal that *he* was the man, the only man, who was prestigious enough, as well as capable, to assume this role as the director of the Japan Library School. His reaction? You may well imagine it! He threw up his hands, saying, "Impossible! What do I know about Librarianship!" I said to him that what was of more import was what he could do *to* and *for* Librarianship and the School. And I proceeded to explain why, citing some of the points I already have mentioned earlier. Moreover, I said that he would have the expert, diligence and brilliant assistance of Sawamoto Sensei to implement his, Hashimoto Sensei's authority, just as Sawamoto Sensei had been

such a strong right arm for me.

So it was that Hashimoto Takashi, so affectionately known to generations of Keio gakusei by the nickname, "Capone," took on the leadership of the Japan Library School. It is indeed fitting that the Mita Society has dedicated these lectures to Hashimoto Sensei.

One more personal observation—and then I shall get to the announced topic for today's lecture. I do want to express my appreciation for your having invited me today for this occasion. In fact, I feel somewhat overwhelmed, for already Keio, its Administration and you, the JLS Keio man, have showered me with so many honors and happy occasions that this "Koki"—which I understand in Japan is the celebration of one's 70th "Tanjo"—rather overwhelms me. And, sentimentalist that I am, it is very touching, "umai" or "kawai-rashii" for me.

And now, finally, let us give attention to the title of this address—"Current Trends, Tendencies in American Librarianship."

Librarianship is a broad and all-inclusive term. It includes libraries *per se*, library personnel, the *modus operandi* (operation and support of libraries), library buildings, education for the profession and all aspects of library and information science. If there is and one word or theme that is applicable today to all these facets, it is the word *Change*. For changes there are, indeed; change has occurred, change is occurring, and many more changes are to come.

Now those of you here today who know me well, who have heard me speak on other occasions, will remember that I tend to favor speeches or papers concerned with ideas and concepts; "Wissenschaft" or "tetsugaku," if you please. Yes, I enjoy abstractions, for I believe that world of ideas helps stimulate both the listener or the reader to question and think; for often this process results in creative productivity as a result of the reflection, the thinking.

Today, however, I have been asked to dwell on a topic which is not abstract, which is specific—"Current Trends, Tendencies in Amer-

ican Librarianship." Now perhaps I need only repeat that one word or term which characterizes American Librarianship today — that word is "change." And possibly that is all I need to say—and stop. "Owari!" But even though you then could leave with that one idea or concept about American Librarianship today, you would not have learned what change, the kinds of changes, the effects of changes, etc. Therefore, I must come "right down to earth," so to speak, and be specific. Sometimes narration of a list of specifics—particularly when there is a considerable number of them, makes for a less than exciting speech or lecture. So I ask that you bear with me as I give attention now to some twenty or more examples of kinds of changes that may be seen in much of American Librarianship today. Some of these are of major importance in the impact they can have and are having on the libraries and librarianship. And there are other changes, although of not such import, which are evident in their impact, nevertheless. Some of what has occurred have been of a negative nature; but the more significant changes are positive and beneficial.

As we look at this subject, an overview clearly indicates that the changes may be attributed to such issues and factors as library support (financial); threats to intellectual freedom and what to do about pornography; the desperate plight (predicament, state) of major public libraries in urban centers; the state of library management, administration, in a world demanding more participation by all workers in the library in its management; new goals in library education; the impact of new technology on library operations and services; the impact of the new copyright law of 1976; machine readable data bases and their results; the energy crisis, beginning with the Arab Oil Embargo in 1973 and resulting financial problems for libraries of all types, from prestigious private universities to small school libraries in mid-western villages of America; inflation in prices of everything—serials, books, salaries. These are some of the main factors

which have brought and are bringing about changes in the librarianship scene in the United States. Let us now look at some specifics.

Financial; Tax Support for Libraries Both Annual Conferences of the California Library Association in San Diego in December 1978, and the American Library Association meeting in Dallas a few months ago, were held under the shadow, so to speak, of the infamous "Proposition 13," a California law, the result of a people's initiative vote which reduced property taxes in the State of California by more than forty percent. The impact on public libraries in the state which receive the bulk of their support from such taxes has been crucial. This movement has been spreading throughout the country. A potential tax-payers' revolt could bring about some drastic situations elsewhere. This is a large topic. But we must leave it if I am to get, however briefly, to all the other aspects and kinds of trends I have been asked to report.

Energy Crisis The past year was especially difficult due to the record severely cold winter over the Midwestern and Eastern parts of the United States. Not only were there areas where oil for heating was in short supply, but energy curbs (restrictions) were necessary because of coal shortages due to a strike by the coal miners. This made for not only colder libraries, but shortened hours and cancelled community programs in some public libraries. For the first time in its long history Harvard University's Widener Library was shut down because of record breaking winter snows. But this crisis had some good effects, too. Libraries becoming aware of the energy crunch began to take steps to save energy by means of insulating vulnerable areas, installing plastic sheeting over windows and shutters. Santa Fe, New Mexico, began experimenting with solar installations. The State of Ohio, for example, using energy saving devices, reduced its energy costs by thirty-eight percent, and one Ohio library reported saving \$39,000 in one year.

Unions Once upon a time the word "union"

(labor union) applied only to workers in factory and other industrial activities. That era has long since passed and the unions now have tremendous strength nationally, both economic and political. And in certain regions and cities of the United States they are stronger than in others. San Francisco, for example, is known as a "Union Town," because of the great strength and political power they hold. The union at the San Francisco Public Library gained major concessions from management in the matter of grievance procedures. The Metro Toronto (Canada) union won a flexible work week, and the first contract ever negotiated with a union at the Library of Congress gained the staff the right to monitor (check) L. C. personnel practices. There are many other examples, all of which have impact and make for change in library administration which I could cite. But we must move on.

Copyright One of the most vexing problems which confronted librarians arose with the passing of the new copyright law which came into effect in 1978. Although applicable to all libraries, public and academic, it especially affected academic libraries because of their wide use of photo-copying equipment for inter-library loans and reserve shelf materials. Moreover, most academic libraries in the United States have not one but several coin-operated machines in the library building. In addition, there are many in various areas and buildings throughout a university campus. The Publishers' Copyright Clearance Center, the Association of American Publishers and the Authors' League of America have been vigilant monitors. But ALA has provided an interpretation of the code, although there are still some points of ambiguity. Nevertheless, most academic libraries have posted notices and warnings as to what may or may not be copied, and what the penalty may be for not adhering to the code.

Agencies and Movements in Support of Librarianship and Information Science Important on the American library scene for a number of years are two organizations

which have contributed much to the forward movement of libraries. Although different in organization and structure, their goals and objectives are similar and complementary; and they have had much responsibility for many of the recent developments and advances in librarianship. And they are actively continuing forces in the forward movements. I refer first, to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; secondly, the Council on Library Resources.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) It is a quasi-governmental agency created by Public Law 91-345 in 1970. The Commission was given a very comprehensive charge (responsibility)—To evaluate the adequacies and deficiencies of library and information services; to study library and information needs and to analyze how to meet these needs; to promote research for developing activity to improve services; to move on a national scale in ways to meet library and information needs; and to advise the President and Congress on implementation of a national information policy. From the beginning this commission, composed of librarians from all types, along with some government officials at local levels, held open hearing meetings in cities in all parts of the nation. They stayed for several days holding open forums, listening to legislators, scholars, school children, teachers, technologists and citizens from every walk of life. I recall sitting in San Francisco's City Hall during two of the hearings. Nothing was left unmentioned. Out of these hearings came a number of studies and reports resulting in a program of specific objectives, all leading to the one important goal—the planning and development of a nationwide program of library and information service. Most important was the Commission's being given the responsibility for mounting and conducting the first...

White House Conference on Library and Information Services This important conference at this very moment is being convened at the White House in Washington, D. C.

But it has been several years in the making. The idea for such a conference dates back as far as 1957, when ALA proposed it. It became a Public Law, signed by President Ford in 1974. For the past two to three years almost all the states of the union have held local planning meetings in preparation for this major first meeting in the Presidential area. And President Jimmy Carter has provided \$3.5 million appropriation (ca. ¥ 850,000,000) for the Conference, plans for which have been under way since 1977. The White House Conference is to be a sort of National Town Meeting. Only one-third of the attendants are to be library and information specialists; two-thirds are to be lay persons—citizens—library users and potential library users.

There are many issues and aspects—all about libraries, of course—that the Conference is covering. But all point toward developing recommendations for the further improvement of the nation's libraries and information centers, and their use by the public.

Council on Library Resources (CLR) Earlier I referred to agencies and movements which are positive forces for Librarianship in America. The National Commission I have spoken of. And the White House Conference is one of the movements just briefly discussed. The second of the two agencies, one which is most important, is the Council on Library Resources, founded in 1956 with a grant from the Ford Foundation. I am sure many of you are familiar with it for one of its directors, Dr. Foster Mohrhardt, has on more than one occasion advised both here at Keio and at the National Diet Library. Just recently he received the Order of the Rising Sun in a ceremony presented by Kishida sama. CLR is a private foundation supported organization. It is now headed by Warren Haas, recently the Vice-President and dean of Library and Information Services at Columbia University. It has long been active in promoting research projects for the advancement of library operations and services. One of its most productive and on-going projects from the standpoint of the individual librarian is the providing of

approximately a dozen grants to in-service librarians at the middle-management level to intern in another library in some special capacity or area which will be a means of enhancing not only their own expertise, but may also contribute to the improvement of situations in their home library on their return to it, after their year's experience.

The Council in its programming and funding activities makes possible and brings into being many proposals that have come out of the National Commission's studies and recommendations. It also has been helpful in supporting certain aspects of the planning for the White House Conference. And because of much initial financial aid it made available in the beginnings of OCLC and BALLOTS, and to the Library of Congress, these agencies have been able to get much of their automation project "off the ground," so to speak. Now, under the presidency of Warren Haas, the Council is taking an actual role in network development. From a consortium of private foundations CLR has received a commitment of \$6,000,000 for funding its program, and CLR is becoming actively involved, moving to manage a coordinated approach to bibliographic network development. It also is proposing a national periodicals center, a "national library board" to coordinate cooperative undertakings by libraries. These are ambitious and comprehensive undertakings.

Networks and Networking From what I have said thus far it is clear that of all the movements and development in American librarianship probably networks and networking is one of the most significant in 20th Century librarianship and information services. It is a very large subject. So much so that one could give not only an entire lecture to it but a whole course as well. So for this occasion I can mention only a few significant highlights. Those of you who attended the recent annual JLA Conference must be aware from the programmed meetings the attention which is beginning to be given to the prospects of developing network, automated computerized library and information service

throughout Japan.

The pioneers in network development in the United States were OCLC and BALLOTS. In 1967, from a modest, experimental statewide (Ohio) computer-telecommunications system serving only Ohio college and university libraries has developed the first large, multi-participant, computerized, on-line shared cataloging and union catalog system. Today, twelve years later, it has grown from a small operation, a staff of six serving less than fifty libraries in the state of Ohio, and with a budget of \$67,000, to a nationwide organization of four hundred staff, a budget of \$21,000,000, with more than seventeen hundred participating libraries throughout the United States. It is experiencing an annual growth rate of fifteen percent, and as of 1 June this year it came into the Pacific Ocean, with the University of Hawaii becoming a participating member of OCLC.

The other pioneer system, begun about the same time, was BALLOTS, at Stanford University. Its on-line system is designed not only for shared cataloging and its related processes, but also for acquisitions, together with other multi-faceted computerized operations. From a San Francisco Bay Area consortium of academic libraries the Stanford BALLOTS program has expanded, acquiring as members the prestigious RLG (Research Library Group) of Yale, Columbia, New York Public Library and some other leading research libraries. Some observers surmise that this may be the beginning base for the much heralded national library network which CLR, NCLIS are hopeful of achieving. As a result of this merger BALLOTS is now known as RLIN.

In addition to OCLC and RLIN there are close to a dozen other regional networks in operation with varying degrees of on-line services, i. e., WN, MIDLNET, MINITEX, etc. Washinton has expanded beyond its state borders not only into other Pacific Northwest areas, but recently down across the equator to Australia. There is much, much more to be said about networking in the United States

and its trends. But we must move on to another important item, a proposal hopefully to be achieved. It is a project which has the interest of NCLIS and potentially strong financial support from CLR. It is the proposed National Periodicals Resource Center.

National Periodicals Resource Center Much of what I have discussed thus far has in one respect or another been concerned with a new and developing consciousness among library leaders in America. This awareness has to do with a single theme or concept. That theme is interdependence. This is the significant trend of American librarianship today. Now in order for this interdependence—which is still in the idea stage—to become a functional reality, many new approaches and developments will have to come into being, along with acceptance by library administrators that this is the way of the future in light of the ever increasing volume of publications and the skyrocketing costs of everything. Networking, just mentioned, is but one of the components facilitating interdependence. The National Periodicals Center—still to be achieved—is another.

As proposed, the NPC plan is to contain a centralized collection of periodicals directly accessible to libraries throughout the nation. It would have a relatively modest start with thirty to forty thousand titles, growing in number as the program develops. Here again we have a topic large enough to warrant one or more lectures. But it must suffice for this occasion to only note some of the NPC's objectives.

1. To provide reliable method of access to periodical literature.
2. To reduce overall cost of acquiring periodical material through automated extension of the already existing nationwide inter-library loan system.
3. To promote development of local and regional resource sharing.

It goes without saying that to achieve such a plan it will require the cooperative action and support of librarians, information scientists, publishers, politicians and foundation

trustees. Such an achievement, once realized, will further reaching the goal of a national lending library.

Catalog Evolution and Revolution I doubt that there are any competent librarians alive who are not today aware of the change that is going on in the catalog. Over the years American librarians waited for and followed the minor changes in headings, entries and other details issued from time to time by the Library of Congress. Completion and adoption of AACR II has been a strong jolt to many librarians for so many long standing catalog rules and procedures have been considerably changed in keeping with the changing times, research and users' needs. But these changes all have dealt with bibliographic control as relates to the long standing tried and true 3×5 catalog card in the ever-monstrously growing card catalog. To implement these changes manually in the catalogs of vast collections is prohibitive in expense.

With the development of automated hardware and programming, MARC tapes, etc., it is evident that the catalog as we have known it for so many years—the card catalog—may soon become a vanishing tool, an historical document. (It already has in some few instances.) AACR II implementation has so many implications for library administrators that L. C., by demand, is withholding putting it into force. With its coming into effect L.C., as I understand it, will “close” its catalog, going entirely into on-line computerized terminals and/or Computer Output Microfilm (COM) catalogs. In this evolutionary, revolutionary period different libraries are moving, changing in different stages. For example, Stanford University's main research library will make no changes in its extensive basic catalog. It may close its catalog (when, I have no idea—nor when, if ever, it might attempt to convert it to a retrospective RLIN data base).

In its Meyer Undergraduate Library it used no card catalog, developing print-out book catalogs up-dated at regular intervals with supplements. That was abandoned and they

now use microfiche catalogs. Thus we see change, very active change. Stanford is only one of many libraries we could mention in process of changing it means of bibliographic control.

Automated Circulation One area of library operation which is moving relatively rapidly from manual to automated computerized systems is that of circulation. And this includes small libraries as well as the larger research establishments. A strong factor in this has been the very considerable growth in the number of competitive commercial companies which have developed a variety of automated systems. And because of volume production and the nature of the hardware they are available to libraries at relatively inexpensive lease price or purchase.

In most instances these systems have made for more rapid transactions, a wider variety and number of data. And although there is only slight evidence of reduced staffing as a result of such installations, they have made for more flexible use of personnel in other areas of the library. Since 1978 this has been one of the major new trends in library automation. In part this has been due to the commercial success of companies developing the minicomputer-stand-alone individual library processing system. Among the leaders in this field are CL Systems, Inc., Data Phase Systems Control, Universal Library Systems, Gaylord and a host of others.

Most of the installations have been successful; but there have been one or two instances where there was less than satisfaction with results. Before a library moves from manual to automated circulation, contracts for one of the commercial systems, it is both prudent and economical to secure a specialist consultant to advise on the matter and also to visit several automated circulation installations to compare the plus and minus qualities of the several systems now on the market.

Education for Library and Information Science Certainly one area of the profession has felt the impact of all the forces, developments and changes we have discussed thus

far—the library schools. All that has occurred and is continuing to occur has meant very real challenge to professional education. Some schools have met the challenge better than others. And those which fail to will go under. With the American Library Association's new, revised Standards for Accreditation close scrutiny is being given to the announced goals and objectives of the library schools and the degree to which they can demonstrate that they are successfully meeting these goals, carrying out these objectives in a curriculum which prepares the emerging librarian for the changing profession.

As one who for a number of years was closely associated with the accreditation process of ALA, I would like to offer a personal observation, if you will allow. Twenty-five years ago there were thirty-eight accredited library schools in the United States and Canada—three of them being Canadian. There was reportedly a great shortage of librarians and from the end of World War II through the 1960's there was rich library development, many new and expanded buildings, government subsidies to libraries. It was an employees market. Library school graduates had their choice of many positions. With the thirty-eight schools crowded, other universities began to establish and get accredited new library schools. (And I must state that I question the accreditation of certain of these schools during these "boom" years.) As a result of this mushroom growth of library schools there is now a total of sixty-three, six of which are Canadian. With the 1970's, however, began a reverse in the economy. Library support was reduced. And what is more important, much of the substance and nature of the library function was changing due to the advent of automation.

It is my considered opinion that in light of these changes we shall need fewer professional librarians. Instead, we shall need even better prepared librarians, well fortified with subject knowledge and effective in the management and performance of an automated library. Such libraries may be a part of the

now envisaged, but still to be achieved, national library program and system. Such libraries will have a strong support corps of technical assistants, prepared to handle the non-professional functions.

With this in the offing certain library schools are changing or are in process of changing both their concepts and their programs, to prepare their graduates for the new librarianship. Examples are UCLA's two-year Master program; Denver's and Drexel's community information specialist curriculums; Pittsburgh's adult career counselor curriculum, and so on. The U. C. Berkeley program has moved well into the new era and also is providing a number of courses for the continuing education of librarians in the field. So it is clear that professional education is responding with new horizons in their planning. One school is even preparing its graduates for information careers outside the library field, *per se*. From now on library school graduates should be imbued with a social awareness (their responsibility to society) and more technological know-how than heretofore.

"Trends and situations" is a wide open subject and I do believe I have already imposed upon your attention for too long. Nor do I want you to think that because I have reached what evidently is considered such a vaunted stage of life—70—that I have the privilege of continuing this address indefinitely! "Dai-jobu!" Heaven forbid; "keredomo" (however), there are some areas I have not yet touched upon. And although they are not as major as the topics discussed thus far, they are indicators of the situation in American Librarianship today. So briefly let me note the following about...

School Libraries The U. S. Commissioner of Education, Ernest Boyer, recently has stated, "We must face the fact that our schools do not enjoy the preeminence they once held in the shaping of young minds." In our large urban inner cities schools have failed to educate large numbers of young people from the poor and minority groups.

This is a challenge to school librarians. School library media centers have been developed through Government financial assistance for equipment and up-dating of the training of the school librarian. Nor have the schools remained untouched by automation. A case in point is the Montgomery County (Maryland) public school libraries where student and teachers and librarians are linked by computerized information banks.

Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) For forty years it has been one of the present eleven components which make up the American Library Association. They program and meet during the annual ALA conferences. This year they celebrated their fortieth Anniversary by holding their first national conference for academic librarians in Boston. More than 2,500 participated in a most successful program, the theme of which was "New Horizons for Academic Libraries." Outstanding papers were given on such topics as Cooperative Activities in the United States; Identification of Topics for Research; Guidelines and Standards for Cooperative Undertakings; Development of Information Sharing Techniques Among Different Types of Cooperative Library Programs.

University Library Standards Since 1976 a Joint Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the Association of Research Libraries has been working on standards for university libraries. These were presented at the ALA 1979 Midwinter Conference for approval. These standards focus on qualitative rather than quantitative measures in contrast to the College Library Standards approved a few years ago. It is a significant document for academic library administrators to have in their negotiations with university administrative officers, as well as being a measure of their own adequacy.

Buildings Whereas during the 1960's each buildings issue of the *Library Journal* carried Jerrold Orne's articles on the new buildings completed—and there were many—the 1970's show few new buildings by comparison. Here

again is a reflection of the economic and political state of a society. However, the University of Texas has its handsome Perry-Casaneda Central Library and its Lyndon B. Johnson Memorial Library and Museum of which it can boast. Stanford is about to open its new Green Library addition to the University's main library complex. Northeastern Illinois and Western Illinois Universities have opened their new libraries, and the University of California at Santa Barbara completed a major addition to its building—just in time to experience a major earthquake! No damage to the building, but 300,000 books landed all over the stack floors!

Now a really good speaker should conclude a presentation with something which will stimulate his listeners, leaving them wanting even more. Also a witty or humorous touch helps to send them on their way in a relatively satisfied if not exuberant state—even if the chairs have not been too comfortable, or the ventilation awry.

I not only cannot do this today. What is more, I can only tell you all the topics I did *not* tell you about but come within the scope of this paper's title. I failed to discuss developments in indexing and abstracting; production of children's films and their use by libraries; some significant appointments of women to certain top university library posts; the job squeeze in libraries in a depressed economy. Nor have I said anything about the focus on security in the library; or meeting the challenges of American minorities (racial differences); the public library's fight against illiteracy. All of these reflect and are substantive parts or facets of the current trends and tendencies in American librarianship today.

At the same time I find comfort in knowing that after all something should be left for the members of a Study Society to study! So it is I leave the platform saying, Members of the Mita Library Science Society, More power to you—Omedeto! And thank you for your patience in hearing me today.