

1942, a summer session of twelve weeks; three weeks pre-session, six weeks regular session, and three weeks post-session. This constituted a permissive program of acceleration for students desiring to graduate within three calendar years. At Bloomsburg, freshmen were admitted during the pre-session and the regular session. The result of this program was that the summer sessions were largely for regular students instead of for teachers-in-service. This was especially true after the war, with the entry into college of many veterans. Many of these veterans were mature men and women with families. To them, acceleration was a necessity.

The history of summer sessions at Bloomsburg shows that they were closely related to emergency situations. The rise of the summer school came about with the appointment of Dr. Thomas Finnegan as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1919 and his reorganization of the Department of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania. This reorganization required a complete new set of standards for beginning teachers and for certification in general.

CLASSES FOR TEACHERS-IN-SERVICE

Stimulated by a new state salary schedule for teachers and more rigid requirements for certification, extension classes for in-service teachers were organized in September, 1921. The classes met in late afternoons, in the evenings, and on Saturdays. Most of the classes met two hours each week for fifteen weeks. During the initial year, twenty-five classes were organized for approximately seven hundred teachers. Classes were held at Hazleton, Freeland, McAdoo, Williamsport, Plains, Edwardsville, Hanover Township, Nanticoke, Dalmatia, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Norwegian Township, Lost Creek, Locust Gap, Milton, Duryea, Danville and Bloomsburg.

The Extension Department in 1921 also provided for correspondence courses, a "follow-up" of graduates, and a central bureau for the distribution of institute work. A list of available speakers, together with their subjects, was kept on file for the benefit of superintendents and others desiring the services of the Normal School. It can readily be seen that *service* was a very important feature of the Bloomsburg Normal School schedule in the early twenties.

In the course of the next few years, extension work flourished.

These standards called for specified amounts of preparation within certain time limits with graduation from an approved four year teacher education college or university as a goal.

With the issue of the State Standard Limited Certificate for completion of a two-year period of preparation replacing the Normal Certificate in 1934, teachers-in-service had to complete additional college work in specified amounts each three years, gradually reaching the requirements for the B.S. degree in Education. These teachers were the backbone of the summer sessions until the accelerated (year round) programs for G. I. students after World War II provided four years of college education in three calendar years.

The latest demand for summer sessions stems from a shortage of elementary teachers. This factor, along with the threat of World War III, points in late 1950, to another crisis for Bloomsburg and the profession of teaching.

It was used in a few instances in lieu of the required institute. It was also limited to the holders of standard certificates or old normal school diplomas. Extension courses created many problems, especially with respect to teaching load and salaries for the members of the Normal School faculty. Abuses hard to control crept into the program and led to the discontinuance of extension work during the late years of Bloomsburg State Normal School.

Classes for teachers-in-service have been held on Saturdays for many years. These classes flourished after the passage of the Edmunds Act of 1921 and up until World War II.

World War II, with shortage in automobiles, tires, and gasoline, made it necessary for the college to again establish extension classes. So in 1945 the college extended its services to meet the needs of in-service teachers by establishing off-campus centers. The two centers established in 1945 were expanded to include centers at Hazleton, Kingston, Wilkes-Barre, Mt. Carmel, Sunbury, and Danville. Many of the teachers who began this program in 1945 and 1946 have been graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

PEARL L. MASON AND CATHERINE L. ZEALBERG

The present Bloomsburg State Teachers College library, with its special facilities and its stream of students and faculty pouring in and out every library hour of the day, now presents a decided contrast to the school library of earlier days which had its beginnings in the merged libraries of the Calliepie and the Philologist Literary Societies, and which was situated on the first floor of Waller Hall in a room adjacent to the business office, where for several years, the school bursar served as librarian, teacher and registrar.

Later the library was moved to the room which is now the Alumni Room and was fitted up for a library, and served the double purpose of library and study hall. On the shelves of this early library were the school library, the libraries of the two literary societies, and the library of the school Y.M.C.A. For a number of years two members of the faculty acted in the capacity of librarian, together with their regular class work, until 1905-1906, when the first trained librarian was engaged.

For many years the library has been in its present location on the second floor of Waller Hall. It has been equipped with books, shelves, tables, chairs, a fine large charging desk which was the gift of the Class of 1923, and all the other things which were required and necessary to make a good reference and professional library for teachers and teachers-in-training. It has afforded a quiet, convenient, and comfortable place for study, reference and research work. A well qualified librarian has been on duty at all

times to give every possible assistance to students and faculty and to improve and expand the library and to broaden its services.

In order to provide training to enable students to become intelligent users of the library, a course of instruction in the use of library resources and library tools has been taught for many years by the librarian or a member of the library staff to all entering students.

During the period of 1940-1945 while the Navy war programs were in operation on the college campus, many new problems were presented to the college library. Adjustments had to be made, and library space was quickly converted to house hundreds of Navy books and many other materials of instruction which were cared for and circulated from the library. All the usual privileges and services of the library were made available to these students and were used extensively by them.

With the close of the war, the Library, like the rest of the college, turned its attention to a post-war expansion program. The number of returning veterans entering college swelled the student enrollment, and the increased demand for library services necessitated extensive remodeling of the library. Renovation consisted of extending the west wing to include what had been the Noetting Hall corridor. This provided an additional 2500 square feet of floor space, and furnished the librarian with a more workable office. The enlarged library was completely repainted and re-decorated; new fluorescent lighting fixtures were installed; and

stacks were relocated to break up the space area into a reading room, a reference wing, and a section allotted to children's books, to be used by students of Benjamin Franklin School, and by student teachers.

In the summer of 1949, eight new sections of steel shelving were added to the reference section to care for bound volumes of the magazines. Specific concentration during 1949-1950 on the enrichment of this reference collection added materially to its value. In the early part of 1951, the old wooden shelves in the children's section were replaced with new steel shelving, and this department was modernized.

The regular growth of the book collection was increased during 1949 by the assignment of more than 600 books to the Bloomsburg State Teachers College Library from Pennsylvania Area Colleges which closed following their period of usefulness for war services.

With the renovation of Noetling Hall which was completed early in 1949, Room K was converted into an Audio-Visual Aids Laboratory with an adjoining office. All audio-visual materials (films, records, filmstrips, projectors, equipment) which until this time had been housed in the Library, were moved to this office while Room K proper became the official meeting place for all

classes using audio-visual materials, and for the regularly-scheduled visual education classes. The receipt of hundreds of vocational films and filmstrips, plus more than \$20,000 worth of audio-visual equipment from the Pennsylvania Area Colleges, more than doubled the existing audio-visual collection and resulted in the employment of a full-time clerical person, who was assigned the title of Film Librarian. The administration of this newly-created audio-visual laboratory has remained the duty of the library staff, and all cataloging, circulation, and handling of materials is supervised by the librarian. Plans for the circulation of vocational materials in the Bloomsburg service area, plus the recent program for purchasing audio-visual teaching materials begun by the State Department of Education, should make this laboratory a rapidly-expanding and active division.

The present library staff consists of two professional librarians. Nine hours of library orientation are taught to each entering student to enable him to use intelligently library materials.

Plans for the future improvement of both book collection and library facilities are already being laid, and there is good reason to believe that the library, because of its position as a service agency, will continue to adapt itself as it has in the past to the ever-changing needs of its clientele.

STUDENT LIFE



The Washington Excursion — 1910

STUDENT LIFE THROUGH THE YEARS

Highlights From College Publications

MARGUERITE W. KEHR

1868-69 — Student life was under the direction of the Principal and the preceptress in the days of the Bloomsburg Institute and State Normal School.

"Persons desiring to enter the schools should make application as early as convenient. Some member of the faculty will be at the Depot on the arrival of each train on the day the terms begin, and at any other time if Students will write and inform the Principal as to what train they expect to come on."

"The Philologist Society has a large and handsomely fur-

nished room in which its weekly meetings are held; besides a good reference library." This Society was organized in 1866 in the Academy building located at Third and Jefferson Streets.

"The Amphictyon Society has a good reference library and the commencement of a general library. (No later mention of this society in the catalogs.)

1869-70 — "Prohibitions and Requirements: Respectful deportment towards the members of the Faculty, each other, and citizens, is enjoined upon all Students; also, neatness and