

Chapter 1 : The multicultural library "quo vadis?" | Scandinavian Library Quarterly

the library, Kay Collins, an activist and a new graduate of the University of Denver's Library School, became the head of the Conservation Library in Collins's background was in environmental issues, and she had worked at the.

I will lay down my life for Thy sake. Jesus answered him, Wilt thou lay down thy life for My sake? Verily, verily, I say unto thee, The cock shall not crow, till thou hast denied Me thrice. The whole significance of the incident is preserved for us in the beautiful legend which tells us how, near the city of Rome, on the Appian Way, as Peter was flying for his life, he met the Lord, and again said to Him: For it was that death which had to be accomplished before Peter was able to follow his Lord. Now, as to the words before us, I think we shall best gather their significance, and lay it upon our own hearts, if we simply follow the windings of the dialogue. There are three points: But yet there was in it a nobility of resolution -- broken afterwards, but never mind about that -- to endure anything rather than to be separate from the Lord. Yet, though it was noble in its motive, but lacking in reverence in its form, there was a deeper error than that in it. One of the main reasons why he could not follow was because he did not understand what was involved. It was something more than marching behind his Master, even to a Cross. There was a deeper discipline and a more strenuous effort needed than would have availed for such a kind of following. Let us look a little onwards into his life. So soon has the "afterwards" come to be the present! Men of all creeds, men of no creed, admit that. For the cold statuesque ideal of perfection it substitutes a living Man, with a heart to love, and a hand to help us. To follow Him is bliss, to reach Him is heaven. And another reason was because the Cross still lay before the Lord, and until that death of infinite love and utter self-sacrifice for others had been accomplished, the pattern was not yet complete, nor the highest ideal of human life realised in life. Christ must die before He has completed the example that we are to follow, and Christ must die before the impulse shall be given to us, which shall make us able to tread, however falteringly and far behind, in His footsteps. The essence of His life and of His death lies in the two things, entire suppression of personal will in obedience to the will of the Father, and entire self-sacrifice for the sake of humanity. And however there is -- and God forbid that I should ever forget in my preaching that there is -- a uniqueness in that sacrifice, in that life, and in that death, which beggars all imitation, and needs and tolerates no repetition whilst the world lasts, still along with this, there is that which is imitable in the life and imitable in the death of the Master. To follow Jesus is to live denying self for God, and to live sacrificing self for men. We all know how clumsy the pothooks and hangers are, how blurred the page with many a blot. Thus, as all life is changed when it is looked upon as being a following of Jesus, so death becomes altogether other when it is so regarded. As Jesus, when He died, had said: Death is changed when it becomes the following of Christ. We have here a rash vow. Peter was guilty of an anachronism in the words, for the time did not come for the disciple to die for his Lord till after the Lord had died for His disciple. But he was right in feeling, though he felt it only in regard to an external and physical act, that to follow Jesus, it was necessary to be ready to die for Him. And that is the great truth which underlies and half redeems the rashness of this vow, and needs to be laid upon our hearts, if we are ever to be the true followers of the Master. Death for Christ is necessary if we are to follow Him. There is nothing that a man can do deeply and truly, in a manner worthy of a Christian, which has not underlying it, either the death of self-will and all the godless nature, or if need be the actual physical death, which is a much smaller matter. You cannot follow Christ except you die daily. No man has ever yet trodden in His footsteps except on condition of, moment by moment, slaying self, suppressing self, abjuring self, breaking the connection of self with the material world, and yielding up himself as a living sacrifice, in a living death, to the Lord of life and death. But remember that here, with all his rashness, with all his ignorance, with all his superficiality, the Apostle has laid hold upon the great permanent, but alas! This daily dying, which is a far harder thing to do than to go to a cross once, and have done with it -- was impossible for Peter then, though he did not know it. There is the motive-power by which, and by which alone, drawn in gratitude, and melted down from all our selfishness, we, too, in our measure and our turn, are able to yield ourselves, in daily crucifixion of our evil, and daily abnegation of self-trust, and self-pleasing, and self-will, to the Lord that has died for us. He must lay down His life for our

sakes, and we must know He has done it, and rest upon Him as our great Sacrifice and our atoning Priest, or else we shall never be so loosed from the tyranny of self as to be ready to live by dying, and to die that we may live for His sake. O Lord our Father! Strengthen our faith in that dear Lord who has laid down His life for us, that we may daily, by self-denial and self-sacrifice, lay down our lives for Him, and follow Him here in all the footsteps of His love.

Chapter 2 : Bibliothekswissenschaft - quo vadis? / Library Science - quo vadis ?

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The multicultural library "quo vadis? What is the meaning of multiculturalism when applied to libraries, particularly to public and school libraries? This was the subject discussed by about 50 persons attending a one-day conference held at the Oslo College for Higher Education in May. Multiculturalism embraces not only new immigrant groups and asylum seekers but also the indigenous Sami population and other minorities. This field receives high priority at the Oslo College, where two centres have been established; one for improved skills in multicultural schools SEFI and one for multicultural and international initiatives SEFIA. Considerable attention is also devoted to multicultural aspects within the respective courses of study at the College, such as library and information. Among the lecturers speaking at the Nordic one-day conference were representatives from the Danish Central Library for Immigrant Literature in Copenhagen and from the international department of the Stockholm Municipal Library. The conference lectures, supplemented by individual student essays, will therefore be gathered together in an introductory book edited by R. Vaagan and intended for use mainly in the 3-year Bachelor course of study. I am very glad to report that the Oslo municipal authorities have shown great interest in this book project in connection with a scheme entitled The cultural schoolbag. This national initiative by the Ministry of Cultural and Church Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Research is aimed at creating conditions to help school pupils become familiar with and acquire a positive attitude towards artistic and cultural expressions of all kinds. As many as 4, delegates are expected to participate. Preparations for this huge multicultural gathering of professional librarians from all parts of the world have been underway for some considerable time. The ethical values of IFLA are based on Article 19 of the Declaration of Human Rights, giving priority to free and equal information for all, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, functional ability, geographical affiliation, gender, language, race, politics or religion. The Spanish national library makes little reference to the Basque population, while the German national library completely ignores the question of Turkish immigrants. Is there any library, for example, which concerns itself with the history and culture of the gypsies? In the cultural diversity that is Paris, there are several special libraries and research libraries with a wealth of multicultural material. At the grass-roots level, however, as I observed for myself during a stay there in the summer of , among the 60 public libraries throughout the city there are only two branch libraries offering any form of non-French specialisation. Many minority organisations are fearful of assimilation within the integration project known as the European Union. This trend seems to be gradually discernible also among public and school libraries in the Scandinavian countries, where up to now a great deal of work has been done for the indigenous Sami population, other national minorities, immigrants and asylum seekers. Sweden even has its own minister for integration and Denmark its immigration minister. With regard to immigrants and asylum seekers Denmark has initiated a 2-year trial project among four library networks with four appointed coordinators for ethnic minority users. The idea in Denmark is to strengthen the position of libraries in the sensitive area between cultural diversity and the process of integration, to develop a model for library services for ethnic minorities, to create and heighten motivation and interest in this field within libraries and library management and to experiment with new forms of co-operation between library networks. Danish experience will also be relevant for Norway, where the Deichman Multicultural Library suffers from an acute lack of funding. The first nation-wide survey of professional values among Norwegian librarians was carried out in the spring of this year Vaagan, Holm. The survey has certain methodological limitations, but all counties and types of libraries are represented. Results showed that multicultural library services generally receive low priority compared to other professional values, although achieving somewhat higher priority among public library staff than among those working in special libraries and research libraries. These results cannot be interpreted too literally, but the general picture is that multicultural library services are given low priority in

the professional code. The Faculty has initiated several projects to examine possible roles for public libraries as centres of information, knowledge, culture and social activities. Translated by Eric Deverill.

Chapter 3 : Library Hosts Photo Contest “ Quo Vadis

This book is a collection of the author's following publications and speeches, primarily from

Rozsa incorporated a number of fragments of ancient Greek melodies into his own choral-orchestral score. At the end of the film, a triumphal march heralds the success of the armies of future emperor Galba. When the production changed hands the following year, the roles went to Deborah Kerr and Robert Taylor. Elizabeth Taylor was also a Christian prisoner in arena, but uncredited. Clark Gable turned down the role of Marcus Vinicius because he thought the costume would make him look ridiculous. Sophia Loren briefly appears uncredited as a slave. Audrey Hepburn, then still widely unknown when the film was released, was considered for the part of Lygia. The studio wanted to use an unknown but the role went to Deborah Kerr instead. Photos of her in costume for the film still exist. Peter Ustinov relates in his autobiography *Dear Me* that director Mervyn LeRoy summarized the manner in which he envisioned Ustinov should play the Emperor Nero, very salaciously, as "Nero He plays with himself, nights. Also according to Ustinov, the film originally was slated to be directed by John Huston. Ustinov screentested with Huston before the production changed hands. Screenshot of Patricia Laffan from the trailer for the film *Quo Vadis* At one point in the film Nero shows his court a scale model illustrating his plans for rebuilding Rome. During this time, he received numerous telegrams from the studio, one of which stated that they were concerned that he might be too young to play the notorious Roman emperor. The studio cabled back: You have the part. Mussolini and Hollywood producer Hal Roach later negotiated to form R. This fascist business alliance horrified studio moguls and ultimately led to Roach defecting from his MGM distribution deal to United Artists in Italy. Filming in post-war Italy offered the studios immense facilities and cheap Italian labor and extras, of which thousands were required. Hollywood would return to Cinecittà often, producing many of its biggest spectacles, including *Helen of Troy*, *Ben-Hur* and *Cleopatra*, the latter two dwarfing *Quo Vadis* in scale. It would be later used by many Italian producers, including Federico Fellini. Reception[edit] Box office performance[edit] The film was a commercial success.

Chapter 4 : Quo Vadis (film) - Wikipedia

Librarians and libraries now face unprecedented challenges, risks, and opportunities. In his latest collection of articles and speeches, White focuses on the professional issues confronting librarians at a time of increased technological options-w.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Libraries and the Academy 1. White are well known to librarians who read the literature of the profession. For many years White has lifted his voice unashamedly to proclaim the importance of our profession and its practitioners and to attack our enemies, who often seem to be ourselves. White returns frequently to several themes that make librarians, library associations, and library administrators uncomfortable. He perceives the American Library Association as getting involved in irrelevancies and doing little or nothing to promote the well-being of librarians. He sees librarians taking the moral high ground as they work harder and harder to provide the same quality of service after budget cuts. He observes librarians cutting their own throats by trying to prepare researchers to become independent in finding information. And he deplors the attempts of libraries to implement team structures. White may have his villains, but he has his heroes as well. Indeed, the recurrence of the same arguments and anecdotes is a failure of editing. In his championship of the special skills librarians offer as professionals with solutions to problems, he is a welcome voice. He also touches a nerve, because many librarians may doubt that they have these skills. Perhaps that is why he sometimes finds himself alone in decrying the appointment of nonlibrarians to run some of the major libraries in the nation, Harvard University and the Library of Congress among them. Technicians and computing professionals have been more successful in making themselves indispensable. What we should be doing is freeing them to do what they do best and providing them with what they need. And if this requires many more librarians, we need to make the case to our administrators. We can all concede that White is right in saying we have been making the best of things, absorbing budget cuts, inroads into our professional viability, and more. We can also agree with him that our public does not always know what really excellent library service could be if we had the resources to provide it. The public professes great satisfaction with the library service it receives, and the library budget is cut again. Or the budget stays the same, which amounts to a cut. However, White is not realistic in expecting librarians to assume the personal risks involved in challenging the resource allocators. Corporate downsizing, as White points out, ultimately can be a false economy, as needed services are outsourced to independent contractors who often cost more than the workers who were released. A response from the corporate types however, might, stress that outsourcing leaves them with more flexibility, and allows them to eliminate services in response to need.

Chapter 5 : Get Librarianship Quo Vadis?: Opportunities and Dangers As We PDF - Home Library

Librarians and libraries now face remarkable demanding situations, dangers, and possibilities. In his most recent choice of articles and speeches, White specializes in the pro concerns confronting librarians at a time of elevated technological options-when uncomplicated info entry should be simply and at once performed by way of finish clients, yet during which advanced details entry poses.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: So comments Professor Herbert S. White in his introduction to *Librarianshipâ€™ Quo Vadis?* He also sets the tone for this compilation and his views, promising to offend someone somewhere in the profession, be they librarians, library associations, or library administrators. In fact, White brands librarians as their own worst enemies and hopes to get a reaction from them so that they change their current suicidal strategies and priorities. If you are a "difficult" subordinate or a "wild duck," you will appreciate this volume tremendously. Without regard to political correctness and with a forthrightness that allows for [End Page] no dilution of the truth, White examines the profession of librarianship and the issues that dominate it in a series of journalistic essays. White is a well-known name in library management and has been involved with librarianship for over fifty years. Now retired, he served as a professor and dean at the Indiana University School of Library and Information Science for twenty-five years. Prior to that he worked for several major special and corporate libraries in operations management. This volume follows two similar publications: *Librarians and the Awakening from Innocence* Boston: Hall, and *At the Crossroads: Librarians on the Information Superhighway* Englewood, Colo.: All three books are concerned primarily with library management, since it is in the management arena, White attests, that librarians need to make the most change. Other, more general issues are addressed in terms of management or library education. White feels that the needs of practitioners and the needs of educators should be brought together because neither can succeed without the other. As of this writing, White laments that this is not being accomplished. White frequently cites the theories of Peter Drucker as the expert in management science from whom we can all learn. This volume, like its predecessors, is made up of Library Journal "White Paper" columns, a few book reviews, and talks and speeches from professional conferences and symposia dating from through During those five years, White described and dissected library culture. This four-hundred-page volume could have benefited from some additional editing, as some points become repetitious. In that way, and since there are no huge lines of waiting patrons at the reference desk, no one knows what reference service could have been and what reference staffing should have been" This collection is best sampled in bits and pieces. Most of the essays are broken down into small chunks, making them easily digestible as well as usable for library classes. The index is rather limited, but the table of contents is very detailed. University of North Texas You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Chapter 7 : Quo Vadis? | Open Library

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