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BULLETIN 1960, NO. 27

# State Plans

UNDER THE

# Library Services Act

SUPPLEMENT 2

A PROGRESS REPORT  
THE FIRST THREE YEARS:  
FISCAL YEARS 1957, 1958, 1959

Prepared by the Library Services Branch

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • ARTHUR S. FLEMING, *Secretary*  
Office of Education . . . . . LAWRENCE G. DERTHICK, *Commissioner*

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## Foreword

**T**HIS PUBLICATION is the first formal summation of results on a nationwide basis of progress under the Library Services Act, a State-local-Federal cooperative program for extension and improvement of public library services to rural areas. The two previous bulletins of this series have been concerned with *plans*; this publication is concerned with *results*.

( A survey was undertaken by the U.S. Office of Education which confirmed other statistics and information available on the status of public library development in 1956 just prior to the passage of the act. The situation, in brief, was that 26 million people in rural areas were without any public library service, 50 million more had inadequate service as measured by State standards, and over 300 rural counties were without any public library within their borders.

Good public library service—freely available to all our people—is a basic part of the Nation's total educational and cultural program. Because most of the people who had little or no public library service lived in nonurban areas, it was for these areas that the Library Services Act was passed by the 84th Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower in June 1956.

A reassessment of the program at this time, through the compilation and analysis of information from State reports, is both useful and necessary. Many sentences in the summaries are taken directly from these reports. This basic information will help in the overall determination of library goals and help guide in the decisions being made in the States and local communities in establishing the best patterns of library organization and the best methods of financial support.

Paradoxically, the need for the Library Services Act and the hunger for books across the Nation became more apparent as the act was being put into effect. The real importance of the act was that public library service—either for the first time or with improved resources and services—was being made available to millions of people. The enthusiasm, the hard and devoted work, and the good will with which this program has been received by the States and local communities have been very impressive. This partnership program is doing a great deal in bringing the light of ideas and knowledge to areas where there is need.

JOHN G. LORENZ, *Director*  
*Library Services Branch*

ROY M. HALL  
*Assistant Commissioner for Research*



**PREVIOUS U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION  
BULLETINS ON THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT**

**U.S. Office of Education. *State Plans Under the Library Services Act.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1958. (Office of Education, Bulletin 1958, No. 10) Price 30¢**

Summarized in this first publication are the plans and programs of 36 States, submitted to, and approved by, the United States Commissioner of Education by the end of the first year of the Library Services Act: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

***Supplement 1.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1959. (Office of Education, Bulletin 1959, No. 17) Price 35¢**

This supplement includes State plans and programs of the 14 States and Territories (Alaska, Florida, Guam, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Washington) submitting plans and programs for the first time in fiscal year 1958 (July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958) as well as programs for fiscal year 1958 for the 36 States which began their participation under the act in fiscal year 1957.

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## Acknowledgments

**T**HE LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH is deeply grateful for the cooperation of officials and staff members of the participating States and Territories during the first 3 years of the Library Services Act who submitted annual reports of activities and progress under the act to the U.S. Office of Education and who reviewed the summaries of these reports.

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Alabama.....	Alabama Public Library Service.....	Montgomery.
Alaska.....	Alaska State Library, Department of Education.	Juneau.
Arizona.....	Department of Library and Archives.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Arkansas Library Commission.....	Little Rock.
California.....	California State Library.....	Sacramento.
Colorado.....	State Library, State Department of Education.	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Library Services, Department of Education.	Hartford.
Florida.....	Florida State Library.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	Division of Instructional Materials and Library Service, State Department of Education.	Atlanta.
Guam.....	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library.....	Agana.
Hawaii.....	Library of Hawaii.....	Honolulu.
Idaho.....	Idaho State Library.....	Boise.
Illinois.....	Illinois State Library.....	Springfield.
Iowa.....	State Traveling Library.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Library Extension Division.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	Louisiana State Library.....	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	Maine State Library.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Division of Library Extension, State Department of Education.	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Division of Library Extension, Department of Education.	Boston.
Michigan.....	Michigan State Library.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	Library Division, Department of Education.	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	Mississippi Library Commission.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Missouri State Library.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	Montana State Library Extension Commission.	Missoula.



<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Location</i>
Nebraska . . . . .	Nebraska Public Library Commission . . . . .	Lincoln.
Nevada . . . . .	Nevada State Library . . . . .	Carson City.
New Hampshire . . . . .	New Hampshire State Library . . . . .	Concord.
New Jersey . . . . .	Division of the State Library, Archives and History, Department of Education.	Trenton.
New Mexico . . . . .	New Mexico State Library Commission . . . . .	Santa Fe.
New York . . . . .	New York State Library, State Education Department.	Albany.
North Carolina . . . . .	North Carolina State Library . . . . .	Raleigh.
North Dakota . . . . .	State Library Commission . . . . .	Bismarck.
Ohio . . . . .	State Library . . . . .	Columbus.
Oklahoma . . . . .	Oklahoma State Library . . . . .	Oklahoma City.
Oregon . . . . .	Oregon State Library . . . . .	Salem.
Pennsylvania . . . . .	Pennsylvania State Library, Department of Public Instruction.	Harrisburg.
Puerto Rico . . . . .	Library Services, Department of Education	San Juan.
Rhode Island . . . . .	Rhode Island State Library . . . . .	Providence.
South Carolina . . . . .	South Carolina State Library Board . . . . .	Columbia.
South Dakota . . . . .	State Library Commission . . . . .	Pierre.
Tennessee . . . . .	Public Libraries and Archives Division, State Department of Education.	Nashville.
Texas . . . . .	Texas State Library . . . . .	Austin.
Utah . . . . .	Utah State Library . . . . .	Salt Lake City.
Vermont . . . . .	Free Public Library Commission . . . . .	Montpelier.
Virginia . . . . .	Virginia State Library . . . . .	Richmond.
Virgin Islands . . . . .	Bureau of Libraries and Museums, De- partment of Education.	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.
Washington . . . . .	Washington State Library . . . . .	Olympia.
West Virginia . . . . .	West Virginia Library Commission . . . . .	Charleston.
Wisconsin . . . . .	Wisconsin Free Library Commission . . . . .	Madison.

The value of the work of Ralph M. Dunbar, former Director of the Library Services Branch, during the important early period of the Library Services Act program should be acknowledged. Mr. Dunbar was administrator of the U.S. Office of Education's library service program from 1938 until his retirement from Federal service on January 31, 1958.

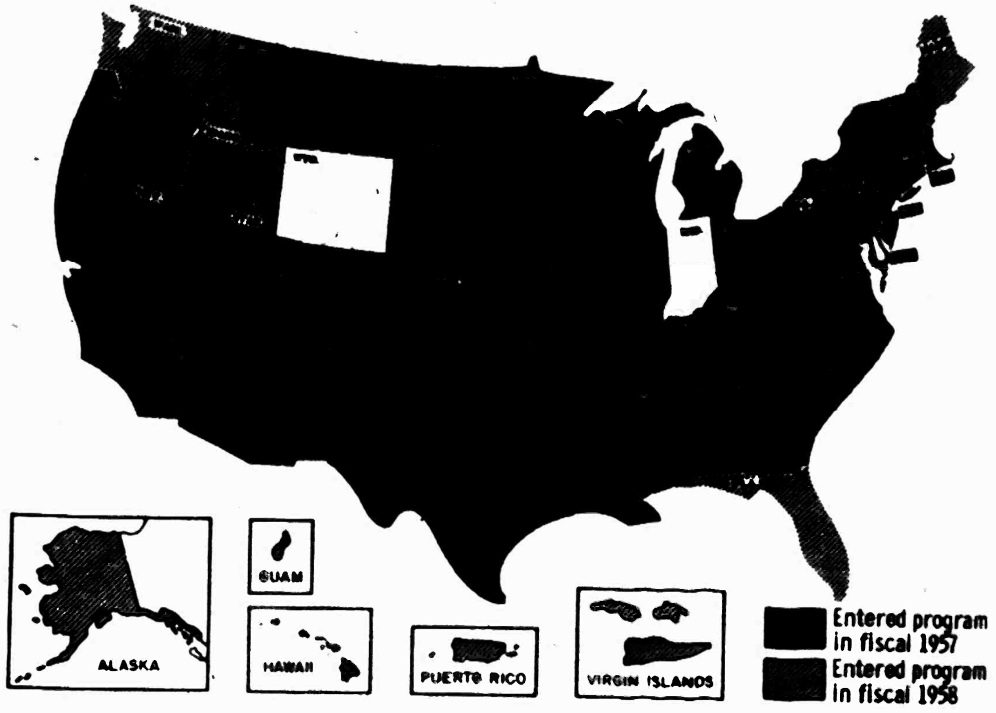
The library extension specialists of the Branch—Helen Luce, Wilfred L. Morin, and Evelyn Day Mullen—who work directly with the State library agencies in the administration of the Library Services Act, also contributed facts and regional trends necessary for the complete understanding of the full progress under the State programs.

The guidance of the advisory committee to Commissioner Lawrence G. Derthick on the library services program of the U.S. Office of Education was extremely beneficial with reference to the administration of the Library Services Act. This committee met for the first time on January 14-15, 1957, as an advisory committee on the act. Scope of the committee was subsequently enlarged to include the entire library services program of the Office of Education.



Members who have served—or are still serving—on this advisory committee are as follows: Dr. Lester E. Asheim, dean, Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; Channing L. Bete, trustee, Greenfield (Mass.) Public Library; David H. Clift, executive secretary, American Library Association; John T. Eastlick, librarian, Denver Public Library; Mrs. Loleta D. Fyan, State librarian, Michigan State Library; Mae Graham, supervisor, School and Children's Libraries, Library Extension Division, Maryland Department of Education; Paul Howard, librarian, U.S. Department of Interior; Dr. Richard H. Logsdon, director, Columbia University Library; Edmon Low, librarian, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College; Dr. Lowell A. Martin, vice president, Grolier Society, and former dean, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University; Mrs. Merlin M. Moore, board member, Arkansas Library Commission; Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; Arthur H. Parsons, Jr. (deceased), former librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Gretchen K. Schenk, consultant on library development; Irving A. Verschoor, director, Library Extension Division, New York State Library; and Estellene P. Walker, director and executive secretary, South Carolina State Library Board. Mrs. Julia Bennett Armistead and Germaine Krettek, former and present director of the Washington (D.C.) Office, American Library Association, were observers on this committee.

**States and Outlying Parts Participating Under the Library Services Act as of June 30, 1959**



NOTE.—Delaware and Wyoming submitted State plans for fiscal 1960.

X

## CHAPTER I

### State Plans and Programs for Fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959: An Overview

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES** in the United States have had their greatest development in cities and towns. Since the great majority of the 26 million people without public library services and the 50 million more with inadequate service as measured by State standards in 1956 lived in rural areas of the Nation, the Library Services Act was focused from the very beginning on the needs of the least well-served portion of the population.

If any differences ever existed between the needs and interests of urban and rural citizens, such differences are now insignificant because of such factors as mobility of population, modern transportation, and communication. The requirements of the rural resident are as advanced and diverse as those of the city dweller. He needs to have access to good, up-to-date library service to the same degree, and the same standards of service should apply to both urban and rural areas. In this period of great social, political, and technical changes throughout the world, it is more important than ever that all the people have the opportunity to do independent reading, study, and research.

The Library Services bill, which had long been under consideration, was passed by the U.S. Congress in June 1956, and signed into law<sup>1</sup> by President Eisenhower in the same month to help correct the serious nationwide educational deficiency as represented by the lack of adequate public library service in America's rural areas. Two basic ideas or principles which guided the 84th Congress in its decision on the passage of the act were:

1. Public libraries are educational institutions, providing opportunities for learning and information for individuals or community groups at *all* interest or learning levels.
2. The availability of adequate public library service for *all* Americans is a matter of national concern. Any area or community without library services is culturally impoverished.

<sup>1</sup> The Library Services Act, Public Law 597, 84th Cong., 2d sess., approved June 19, 1956. Amended by Public Law 896, 84th Cong., 2d sess., which extended the coverage of the act to include Guam. For full text of Public Law 597, see app. B.

Several events, both before and after the passage of the Library Services Act, have certainly contributed to significant progress in the field of public library development. First, Robert D. Leigh's major study, *Public Library in the United States*,<sup>2</sup> was published. Second, there was a growing awareness on the part of the State library agencies of their increasing responsibilities. Third, in June 1956, the Council of the American Library Association approved a new statement of public library standards.<sup>3</sup> Fourth, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., an independent, nonprofit corporation, was established in September 1956, under a \$5 million grant from the Ford Foundation; it had for its purpose the solving of current problems of libraries—particularly research libraries—and the improving of the resources and services of libraries. And, fifth, the first National Library Week was successfully inaugurated March 16 to 22, 1958. Lastly, but by no means least, there should be mentioned the increased stress on formal and informal education, particularly in the fields of science, foreign languages, and mathematics, which began with the launching of Sputnik I, the first man made satellite, by Russian scientists in October 1957.

### Major Provisions

Major provisions of the Library Services Act are as follows:

The act authorizes an appropriation of \$7,500,000 annually for 5 years for grants to the States for the extension and improvement of rural public library service.

Funds are allotted to the States on the basis of their rural population and are matched by the States on the basis of their per capita income.

Rural area is defined as any place of 10,000 population or less according to latest U.S. census. However, funds may be utilized by urban libraries to extend service to rural areas.

The State library extension agency in each State prepares and submits to the U.S. Commissioner of Education a plan which will, in its judgment, assure the use of the funds to maximum advantage.

Funds under a State plan may be used for salaries, books and other library materials, library equipment, and other operating expenses, but not for the erection of buildings or purchase of land.

To remain eligible for a Federal grant, a State must maintain its expenditures for all public library service at least at the same level as in fiscal 1956, and State and local expenditures for rural public library service must not fall below the 1956 level.

The U.S. Commissioner of Education is authorized to make studies, investigations, and reports as to the values, methods, and results of the various State demonstrations under the act.

<sup>2</sup> Leigh, Robert D. *Public Library in the United States; General Report of the Public Library Inquiry*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> American Library Association. *Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards. Public Library Service; A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1956.



The provisions of the act shall not be so construed as to interfere with State and local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services. The administration of public libraries, the selection of personnel and library books and materials, and, insofar as consistent with the purpose of the act, the determination of the best uses of the funds provided under the act, are reserved to the States and their local subdivisions.

### Partnership Program

Library programs under the act are State and local programs in which the Federal Government pays part of the cost with a "Federal share" varying from 66 to 33 percent. The State matching percentage is based on the per capita income of the State as related to the national per capita income. The whole approach of the legislation is to stimulate State and local governments to develop their own library programs—to assist States in pioneering new methods of extending services to rural areas and in improving current methods.

### Regional Meetings

A series of regional meetings were held in the fall of 1956 in Washington, D.C. (September 20-22); Nashville, Tenn. (September 27-29); Sacramento, Calif. (October 11-13); and Kansas City, Mo. (October 29-31), on the Library Services Act under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education to develop regulations under which the act would be administered. The meetings, in order to better allow for discussion, were limited to two representatives from each State and Territory in addition to representatives from the Office of Education and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

### Regulations

Regulations applicable to the administration of the Library Services Act were approved and promulgated in December 1956. These were printed in the Federal Register of December 6, 1956, under "Title 45—Public Welfare." Later amendments to these Federal regulations were printed in the *Federal Registers* of March 7, 1957 (vol. 22, No. 45, p. 1433), and April 18, 1957 (vol. 22, No. 75, p. 2711).

### Initial Appropriations

For the first year (fiscal 1957), Congress appropriated \$2,050,000, which allowed for the basic minimum grant of \$40,000 to each State in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and \$10,000 to the Virgin Islands. Guam was made eligible in the second fiscal year. It should be pointed out that funds allotted but not paid to a State in one year are still available to that State for one succeeding year.



### Participation and Federal Appropriations

The extent of participation and the amounts of Federal appropriations for the first 3 years are shown by the following table:

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>States and Territories participating</i>	<i>Federal appropriations</i>
1957.....	36	\$2,050,000
1958.....	50	5,000,000
1959.....	50	6,000,000

### Program Reviews

#### Terms and Reports

Knowledge and understanding of the administration of the Library Services Act requires a grasp of the 5-year and the annual aspects of the State plans which are the principal legal instruments between the States and the Federal Government. Terms used in the administration of the act are as follows:

A *State plan* is a comprehensive statement, submitted according to a specified outline and formulated by the authorized State library administrative agency. The plan includes information such as the legal authority of the State agency to carry out the State plan; aims, policies, and methods of administering the plan for the 5-year period. A State may amend its basic plan at any time by submitting amendments for the approval of the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

The *program* of each State is submitted annually and includes a description of what the State agency intends to do with State (and local) and Federal funds during each fiscal year<sup>4</sup> and designates the rural areas of the State to be served. The program is divided into *projects*, each of which is described separately.

The *budget* for the fiscal year for projects by categories of expenditure is a total budget of the program showing all planned expenditures for which the State expects the Federal Government to pay the "Federal share," including those from State (and local) as well as Federal funds. The categories to be identified for each project described in the program section of the State plan include salaries and wages, purchase of books and other library materials, purchase of equipment, and all other operating expenses.

The planning which the Federal legislation required was one of the major contributions of the act. It required the States to crystallize and describe their plans for library development. It required information on objectives and policies for the use of State, local, and Federal funds for a 5-year period; methods of administering their plans; standards to be used; and priorities that would be set. For each year, every State is required

<sup>4</sup> Programs, budgets, and matching fund tables for the first 2 years can be found in the basic publication, *State Plans Under the Library Services Act* and in *Supplement 1*. To provide for a complete official record, this information for the third year, fiscal 1959, is in this publication in app. A, tables I, II, and III, pp. 137-139.

to describe projects to be undertaken, setting up a budget for each project. Tables of the expenditures of the participating States and Territories in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959 are compiled from the *Reports of Expenditures* submitted to the Office of Education from the State agencies. Since audits have not been completed, these figures are subject to change. Actual descriptive reports on progress, including figures on population now with new services or improved services, number of bookmobiles purchased under the plans, and staff members added, are submitted on the *Annual Descriptive Report* forms. Condensations of these reports have been verified with the State agencies before publication in this bulletin.

#### Area Differences

States are divided in the tables<sup>1</sup> on a regional basis in accordance with U.S. Office of Education practice. Actually, a better comparison is offered by this arrangement than by an alphabetical listing because of the great sectional differences which have had a corresponding effect on the extent of library development.

In the West, many of the States, because of vast distances and sparse populations, are still in a "pioneering" stage. Two occurrences early in the program were the establishment, with the necessary appropriation, of the first State library extension service in Utah and the first appropriation for library extension for the State library agency in Arizona.

The South has had the greatest experience in the development of regional libraries; consequently, this area was able to establish many more new regional library systems almost immediately under the Library Services Act.

In New England, town libraries remain the type of locally organized unit, since counties do not serve as governmental structures in this section. Characteristic library progress is the development of regional branches of the State library administrative agencies, as, for example, in New Hampshire and Vermont, where the entire States are covered.

In the north-central region of the United States, the county is the strongest unit of government, and this has influenced the development of county and multicounty libraries in this region.

#### Participation by the States

In the first year, several of the States could not qualify financially under the act. In addition, enabling legislation had to be passed by some State legislatures. Most of the 36 States which participated during

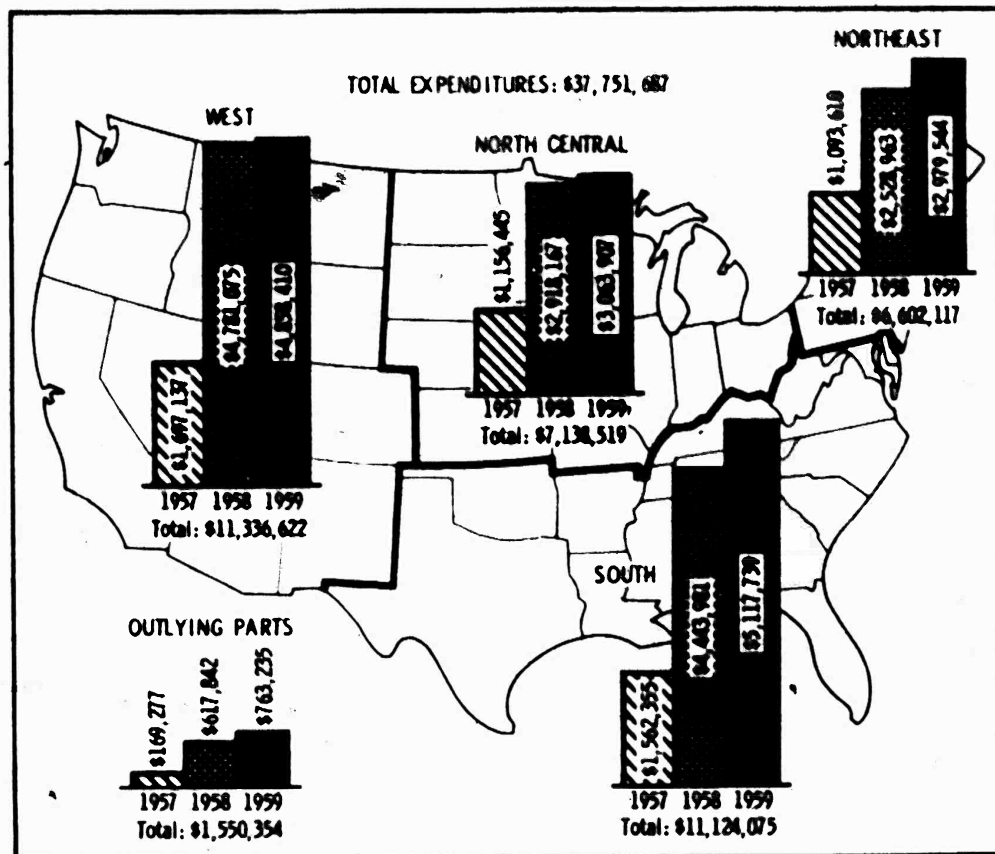
<sup>1</sup> See basic tables, 1-7, pp. 100-123.

the first fiscal year did not receive funds until January 1957 or later and had only 6 months or less in which to begin operations.

As the program went into its second and third years, the number of participating States and Territories increased—50 as against 36 in the first year. This, plus increases in the amounts of State, local, and Federal funds under the act operating with other factors, resulted in a larger number of projects. In the first year, many projects represented only the first steps in the extension of services to rural areas.

There were many approaches and methods of bringing library services to rural areas. The wide range of programs adopted will be shown under broad headings in the following pages of this chapter.

**Chart A.—State, local, and Federal funds expended for rural public library service under State plans for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by regions**



**SOURCE.**—Reports filed with the U.S. Office of Education by participating States and outlying parts under the Library Services Act.

**NOTE.**—These are provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

Delaware, Indiana, and Wyoming did not participate during this period.

Outlying parts consist of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.



## Patterns of Organization and Administration

Some of the most impressive results of the Library Services Act—brought out in all of the State programs in one aspect or another—can be found in those parts of the programs which are concerned with the strengthening of the State agencies (often with the establishment of auxiliary State agencies or branches), in the demonstration and development of county and regional library systems, and in the initiation and development of federated or cooperative projects.

### Strengthening of State Agencies

It was understood from its very inception that a good program of extension of library services to rural areas could not be successfully administered by a weak State library agency hindered by legal, financial, and other obstacles. Leadership, initiative, and hard work were necessary in developing and administering State plans.

Stronger State library staffs were an immediate need—people with administrative ability, subject specialists, fieldworkers, technicians, and clerical workers. In filling one of the most pressing demands, some 90 fieldworkers or consultants were added to State agency staffs, an increase of 80 percent over total field staff in 1956.

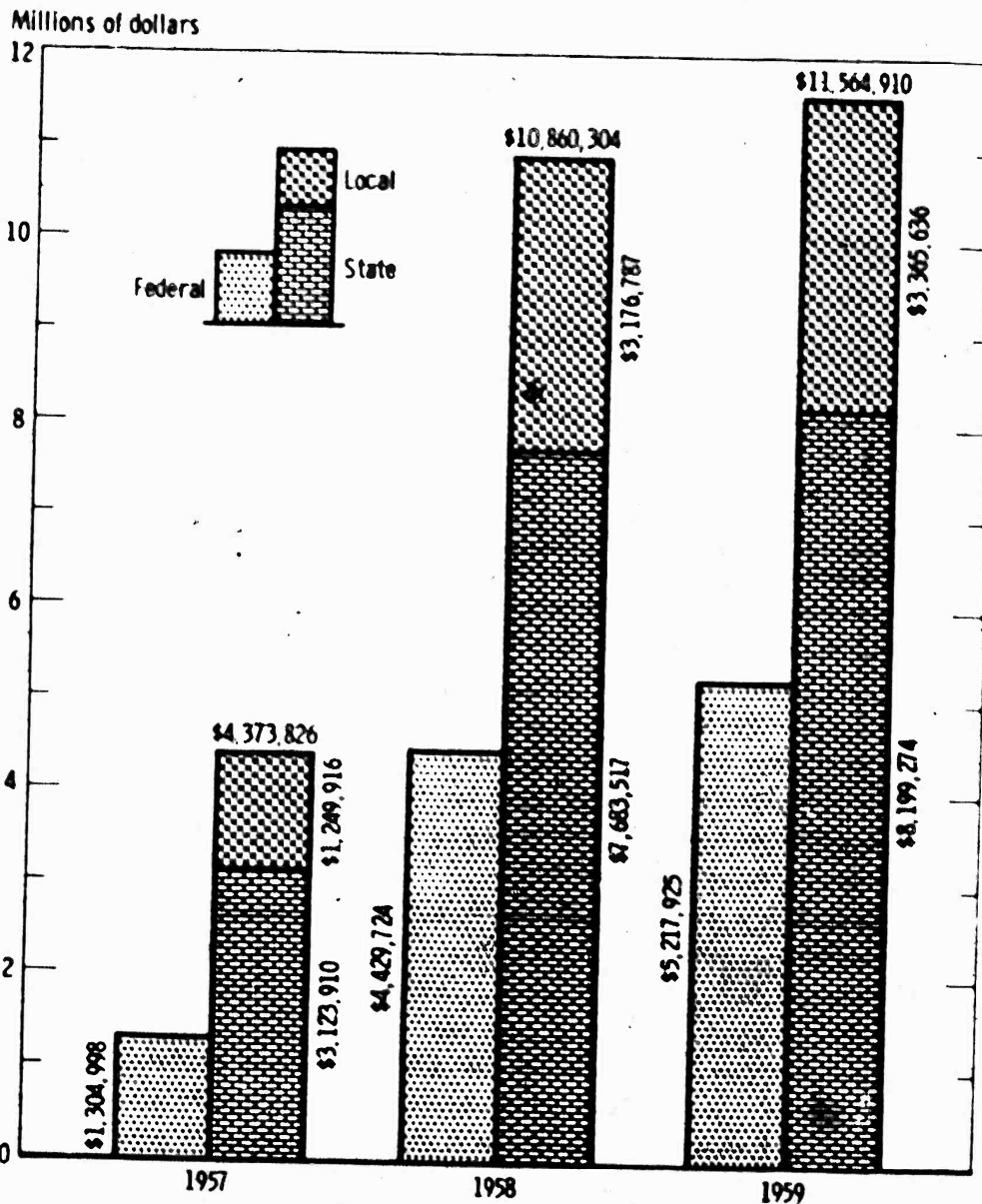
There are many examples of how the States added to their staffs, reorganizing in some cases in order to offer better services and resources to the libraries in their States.

Idaho employed its first trained administrator and three more professional librarians. In Kansas in 1956, the Traveling Libraries Commission had one trained librarian on its staff. The commission has subsequently added two field librarians and two clerks. In Mississippi, the State agency has been strengthened by the addition of six professional staff members, which included four field librarians. Seven field advisory positions were added in New York, including specialists in young adult, reference, and children's services.

Rhode Island and Texas set up special units which had the specific purpose of working with the libraries in their States on all matters concerned with the Library Services Act. This unit in Rhode Island is named the Public Library Services in Rural Areas section. In Texas, a special staff of 10, including a director, 2 regional supervisors, and project and bookmobile librarians, was added for rural library service to work in close cooperation with the extension division. Nebraska's Public Library Commission employed a Library Services Act consultant to supervise projects under the program.

Fifteen States, in addition to adding staff and resources to their central agencies, have established or strengthened regional branches or extension

Chart B.—Expenditures under State plans for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds



SOURCE.—Reports filed with the U.S. Office of Education by participating States and outlying parts under the Library Services Act.

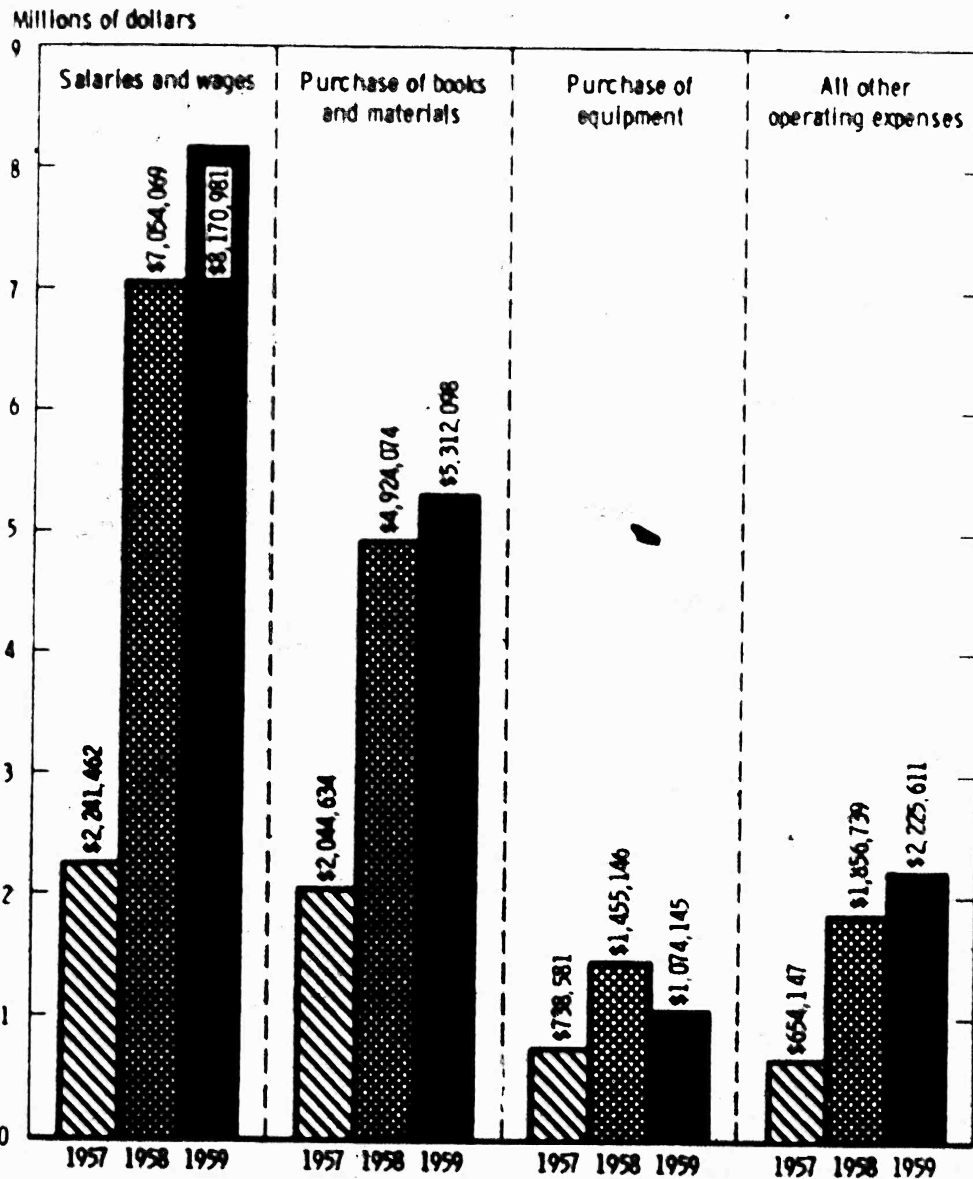
NOTE.—These are provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

offices of their State agencies. There were different types of auxiliary branches.

In Colorado, four field librarians were added by the State library to work with four regions of the State. In Illinois, the southern Illinois regional library service was made a permanent State regional branch serving 34 counties. This service included consultant service to com-



Chart C.—Expenditures under State plans for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories

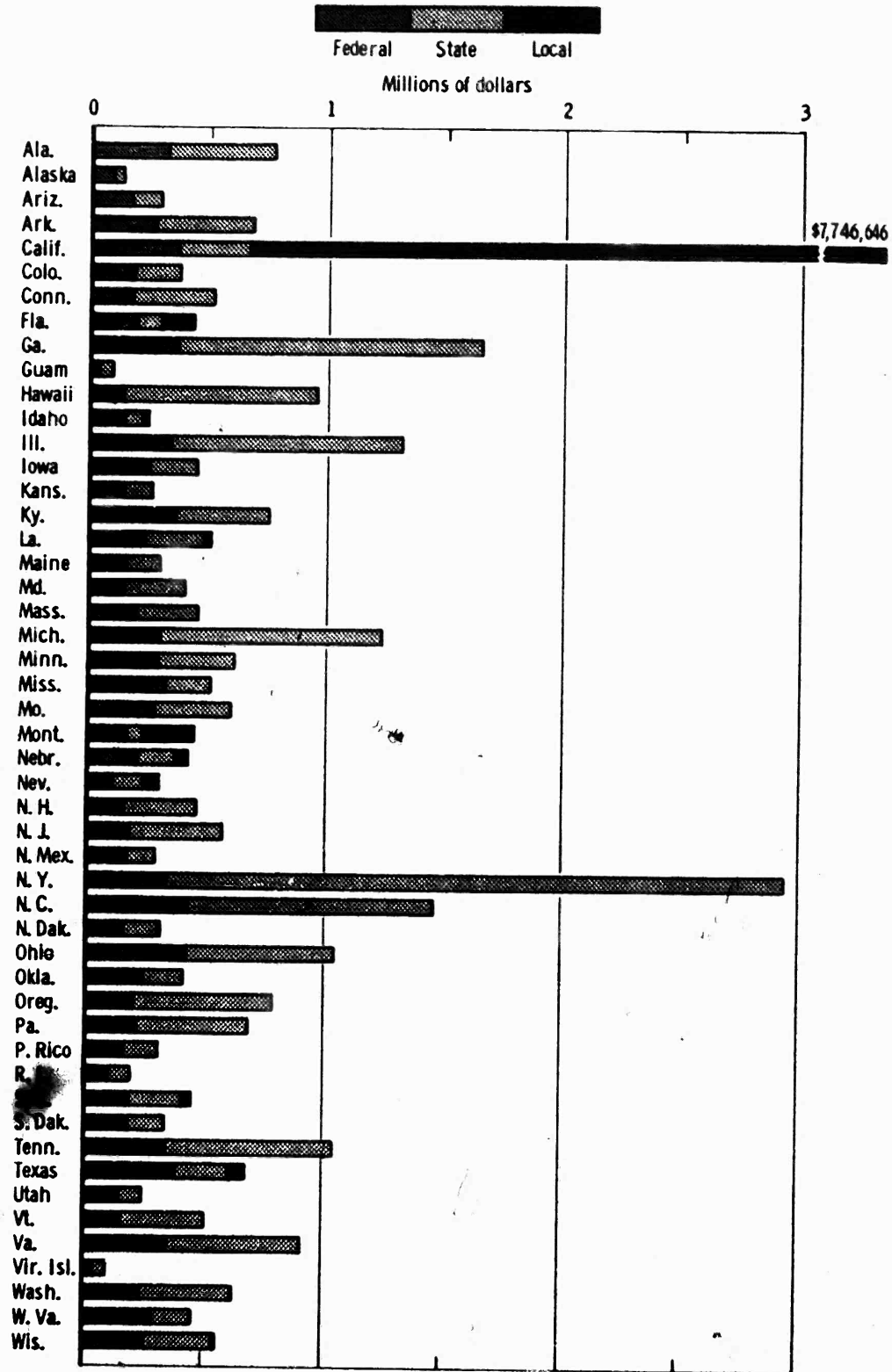


NOTE. These are provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

munity development teams, bookmobile service to participating libraries, some technical processing service to libraries in the region, and consultant and advisory service for all libraries requesting it. In Kansas, a western Kansas extension office was opened in the college library at Hays.

In New Mexico, four regional branches of the State library have been established, serving 21 of the State's 32 counties. In New Jersey, a State agency tricounty library service center was set up in southern New

**Chart D.—Expenditures of funds, by source, under State plans for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by individual participating States and outlying parts**



Sources.—Reports filed with the U.S. Office of Education by participating States and outlying parts under the Library Services Act.

NOTE.—These are provisional figures, subject to final review of State reports.

Alaska, Florida, Guam, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Utah, Virgin Islands, and Washington submitted plans for the first time in fiscal 1958, the second year of the act. Delaware, Indiana, and Wyoming did not participate during this first 3-year period.

Jersey with a staff of six and a bookmobile to serve Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties. Book loans exceeded 113,000 in less than 1½ years. The New England States are implementing more rapidly their longstanding concept of the auxiliary State branch. Where the State is fully covered, as in New Hampshire and Vermont, there is a development in quality of service.

#### **Establishing and Strengthening of County and Regional Libraries**

A major overall effort in State plans has been the demonstration and development of county and regional library systems. Over 400 counties in the United States and 645 New England towns are participating in this type of project by means of bookmobile service, library branches, or library stations. Over 70 counties, which are, in most cases, parts of regional library systems, have already decided to continue these new or improved library services with local funds as against 8 counties which have decided against doing this.

The extension and improvement of rural library services was often accomplished by the addition of counties to already existing regional libraries, as in Alabama where the Cross Trails region was formed by merger of Covington-Crenshaw and Coffee-Geneva Regional Libraries; and the Horseshoe Bend Regional Library, by adding two counties to the former Lee-Tallapoosa region.

Florida organized its first regional libraries: Suwannee and St. Lucie-Okeechobee. In Illinois, Warren County assisted neighborhood Henderson County, which had no library, to establish countywide service. The result was a successful vote in Henderson County and continued cooperation between the two counties. In Kentucky, 6 regional libraries, the State's first, are being developed and include 34 counties.

Louisiana has accelerated its demonstration program. Five demonstrations were undertaken in the period 1956-59; Allen, St. Bernard, and Vernon have been successfully completed and two are still under way. A bookmobile service demonstration was successfully completed in Caddo Parish with an appropriation of \$56,000 before the end of the demonstration period.

Two new regional libraries, serving five counties, and two single-county libraries were established in Minnesota. In North Carolina, rural library service improved in 82 of the State's 100 counties under plans submitted by 64 counties and 8 regional library systems.

Three regional libraries of three counties each have been established in Missouri. In this State, four independent town libraries have merged with their respective county libraries, resulting in strengthened services for all. In Washington, the Columbia River Regional Library, covering an area of 15,000 square miles, has been organized.



The most effective way of getting library service, efficiently and economically, to sparsely settled rural areas has proven to be through bookmobile service. Some 200 bookmobiles have already been added to rural library programs under the Library Services Act. Almost all counties and regions, after short demonstrations, have voted to support such new library services with local funds. However, many more counties need bookmobiles before all rural areas will have the benefits which this service can provide.

#### Federated or Cooperative Projects

Projects for library development on a cooperative basis are being stressed at every level of service. Contractual agreements between libraries and between State library agencies and local libraries have increased in number, doing much to extend and improve public library service on a businesslike basis. Service to their rural neighbors under State plans has been extended by cities such as Midland, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., and Stockton, Calif.

In Arizona, a cooperative library development project between Yuma city and county has been organized. Two federations of libraries were organized in Montana—the Northwest Federation, serving 2 counties with 4 libraries, and the Five Valleys Federation, serving 7 counties with 7 libraries and 13 branches.

In order to assist States who requested aid in developing agreements with local agencies under which local funds could be included under State plans, a sample agreement form was developed by the Library Services Branch which was sent to all of the State library extension agencies in June 1957. This was not a complete contract, but rather an outline or framework of such a contract.

#### Resources and Reader Services

Library needs have become so great that single collections, standing alone, cannot hope to meet the need. The State librarian of Michigan points out: "The vision of systems of libraries that channel a wide selection of books and specialized services to every resident of every State involves broad plans for the coordination of all types of library materials. In many situations, it means that the centers of systems will be located in cities or on college campuses, and that the State library must be enlarged to serve these regional centers."<sup>4</sup>

A major deficiency in many rural communities at the beginning of the Library Services Act program was the lack of basic reference materials,

<sup>4</sup> Ryan, Lolita D. "You and the Library Services Act." *ALA Bulletin*, January 1957. 51: 17-19.

current books, and other library materials. As one of the most important nationwide results under the Library Services Act, approximately 5 million books have been purchased under State plans to stock bookmobiles and county and regional libraries, and to improve State library collections for rural service. The heavy use of these materials has illustrated that more books are still needed in all areas with inadequate library services or no libraries at all.

The purchase of books and other materials, as can be seen from chart on page 9, was a large part of the total expenditures under the State programs.

There was stress in the promotion of the use of science books by many of the State agencies. In Colorado, building upon the *Traveling High School Science Library* project, the State library has assembled a collection of some 200 science titles which it loans for extended periods of time to libraries and schools in the State. In New York, a science book pool (shared by 18 public libraries in Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee Counties) was part of the State plan. A \$3,000 collection of science books, consisting of more than 750 volumes, was rotated among the cooperating libraries. Each library received a collection of approximately 40 volumes which was passed on to another library for a 4-month period and replaced by a different collection.

Reading in the rural areas, in general, has been on a quality level. A library extension specialist of the Library Services Branch, while on a consultant trip to Puerto Rico, noted at the time of the first arrival of a bookmobile in a community of some 5,000 population that there were 5 requests for Boris Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago*.

The purchase of films and recordings also added to the total resources of many of the State agencies. Film circuits were set up in many different ways. In Montana, as an example, a statewide film service was established with the Great Falls Public Library as the center. In New England, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont cooperated in an interstate cooperative film circuit project. In Massachusetts, an audiovisual center was set up in one of the regions.

There were many examples of extensive purchasing of books and other library materials. In Idaho, twice as many books were purchased in the 1957-59 biennium as in the previous 14 years. In Ohio, annual book purchases for the State agency were tripled.

Other examples were as follows:

*Connecticut.*—A central book collection was organized in newly rented quarters.

*Florida.*—Increased book purchases have resulted in a 32-percent increase in inter-library loans.

*Georgia.*—Thirty-one regional libraries were able to improve their reference collections and service through regional grants.

*Hawaii.*—Science, juvenile, and young people's book collections have been strengthened.



*Iowa.*—Grants of reference books and special advisory services were made to 87 libraries meeting State standards. Assistance was given to 70 libraries in improving collections and services.

*New Hampshire.*—At the State library, a 15-percent increase in book-stock increased interlibrary loans 47 percent.

*Rhode Island.*—A book grant to rural libraries, stressing reference materials, was initiated. Books were ordered and processed by the State agency.

*South Carolina.*—As special projects, 10 county library systems received grants of \$2,500 each for improved reference materials and services. Improved reference materials at the State library resulted in a 1,000-percent increase in interlibrary loan requests filled.

*West Virginia.*—The reference collections of 16 libraries were strengthened and training in the use of reference materials was given.

Perhaps the most vivid way of illustrating the public response to the availability of new library services and books under the Library Services Act is in the accounts and stories from the States of the people whose lives have been enriched. In South Dakota, the second-place winner in an essay contest, "Why I Like the Bookmobile," held by the Northwest Regional Library at Belle Fourche was Glenn Gibbs, Grade 4, Orman School. His essay:

I like it because I can check out two books every 2 weeks. I have a chance to read books that interest me. I am given enough time to choose my books. I am a country boy, but I still can go to a library just as city children do.

Great improvements were made in interlibrary communications and in the use of new approaches and techniques to give better service to readers. In Missouri, new teletype service from the State library increased interlibrary loan transactions by 4,000 in 1 year. A communications network by telephone and teletypewriter among local and system libraries and the State library was set up in New York.

A teletype connection was arranged by the North Carolina State Library with the interlibrary center at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. In Washington, book catalogs for all libraries in the Columbia River Regional Library were provided. Reciprocity in borrowers' privileges was also provided in this regional library. The New Mexico State Library Commission issued bilingual bookmobile fliers for its first bookmobile demonstration under the State plan for the use of Spanish-speaking residents.

The heavy use of these new materials has illustrated the need for more books in all areas which have had inadequate library services or no libraries at all. New and improved service still requires further development before the full measure of library materials and services needed in these rural areas will be available. The most difficult part of the job still remains to be accomplished: achieving library service for the people in those counties that are still without any library service.

## Public Information Projects

Development of all the State programs has called for tremendous amounts of joint action, good will, and specific knowledge in the States. A great deal of attention had to be given to bookmobile exhibits and to demonstrations of good bookmobile service. Projects were also included in many of the plans for producing films, brochures, and TV and radio programs that would help public libraries interpret their work to the people of the State or a particular area.

An editorial in the October 1, 1957 *Library Journal* points up the tremendous interest in all aspects of the Library Services Act. Quoting in part: "To one who has followed the history of the act in Congress over the years, one possible explanation [for this great interest] would be that there was never any other epoch in the history of public libraries in the United States that has received more publicity, both in the printed page and by word of mouth."

Examples of public information projects in the States are many. In Louisiana, a film describing the Louisiana demonstration program and showing the value of library service to Louisiana citizens is in production. It is designed for use on television as well as for group meetings. The Missouri State library agency produced a kinescope for TV and local library usage and a sound and color filmstrip entitled, "Building Your Regional Library." Other films or kinescopes made for, or by, the State library agencies in Illinois, Washington, and West Virginia may be found in the bibliography on pages 124-129.

In both Nevada and New Hampshire, statewide public relations programs by professional firms increased library awareness and local library support substantially. Truantees and Jaycees in Oregon have helped to carry on an active library promotion program.

Many new library newsletters were issued during this 3-year period, which included those from the State agencies of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Utah. There was one more formal periodical, *North Country Libraries*, which is being cooperatively produced by the State agencies of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Cooperation in the supplying of Library Services Act information by the State agencies to the Library Services Branch, as well as to other agencies and individuals, is excellent. Muriel C. Javelin in her article, "Adult Services Under the Library Services Act" (May 1958, *Wilson Library Bulletin*), noted that, within 2 weeks after mailing questionnaire forms to 45 States on adult services under the act, only 3 questionnaires were unanswered.

In addition to the many excellent articles on aspects of the Library Services Act<sup>7</sup> which kept librarians and trustees informed of develop-

<sup>7</sup> The May 1959 issue of the *Wilson Library Bulletin* was entirely devoted to projects under the Library Services Act.



ment projects and changes, there were many other regular sources of information. National library periodicals (specifically in such departments as the "Washington Reports" of the *ALA Bulletin*, "The News" of the *Library Journal*, and the "ALA Washington Notes" of the *Wilson Library Bulletin*) usually included many current facts. Annual publications such as the *American Library Annual* (Bowker) and the yearly editions of the *Book of the States* presented overall pictures.

Detailed accounts of State and Territorial library plans for extending services to rural areas can often be noted in the many and varied publications (periodicals, bulletins, reports) of State and Territorial libraries as well as in the publications of regional and State library associations.

Direct communication is constantly maintained from the Library Services Branch to the directors of the State library extension agencies through its *LSA Memorandums* and *LSA Administrative Memorandums*. The mailing list for these memorandums is necessarily restricted.

Specific mention should be made of the reports<sup>1</sup> of Edna Olson which were prepared for the American Association of Library Trustees for the San Francisco ALA Conference in 1958 and the Washington, D.C., Conference in 1959. On a nationwide basis, the article, "Here Comes the Bookmobile!" by Blake Clark in the April 1959 issue of *Reader's Digest*, called the attention of many people in the United States to the more dramatic aspects of the Library Services Act.

### Centralized Processing

Centralized processing has been one form of cooperation that has been given great impetus by the Library Services Act. The term "processing" is here used to include cataloging activities together with order work and the normal physical preparation of materials. A centralized processing center is a single agency which processes materials for a wider group of libraries. Although centralized processing activities are still very important within single library systems, this new development is the processing of library materials for *groups* of separate libraries. Contracts and cooperative agreements are extremely important for uniform procedures.

The primary reasons behind the centralized processing activities are costs, staff shortages, and the urgency to prepare large quantities of books and nonbook materials for the project areas as rapidly as possible. The advantage of released staff time for improving present library serv-

<sup>1</sup> Olson, Edna. "Activities of Librarians and Trustees Under the Library Services Act Program." report prepared for American Association of Library Trustees, American Library Association Conference, San Francisco, 1958. Author, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., 1958. 42 p. (Mimeographed.)

———"Let's Measure the Results of Federal Aid to Public Libraries." report prepared for American Association of Library Trustees, American Library Association Conference, Washington, D.C., 1959. Author, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga., 1959. 11 p. (Mimeographed.)

ices or developing new services is also taken into consideration by the participating libraries.

By the end of the second year, the following States started either new or expanded centralized processing services: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. States with one or more centralized projects jumped in number from 17 to 26 in 1959. It is now estimated that there are over 30 processing centers under the Library Services Act serving more than 500 libraries in the United States.

Individual State examples of centralized processing activities are many. In California, a processing center was established at the State library to serve 16 member libraries. Amador County in California voted to continue cooperation with San Joaquin County for processing and improved reference and loan services. A central processing unit and a central book collection was organized by the Connecticut State agency in newly rented quarters.

In Nevada, centralized cataloging was started at the State library for six county libraries. Centralized cataloging was also started in New Mexico for the State's regions. In Ohio, a centralized processing center for 12 libraries in eastern Ohio was established.

The South Dakota State Library provided centralized cataloging and processing for the regional libraries. In West Virginia, the State library commission initiated centralized book ordering and processing for its regional program. A library processing center was set up in Wisconsin for 18 libraries in a 5-county area.

In order to assist the libraries in these new projects, a mimeographed publication, *Guidelines for Establishing a Centralized Library Processing Center*,<sup>9</sup> was prepared by the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education. There is a need now for research in this field of centralized processing—an analysis of procedures, equipment, and costs.

### Personnel and Training

The national shortage of trained, experienced librarians is a major problem affecting all types of libraries in the United States, and the State library agencies and community, county, and regional libraries have not escaped this problem in their programs under the Library Services Act. Even though more than 250 professional positions were created and filled during the first 3 years, many key positions still remain vacant. A particular need exists for administrators with the knowledge and leader-

<sup>9</sup> Mullen, Evelyn Day. *Guidelines for Establishing a Centralized Library Processing Center*. (Published by U.S. Office of Education, June 1958.) 9 p. (Mimeographed.). Reprinted in the Summer, 1958 issue of *Library Resources and Technical Services*, official journal of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.



ship ability to take over in the demonstrations and development of the newly established county and regional systems.

The lack of trained library personnel throughout the Nation is pointed up by this account from the West Virginia State library agency: A library board chairman who is a public relations officer for a steel company introduced his new librarian with this comment:

We have searched far and wide for our librarian. Since I became chairman of the library board, I have learned a lot about librarians. Few of us realize what goes into setting up and administering a library. Why, a public library has much of the same business procedure which we encounter in industry—personnel administration—purchasing.

Those of us in industry have long been faced with a shortage of engineers! Ladies and gentlemen, I am here to testify that librarians are scarcer than engineers!

It was seen early in the Library Services Act program that there was a great need to train available personnel to their full potential. Some type of inservice training—although usually not specifically mentioned in the plans as separate projects—was incorporated in almost all of the State programs. These sessions were, for many rural librarians, their first opportunity for discussing mutual problems, methods of cooperation, and basic, as well as new, techniques and ideas. In other States, the Library Services Act has given impetus to inservice training activity already in existence.

The State library agencies cooperated with library schools, associations, agricultural extension services, and other government or nongovernment agencies on many of the training institutes and workshops. An example of one of the larger sessions was the Southern Public Library Workshop, sponsored by the Florida State University Library School and the Florida State Library Extension Division, and held in Tallahassee, Fla., on August 5-7, 1957, with an attendance of 60.

The need for field consultants was particularly acute during these first 3 years under the Library Services Act. Information on the number added may be found in this chapter in the section "Strengthening of State Agencies," page 7.

The Institute on State Field Consultant Services<sup>10</sup> was particularly helpful for the untrained field consultants, many of whom were employed for new LSA projects. This, the first institute of its kind, sponsored jointly by the Coordinating Committee for the Library Services Act of the ALA's Public Libraries Division and the Section on Personnel Administration of the ALA's Library Administration Division, was held in Chicago, January 24-26, 1958, with an attendance of 116.

Mention should also be given to the imaginative approaches used in many States to help solve personnel shortages. One State, as an example, hired four topnotch school librarians for a summer and used a squadron

<sup>10</sup> Proceedings published in *Proceedings of the Institute on State Field Consultant Services*. American Library Association, Chicago, 1959. 66 pp.



approach, concentrating on the backwork and problems, one particular library at a time, until a given task was completed.

The three library extension specialists and the Director of the Library Services Branch participated in many of the workshops, institutes, and conferences in various capacities, making significant contributions to the administration of the act.

Valuable sessions were often jointly planned and conducted by the State library associations and State library agencies for the benefit of the library trustees. Many of the conferences were called by State Governors and were held on a statewide basis.

Five States approached the recruitment problem directly by including scholarship projects in library education in their State plans during the first 3 years with the amounts of the grants extending up to \$3,000 in South Carolina, where the grant is for a combined work-study program. Wisconsin offered \$1,000 scholarship grants. Missouri and Virginia offered \$2,000. New York has a maximum grant of \$2,000 for a year of study; a minimum of \$350 is applicable to students who attend an approved library school within 35 miles of their residence.

A basic requirement to all of these is that the recipients agree to work with a rural area in the States furnishing the grants for a 2 year period following their training. Under these scholarships, 57 persons are now receiving or have completed their training, a welcome aid in filling some of the vacant positions.

Random examples of benefits received from the State plans which involved personnel and training projects:

*Arkansas.*—State funds are now totally supporting four new positions added to the State library agency to carry out the library services program.

*Georgia.*—A study course for library trustees was developed and is being offered through the Georgia Center for Continuing Education.

*Mississippi.*—The State agency has been strengthened by the addition of six professional staff members (including four field librarians).

*Missouri.*—Two years of a 3-year series of inservice training institutes have been completed. Ten scholarships of \$2,000 each have been awarded. Two recipients have completed their courses and are at work in rural Missouri libraries.

*New Hampshire.*—Eighty workshops were held.

*South Carolina.*—Six library systems participated in personnel project grants for the employment of intern-trainees under a work-study program.

*Virginia.*—Under the scholarship program, six scholarships have been awarded.

### Surveys

Surveys of library needs—either statewide or specific—have been found by many States to be essential for sound planning for library development. The results also have significance for other States in determining patterns of public library development.

A survey of present and potential library service was made in Penn-

sylvania, which led to the creation of the Governor's Commission on Public Library Development, to implement the recommendations of the survey. In Nevada, a survey of public service in the State was made by a special consultant; the report recommended centralized cataloging, the use of bookmobiles, and the formation of three regional centers to be supported through cooperative financing. The Kentucky State agency employed a library consultant for a limited period to work with the State legislative reference commission in its survey of the State agency and public library service, including the library laws.

In Michigan, the first phase of the statewide study by State library staff was completed. The Oakland County study was completed and cooperative programs in North Oakland begun. Arrangements were under way in Hawaii for a professional survey of the libraries in that newly created State. Countywide studies were started in Kansas and the Stevens County report was completed.

In Massachusetts, 42 surveys of public libraries were made, and in Tennessee the legislature passed an act providing for a study by the State legislative council of the State's public library program. A grant was made in Wisconsin to the University of Wisconsin for a statewide library study. Florida, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have also had specific surveys, centered on service to children, centralized processing, and work simplification, respectively.

### Standards

The issuing of the new public library standards in 1956 by the American Library Association came at a very opportune time with reference to the passage of the Library Services Act. Goals of the standards can be found in some form in most State plans, especially as so many of the programs require cooperation in order to achieve the best level of service.

Certainly, there is an understandable fear of simply increasing the number of inadequately served people if the programs of extending services are poorly conceived and developed and inadequately financed. It is commendable, however, that so many of the States are aware of this danger and have set up certain requirements or standards for local areas to meet prior to the States furnishing aid to these areas under the Library Services Act. As Lowell A. Martin has pointed out: "If sound standards can feally be incorporated into the current program, the Library Services Act will mark the start of a new era."<sup>11</sup> As the program continues, there undoubtedly will be an increasing stress placed on direct application of standards to all of the rural library development projects.

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<sup>11</sup> Martin, Lowell A. "Library Standards and the Federal Program." *Library Journal*, Oct. 1, 1957.

### Problem Areas

A major problem in these first 3 years has been the length of time required for the successful development of library projects under the Library Services Act. In most areas, demonstrations of good library service of at least 2 years' duration are required before counties and regions support such new or improved service with local funds. The individual experience required by each area and the substantial capital outlay needed to begin new and improved services all have to be taken into consideration. Changes—involving new and improved educational and cultural services, particularly when governmental and financial decisions are involved—take time.

Programs in the first 3 years, to a large degree, involved surveying areas for library development, training of new staff, deciding on project details, acquiring the necessary equipment such as bookmobiles, and ordering and processing large numbers of books. Priorities and time tables for projects have had to be set up because most State library extension agencies have had more requests for library development projects than they have been able to initiate. The fact that the Federal appropriations never reached the maximum authorized during the first 3 years also hampered many States.

New or improved State grant-in-aid programs for public libraries have been slow in developing. Only two additional States (Minnesota and Oregon) inaugurated State grant-in-aid programs for public library development during this 3-year period. This still leaves approximately 25 States and Territories without grant programs, although many of the State legislatures will be considering such programs in the near future.

Other problem areas which should be taken into consideration include the effects of increasing populations, the trend toward urbanization, changes in economic conditions in some States, and the effects of increased costs of library service. Size of the demonstration areas, legal obstacles to the organization of library systems, lack of trained personnel and strong central libraries from which to extend service to rural areas—all had their effects. The isolation of librarians and trustees in so many areas of the Nation and the acute need and value of cross-fertilization of ideas was also clearly illustrated in these first 3 years.

### Impact of the Act

The Library Services Act program in its first years has been a demonstration program in the truest sense. It is essential at the end of these 3 years to assess the results. Perhaps the best initial approach is to summarize the more specific facts and figures compiled from the 50 State and Territorial reports on project activities for this period:



Thirty million rural people now have new or improved public library services available to them as a result of State plans under the Library Services Act.

State funds for the development of rural public library service in all rural areas have increased 54 percent since 1956, a significant and impressive gain. Local appropriations for all rural public libraries have increased 45 percent since that date.

County and regional library developments have brought public library service for the first time to over 1 million rural children and adults and substantially improved service for specific area projects to 7.6 million more.

Some 65 rural counties and an equal number of New England towns formerly without any public libraries are now receiving library service.

Approximately 200 new bookmobiles have been placed in operation in rural areas under Library Services Act projects.

More than 5 million books and other information materials have been added to the resources of rural communities.

State library agencies have been able to strengthen their staffs by adding some 90 field consultants, which represents an increase of 80 percent over total field personnel in 1956.

Over 280 separate project activities to extend and develop rural public library service were included in the 50 State plans in the third year alone.

Large increases in library usage have resulted from the availability of new books, films, recordings, more library staff, bookmobiles, and added library branches and stations.

Major effort in State plans has been the demonstration and development of county and regional library systems. Over 400 counties and 645 New England towns are participating in such projects, either to introduce library service where it has never been available or to improve inadequate book and information services.

The planning required in making this Federal legislative effective was one of the major contributions of the act. Active participation was required from all segments of the library profession in addition to the need for coordination of many points of view. Plans for library development had to be specifically described in writing, and the rural Federal programs had to be fitted in with the overall (urban-rural) plans that the States had. The States have been especially successful in this respect.

Strengthening of the State agencies was extremely important in the development of systems, as there are few instances where State leadership and guidance is more necessary. The State library has been called the forgotten library within the profession and within State government.<sup>11</sup> It has now had the necessary opportunity to fill its proper place.

This same article pointed out that: "The legal basis of State library agencies has been strengthened or clarified and their business procedures improved. Their staff have expanded; their funds, book collections, and equipment increased. In some States, new functions have been added by the State library agency; in others, an ongoing program is being accelerated. In several States the library associations have been spurred to attack stalemate situations in their State library agencies and some

<sup>11</sup> Fyan, Loleta D. "Progress and Prospects Under the Library Services Act." *ALA Bulletin*, November 1957, 51: 763.



headway has been made in these situations. State officials have been more receptive to the needs of State library agencies because of Federal funds. This all adds up to a rapid expansion of the programs for rural public libraries and an improvement in the status of State library agencies within State government and within the profession."<sup>13</sup>

A report from Connecticut also calls attention to the growing awareness by State governments of their responsibilities for public library development: "One of the greatest values of the State-Federal project has been to focus attention on the need for public library development. The State department of education board, staff, and officials were made aware of these needs because a specific plan was being presented for adoption—a plan that was national in interest and scope."

There are many examples of this growth in support:

*Alabama.*—The Alabama Public Library Service Division received a substantial appropriation increase for the 2 fiscal years beginning October 1, 1957: \$187,500 for 1957-58 and \$179,500 for 1958-59. The appropriation for the previous fiscal year was \$115,000.

*Colorado.*—As a result of meetings of the State library representative with county commissions and planning groups in Area D of the Colorado State program, Eagle, Kit Carson, Morgan, Summit, and Washington Counties appropriated funds for public library development for the first time in their histories as governmental units.

*Georgia.*—State and local funds show an increase of approximately \$300,000 between 1956 and 1959.

*Idaho.*—The 1957 legislature tripled the biennial appropriation for the State library, and increased it further in 1959.

*Kentucky.*—The biennial appropriation for the State agency was increased by \$50,000.

All of these evidences of increases in support of library development programs are proof that the three levels of government—State, local, and Federal—are participating actively and steadily in this important rural library program. There is a growing realization that good will is not enough, coupled with the ability to face facts. It would certainly be an injustice to the many people, associations, government and non-government units to assume that there have always been easy victories.

There is still a big job to be done. In 1959 (based on the 1950 census) there were:

Twenty-five million people in rural areas still without any public library service.  
Twenty-one million more who have had no opportunity to benefit directly by co-operative State-local-Federal library development projects under the Library Services Act.

Over 250 counties still with no public library within their borders.

This challenge is being met every day. The Library Services Act is providing the occasion for reaching in librarianship, a high level of shared responsibility and cooperation among local, State, and Federal agencies, which is bringing books to thousands in rural areas who previously had little access to reading materials.

<sup>13</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 761.

## CHAPTER II

### Statistical Summaries and Program Accomplishments of the State Plans for Fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959

**P**ROGRESS REPORTS of the 50 States and Territories under the Library Services Act during the first 3 years were submitted to the U.S. Office of Education by the State library agencies after each year of participation. The 3-year reports incorporating this information were prepared by the Library Services Branch, using, whenever possible, the original language of the reports, and returned to the State agencies for approval.

In the statistical summary, when personnel in full-time equivalent was reported in fractions, one-half or more has been changed to one and less than one-half has been dropped.

## ALABAMA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	
	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	3
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	84,474
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	17
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	462,681
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	8
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians . . . . .	2
Other professional librarians . . . . .	10
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	22
Others . . . . .	15
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	49

## Program Accomplishments, March 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. Services and materials of the Alabama Public Library Service have been strengthened and expanded.

Field services were improved by adding two field representatives; one in Montgomery and one in Tuscaloosa. The staff was further enlarged to include a cataloger, library assistants, account clerks, duplicating machine operator, and clerical help.

Inservice training programs were held in two regions for librarians and trustees and 1-day workshops for community librarians were scheduled in seven areas of the State.

The efficiency of the agency and its services was improved by the addition of needed equipment, the purchase of additional bookmobiles to lend to new projects, and by the expansion of motorized facilities in the regional libraries.

The travel allotment was increased to provide more adequate coverage of the State by the field staff (in the first 9 months 250 communities were visited) and to make possible staff representation at important conferences and institutes.

Over \$280,000 was spent for books and the cataloging services were extended to provide catalog cards for the books sent on indefinite loans to rural libraries throughout the State.

- II. The Cross Trails Regional Library, a four-county system comprising the former Coffee-Geneva and Covington-Crenshaw Regional Libraries (combined population 115,973), was developed. The salary of a professional administrator for the combined two regions was paid for 2 years, and a station wagon, office equipment, and furniture provided. Funds were used to supplement salaries, book collection, and needed equipment for community libraries. The number of outlets and bookmobile stops was increased, and, in the first 9 months, circulation exceeded that of the entire preceding year by almost 5,000.
- III. The Coosa Valley Regional Library, which comprises Shelby and St. Clair Counties (combined population 57,049), started in 1957 but did not secure a professional administrator until its second year of participation. It has moved to new quarters and a new bookmobile has been delivered. Four branch libraries and two stations have been added and funds for salaries, books, and equipment provided. In the first year the number of registered borrowers almost doubled. Two 1-day workshops for untrained staff have been held.
- IV. The Wheeler Basin Regional Library was established in December 1957 when the contracts between Limestone and Morgan Counties (66,139 combined population) and the Public Library Service were signed. Limited service was started in April 1958, and a bookmobile lent by the State agency was placed in operation. A professional administrator was obtained in June 1958. Funds were allotted for salaries, books, and equipment, and a new bookmobile, delivered in November 1958, is in operation.
- V. The Choctawhatchee Regional Library was formed in January 1958 by combining Dale and Henry County Libraries and adding Pike County in 1959 (70,110 total population). The three counties needed professional librarians, new bookmobiles, and increased book stocks. All salaries have been augmented, two bookmobile staffs have been added, and needed books, equipment, and furniture have been provided. A bookmobile, lent by the State agency, was placed in operation in the first year, and a new bookmobile has been purchased and placed in operation, as well as another bookmobile bought with local funds.



Furniture and equipment and a \$1,400 book allotment were provided for the headquarters for Pike County. Circulation for the region has almost doubled. Workshops for untrained personnel have been held regularly.

- VI. The Horseshoe Bend Regional Library was created from the Lee-Tallapoosa Regional Library, which was expanded to include Coosa and Elmore Counties (85,855 combined population). Funds were allotted for salaries, operating expenses for the bookmobile, a second bookmobile and a station wagon, furniture and equipment, coupons for catalog cards, and the establishing of headquarters for the new counties. The second bookmobile was delivered in November 1958 and put in operation in the spring of 1959.
- VII. The Carl Elliott Regional Library was started in May 1959. It includes Walker and Winston Counties (82,019 combined population). Winston, which is adjacent to Walker, has been part of a two-county regional library system operating without professional direction. A new bookmobile, office equipment, furniture, and books were purchased. Both professional and clerical staffs were increased and more local funds were made available.
- VIII. The Muscle Shoals Regional Library, which comprises Colbert and Lauderdale Counties (52,951 combined population), received a grant of \$7,000 to improve services and increase its juvenile book collection.

### Other Significant Facts

The State appropriation has been increased from \$116,750 (1956-57) to \$179,695 (1959-60). Local library income increased from \$0.358 per capita (1955-56) to \$0.52 per capita (1957-58). Local awareness of libraries increased. One county (not included in a regional area) formerly without service has purchased a new bookmobile, and many library buildings are in the process of being remodeled.

In some regions which previously had county libraries or smaller regional libraries, the monthly circulation reports for 1959 have shown increases almost doubling the previous year's record.

A workshop for trustees was held by the State agency in conjunction with the Alabama Library Association.

## ALASKA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Judicial divisions <sup>1</sup> now receiving library services which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	0
People in these judicial divisions to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Judicial divisions with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	4
People in these judicial divisions to whom improved or extended service is now available . . . . .	117,389
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	0

<sup>1</sup> Alaska has no counties.



<i>Personnel added</i>		<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....		0
Other professional librarians.....		1
Clerks and drivers.....		0
Others.....		1
Total.....		<hr/> 2

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The library agency has been strengthened by the addition of an assistant director and a business manager. Because of consultant services from the State agency and the lending of books to supplement local collections, the interest in local libraries has widened and the number of community libraries has increased (37 compared with 27 in 1956). The book collections of these libraries have been strengthened.  
A union catalog has been started, travel funds increased, and quarters improved. A newsletter is now being issued and a regular weekly 15-minute radio program has been planned by the Division of Library Services.
- II. The Division has made available \$1,000 grants-in-aid to the legally organized libraries which submitted approved projects for extension of public library service, and encyclopedias and general reference books have been added to the libraries where the need was greatest. Traveling library book service has been given to the four judicial divisions.

### Other Significant Facts

In 1959, the Department of Library Service was placed within the Department of Education and the Board of Library Service was abolished. The name of the agency is now the Alaska State Library, Department of Education.  
Alaska now subscribes to the services of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center.

## ARIZONA

### Statistical Summary

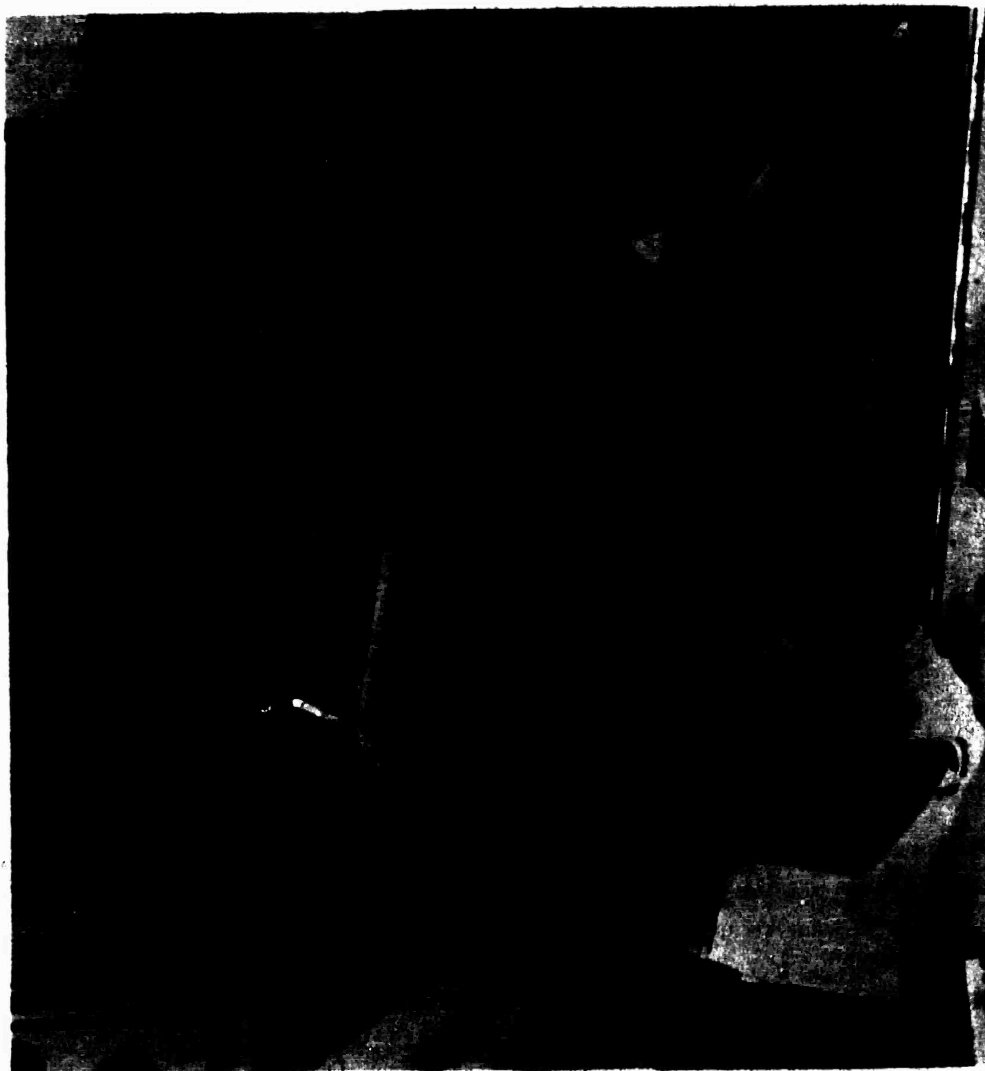
<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	14
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	466,325
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	<hr/> 2

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	1
Other professional librarians .....	2
Clerks and drivers .....	12
Others .....	2
Total .....	17

### Program Accomplishments, March 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

I. Arizona started its first State library extension service on April 1, 1957, through the newly organized Library Extension Division of the Arizona Department of Library and Archives.

Quarters were established and a staff of 17 (including 3 librarians) employed. Two 1,200-book capacity bookmobiles, which were purchased to demonstrate library services on a statewide basis, have been scheduled on an 8-week pattern to



Two small readers visit the bookmobile in an Arizona community.

reach isolated community and rural libraries with routes which take into consideration the planned regionalization of the State.

Direct mail service, reference aid, and an active audiovisual program have been started. Requests for specific books on varied subjects have averaged 1,000 per month. In 1 year, 25,000 books, 400 films, 114 filmstrips, 4,000 slides, 200 pictures, and 400 recordings were purchased and prepared for circulation.

Consultation service has been started to aid small libraries and to advise in areas where regionalization of library services is in progress.

Workshops have been held on administering the small library and on book selection. Catalogs and supplements of the holdings of the Library Extension Division have been published, and manuals of library procedures and techniques have been compiled.

*The Roadrunner*, a new library extension service bulletin, is being issued.

II. Definite progress has been made toward regional or county library organization.

The Yuma Library has become the Yuma City-County Library. Books, visual aids, and clerical and professional assistance have been supplied. Three new branches have been established, and there are two additional prospective branches. There have also been county or regional activities in Maricopa (bookmobile lent for demonstration), Yavapai, Pinal, and Greenlee Counties.

A study of the impact of the Library Services Act on Arizona will be made by the State agency. This will aid in the future planning for regional systems for Arizona.

**Other Significant Facts**

The Arizona State Library Association made a trustee award to the Yuma City-County Library Board for its work in extending service from the city library to all county residents.

Legal difficulties prevented the library boards of Pinal County in carrying out their plans toward affiliating to form a federation of libraries.

A new ruling by the attorney general relating to contracts should aid future county and regional library development.

Two workshops for trustees and Friends of Libraries were held to clarify the legal aspects of library development under existing laws.

Before the program started, there were 33 libraries and no depository libraries or extension service; in 1959, there are 107 libraries and library stations and, in addition, bookmobile service.

**ARKANSAS**

**Statistical Summary**

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	4
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	36, 013
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	27
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	521, 092
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	5



<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	1
Other professional librarians .....	3
Clerks and drivers .....	17
Others .....	5
Total .....	26

### Program Accomplishments, March 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State agency has been strengthened and services expanded.
 

The staff has been increased to supervise the expanded book purchases and centralized processing for the rural areas. Over 34,000 books have been processed for projects, and catalog cards have been supplied to small libraries not yet in projects. Books also have been lent to rural libraries in areas without county systems.

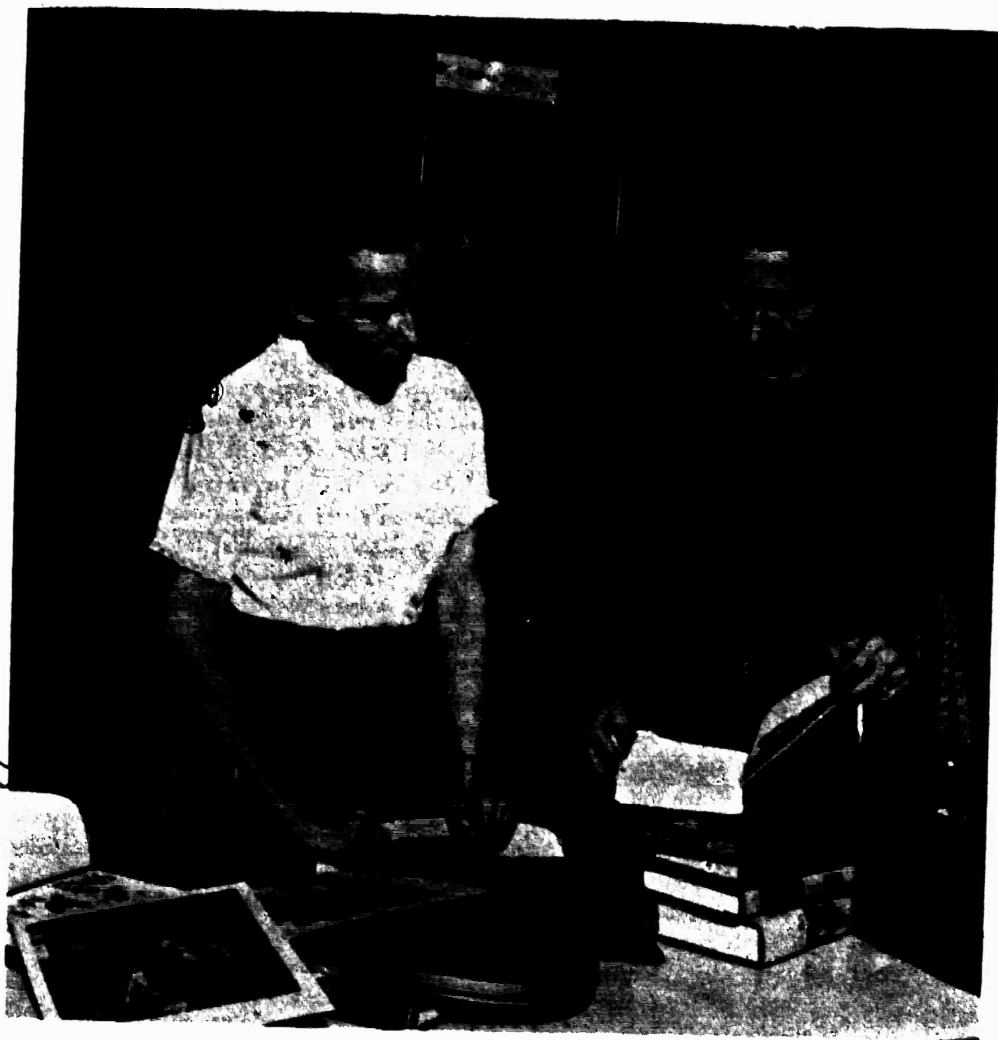
All counties in the program have been visited by the Arkansas Library Commission staff and a workshop on "How To Reach Adult Readers" was held for staff members of projects.

A series of six workshops for library trustees was sponsored by the Arkansas Library Association and the Commission. The theme was: Libraries are economic as well as educational and cultural assets to a community. Industrial exhibits as well as books about industry were featured, and local and industrial leaders were guests.

Five bookmobiles and chassis for three additional bookmobiles have been purchased for use in the project areas.

Surveys have been made in each county that is part of a project.
- II. Multicounty development has been a major project. The strengthening of existing regional libraries and the formation of new units have progressed rapidly.
  - A. The North Arkansas Regional Library in 1957 was a four-county library system which extended its services to two neighboring counties. A bookmobile was purchased, quarterly meetings of branch personnel held, and books purchased for new headquarters. Marion County, the only county unsuccessful in 1958 in passing the 1-mill tax, hopes to secure passage in 1960.
  - B. Two established county libraries having the mill tax joined to create the White-Woodruff Regional Library with headquarters at Searcy. A station wagon for use in the area was purchased, and the White County Library Board voted to share its bookmobiles with Woodruff County. All branches in the area have been strengthened, hours extended, and book collections increased.
  - C. Mississippi County, with adequate headquarters and a qualified librarian, accepted the request of the rural citizens of Crittenden County for the extension of service, and the Crittenden-Mississippi Regional Library was formed in January 1958. It is expected that both counties will secure passage of the 1-mill tax in November 1960. Bookmobile service and new branch libraries have greatly increased the circulation in rural areas.
  - D. The Southwest Regional Library, which is composed of four rural counties, was established in 1946 with meager support. Service has been improved through the bookmobile, better book collections, rearrangement of headquarters, and establishment of three branch libraries. Regional workshops for branch librarians have been held. Local libraries have extended hours, improved





A librarian discusses material for a club program with a library user.

buildings, and inaugurated new services such as summer reading programs. At the time the Federal aid project started, only one county in this regional system had the full 1-mill tax and one had a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax. In 1958, a second county received the 1-mill tax; and, in 1960, the other two counties will seek the full 1-mill tax.

- E. Arkansas River Valley Regional Library, with headquarters at Dardanelle, is the first five-county regional library in the State. It was formed by joining together the first regional library established (Ozarks Regional), two single county units, and one new county unit (Pope) that had passed the mill tax in 1956. A librarian has been employed, the needs of the area have been surveyed, and the collections weeded. The book resources have been increased and bookmobile service established.
- F. Montgomery County secured passage of the library tax in November 1958 and asked Garland County, with an already established library, to extend service to it. A contract was signed in December and service from the Garland-Montgomery Regional Library began in January 1959. A basic collection for

Montgomery County and a supplementary collection for the two counties have been purchased and processed at the Library Commission. Staff members have been employed and a bookmobile added.

- G. In the spring of 1959, the White River Regional Library was established. It combined a two-county regional library with two new counties. The former headquarters of the two-county regional library agreed to furnish quarters and share its librarian and book collection. Funds for a basic book collection for the two new counties, a bookmobile, and staff have been provided. More than \$3,400 was spent for the book collection for the bookmobile's initial run.
- H. The Southeast Arkansas Regional Library (composed of Desha, Drew, and Lincoln Counties) had one of the best plans of regional administration in Arkansas but has been handicapped by insufficient personnel and meager book collection. In 1959, Chicot County passed the 1-mill tax and asked for membership in this regional library. The contract was signed in the spring and a survey of the new county was made. Federal funds provided the basic book collection for the new county, a bookmobile to serve the four-county area, and salaries for June 1959. After July 1, bookmobile staff and additional books will be provided.

### Other Significant Facts

The State appropriation (1959-60) was increased by \$29,453, and the four positions added with State plan funds in 1957 were included in the State agency's budget. A 30-percent increase in State aid was granted so that the six new counties that passed the 1-mill tax in November could have establishment grants without a reduction in aid to any already established library. A total of eight counties have successfully passed the 1-mill tax.

## CALIFORNIA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	19
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	472,319
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	5
Clerks and drivers.....	15
Others.....	0
<hr/>	
Total.....	22

**Program Accomplishments, February 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959**

- I. The first library demonstration in California was started May 15, 1957, to provide bookmobile service for residents of the rural area of Butte County. An experienced project director was employed; a bookmobile and equipment purchased. The bookmobile service was started in November 1957; on May 14, 1958, the Board of Supervisors voted unanimously to include bookmobile service in the county library budget for the next fiscal year.

A color film was made on the activities of the bookmobile and shown to the County Board of Supervisors at their preliminary budget hearing. Films and records were included in the bookmobile service and extensively used. The daily average book circulation was 248. The average cost per mile for operating the bookmobile was \$0.079, and average cost per month, \$76.74.
- II. The Processing Center completed its first year of actual service on June 30, 1959. A total of 29,873 volumes (5,717 titles) has been processed for the 16 member libraries. The director was appointed January 1, 1958, and the full-time staff new numbers nine—two of whom are trained librarians. A workshop for members has been held to promote mutual understanding of the problems.
- III. To strengthen the extension services from the State library, the Field Services Unit has been improved by the addition of a small exhibit bookmobile and a consultant, driver, and typist-clerk, as well as additional equipment and supplies. A print of the film *Books for All* has been purchased and is used in connection with this bookmobile.
- IV. The strengthening of extension service from county libraries centered in three projects:
  - A. The Amador County project (contract service with Stockton Public Library) started November 1, 1957, at which time a project librarian was assigned to the headquarters library in Jackson. By contract with the Stockton Public Library, all ordering and processing has been done at Stockton and special requests have been filled from this source. By June 30, 1958, circulation had increased 42 percent, reference and reading aid transactions had increased 79 percent, and shipments to stations had increased 46 percent. In June 1959 the Board of Supervisors voted to renew the contract with the Stockton Public Library, and it adopted all the proposals made in the survey and will continue the project with local support. The project librarian has been appointed Amador County librarian. This is the second project brought to a successful conclusion.

Amador County, with its own librarian, will continue to operate its County Free Library with reference to book selection, quarters, and equipment, but it will have the enriched collection of Stockton, including records and films, available for use. All ordering and processing will be done by the Stockton Public Library. The Amador County librarian will continue to attend Stockton-San Joaquin County book selection meetings. The Citizens Library Committee of Amador County has been active from the planning stages to the successful conclusion of the project. The approximate cost of the project was \$18,000, supplemented by an extra appropriation by Amador County of \$2,000, spread over a period of 20 months.
  - B. The Santa Barbara County project was officially started November 1, 1957, with actual work starting December 1. Its purpose was to develop a pilot regional center at Lompoc and strengthen reference and readers' advisory services. Books have been ordered and processed, staff employed, and equipment purchased.



Public relations work, especially by means of radio and programs at public meetings, has aroused much interest. Weekly radio programs have been taped and used at Lompoc and Santa Maria.

The library stations personnel have been given special training with emphasis on reference work. One outlet has moved to better quarters and displays have been made and used in the larger outlets.

For the period September 1958 to February 1959, circulation increased 41.8 percent over the circulation figures for the same period in 1957-58. The percentage increase in Lompoc, where the greatest concentration of books and effort took place, was 267 percent.

Funds were not appropriated by the county to continue the added services, in spite of a general recognition of their value.

- C. The Lassen and Plumas-Sierra County Libraries project was organized to assist in the coordination of the administration of the two libraries. A contract was signed under which the two libraries agreed to share the services of one head librarian. Project funds have been used to purchase a station wagon; buy additional books, especially juvenile titles; establish record collections in the two libraries; pay part-time personnel to catalog the new collection and coordinate records; and provide additional travel funds. The project has been successful. This is the first area to employ one librarian as the official county librarian of two county libraries.

### Other Significant Facts

The *Reports—California Public Library Commission*<sup>1</sup> recommended a program of State grants based on meeting specified standards. Legislation to implement the report was introduced in the 1959 legislature but failed to pass. However, a bill was passed declaring that it is in the interest of the State that there be a general diffusion of knowledge through public libraries and that public libraries deserve adequate financial support from government at all levels.

In 1957, the maximum tax levy for county library purposes was raised from 1 mill on the dollar to 3 mills on the dollar.

## COLORADO

### Statistical Summary

Services	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	2
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	4,588
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	11
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	127,283
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	2

<sup>1</sup> Wight, Edward A. "Report Number One: General Report and Recommendations." *In California Public Library Commission, Reports (1959)*, pp. 7-117.

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	4
Other professional librarians .....	3
Clerks and drivers .....	7
Others .....	0
 Total .....	 14

**Program Accomplishments, February 15, 1957, to June 30, 1959**

- I. The resources of the central library have been strengthened and steps taken to provide expanding services for the rural areas of the State.  
 To provide improved field services, the State has been divided into four areas. Fieldworkers have been employed to provide counseling and inservice training to public librarians. In addition, each area fieldworker has been exploring the possibilities for demonstrating larger units of service.
- II. The area field office located in Pueblo (Area A) was opened in November 1957 under the direction of a professional librarian. There are 19 counties within the area and 35 public libraries. An areawide status survey has been initiated, and the supervisor has acted as the coordinator of a statewide study in which the three other areas are involved. "Operation Wastepaper," a project designed to help public libraries weed obsolete and worn material, was placed in operation, and the central purchasing program for the 19 counties developed. The Southeast Colorado Advisory Committee was organized.  
 In March 1958 the seven-county (Baca, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers) Lower Arkansas Valley demonstration was started at Las Animas. This program was set up to demonstrate the effectiveness of cooperative action through a system of federated libraries. Total population to be served numbers over 68,500 and the area covers 11,393 square miles. Funds were used for books, furniture and other equipment, salaries, and a bookmobile. A staff of five has been appointed, and bookmobile and audiovisual services have been provided. Over 1,000 reference and research questions have been answered, and 720 interlibrary loans made. One library, closed since 1950 has reopened. The gross circulation of the demonstration totaled 169,000. A monthly newsletter has been published and workshops held. Weekly radio programs have been broadcast from the largest station in the region.
- III. The Area B field office, located in Grand Junction with quarters provided by Mesa College, was established in December 1957. It is staffed by a professional librarian and a secretarial assistant. The area is mountainous, consisting of 22 counties with 30 rural libraries, covering 39,000 square miles. The Western Slope Advisory Committee has been organized and workshops held.
- IV. The Area D field office, located in Denver at the State library, has a supervisor and stenographer. In addition to the fieldwork in the area, this supervisor has cooperated with the Area E supervisor in cataloging the demonstration collections.  
 In May 1959, a demonstration program in Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Washington, and Yuma Counties was begun. These counties cover an area of 10,233 square miles and have a population of 62,208. Headquarters have been opened at Yuma and a staff of two employed. In the 2 months of operation, the circulation from 17 deposit stations and 69 bookmobile stops has totaled 18,900 volumes. Five county planning committees have been organized and the areawide advisory committee is in process of organization.

- V. The Area E field office is also located in the State library, and the supervisor works with three counties adjacent to Denver County. In addition, this supervisor serves as coordinator of activities in all four areas of the State and has charge of selection, ordering, and cataloging materials for demonstrations and field offices.

### Other Significant Facts

In October 1958, a State Library Association Legislative Committee was appointed to work with the State library and the Department of Education on a legislative program. Primary objectives are grants-in-aid, certification, standards, and an expanded agency. It is also studying sections of the 1947 State library law for needed changes.

Three regional trustee conferences have been held, and a tentative schedule has been drawn up for additional meetings to culminate in a statewide conference to be called by the Governor. *The Mile-High Trustee*, a newsletter, was initiated by the State library.

*The Capitol Hill Library Crier*, first issued in October 1957, has carried news of the program and related library information to all parts of the State.

The 1958-59 State library appropriation showed a 17-percent increase over 1957-58, and local library funds in areas covered by the plan showed a gain of 10 percent for the same period.

## CONNECTICUT

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	0
People in these towns to whom service is now available	0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service	121
People in these towns to whom this service is available	520, 148
Bookmobiles purchased under program	0
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians	2
Other professional librarians	2
Clerks and drivers	4
Others	0
<hr/>	
Total	8

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The agency has enlarged its staff and increased its book resources. The consultant services in the eastern and western areas of the State have been expanded. In 1959, over 67 public libraries serving populations under 10,000 were visited and given consultant services.



Workshops have been held on the State plan, public relations, storytelling, and cataloging. Help also has been given to the Trustees Section of the State Library Association in planning a trustees workshop.

The Central Book Collection has been established in rented quarters. The collection now numbers over 10,000 cataloged volumes and approximately 10,000 uncataloged titles. The Traveling Library Collection of 15,000 volumes is gradually being merged with it and 75 percent of the eligible libraries have made use of this Central Collection.

The Central Processing Unit was organized in 1957 to prepare all the material for the Central Book Collection and the Bureau's Library Service Center at Middletown. A union catalog is maintained. The cards of the Library Service Center were reproduced photographically at a cost of \$1,650 and served as the basis for this catalog. Over 6,000 titles are processed annually.

### Other Significant Facts

Staff changes slowed down the program and curtailed some services.

Town appropriations have increased and many libraries have moved to new quarters.

A bill passed by the legislature in 1959 authorized the establishment of a Library Service Center in the Windham-Tolland County area and an appropriation of \$25,000 was included in the budget.

## FLORIDA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	3
People in these counties to whom service is now available	13,382
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service	6
People in these counties to whom this service is available	127,771
Book mobiles purchased under program	5

#### Personnel Added

Field librarians	2
Other professional librarians	7
Clerks and drivers	14
Others	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

1. The State agency has been strengthened by increasing the staff and augmenting equipment for the extra services and the more efficient handling of the added workload.

The additional staff has included professional staff members (fieldworkers and catalogers) as well as secretarial and clerical help. All but 9 of the 67 counties have been visited, and there has been an active interest in larger areas of service in over half of the counties.

Training programs have been held in Alachua County for reference services, in Brevard County for improved community library service, in Suwannee County to stimulate regional development, and in Polk County for librarians of smaller libraries to discuss common problems.

The State library and the Florida State University have sponsored two workshops: a Southern Libraries Workshop on administration of larger units of service and an area workshop on library service for adults. A Communications Workshop was held in 1958, jointly sponsored by the Florida Library Association and the State library.

The book expenditures for the State agency have tripled, and group and package loans and interlibrary loans have more than doubled.

- II. The Orange County project for the extension of rural library service has shown progress. Additional bookmobile stops, personnel, and materials have been added. Reference services and circulation have increased. When a local newspaper came out against the bookmobile service as a needless expense, the people rallied to its defense. A campaign is now in progress to raise money to purchase a new bookmobile. The County Commissioners have raised the appropriation to provide for the grant which expires on September 30, 1959.
- III. The St. Lucie County project to extend service from the Fort Pierce Public Library to the rural area was started in March 1958, and the bookmobile service began in April. Okeechobee County, previously without library services, was added to the St. Lucie County project, and the St. Lucie-Okeechobee Regional Library was formed. A new community library has been opened in the village of Okeechobee, and bookmobile service started in November 1958. Increases have been noted in reference services, in circulation, and in county and city appropriations.
- IV. Suwannee River Regional Library, the first regional library, was formed by the contract of Lafayette County with the Suwannee County Library. The County Commissioners and County Library Board members have informed the neighboring counties of the values of the program, and five counties will officially join the region in October 1959.
- V. The Collier County Free Library was opened August 1, 1958. At the end of the year the Woman's Club of Naples merged its private library with the county system and gave a 3-year, rent-free lease on the library quarters. A public relations firm sponsors monthly radio book reviews.
- VI. The Alachua County Commissioners approved countywide service in 1958 by contract with the Gainesville Public Library. Bookmobile service has been established and circulation has increased approximately 50 percent.
- VII. The Leon County Commissioners approved a request for funds for more books and trained personnel to improve service to rural areas, and submitted an application for a grant on September 15, 1958. A steady monthly increase in circulation has been noted. It is estimated that reference work increased about 200 percent and an additional telephone has been installed to facilitate communication. The Board of County Commissioners has increased the allotted tax funds. The quarters have been expanded, the cataloged holdings increased by 5,907 volumes in the first 9 months, and bibliographies and special services

expanded. Bookmobile stops have been increased with new "night stops" in two large shopping centers on the city's perimeter.

### Other Significant Facts

The proposed legislation for State aid, in spite of strong support, failed to be brought out of the Senate Appropriations Committee in the 1959 session. It passed the House by a vote of 79 to 7.

A study of Florida public library service for children under 6 has been undertaken by the Florida Library Association, working with the Florida Planning Committee for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth.

## GEORGIA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in this county to whom service is now available.....	3, 712
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	113
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,689,403
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	13

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	17
Clerks and drivers.....	11
Others.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

1. Books and materials have been purchased to strengthen established multicounty (regional) libraries, and the State agency has also been strengthened.
- The purchase of reference materials for the regional library systems and for the State agency reference collections has strengthened reference services on both local and State levels.

The agency's staff has been augmented by clerical workers, two professional assistants (for the summer months), and a part-time professional consultant to prepare a syllabus for a 10-lesson, home-study course for library trustees.

Several inservice programs have been carried on during the period. More than 250 librarians and library trustees attended one of four district How-To-Do-It Workshops and 115 State, county, and regional staff members attended a 3-day institute on storytelling and the use of mass media.



Standards have been discussed by trustees and librarians at district meetings and in library board meetings. They have offered a challenge, stimulated increased local financial support, and accelerated the development of larger units of service. The State Catalog Service has sent 91,989 sets of catalog cards by request to 46 county libraries (8 of which joined regional libraries during the year) and to 30 regional libraries during Fiscal 1959.

II. Stress on the development of new multicounty (regional) libraries has shown marked results.

Since 1956, 21 counties have established bookmobile service. In 1957, one new two-county regional library was established and four counties joined existing regional systems. Six of the newest regions were able to rent quarters for expanding services, buy equipment and materials, and employ added personnel. In 1958, one new regional library was established and four single counties joined regional systems. During 1959, Randolph, Taylor, and Webster Counties have joined regional systems on a demonstration basis. Officials of five other counties have signed agreements to participate in multicounty programs. Under these agreements, the library program will operate with professional leadership, and materials will be centrally ordered and processed at the regional headquarters. Cobb County service has operated under the combined Marietta-Cobb County system.

### Other Significant Facts

Three regional libraries have used special State allotments to help staff members improve their library training.

One regional librarian has sponsored the organization of county library assistants' clubs, and several of these clubs have affiliated with the Georgia Association of Library Assistants.

Both State and local financial support for library services have increased; State funds for the purchase of materials increased by \$25,582 over 1958. State salaries have been approved for the nine locally employed librarians whose positions were established under the program.

The number of books circulated has increased from 4 to 4½ books per capita.

## GUAM

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

Villages <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	Number 0
People in these villages to whom service is now available.....	0
Villages with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	9
People to whom this service is available.....	59,498
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

<sup>1</sup> Guam has no counties.



Although funds under State plans cannot be used for the erection of buildings or the purchase of land, the Library Services Act stimulated the construction of many new library buildings across the Nation. In Guam, the new library is going up for the Territorial library administrative agency; the old building (quonset) will be retained to provide additional needed space.

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	0
Other professional librarians .....	1
Clerks and drivers .....	1
Others .....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2</b>

**Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959**

The Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, the Territorial library which is located in Agana, has been strengthened and an extension program to reach the entire island is in progress. The library is within a 5-mile radius of 13 of the 21 villages of Guam and 8 stations serve the more remote villages.

Two members have been added to the staff and steps have been taken to improve professional status of others.

The reference collection has been enlarged and strengthened and efforts are under way to build up a more diversified book collection. Juvenile books and current history books were stressed in first orders.

Station collections have been improved and enlarged. Bookmobile service was started in 1953 but weather, roads, and working hours made it preferable to open 8 stations with each station having a collection of 200 books which is rotated every 3 months. One station which was destroyed in 1957 by a typhoon has been restocked with new and more suitable books and a staff member from headquarters scheduled to be there for an afternoon twice a month. The circulation at this station has increased from 30 books to over 300 books circulated monthly.

A station wagon and furniture, shelving, and equipment have been purchased.

### Other Significant Facts

A scholarship was provided from local funds for one staff member, who has now returned to the Territorial library after receiving a master's degree in library science at an accredited library school. Another staff member has been studying library subjects at the local Territorial college.

Arrangements are underway to move the library in the fall of 1959 to new and permanent quarters.

Progress has been slow since the majority of people have not yet advanced in their reading practices. There is also still a language problem.

Weekly book reviews have appeared in the *Gauguin Daily News* and periodically are broadcast over the local radio and television station.

## HAWAII

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving or improving service	4
People in these counties to whom this service is available	224,562
Bookmobiles purchased under program	1

#### Personnel added

Field librarians	0
Other professional librarians	2
Clerks and drivers	4
Others	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 28, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The Hawaii County Library has made remarkable progress in all areas of service, but particularly in its work with children and young adults. A young people's





A librarian always tries to be available to the reading public. "On-the-spot" consultation in a new regional library.

collection has been established, and the juvenile collection strengthened. The science collections have been augmented and brought up to date. Juvenile circulation has increased, and there are more story hours and class visits. Hours of service have been extended, catalog cards have been typed for libraries in rural areas, and bookmobile service has been operated from two branches for which staffs have been provided through project expenditures.

- II. The Library of Hawaii, which serves the city and county of Honolulu and also serves as the "State library," has been strengthened in resources and staff and by the addition of a bookmobile to provide adult services. The bookmobile, named *Holoholo* (Traveling Knowledge), has served a real need. There has been an increase in circulation of 56,396 over 1958 in spite of the many extra holidays during statehood year. Most of the increase has been in bookmobile circulation (42,785), indicating that the people in the rural areas are using the service. Reference questions have also increased. Requests for additional community bookmobile stops have been many, and the bookmobile patrons took an active part in informing their legislators of the library budget needs. The full budget has been granted.
- III. The county of Kauai has had the best library service in the State. It is a compact area with a good system of branch libraries and well organized, adequate bookmobile service. Additional staff has been employed and book stock increased.
- IV. There has been improvement in all parts of the Maui County library system (islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai). The adult and children's collections have been weeded and augmented by new editions or new titles. Better supervision has been possible, and the children's librarian has visited Molokai and Lanai every second month. A card catalog has been completed for the isolated island.

of Molokai. Reference service has increased and all collections have been improved. Plastic book jackets, bulletin boards, and display materials have been supplied to all branches. To insure the best use of these materials, a Display Workshop was held in connection with the annual inservice training program for branch personnel. The bookmobile which formerly served only schoolchildren has extended its services. A summer schedule for adults has been provided in many areas, and year-round service is now given to the residents of Hana.

### Other Significant Facts

Arrangements for a professional survey of Hawaii libraries have been completed. The employment of university graduates as library aids is improving the recruiting program.

Legislation for creating a Department of Libraries has been delayed. All reorganization bills were put aside when Hawaii became a State until the first session of the new legislature.

## IDAHO

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving or improving service.....	7
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	41,787
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	2
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

#### I. Strengthening of the State library and its services has been accomplished.

The State librarian now heads a staff of 11 full-time employees as compared with the previous staff of 4. Five of the present staff are professional librarians. Twice as many books have been purchased and processed in the past biennium than in the entire previous 14-year period. Workshops have been held for librarians and trustees: a 2-day conference and workshop for the Idaho State Library Planning Committee (34 counties represented) to plan for the expansion and extension of

library service; three 2-day workshops for public librarians; and three 2-day workshops for public library trustees. Total attendance was over 350, with more than 50 libraries represented.

Several information publications have been compiled: *A Buying List of Books for Small Idaho Libraries, 1954-58*, *Handbook for Idaho Library Board Members*, and a revision of *Library Laws of Idaho*. Films for promotion of library service are available for lending. To provide for a continuing medium of communication, two publications have been issued: *Library Gems* and *Idaho Librarian*.

A demonstration bookmobile has been purchased and placed in operation.

In order to provide more complete interlibrary loan service, the State library has joined the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center.

II. Grants were made to seven district libraries with the following results:

- A. The Boundary County Free Library has tripled its library hours, raised the salary of the librarian, and hired an assistant. It has improved its reference materials, purchased needed equipment and additional books, and subscribed to periodicals for the first time. The number of people using the library has more than doubled, and the circulation has increased fourfold.
- B. Council Valley Free Library has extended its hours of service and improved its book collection.
- C. Grace Free Public Library has more than doubled its hours of service and patronage has increased 75 percent.
- D. The Oneida County Free Library's book collection has been recataloged, and the general book stock and reference collection expanded. New furniture and equipment have been purchased, and library service has been extended to the unserved areas of the county.
- E. Two independent libraries, Montpelier and Paris, were joined into a one-county system, the Bear Lake County Free Library District. The collections of both libraries have been recataloged, and a union catalog established. The hours of service have been increased, services have been extended to unserved areas, and books and equipment purchased.
- F. In the Nez Perce County Free Library District, a new central unit has been established in Lewiston Orchards and a qualified librarian appointed to head a staff of three. A basic collection of reference, adult, and juvenile books has been purchased and, in addition, 3,000 volumes have been lent by the State Library. The State library bookmobile has been operating within the area to demonstrate countywide bookmobile service.
- G. The Portneuf Free Library District has contracted with the Pocatello Public Library for service. A branch has been established at Alameda, and equipment, supplies, and books have been purchased for the new branch. Bookmobile service has been extended by the Pocatello Library to provide service to the area.

### Other Significant Facts

The library statutes were revised by the 1959 legislature through two bills sponsored by the Idaho State Library and Idaho State Library Association. In 1957, the Idaho Legislature tripled the biennial appropriation for the Idaho State Library and, in 1959, increased the appropriation to \$125,000 for the biennium 1959-61.

The State Library's quarters have been renovated, resulting in additional work space for the increased activities.



The State library has assumed responsibility for compilation of statistical information on Idaho libraries.

Six additional library districts have voted favorably to provide better library service in the rural areas. Five are countywide districts.

There is some opposition to increased support and added taxes, as indicated in the defeat in the vote to establish the Bonneville County District Library in April 1959, but, in areas where districts have been organized or State leadership is active, interest in regional and interlibrary cooperation is apparent.

## ILLINOIS

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.		1
People in this county to whom service is now available		8,416
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service		42
People in these counties to whom this service is available		774,970
Bookmobiles purchased under program		7
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians		11
Other professional librarians		8
Clerks and drivers		19
Others		11
Total		49

### Program Accomplishments, March 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. A pilot library demonstration by the Warren County Library and the State library has resulted in the establishment of service in Henderson County. A detailed survey was made in January 1957, including types of services, location of outlets, personnel needs, bookmobile routes, and costs. On April 1, 1958, bookmobile service was started and all service and materials of Warren County were made available to the residents of Henderson County. The election was carried by a 3-to-1 vote and a county board organized. According to the original agreement, the project will be continued until it is self-supporting.
- II. The Southern Illinois Regional Library has been placed on a permanent basis as a State regional branch. The demonstration period clearly indicated the need for the service, and great strides have been made in raising the level of library service in this area. The operation, with headquarters at Carbondale, started in June 1957, at which time a regional librarian was appointed to work with the Community Development Department of Southern Illinois University. The staff has also been enlarged to include a bookmobile librarian. Bookmobile service has been developed with 31 public libraries in 22 counties.

On the first day of operation, 1,300 books were lent to public libraries. In 11 months, 19,000 books were made available to supplement the collections of public libraries.

Advisory services were added through the employment of a consultant in September 1958. Group meetings have been held in two areas, and a Public Library Institute and Trustee Conference has been held at Southern Illinois University for the 34 counties. A newsletter and booklists have been published and sent to all libraries, and a study is being made on centralized processing.

- III. In April 1958, the Illinois Valley District Library demonstration was begun with headquarters at the Peru Public Library. The demonstration has been extended to November 1959 to allow for public vote and legal action. To date, one township has dropped out and two other townships added. The area receives services by means of 16 bookmobile stops and an up-to-date book collection. A bookmobile librarian, driver-clerk, assistant librarian, cataloger, and secretary have been added. The Peru librarian supervises the project.
- IV. The Prairie Trails Library District project was under consideration for many years but did not become a reality until April 1, 1958. Bookmobile service was started on July 1, 1958. Because of an unsuccessful district library election in June 1959, service has been withdrawn and materials returned to the State library. The library boards of the Flagg Township Library and the Stillman Valley Library are reviewing plans and preparing for another election.
- V. Savanna Regional Library, with headquarters in the Savanna Public Library which has been expanded and remodeled, will begin full self-support operation during the fall of 1959. In the spring of 1958, after consultation with the librarians and trustees of the Savanna area, the State library expanded the Savanna Service Center (established in 1954) into a regional library. The regional librarian from De Kalb was transferred to Savanna, and two additional staff members added. Group meetings have been held, the book collection enlarged, and inservice training institutes held.
- VI. The Kaskaskia Regional Library, with headquarters at Mascoutah, serves 46 townships (portions of 5 adjacent counties) and four cooperative libraries. It was established in March 1959 after a year of study and public relations work by the Jaycees. Six branches have been established and six more are in the planning stages. A staff of five, two bookmobiles, and a station wagon have been added; and a large supply of books is being assembled. A district election is planned for the fall of 1960.

### Other Significant Facts

A bill has been passed that provides that district board members be elected and not appointed.

Boards of trustees for district libraries are now required to transmit to the Secretary of State (and keep up to date) the name, address, and office of each member of the board.

The debt limit of libraries has been placed at 5 percent instead of 2½ percent.

The State library's appropriation for the 1959-61 biennium passed with an increase of over \$230,000.

Equipment has been installed at the State library for a catalog card duplication system. Plans are underway to install similar equipment at the Southern Regional Library in Carbondale. If the offering of catalog card service to libraries in the 34

counties of the Carbondale area proves successful, this service will be offered throughout the State.

## IOWA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	29
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	21,502
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	4
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	7
Others.....	2
<hr/>	
Total.....	14

### Program Accomplishments, January 4, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The strengthening of the State agency has been extensive and one of the major projects. The State library has been reorganized, and an extension program has been launched. Mail services have been set up in the reference and circulation division, and travel funds augmented. New books in all categories have been purchased for the Traveling Library, and three professional librarians and six clerks have been added to the staff. A record collection for statewide use has been started, and a film collection developed to encourage better use of libraries.

Four field offices (Cherokee, Mason City, Cedar Falls, and Jefferson) have been established. The Iowa State Traveling Library negotiated contracts with the participating libraries from which the field representatives operate. This has made consultation and evaluation services available on a much broader basis. One hundred and thirteen libraries have been "weeded"; 78, cataloged; and 70, evaluated.

The public library laws have been interpreted to trustees at more than 340 board meetings and 18 trustee workshop sessions or district meetings.

Eighty-seven libraries have met the minimum Iowa public library standards and thus qualified for reference books and special professional services.

Cooperative enterprises have been encouraged. In the field services area of Jefferson, nine libraries each have contributed \$75 to a central purchasing fund for rotating collections. The Mason City area is using duplicate copies of books for a similar program and has developed a regional newsletter. This area has crossed county lines and the eastern area of the State has been working for a regional cooperative federation of 20 or more libraries and four or more counties.

District meetings and leadership-training workshops have increased awareness of improved library services, planning, and public relations.





A Kansas workshop session, typical of many meetings of librarians and trustees which were held in the States on aspects of Library Services Act programs.

## KANSAS

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	104
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 171, 229
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	2
Others.....	0
Total.....	4

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The Traveling Libraries Commission has been strengthened and services expanded. The Commission has moved to larger quarters which will allow for more extensive

development of the agency's program and more efficient work. The staff has been increased by four (two professional librarians and two clerical staff members).

The procedures for lending books to libraries were revised to provide more adequate and enriched collections. Language records have been added, and films on library services have been purchased for the use of groups.

The first State agency bookmobile, delivered in February 1958, has been heavily scheduled for exhibits and workshops.

Four workshops for trustees, with over 200 in attendance, were held in cooperation with the Kansas Library Association and the Governmental Research Center. National standards and relationships of libraries with governmental agencies were stressed. Two workshops for public librarians were also held.

A western Kansas office was opened at the Kansas State College at Hays and a field consultant appointed for this area. Work was started in September 1958, and more than 75 visits were made during the 10-month period. The office has been temporarily closed due to lack of staff.

In December 1958, the countywide studies were started. Information concerning the plan was sent to 17 librarians and to the presidents of the respective library boards. Three counties requested studies: Stevens, Seward, and Grant. The Stevens County report has been completed and is available in printed form. Several changes in library routines and improvements in the book collection have already been made based on the report.

### Other Significant Facts

Changes have been made in the legal statutes of the State to more clearly define the responsibilities of the Traveling Libraries Commission.

Several tax limitations that blocked library development were eased with passage of three bills by the legislature. The new laws provide for removal of all or part of the library millage from the aggregate for city and county libraries.

The Traveling Library Commission's appropriation—while not sufficient to match for all Federal funds—was increased over former years. That there was an increase and not a cut is significant, since the appropriation of only one other State agency was increased in 1959.

An advisory committee, a group of about 30 persons representing various organizations and the Kansas Library Association, has been meeting regularly since 1955. Although at first its role was concerned with working for the passage of the Library Services Act, the committee now acts to give advice and publicity on the activities of the Traveling Libraries Commission.

## KENTUCKY

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	32
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	578, 718
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	0

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	3
Other professional librarians .....	6
Clerks and drivers .....	21
Others .....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>30</b>

### Program Accomplishments, April 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

#### I. The Library Extension Division has been strengthened.

Professional and clerical staff members have been added, and needed equipment has been purchased. Books for the regions have been selected, ordered, cataloged, processed, and delivered.

Centralized cataloging for the regions is a new service which is being offered by the Division.

Field librarians are helping in the regions to prepare union catalogs and adequate but simple catalogs for each participating county.

Each of the six regional libraries under the State plan has begun to circulate collections of classical records, films, and framed paintings for the first time. This material cannot be ordered and processed fast enough to satisfy the librarians or the public.

In addition to having its own collection of films, the Library Extension Division has contracted with the University of Kentucky for the use of its film collection for showing in the regions.

Exhibits and displays have been planned and set up in all areas—in the libraries themselves, in stores, churches, and organization meeting rooms.

#### II. Development of regional libraries has been under way.

A. There were many accomplishments in the development of the first four regional libraries which have been under the State plan:

1. Eden Shale Regional Library (Anderson, Carroll, Henry, Owen, Oldham, Shelby, and Trimble Counties).

2. Eastern Kentucky Regional Library (Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Martin, and Morgan Counties).

3. Lake Cumberland Regional Library (Adair, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Russell, and Wayne Counties).

4. Valley of Parks Regional Library (Bell, Laurel, Pulaski, Rockcastle, and Whitley Counties).

B. Work is also going forward in the development of the two new regional libraries which started in 1958:

1. Pennyrite Regional Library (Caldwell, Christian, Muhlenberg, Trigg, and Webster Counties).

2. South Central Regional Library (Allen, Barren, Metcalfe, Monroe, and Simpson Counties).

C. Assistance of the Library Extension Division to these six regions has been given in many ways, such as weeding and cataloging of collections, inservice training for librarians, expanded reference services, public information services, record concerts and art exhibits, children's story hours, monthly newsletters, and summer reading programs for children.



### Other Significant Facts

Recruitment remains a serious problem. Inservice training and library courses (scheduled one course at a time) remain a partial answer to the dilemma caused by the shortage of trained librarians. A summer workshop on children's literature, run by the University of Kentucky and sponsored by the Library Extension Division, was very successful.

There is no doubt that Kentucky is closer to achieving standards set for library development in the State than 3 years ago, but it is realized that there is still a long way to go. Campaigns for legal establishment of many libraries by ballots have started in many areas. Much will depend on the results of these campaigns.

The Library Extension Division has been working to define its legislative goals for presentation to the 1960 legislature. A survey of public libraries made by the State Legislative Research Commission, in the State, highlights needs for legislative reforms, for improvements within the Division itself, and for goals for libraries.

The State appropriation to the Library Extension Division for the biennium 1958-60 was increased \$50,000 over the previous biennium.

## LOUISIANA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Parishes now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	5
People in these parishes to whom service is now available .....	69,379
Parish with some service prior to program now receiving or improving service .....	1
People in this parish to whom this service is available .....	30,000
Bookmobiles purchased under program .....	9
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians .....	0
Other professional librarians .....	10
Clerks and drivers .....	20
Others .....	0
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Total .....	30

### Program Accomplishments, January 17, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. Louisiana has continued to augment its parish (county) library demonstration plan, in operation since 1926, to extend it to specialized projects and to bring library service to the 19 parishes without libraries.
  - A. The Vernon Parish Library demonstration begun in November 1956, was completed in 1957 with aid from the Library Services Act program. Local support of \$1.86 per capita was voted. A professional staff of two was employed, and a bookmobile and books supplied for the demonstration.
  - B. The Allen Parish Library demonstration began in March 1957, and in August funds were voted for the maintenance of the library with \$2 per capita support.



**Books for growing minds.**

- Two experienced librarians were employed for the demonstration in addition to the furnishings of books, bookmobile, and operational costs.
- C. The St. Bernard demonstration was in operation from August 1957 through August 31, 1958. Books, magazines, and bookmobiles were ordered. An experienced librarian and assistants with undergraduate library training were employed and quarters were made ready. In March 1958, citizens approved a tax that presently yields \$69,698 annually.
- D. The Caddo Parish Bookmobile demonstration was started in January 1958. It supplemented the services of the already established small branches. Before the end of the 1-year demonstration it was unanimously voted to continue the service and \$56,000 was appropriated. The total appropriation now supports the branches and bookmobile, all of which are under the administration of the municipal library in Shreveport.
- E. The Cameron Parish Library demonstration began in June 1958, with the terminal date June 30, 1960. The opening date was the anniversary of "Hurricane Audrey," which had damaged the area in 1957. The Jaycee groups throughout the Nation raised \$13,000 for the building; the Cameron Parish School Board gave the site; and a Jaycee architect donated his services. The 2-year demonstration will be completely financed from project funds.
- F. In March 1959, the Plaquemines Parish demonstration was started. The population served is only 14,239, but in less than 5 months of service the Library Board has voted to contact the governing body to discuss continuing support based on a budget of \$58,000. This is Louisiana's 48th parish library.
- II. Preliminary plans have been made to produce a film for use on television and for showings to groups so that Louisianians can be informed about the values of li-

brary services and also to illustrate how a library demonstration works and to depict the services offered. The shooting script has been completed.

### Other Significant Facts

The State library budget shows an increase of \$17,894 over the past fiscal year, with an appropriation of \$284,894.

The average per capita revenue for Louisiana's public libraries increased from \$1.48 in 1958 to \$1.72 in 1959.

As a result of the successful Caddo Bookmobile demonstration, Shreveport is now conducting a demonstration of its own to determine the effectiveness of bookmobile service within the city.

The special project which called for books, films, and staff for book talks, discussion groups, and for the preparation of exhibits and booklists for the rural parish library systems was not carried out because of inability to secure a suitable director.

## MAINE

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	68
People in these towns to whom service is now available . . . . .	41,000
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	0
People in these towns to whom this service is available . . . . .	0
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	3
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians . . . . .	2
Other professional librarians . . . . .	1
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	6
Others . . . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	11

### Program Accomplishments, July 15, 1957,<sup>2</sup> to June 30, 1959

The State library's advisory and lending services have been enlarged in a statewide effort to improve services in rural areas.

Field librarians and a specialist in children's work have been added to the augmented staff. A monthly *Down East Newsletter* has been issued, and booklists, posters, and helpful materials distributed to local libraries.

The general loan collection of the State library, which formerly contained only nonfiction, has been increased to include worthwhile adult fiction and standard juvenile titles.

<sup>2</sup> NOTE.—Effective date of Maine State plan is July 15, 1957, not July 1, 1957, as shown in *State Plans under the Library Services Act, Supplement 1* (Bulletin 1959, No. 17).



Books have been purchased for the three State bookmobiles which are serving northern and southern Aroostook, northern Washington, and Penobscot Counties.

Film service to public libraries in rural areas has been started. This is part of the North Country Libraries Film Service, a joint venture of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

### Other Significant Facts

The State library moved to improved quarters.

The State appropriation for the next biennium, 1959-61, includes funds to maintain the bookmobile service in southern Aroostook, an area in which service has been started with State plan funds.

## MARYLAND

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	1
People in this county to whom service is now available . . . . .	12, 100
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	14
People in this county to whom this service is available . . . . .	580, 642
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	4
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians . . . . .	0
Other professional librarians . . . . .	0
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	0
Others . . . . .	0
Total . . . . .	0

### Program Accomplishments, September 11, 1957, to June 30, 1959

Rural library development funds have been distributed to counties which receive State aid, to be used for improving and extending services. Thirteen established libraries received \$4,000 each for both 1958 and 1959. Two new county libraries received \$12,000 each in their first year of operation. The use of the fiscal 1959 funds varied: books for the use of rural readers were added in 14 counties (39 percent); part payment of salaries for local personnel was made in 12 counties (34 percent); 3 counties used the money in part-payment for bookmobiles (21 percent); and 6 percent was spent for equipment, supplies, promotional materials, and rent.

A contract for cooperation has been developed for Calvert, Charles, and St. Marys Counties. Jointly, the three boards have employed an administrator and a staff for technical processing.

Other cooperative activities have been explored by several counties. Queen Annes and Talbot Counties have continued cooperation in exhibits and promotion. A successful Program Planning Institute was sponsored by them.

Central processing for Cecil and Harford Counties has been discontinued as there was insufficient duplication of titles to make it economically desirable.

The Division of Library Extension transferred 12,840 books on permanent loan to counties which are planning to establish book pools.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . .	0
People in these towns to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	279
People in these towns to whom this service is available . . . . .	1,055,191
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	1

<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians . . . . .	3
Other professional librarians . . . . .	2
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	2
Others . . . . .	5
Total . . . . .	12

### Program Accomplishments, January 15, 1957, to June 30, 1959

I. Services of the regional library centers have been expanded and a fourth region developed.

A. The Northeast Regional Library Center, the fourth region established in the State, moved into quarters at North Reading in 1957. Staff, equipment, books, and materials were assembled. The staff now numbers 5, and the book stock has grown to 11,122 books. The bookmobile service, started in January 1958, operates on a 4-week schedule and services 26 municipalities in the area. In its first 12-month period, it has circulated 116,000 books.

An 8-week training course for practicing librarians on techniques of public library service in small communities has been given, with 30 participants from 15 communities. Five meetings have been held for staff members, trustees, and citizens; progress reports, suggestions, and recommendations were discussed.

Nine libraries in the center area have increased their public hours; 12 libraries have increased salaries. The total public library income for the 26 communities increased 6 percent over the previous year and circulation increased 16 percent. The per capita income and per capita circulation, which were \$1.20

- and 5.9, respectively, before the center opened, were increased to \$1.84 and 9.3.
- B. In cooperation with the Office of Audiovisual Aids of the Education Department, an Audiovisual Aids Center has been established in Greenfield. This service is available to all four counties of western Massachusetts. Funds have also been allocated for a record collection. Mimeographed catalogs for both film and record collections have been prepared and distributed.
- II. The agency's advisory, consultative, and book services have been expanded.
- A. A monthly newsletter has been distributed to all libraries and to a selected list of 100 trustees. Surveys have been conducted in 42 rural libraries, resulting in increased hours, better arrangements of materials, plans for additions or renovations, and a variety of cooperative efforts to improve services.
- B. One hundred and seventy-eight of the 263 rural communities received increased appropriations; 43 extended hours of service; and 103 increased salaries. Circulation in the rural areas showed an increase of 13 percent. The per capita income in the rural areas increased from \$1.74 to \$1.86.
- C. Regional group meetings on standards have been held, and institutes and workshops conducted on story telling, weeding the book collection, book repair, basic reference tools, exhibit planning, and regional cooperative services.

## MICHIGAN

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	24
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	190,286
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	0

#### Personnel added

Field librarians . . . . .	3
Other professional librarians . . . . .	0
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	11
Others . . . . .	1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The extension of the book and information resources of the State library have been stressed.
- A. The consultant staff has held training workshops and planning meetings for future workshops and project area meetings.



- B. The public library development program has been a major project and has had rapid expansion. The policy regarding the lending of books has been revised to insure the use of books to supplement, but not subsidize, the book collections of individual libraries and to develop larger units of service. New quarters have been rented, renovated, and equipped to house the expanding collection. Catalog cards are offered to all libraries borrowing collections of 1,000 books or more. A consultant to supervise the section, library assistants, a publicist, clerks, typists, and a motor vehicle operator have been added; two regular State agency consultants have worked part time on the project. The book collection totals 93,784, with half of the total collection in adult books. In 1957, the collection served 59 individual libraries and lent 16,076 books. The 1959 figures indicate 14 collections sent to public libraries, but represent 71 libraries, and approximately 50,000 books on current loans.
- C. Two bookmobiles have been scheduled to stimulate projects and for exhibit purposes at fairs, organization meetings, festivals, State Federation of Women's Clubs meetings, and Farm Bureau events. During 1959 the bookmobiles have been used for book deliveries in the North Oakland Library project, the West Central Library project, and for other development loans.
- II. The first phase of the "statewide study" has been completed. The report of the special consultant, a political scientist, has been completed and the advisory board is now studying it.
- The Oakland County Study, started in late 1956, has been completed and is now in the final revision for printing.
- III. Plans and general preparation for a scholarship program have been under study, but the project has not yet been put in operation.
- IV. Stimulation programs to help develop new or better rural services have been carried on in several areas. Projects have been chosen from applications submitted. Annually, each library board is given an opportunity to apply.
- A. In southwest Michigan the All-Van-Ber-Cass project was an outgrowth of a meeting of librarians and trustees of Allegan, Van Buren, Berrien, and Cass Counties held to discuss ways and means of improving services in the 40 libraries in the area.
- B. Interest in Shiawassee County has centered on a "book pool" for the use of the libraries in the county. Plans are now under way to ask for funds for 1960 in order to start a book-buying and processing center at Owosso which will continue to house the "book pool."
- C. The North Oakland project was started in May 1958 with the purpose of strengthening the existing libraries and extending services to areas without libraries. The area consists of seven township libraries and one city library. Book loans have been made, area meetings held, advisory services given, and a publicity program started. A newsletter, *Oakland Librarian*, has been issued regularly, and monthly meetings have been held with 80- to 100-percent attendance. Headquarters have been established at Pontiac City Library, and books, equipment, and telephone supplied. Supervisors of townships in north Oakland County without library service were contacted and three townships appointed committees. However, it has been decided to lengthen the period of the project and concentrate on the townships already participating before making agreements with unserved townships.
- D. The West Central Library project has moved forward rapidly. In September 1958, 1,400 books were loaned from the Public Library Development Collection

and made available to 12 community libraries in 6 northwestern counties of the lower peninsula: Lake, Mason, Osceola, Mecosta, Newaygo, and Oceana. During the year, 5,076 books were lent to the project libraries, and more than 200 classical and semiclassical records. Technical assistance has been provided by a consultant for the State library and all libraries have been visited. Efficient library routines have been adopted and monthly meetings of librarians have been held: A publicist has been hired on a part-time, contractual basis, and a newsletter and other promotional pieces have been distributed. By June 1959, 15 of the 17 libraries in the area were participating in the project.

- V. The Midland County Library, authorized in the fall of 1956 by contract with the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library of Midland City, began service to 15,000 rural people in 1957. Two book trailers and a truck were purchased, and 17,000 books lent from the Public Library Development Collection to supplement the local collection. The goal has been to provide  $1\frac{1}{2}$  volumes per person from State and local sources in this area with its mushrooming population. These loaned books will be gradually replaced by local purchases.

### Other Significant Facts

The library development program was sharply curtailed and slowed down by the cumulative effect of the recession which has been felt sharply in the automotive industry, affecting the financial structure of the State.

The State library appropriation for 1960 has been left at the same level. The Library Services Act provided the "floor" which maintained the State appropriation in the face of budget cuts.

## MINNESOTA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .		4
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .		67,979
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .		11
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .		268,950
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .		9
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians . . . . .		1
Other professional librarians . . . . .		7
Clerks and drivers . . . . .		17
Others . . . . .		10
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		<b>35</b>

### Program Accomplishments, November 9, 1956, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State agency has been strengthened by the addition of a fieldworker, clerical help, enlarged book collection, two bookmobiles for demonstration and exhibit purposes, expansion of film services, and publications and inservice training programs.

Concentrated fieldwork and bookmobile demonstrations have been carried on in 10 counties, resulting in official action for library establishment in 6 counties.

The growth of the book stock has made it possible to answer a large proportion of requests from local libraries and to provide development loan collections for the newly established county or regional libraries.

Seventy-six 16-mm. educational films for library use have been made available for loan through the Minnesota Library Film Circuit. This circuit consists of 16 member libraries with 10 of the memberships being held by county and regional libraries. Cooperation with other agencies makes available during the year a total of 90 films to each member.

Five workshops were held on films, inexpensive materials, and library cooperation -- sponsored jointly by the Library Division and the Minnesota Library Association. Other workshops were held on campaigning for library service, and techniques for the small public library. An Institute on Multicounty and Regional Libraries was held in cooperation with the Library Association.

A new reading-guidance service for rural patrons was inaugurated in 1958 and 350 patrons made use of this service in the new form.

- II. The grants-in-aid program has made marked progress.

Nine counties qualified for participation during fiscal 1958. In its second year of operation, action was taken by two adjoining counties to establish library service, and seven boards of county commissioners received petitions to place the question to a referendum vote at the November election. An affirmative vote was given in three of these counties.

The Dakota-Scott Regional Library was legally established in October 1958, effective January 1, 1959. It was the first regional library in the State and received an establishment grant of \$79,600. All public libraries in the area, with the exception of South St. Paul, have joined and are now branches of the regional library. Headquarters has been established in rented quarters at Savage, and bookmobile service has been started with two bookmobiles which follow a regular 2-week schedule. The staff consists of three professional librarians, a preprofessional librarian, two drivers, a secretary, and two clerks. The processing of books is done under contract by the Anoka County Library. The library has acquired 18,300 books, which include a nucleus for a strong reference collection. There are two memberships in the film circuit. Over 10,000 books were circulated the first month of operation.

The East Central Regional Library was established in January 1959 by the joint action of Mille Lacs, Isanti, and Pine Counties, and it received a grant of \$58,150.

The Polk County Library was established as a result of a referendum. The board received a grant of \$30,035 to cover cost of a bookmobile, equipment, and book stock. The services of the three existing libraries have been opened to all county residents.

The Anoka County Library, the first county library established in Minnesota under the grants-in-aid program, has made excellent progress. Its grant amounted to \$58,102. It now has headquarters, a bookmobile, and service exchange con-



tracts with the Columbia Heights and Anoka Public Libraries. The library has a book stock of 16,000 volumes. The Board of County Commissioners has increased the library levy and has received permission from the legislature to increase the county levy to a maximum of 3 mills, which will give a sounder financial basis for the operation when the establishment period expires. This library received a second grant of \$39,063 for fiscal year 1958-59.

Local support has greatly increased: Dakota County increased its expenditures from \$1,500 annually to over \$26,000; Scott County went from no support to over \$8,500; Polk County from none to \$16,000; Mille Lacs increased from no support to around \$4,500; and Pine County from no expenditures to approximately \$4,000.

### Other Significant Facts

The 1957 Minnesota Legislature passed the first library grant legislation law in its history.

A bill to permit Anoka County to levy 3 mills was passed, and a special bill concerned with South St. Paul joining the Dakota-Scott Regional Library was passed, subject to approval by the voters of that city.

## MISSISSIPPI

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....		10
People in these counties to whom service is now available .....		130,627
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service .....		42
People in these counties to whom this service is available .....		1,030,152
Bookmobiles purchased under program .....		4
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians .....		4
Other professional librarians .....		2
Clerks and drivers .....		10
Others .....		1
Total .....		17

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The State agency has been strengthened by the addition of professional staff members, increased book purchases, and essential equipment. The statewide conference on book selection has resulted in improvement of book resources. One 2-week and one 1-week inservice training conferences have been held and 20 library staff members attended a regional workshop on service to young adults.



Girl Scouts, working for library merit badges, learn the use of encyclopedias and card catalogs with the aid of instruction from a trained librarian.

The Pine Forest Regional Library (serving Covington, Lamar, Perry, and Stone Counties) operated as single-county projects for 1 year and as a federation of county libraries until March 1959. By contract, the Boards of Supervisors of the four counties agreed to establish and support the regional organization with headquarters at Richton. The region is governed by a board selected by the four county library boards. Professional advice, books, sustaining grants, and a bookmobile have been supplied under the project. Three branches in Covington County were dedicated April 11, 1959.

The Lee-Itawamba Library System, with headquarters at Tupelo, was the result of a contract for bicounty service negotiated in January 1957. Itawamba, the county formerly without library service, has a mill tax levy for library service. A bookmobile and five branches serve the area.

The Tombigbee Regional Library established in 1952 has extended its services to Choctaw County. One weekly bookmobile stop at Weir in Choctaw has become a branch, and a new branch has been established in Nettleton in Monroe County.

In February 1959, the citizens of Calhoun County started intensive work on the establishment of service in Bruce which was opened April 19 and Calhoun City which was dedicated May 3. This service is available to the entire county.

Water Valley, the largest town in Yalobusha County, has established a library and voted a mill tax. At present, the library and the Western Union office share quarters, thus extending the library hours.

Detailed planning was done in fiscal 1959 for Covich County to extend its service into Jefferson County on a demonstration basis. Jefferson levied a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -mill tax for fiscal 1960, the levy being made before the demonstration really got started.

Forty-two counties improved their services through strengthened book collections, improved physical facilities, increased hours of service, and extension of services through bookmobiles and new branches.

The number of stationary places where public library service is available in the State has been increased from 153 to 180. Towns with public library service for the first time include Ackerman, Brooksville, Bruce, Calhoun City, Collins, Fayette,

Flowood, Fulton, Lumberton, Merigold, Mount Olive, Nettleton, Rolling Fork, Seminary, Shaw, Shelby, Shuqualak, Sumrall, Water Valley, and Wiggins. Fourteen other towns have so completely renovated their libraries and improved their services to such an extent that they may be said to have "new public library service."

A new countywide library system has been established in Bolivar County with 7 branch libraries and 45 bookmobile stops, 5 of them weekly and the other 40 biweekly. Local public support has increased from \$3,960 in fiscal 1958 to \$22,960 in fiscal 1959.

The Capital Area Regional Library has increased its income and circulation and has doubled its book fund. Community interest in the library in Florence (population 313; Rankin County) resulted in an increase of 1,144 in circulation during the first 4 months it operated its new branch which replaced the weekly bookmobile stop.

### Other Significant Facts

At the request of the Board of Trustees and the Director of the Capital Area Regional Library, the Mississippi Library Commission made a study of branch service in the regional system.

To aid recruitment, summer employment has been given to six library students or potential students.

## MISSOURI

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	Number
People in this county to whom service is now available	7,332
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service	89
People in these counties to whom this service is available	1,146,151
Bookmobiles purchased under program	2

#### Personnel added

Field librarians	2
Other professional librarians	1
Clerks and drivers	4
Others	0
Total	7

### Program Accomplishments, March 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- The State library has been able, with additional staff, to effect a closer and stronger relationship with the existing local libraries. Because of added equipment, more efficient handling of interlibrary loans has been accomplished. Library publicity has been expanded and clerical procedures have been clarified.

A 30-minute kinescope has been made. This film, which portrays the growth and development of rural library service in Missouri, showing how small libraries are linked by service with large metropolitan libraries, was broadcast over seven television stations in the spring of 1959. It is now available for showing to local groups by 16-mm. projection.





Signing of the contract creating the Scenic Regional Library in Missouri, a result of a State library regional demonstration under the Missouri State plan.

A sound and color filmstrip, *Building Your Regional Library*, was produced to encourage regional services and is available to local groups.

Annual inservice institutes have been held which have stressed larger units of service. These annual institutes are planned on three levels: refresher institutes, 1 week each on two separate subjects for professional librarians; 1 week institute on a single subject for chief librarians with little or no training; and a 3-day institute for librarians of rural communities.

A Governor's Conference for Public Library Trustees has been held to alert trustees to their responsibilities and opportunities through larger units of service. A professional consultant was employed to plan and carry out the conference.

Ten scholarships of \$2,000 each have been awarded. Two participants have now completed their courses and accepted positions in libraries in Missouri.

II. The acceleration of the library development plan has had marked success.

The two regional bookmobile demonstrations which were started in 1957 resulted in permanent service on a local tax-supported base by popular vote. One of the original six counties voted favorably during the first year. Two new regions of three counties have been organized since the voting, and each will have an annual income of about \$80,000. One of the new three-county regions has become affiliated with a medium-sized, long-established city library. A new bookmobile has been purchased. The bookmobile circulation in these regional demonstrations totaled 220,796.

The Benton and Dade County demonstrations, conducted in each case by an adjoining regional library, were successfully concluded. Each county voted permanent tax support and signed a contract for full regional service.

Four independent rural municipal libraries merged with their county libraries during 1958. Three were financed with grants during fiscal 1959. Five more independent libraries are taking the legal steps toward mergers, and two independent counties have entered into a regional contract.

### Other Significant Facts

A study has been made of the feasibility and structure of a cooperative cataloging and processing center for the several libraries in one area of the State

The State library is now surveying areas for a new library demonstration.

## MONTANA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Service</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program		0
People in these counties to whom service is now available		0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service		13
People in these counties to whom this service is available		149,926
Bookmobiles purchased under program		2
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians		0
Other professional librarians		2
Clerks and drivers		9
Others		0
Total		11

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

1. The State agency has been strengthened and services extended.

The agency has been moved to larger quarters in Missoula. This has greatly facilitated the handling of the increased workload and added services. Field visits have increased, and preliminary work has been done in new areas to be developed. Thousands of bulletins and newsletters have been mailed to libraries and lay people, and the circulation of the quarterly publication, *Montana Libraries*, has been increased from 350 to 1,600. A handbook for trustees and a publicity primer have been compiled, and 10,000 copies of a brochure, *Your State Library Serves You*, have been widely distributed.

Ten workshops and problem clinics have been held for librarians and trustees. One workshop was held in cooperation with the State Agricultural Extension Service and two were cosponsored with the Montana Library Association. Among the subjects stressed were public relations, storytelling, cooperation, bookmobile service, and activities of library trustees.

Reference service to rural libraries has been improved. A photocopy machine has been placed in the Missoula Public Library and a list of the periodical holdings of that library has been sent to all libraries in the State. Photocopies of magazine articles are sent upon request.

Over 17,000 books have been processed at headquarters. Duplicate copies of gift books and withdrawals in good condition have been sent by libraries to the Commission, which serves as a "book bank" for the State. Lists of these books are sent to all libraries at intervals so that selections can be made for replacements. A statewide film circuit has been inaugurated with the Great Falls Public Library as the center. Contracts and agreements have been signed for two new federations—Sagebrush and Great Falls.

II. The Northwest Federation, a 2-year demonstration, was started in 1957, and the federation will assume the cost of the bookmobile operation on July 1, 1959. This two-county federation (Lincoln and Flathead Counties) is composed of four cooperating libraries. A small bookmobile and other equipment have been provided, and the book processing for the four libraries has been done at the Lincoln County Library. Since the federation started, 14,380 books have been processed and circulation has mounted. In 1959, the circulation totalled 425,668 (population served 40,188). Regular book selection meetings are held for the four libraries. Libraries have been refurbished or remodeled, and new shelves, charging desk, and equipment have been added.

III. The Five Valleys Federation, a 2-year demonstration, was started in 1957. It serves seven counties (Missoula, Mineral, Ravalli, Sanders, Lake, Granite, and Powell), an area of 14,601 square miles, and a rural population of 58,082. The 7 libraries and the 13 branches that comprise the federation have increased their circulation 18 percent; they have been completely cataloged, and their reference and general book collections have been weeded and improved. Necessary furniture and equipment have been provided. The State agency has also provided centralized processing service. The bookmobile started service in June 1957 to 39 communities, and since that time has circulated 54,958 books.

This demonstration will be terminated in September 1959. Centralized book purchasing and processing will be continued, and costs for this will be met by member libraries in the federation. However, funds were not appropriated by the counties for continuation of bookmobile service.

### Other Significant Facts

In spite of the strong economy platform of the legislature, the Commission appropriation for the 1959-1961 biennium was raised from \$62,346 to \$78,544.

## NEBRASKA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	3
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	4,714
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	5
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	26,852
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	2



<i>Personnel added</i>		<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....		1
Other professional librarians.....		2
Clerks and drivers.....		9
Others.....		1
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>13</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 14, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The Nebraska Public Library Commission has been strengthened by the addition of staff, books, and equipment to facilitate services.  
Over 24,000 books, as well as audiovisual materials, have been added, and a consultant to supervise all projects under the program has been employed.  
Bibliographic aids to be used in connection with the union catalog have been purchased. In preparation for a statewide workshop on book selection to be held in fiscal 1960, the Commission has subscribed to the *ALA Booklist* for some 172 public libraries.
- II. The South Central Nebraska Regional Library (Harlan, Phelps, Franklin, and Kearney Counties), with headquarters at Holdrege, has made steady progress. Circulation has doubled since 1957. Local budgets have increased from \$13,528 in 1957 to \$22,178 in 1959, and bookmobile service has been improved and extended. Cooperative book selection, interlibrary lending, and centralized book mending have been started. Each county in the region has been supplied with a film projector.  
Meetings have been held by the regional library staff for trustees and local librarians to evaluate the regional services. Exhibits of local and regional art held at the regional library have been well attended.
- III. The bookmobile service to Loup and Keya Paha Counties from the Rock County Library, started in November 1957, has grown rapidly. The circulation for 1958-59 showed a 63-percent increase over the previous year. The collection at Rock County Library has been strengthened, with emphasis on a strong basic collection. Selection and processing have been done by the Commission. A rental service has been used to provide current material in great demand.

### Other Significant Facts

Legislation was passed in 1957 which made it possible for County Commissioners to vote funds for contract library service instead of submission of the proposition to a vote of the people.

The first statewide meeting of trustees was held in May 1958 as a Governor's conference and was attended by 175 trustees.

A Nebraska Library Association committee is working with the Nebraska Public Library Commission in development of standards.



Staff members of the Technical Processing Division of the Nevada State Library at work on the recataloging project under the State plan.

## NEVADA

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	8
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	56,540
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	0

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians . . . . .	2
Other professional librarians . . . . .	3
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	6
Others . . . . .	0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. A survey of public library service in Nevada was made by a special consultant, and the published report was distributed and discussions held throughout the State. Inadequacies of public library services were revealed, and it was recommended that libraries cooperate to form three regional centers to be supported through cooperative financing and that these regional centers provide bookmobile service and centralized cataloging and processing.

- II. A special project completed with the help of a professional consultant resulted in an active library services-promotion program, which is being continued. A bookmobile exhibit demonstration was the most important part of the 1958-59 library interpretation program. At the end of these showings throughout Nevada, thousands of enthusiastic viewers had seen a modern bookmobile, loaned for this purpose by the manufacturer.
- III. The State library was improved by the establishment of an Advisory Services Division to provide consultant service on a full-time basis.  
Two library consultants have been secured. Workshops were held on library finance, audiovisual services, reference books, and on public library services to children. Publications include *Nevada Library Notes*, a bimonthly periodical, and the *Nevada Library Finance Handbook*.  
A twofold "crash program" of recataloging and enrichment of the State agency's collections is being carried on, and use of interlibrary loan and reference facilities increased tremendously during the year. Improvement of the library collection made it possible to aid libraries in developing story hour and summer reading programs.
- IV. A centralized cataloging service was established at the State library in February 1959 and six county libraries have joined: Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Mineral, Pershing, and Lyon. A union catalog of the books processed is maintained.
- V. Grants were made to eight contracting county libraries (Churchill, Elko, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, Humboldt, Washoe, and Lincoln), providing specific benefits such as better collections, improved physical facilities, increased library hours, improved library services for adults, better public information programs, and a "book bus." There have been substantial gains in circulation and better understanding by the public of the library's role in the community.

### Other Significant Facts

Significant library legislation was enacted in 1959. Library boards were increased from three to five members and given 4-year terms; the State library was empowered to make financial grants to regional, county, city, or town libraries; a regional law was passed enabling the establishment of regional libraries by means of joint agreement; and contract laws were amended to foster cooperation between libraries.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . .	0
People in these towns to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	228
People in these towns to whom this service is available . . . . .	279,564
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	4



<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	2
Other professional librarians .....	0
Clerks and drivers .....	4
Others, .....	0
Total .....	6

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

#### I. The State agency branch and bookmobile services have been improved and expanded.

A new branch office of the State Library Extension Division has been furnished and opened in Exeter to improve the service in the southeastern area, formerly serviced from State agency headquarters. An experienced librarian was placed in charge of the new office, and a chauffeur-clerk employed.

The northern branch office has been improved by employing a chauffeur-clerk so that all areas now have full-time chauffeur-clerks and the librarians are released from routine clerical procedures.

Four new walk-in type bookmobiles have been purchased and assigned to branch offices. These replace the old panel trucks formerly used and they have doubled the book capacity. The bookmobiles have made regular visits to 218 of the 228 libraries in communities of less than 10,000 population. The book resources have been greatly increased (88 percent more volumes added in 1959 than in 1956). Circulation from bookmobiles has increased 40 percent.

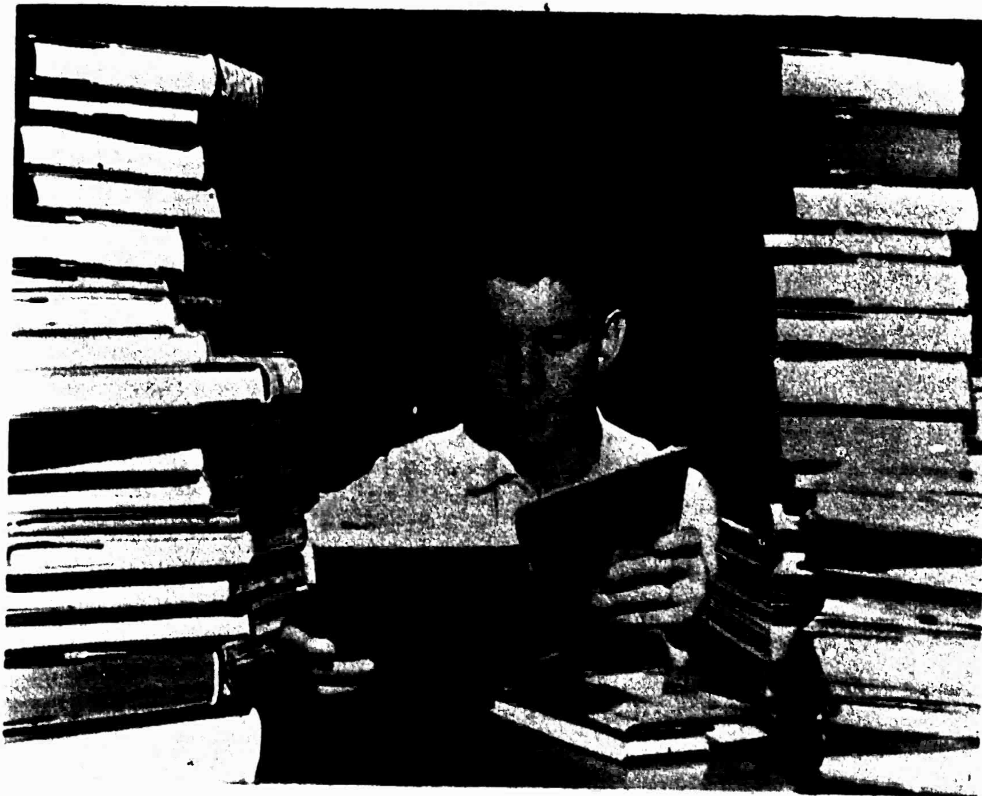
#### II. The advisory service has been enlarged and extended.

Two public library consultants have been added to the staff and advisory activities of all types have increased (visits by 125 percent, group meetings by 111 percent, and special projects by 70 percent). Eighty workshops (four series) were held throughout the State, attended by both librarians and trustees. Topics for the series were standards, public relations, budgets, book selection.

#### III. Book and reference resources of the Division have been strengthened.

There has been a 15 percent increase in the number of volumes added since 1956 and circulation has increased 11 percent in the same period. The number of reference questions increased from 9,033 in 1956 to 16,506 in 1959. The borrowing of books on interlibrary loan increased 47 percent during the same period. To handle the increased loads, two clerical assistants have been added to the State agency headquarters staff.

#### IV. A cooperative film group was started in May 1958 in cooperation with the Vermont Free Public Library Commission, the Maine State Library, and interested libraries in New Hampshire. The films purchased by the participating agencies are deposited with the University of New Hampshire Audio-Visual Center in Durham. A rental fee has been established for each film, and participating libraries may borrow the films free of charge up to the amount spent by that agency in purchasing films for the cooperative. Rural libraries in New Hampshire may borrow films against the credit established by the State library. In its first year, 143 films were lent to 23 rural libraries. Six regional workshops were conducted in the spring of 1959 to acquaint local libraries with the techniques of operation and use.



This New Hampshire youth is surrounded by a small portion of the more than 5 million books and other instructional and educational materials which have been added to the resources of rural communities.

V. A public relations program has been emphasized.

A new publication, *North Country Libraries*, has been issued in cooperation with the Vermont Free Public Library Commission. It is edited on a contractual basis by a person outside the agencies and is mailed free of charge to librarians and trustees in the State.

A public relations firm has been employed to conduct a program. In 1958-59, 12,000 column inches of news items and feature stories about rural libraries appeared in 41 daily and weekly newspapers. A field worker for the firm has successfully promoted eight Friends of Library groups and three Senior Citizens Clubs, and, in cooperation with the State library staff, has made two surveys of community attitudes toward libraries. Three colorful posters have been designed and distributed to local libraries and three-dimensional exhibits on "Science as a Career" have been loaned to local libraries for display. Booklists and books are sent with these exhibits. A bimonthly series of publicity packets have been developed and three issues sent thus far to all New Hampshire libraries.

### Other Significant Items

The effectiveness of the inservice training program and the public relations effort is indicated by the fact that a survey of New Hampshire libraries taken immediately

following the 1959 March town meetings showed that 143 of the 205 libraries which responded received budgetary increases.

Through inservice workshops and the use of the pamphlet *How Good is Your Library?* the first step has been taken to improve standards.

## NEW JERSEY

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	21
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,595,195
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	7
Others.....	0
Total.....	10

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The Public and School Library Services Bureau has been strengthened by increased staff.

A station wagon to facilitate the work with the Deposit and Exchange collection and new equipment for more efficient processing and shipping routines were added. The *Accessions List* of the Bureau's holdings has been made available to all libraries.

Advisory and consultant services have been increased and inservice training programs have been held. Five regional institutes have been held in cooperation with the New Jersey Library Association to study the national library standards. Six reference clinics have been held in which 93 libraries participated and attendance totaled 193.

A 2-day institute on effective trusteeship was held, sponsored by the Bureau, Trustees Association, Rutgers Graduate Library School, and the American Library Association Community Project.

Six regional institutes on "Cooperative Action for Libraries: Practical Application" were held jointly with the New Jersey Library Association. The areas of cooperation considered were book selection, technical services, reference, children's services, public relations, interlibrary loan, and reciprocal borrowers' privileges.



To keep librarians and laymen informed of library matters, the Bureau has increased its distribution of materials 43 percent since 1957 in addition to the Bureau's *Newsletter*. This increased distribution was made possible by new mailing facilities provided under the Library Services Act.

II. The Tri-County Library Service Center serving Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in southern New Jersey has been set up as a branch of the Bureau. The headquarters was leased in November 1957, and delivery of equipment and supplies completed in April 1958. A staff of six has been employed. The bookmobile was delivered in January 1958 and placed in operation in February on 9 biweekly circuits to 35 stops. It has circulated 113,830 volumes since 1958 to 5,497 residents.

Over 18,800 books have been purchased and processed for the center. The total circulation for the rural libraries in the area increased 13 percent over 1957.

Sixty bookmobile aides and local correspondents for newspapers in the area were contacted by personal letter to solicit their help in publicizing library affairs. Outstanding publicity has resulted.

### Other Significant Facts

Several cooperative projects have been established within the State—the New Jersey Film Circuit being an example. The Bergen-Passaic Library Club devoted two of its quarterly meetings to study of cooperative measures. A Middlesex County Freeholder sponsored two meetings to explore possibilities of cooperative activities in that county. The Paramus Public Library sponsored three meetings with contiguous communities, and final steps are now in process for cooperative book selection among five libraries. Local libraries showed an increase of 9 percent in circulation over 1957 and a 13.6 percent increase in local appropriations.

The State agency, in conjunction with the New Jersey Library Association Library Development Committee, developed minimal standards for federations. In 1959 the proposed standards were approved by the State Board of Education as regulations to implement the Federation Act. They now have the effect of law.

A bill to provide State grants passed the legislature in 1959. Payments can be made starting in September 1960.

## NEW MEXICO

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	3
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	15,266
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	18
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	237,189
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	4

	<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....		0
Other professional librarians .....		9
Clerks and drivers .....		12
Others .....		0
Total .....		21

### Program Accomplishments, March 18, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State agency has been strengthened by the addition of a reference librarian to handle special requests and reference questions from the rural areas and to strengthen the collections and prepare bibliographies. Clerical staff has also been employed.
- II. Four regional branches of the State library have been established, serving 21 of the State's 32 counties. Each region has been started with professional and clerical help, a basic book collection, a bookmobile, and a station wagon. Quarters have been provided by local communities. Centralized cataloging for the regions was developed at the Southwestern Region headquarters, and this service has now been transferred to the State agency.
  - A. The Northern Region (Taos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and Torrance Counties) was started in 1957 with headquarters at Espanola. This region extends over 13,000 square miles, has a rural population of 59,000, more than 75 percent being from Spanish-speaking families. Funds budgeted for the period 1957-59 totaled \$73,550. The book collection contains 10,000 volumes and a total of 131,000 books have been issued. Deposit stations supplement the bookmobile



Open house for the Northeastern Regional Library, Cimarron, N. Mex., January 10, 1959. Tea was served by women of the local Home Extension Club.

and the stations are visited semimonthly by the regional librarian. The Espanola Public Library, housed in the same building as the regional library, has entered into a cooperative purchasing program with the regional library and has subscribed to the centralized cataloging service offered by the State agency.

- B. The Eastern Plains Region (Curry, Roosevelt, De Baca, Quay, and Guadalupe Counties), with headquarters in Clovis, began bookmobile service in December 1957. The region covers more than 12,000 square miles and serves a population of 46,600, who are predominantly "anglos." Funds budgeted for the 1957-59 period totaled \$75,668. The book collection is under 10,000 volumes, and 27,622 books have been circulated.
- C. The Southwestern Region was started in June 1958 with headquarters at Silver City. This is the largest region in the State, covering 7 counties, or 32,000 square miles, and has a rural population of 83,000. The amount budgeted for the period 1957-59 was \$61,064. The book collection contains 7,300 volumes, and a total of 18,000 books have been issued. Monthly radio programs have been started and an advisory committee meets regularly.
- D. The Northeastern Region (Colfax, Union, Harding, Mora, and San Miguel Counties) did not open until January 1959. This area comprises more than 16,400 square miles and the entire population of 62,378 is rural. Funds budgeted for the period 1958-59 totaled \$40,466, and the book collection numbers 5,425 volumes. The headquarters, located in a municipal building, also serves the community of Cimarron, which had no library.

### Other Significant Facts

A statewide workshop cosponsored by the Trustees Division of the New Mexico Library Association was held.

## NEW YORK

### Statistical Services

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	0
People in this county to whom service is now available .....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service .....	57
People in these counties to whom this service is available .....	2,763,362
Bookmobiles purchased under program .....	1

#### Personnel added

Field librarians .....	7
Other professional librarians .....	1
Clerks and drivers .....	1
Others .....	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13</b>



**Program Accomplishments, November 1, 1956, to June 30, 1959**

- I. The value of bookmobile service to rural readers and its use as an incentive to form library systems under the provisions of the State Education Law have been effectively demonstrated through the use of the demonstration bookmobile. Ordered during the first period of the grant, it was delivered in 1958 and immediately placed in operation. It has toured the State, being exhibited at county fairs and at the State fair. Since January 1959, the bookmobile has been in active use as part of the Southern Adirondack Library System, the first cooperative system organized under the revised State law. By contract, the bookmobile is on loan to the region for 1 year.
- II. A complete revision of the lending procedures of the Traveling Libraries Section has been made. Emphasis has been placed on the promotion of cooperation between libraries and systems of libraries, and books are lent only to systems or cooperative units. Collections, ranging from 2,000 to 7,000 volumes, have been sent to new systems to provide the beginning of a book pool.
- III. The addition of seven consultant and four clerical positions has strengthened the field services of the Division of Library Extension. It has made it possible to emphasize special fields: young adults, children's, and reference services. Almost every library has had at least one annual visit; workshops have been held, and booklists prepared and distributed.
- IV. The project for education for rural librarianship has many phases.
  - A. Training scholarships—or grants for professional study in public librarianship—have been granted to 37 college graduates. The grants have varied from \$350 to \$2,000 and have been awarded in order of merit, based on a qualifying examination. Nine grants have been awarded beginning in the fall and seven candidates will begin their studies in midterm (1960).
  - B. Grants of \$100 each were made to librarians and trustees to enable them to visit and study systems as an aid to improvement of service within their area. An article based on a visit to a small library in a library system which gave worldwide publicity to rural library problems appeared in the *New York Times*.
  - C. Fifty-one workshops have been held in all areas of the State and have had great support. The major subjects of the workshops were children's work and reference services.
- V. Some cooperative projects have been successfully concluded and others are still in operation.
  - A. The cooperative project in children's work involved 17 participating libraries, of which 15 were rural. Five 1-day workshops were held and half-day visits were made to each participating library with followups when necessary. Grants of children's books were received by individual libraries and a rotating collection of 2,000 children's books has been supplied to supplement the collections. The area is now formally organized as part of the Southern Tier Library System and is under the supervision of trained personnel. The work initiated by this project will continue.
  - B. Twenty libraries have participated in the second cooperative project in young adult work. The area covers Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties. Four workshops have been held, with the objective of educating and training

community librarians in methods appropriate to young adult work and stimulating active cooperative participation in the area leading to the formation of a system. The local consultant has visited the participating libraries approximately every 2 months.

- C. The third cooperative project was a science rotating collection in Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee Counties in which 19 libraries participated. Approximately 400 titles were selected by the group and rotated among the participants. These counties will be part of the Nioga Library System to be established in July 1959.
- D. A communications project was the fourth of the series and was started in 1959. Teletypewriter (TWX) service has been installed in the following library systems: North Country, Southern Adirondack, Clinton-Essex County, and Westchester. This device connects the systems directly with the State Library. It is too new for evaluation, but the Southern Adirondack, in the second month of its operation as a system, sent 113 requests for interlibrary loan items, and Clinton-Essex, a long-established system, requested 144 items in the first complete month after installation.

Grants of \$1,000 for telephone service have been allotted to each system with teletype service to facilitate interlibrary loans between local libraries and the systems.

- E. In addition to these four cooperative projects, accepted plans of library systems (invited to suggest improvements of rural library service in their areas) merited grants of \$4,000 each to North Country Library System for a record and tape collection, Finger Lakes Library System for a record collection, Chemung Library System for expansion of book service to rural areas, and the Southern Tier Library System for rotating collections of books for rural libraries.
- VI. Four regional library development conferences were held for trustees; 91 libraries participated, and attendance numbered 137. To assist system-planning committees, small grants for promotional work have been allotted. Three committees have brought their plans to completion.
- VII. A film and record collection has been started for use in rural areas. There are approximately 300 titles in the film collection and 6 circuits have been set up. Service was started in February 1959, when small collections were made available to rural libraries for a 3-month period. Emphasis has been placed on language records, opera, and orchestral selections.

### Other Significant Facts

An important feature in the revised State aid law (passed in 1958) is book aid to system central libraries with holdings of less than 100,000 volumes. As part of the program, over 7,000 nonfiction titles have been provided for 3 systems.

In addition, grants of \$100 worth of reference books for libraries serving under 5,000 population have been made to libraries not in systems.

One of the important factors in the accelerated development of library systems has been the availability of consultant staff made possible by the Library Services Act. By July 1959, there were 15 library systems serving 31 counties and including 271 member libraries. It is expected that by 1965 all counties in the State will be included in a total of about 22 systems.

# NORTH CAROLINA

## Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available .....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended services .....	82
People in these counties to whom this service is available .....	2,428,152
Bookmobiles purchased under program .....	28

<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians .....	1
Other professional librarians .....	3
Clerks and drivers .....	3
Other (assistants in county and regional libraries) .....	33
Total .....	40

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State library services to rural areas of North Carolina have been strengthened, expanded, and improved.

The reference and interlibrary loan services to public library systems have been strengthened and a teletype connection has been added between the State agency and the Interlibrary Center at the University of North Carolina. The staff has been increased, and consultants and a specialist in adult services have been added. More extensive advisory services have been provided by the State library to librarians, government officials, and private citizens on all aspects of public library services, with many tangible results.

Alleghany, Stokes, and Surry Counties (formerly having county service) will combine on July 1, 1959, to form the Northwestern Region. This is the ninth regional library within the State.

Representatives of 40 public libraries have met to discuss the possibilities of a centralized processing center.

The staff worked closely with the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees on the publication, *Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina Public Libraries*, published and distributed by the Institute of Government, Chapel Hill. The *Manual of Suggestions and Procedures for North Carolina Bookmobile Service* has been revised, and several new booklists have been issued. A *Personnel Manual*, written by a committee of the Public Libraries Section of the State Library Association and published by the Institute of Government, has been completed.

Four 3-day inservice training workshops were held for subprofessional and clerical public library employees and a film workshop for participants in the adult film project was held in May 1959.



Library Services Act funds have been used to strengthen the State library book collection and to augment the collection of the adult film project, which now totals 749 films.

- II. To further extend and improve the service to rural areas, grants were awarded to county and regional libraries which submitted approved plans. Priority was given to plans involving improvement through cooperative activity of several libraries.

In 1958-59, 72 approved plans were submitted by 64 county libraries and 8 regional libraries serving 82 of the State's 100 counties. Fifty of these plans included needed additions to book collections and other material resources. Eight new branches were started in five counties. In one county, seven town libraries were weeded and a union shelf list established. Thirty-two plans extended bookmobile service to new areas, added public service days to schedules, or increased the frequency of trips. In 50 plans, additional salary funds were requested to help relieve the personnel shortage. Equipment was purchased for the new Chapel Hill Public Library, which is part of the Hyconecchee Regional Library.

## NORTH DAKOTA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	6
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	69,717
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	5

#### Personnel added

Field librarians . . . . .	1
Other professional librarians . . . . .	1
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	6
Others . . . . .	6
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>14</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 16, 1957,<sup>3</sup> to June 30, 1959

- I. The State agency has been strengthened and promotion of county library service throughout the State has been stressed. Two staff members have been added to the State Library Commission. Substantial additions have also been made to the reference and pamphlet collections, and the book collection for general use has been enlarged.
- II. Two new regional libraries, almost entirely self-supporting, have been formed, and another area is in process of development. These regional libraries have provided

<sup>3</sup> *Note.*—Effective date of North Dakota State plan is January 16, 1957, not January 1, 1957 as shown in *State Plans under the Library Services Act* (Bulletin 1958, No. 10).



A bookmobile stop in one of the three regional libraries which has been organized in North Dakota during the first 3 years of the Library Services Act.

library service to approximately 70,000 people who had been meagerly served previously by eight small municipal libraries.

- A. The West Plains Regional Library (Mountrail, McKenzie, and Williams Counties) in the northwestern part of the State is an outgrowth of the first area allotted Federal funds. The Williams County area project started in 1957 when a contract with the James Memorial Library at Williston provided service to Williams County. A petition from 51 percent of the qualified voters secured local county funds for Williams County in June 1958. In November 1958, a second bookmobile was added and regular service extended to Mountrail and McKenzie Counties. Both Williams and Mountrail Counties are now supported by local funds, and a levy has been made for public library service in McKenzie County for 1960. There are two bookmobiles and a staff of five. The book collection totals over 10,000 volumes, with supplementary and reference material available from the State Library Commission and the James Memorial Library at Williston.
- B. The McLean-Mercer Regional Library is located at the Riverdale Public Library, which was turned over by the Women's Club to McLean County. Beginning July 1, 1959, the library will be supported by mill levy from each of the two counties. This is an outgrowth of the McLean County area started in December 1957 with Federal funds. The book collection totals 9,700 volumes supplemented as needed by the State Library Commission.
- C. The Four-County Regional Library (LaMoure, Dickey, Logan, and McIntosh Counties), for which preliminary plans were made in 1957, serves the southeastern part of the State. Two of the four counties have included a 1-mill tax in their budgets and half of the required number of people have signed such petitions for the third county. Larger quarters have been provided in Edgeley to accommodate both the local public library and headquarters for the region.

### Other Significant Facts

The Federation of Women's Clubs contributed \$5,000 in partial payment of a demonstration bookmobile for use throughout the State. This demonstration bookmobile has been in constant use in many counties at county fairs and association meetings.

The State Library Commission budget for 1959-61 was increased by \$8,880. Funds to match the Federal allotment are in excess of this.

Legal establishment and a tax levy are made before State-Federal funds are provided to demonstrate county and regional service. This assures continued maintenance of service after grant funds are terminated.

## OHIO

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available .....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service .....	79
People in these counties to whom this service is available .....	2,543,924
Bookmobiles purchased under program .....	9

#### Personnel added

Field librarians .....	1
Other professional librarians .....	3
Clerks and drivers .....	10
Others .....	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The extension services of the State library have been expanded and strengthened by increased staff for cataloging and circulation needs, increased book resources, additional bookmobiles, and the establishment of a central administrative office.
- II. Grants have been made to six counties for the purchase of bookmobiles: Ashtabula, Guernsey, Holmes, Logan, Ottawa, and Shelby.  
In addition, three bookmobiles were purchased and are operated by the State in two regional library service centers started in 1958: the Fulton and Henry Counties center and Adams and Brown Counties center. Regional headquarters were equipped by the State agency and \$7,000 allotted each region for books. The four counties also contributed toward support of the service centers.
- III. Two demonstration projects to coordinate library services to adult rural residents and to bring libraries together on a cooperative basis were initiated and completed



- in Hardin and Wood Counties. County funds have now been added to the Bowling Green Public Library budget to continue the program in Wood County.
- IV. Establishment grants for consolidation of all libraries into a county library system have been made to Preble and Clermont Counties.
- V. The Library Service Center of Eastern Ohio with headquarters in Barnesville was organized to serve 12 libraries in 9 counties. Centralized book purchasing, cataloging, and processing are provided by this nonprofit organization, which was established by means of contracts between the participating libraries. The contract stipulates that at least 75 percent of the book budgets will be spent through the center, which will purchase about 40,000 volumes per year. As of June 1959, the cost of complete processing, including ordering and delivery, was estimated at 74 cents per book. A grant of \$35,000 was made by the State to cover the cost of equipment and first year of operation, after which the center is to be self-supporting.
- VI. The State agency sponsored four workshops in cooperation with the Ohio Library Association. Reference work, book selection, publicity, and work with children and with young adults were stressed. All expenses for planning and for the leaders were paid by the State agency, as well as \$5 of each participant's expenses.

### Other Significant Facts

The Governor's State message to the legislature, which called for uniform extension of library services to all areas of the State, included the statement: "Nothing—no single endeavor—contributes more to the cultural development of our citizens, young and old, than the public library system."

## OKLAHOMA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	1
People in this county to whom service is now available	14,681
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service	4
People in these counties to whom this service is available	90,624
Book mobiles purchased under program	5

<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians	2
Other professional librarians	4
Clerks and drivers	4
Other	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

**Program Accomplishments, June 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959**

- I. The State agency has been strengthened by increased personnel to promote and develop its program and by the addition of needed equipment and materials to implement the plan. Consultant work has increased and the State library bookmobile has been in constant demand for exhibits and programs. A statewide children's book selection workshop was held, cosponsored by the State agency, the Oklahoma Library Association, and the University of Oklahoma Library School.
- II. The establishment of two multicounty systems was aided by the use of demonstration funds (furnished for 18 months), a bookmobile, large collections of books, and professional guidance.

The Osage-Pawnee Multicounty Library, established in 1957, was the first system to qualify for a grant. In the first 10 months of operation, 27,742 books were circulated. Bookmobile service was inaugurated and interest increased. A workshop was held in Pawhuska for trustees and librarians to study the services offered and their application to local libraries. At the conclusion of the demonstration period, June 30, 1959, signed petitions indicated that 80 percent of the residents favored continuance of the service, but the County Commission of Osage County failed to appropriate the necessary funds to continue the regional service.

The Cleveland-Garvin-McClain Multicounty Library (the second system to qualify for a grant) was established in 1957, and bookmobile service was started in the spring of 1958. Two new branch libraries have been established by communities, and the Norman Public Library, a part of the system, has received a budget increase from the city. (As of July 1, 1959, support of the multicounty library was assumed by the counties concerned.)

**Other Significant Facts**

Through the stimulation of the Library Services Act and the efforts of the Oklahoma Library Association, a resolution passed the legislature which will permit a statewide vote on an amendment of the constitution to allow counties to vote a library tax.

**OREGON**

**Statistical Summary**

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.	11
People in these counties to whom this service is available.	237,857
Bookmobiles purchased under program.	5

	<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....		3
Other professional librarians.....		6
Clerks and drivers.....		16
Others.....		2
Total.....		27

### Program Accomplishments, February 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State agency has strengthened, promoted, and augmented its services to libraries.

The staff has been increased to provide two extension librarians, and a professional librarian supervised a bookmobile demonstration project. Five bookmobiles have been purchased and equipment added to carry out the new services efficiently.

Grants have been made to 10 counties and multicounty demonstrations have been started in three areas. Workshops have been held and one series of five workshops in Lincoln and five in Coos County were tied in with a reference book project. Thus not only were collections strengthened, but the skills of staff members of small libraries were improved and effective use of materials increased. A workshop was held in Salem for librarians in Marion, Linn, and Lane Counties.

- II. An active education program has been carried on, assisted by trustees and Jaycees. Twenty-four Jaycee Clubs have completed "Operation Library" projects. The groups worked earnestly for library improvements, publicity, and increased financial support. The most outstanding achievements were specific building projects. Jaycees appointed to library boards were successful in translating library needs to their members.

- III. Advisory visits, workshops, "weeding" projects, and publicity were carried on in the eastern Oregon area, which comprises 13 counties with a rural population of 144,380 and an area of 52,523 square miles. A list of book selection tools and a sheet of suggestions for newspaper publicity were distributed.

Help was given in organizing the headquarters for the newly established Grant County Library. Almost 3,000 books were added and bookmobile routes scheduled.

- IV. The Central Oregon Regional Library has served Crook, Jefferson, and Deschutes Counties under the direction of the Deschutes County librarian with headquarters at Bend. The Deschutes County bookmobile service has been extended to Crook and Jefferson Counties, and new stations established. In a 2-year period, Crook County's circulation has increased from 12,202 to 45,647, and Jefferson County's circulation has increased from 9,991 to 33,327. Recataloging of the collections has been completed, inservice training programs have been started, hours of service have been increased, and a procedures manual has been prepared. A professional librarian has been appointed in Crook County, and the budget has been increased from \$3,575 to \$13,710 in 1959-60. Jefferson County withdrew on June 30, 1959.

- V. The north coastal regional project, composed of Clatsop and Tillamook Counties, is made up of two activities: centralized cataloging and a bookmobile demonstration. The area has a rural population of 37,071.



The centralized purchasing and cataloging project began July 1958 to service both counties with headquarters at Tillamook County Library. One full-time cataloger, a clerical assistant, and some part-time help carried on the project. In 1 year, 10,554 volumes (6,275 titles) have been processed at a cost of \$1.25 per book. A union catalog is maintained at headquarters. Plans are underway to include Coos County in the project since a larger number of books is necessary for economical operation.

The bookmobile demonstration for Clatsop County, with headquarters at Astoria, was placed in operation July 1, 1958. There have been 54,540 books circulated. (Total increase in circulation for both counties amounted to 75,578.) A more favorable attitude has been created and many people are now enthusiastically working for the establishment of a county library for Clatsop County.

- VI. The Clackamas County cataloging project serves a system of federated libraries. The headquarters is at Oregon City and the 10 units receive substantial local support. There are no professional librarians outside of the Oregon City Public Library. The books are ordered and cataloged centrally.
- VII. The Benton-Linn bookmobile project will complete its 2-year program on January 1, 1960. To carry on from January 1, 1960, until the general election in the spring of 1960, an appropriation was granted in June 1959 and the project will continue on a slightly curtailed budget for another year. Strong local approval of the plan by groups, and letters and petitions from taxpayers, brought about the appropriation in spite of some reluctance on the part of officials in the two counties.
- VIII. The Malheur County bookmobile project which started in January 1958 was terminated in June 1959 as funds were not appropriated locally.
- IX. In January 1959, plans were approved for a Coos County Library project. Headquarters has been established at North Bend and the purchase of books, equipment, and supplies was accelerated so that bookmobile service could start in April 1959. A county library board has been appointed and is to take over responsibility for the project on July 1.

### Other Significant Facts

The first public library grant program in the history of the State was established in July 1957 with passage of the Rural Library Services Act. Funds to match the Federal aid have been appropriated under this act.

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	3
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	75,233
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2



A meeting of the Commission on Public Library Development in Pennsylvania, appointed by Gov. George M. Leader, which was given the responsibility of reviewing and assisting in carrying through the recommendations of the Pennsylvania Library Survey, begun in October 1957 as part of Pennsylvania's State plan under the Library Services Act.

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	2
Other professional librarians .....	6
Clerks and drivers .....	4
Others .....	3
Total .....	15

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State Library Extension Division has been greatly strengthened and services expanded.

Additional personnel include an extension director, assistant director, two field representatives, an administrative officer, a publications editor, and clerical help. Reorganization has grouped all technical services under one administrator, and the book collections of the Extension Division and the general collection are being integrated.

In cooperation with the State University Extension Service, seven workshops for librarians and trustees were held to acquaint participants with the recommendations of the Pennsylvania library survey. A speakers' seminar was held in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Library Association to provide leadership

in all areas of the State on the library development plan which grew out of the survey. A Governor's conference for trustees was held in March 1959.

Two bookmobiles for rural library demonstration have been ordered.

II. The Pennsylvania library survey started in September 1957 has been completed. In December 1958, a two-volume report, *Library Service in Pennsylvania, Present and Proposed*, was published and distributed to all public and college libraries in the State. It was accepted by the Governor's Commission on Public Library Development, and bills were entered in the General Assembly of 1959 to implement the recommendations.

III. Fifty-nine grants to county libraries which met minimum financial standards were made during fiscal 1958 and 1959. In addition, in May and June 1959, 5,000 precataloged adult nonfiction books were purchased and placed in the Bradford-Sullivan-Wyoming County Library on a long-term loan to demonstrate the value of a strong subject book collection in a very rural area.

### Other Significant Facts

The establishment of a Governor's Commission on Public Library Development was announced during the 1958 National Library Week. It recommended a program of action to the Governor based on the statewide survey. This Commission represented leaders in the fields of education, labor, government, industry, and agriculture.

## PUERTO RICO

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program	152
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom service is now available	209,842
Counties <sup>1</sup> with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service	12
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom this service is available	8,335
Bookmobiles purchased under program	0

#### Personnel added

Field librarians	0
Other professional librarians	0
Clerks and drivers	6
Others	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Puerto Rico has no counties. Figures here represent rural communities and "barrios."





**Briefing session with community workers on the use of "traveling libraries" (portable cases) which are sent into remote rural areas of Puerto Rico.**

### **Program Accomplishments, February 26, 1958, to June 30, 1959**

The Commonwealth's program for extension of service through improved community libraries, extended bookmobile service, housing-project libraries, and traveling libraries in the rural "barrios" (minor civil divisions) has been accelerated and strengthened by additional books and equipment.

A. The eighth bookmobile unit for Puerto Rico was inaugurated for Bayamon in October 1958, making a unit now in operation in each of the senatorial districts into which the Commonwealth is divided. Thirty-five communities with a total population of 113,323 received library services from the Bayamon unit. The circulation figure for the period was 44,303.

A total of 65 new communities with an aggregate population of 147,842 were served by bookmobiles during 1958-59. The total circulation figure for the year was 547,861 (adult, 234,592; and juvenile, 313,269).

B. Sixty-four new rural traveling libraries (book collections) have been added to the system during the period to increase the total to 131. To meet the many demands, a new plan of rotation was adopted. The interchange of libraries between communities is now done in the field by the supervisors instead of in the central office. Two rural penal colonies on the island received service for the first time.

C. Nine new housing-project libraries have been established and hours of service extended when justified. The six units established in fiscal 1959 meant service to an additional 8,652 people.

### Other Significant Facts

As part of a public information program, a 4-minute film was made of the services of representative rural libraries; this was shown on television. In addition, a forum on library problems and development was telecast.

## RHODE ISLAND

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program		0
People in these towns to whom service is now available		0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service		25
People in these towns to whom this service is available		146,054
Bookmobiles purchased under program		1
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians		0
Other professional librarians		2
Clerks and drivers		3
Others		1
Total		6

### Program Accomplishments, August 26, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The major project has been the extension, coordination, and strengthening of services to rural libraries by the State agency.

A new section, Public Library Services in Rural Areas, has been established and a staff of six employed, including a supervisor and assistant supervisor. A central ordering, cataloging, and processing unit has been established.

The State purchased a bookmobile, and over 15,000 books were circulated during the first 9 months of operation.

Forty-two rural libraries participated under the State plan program, each receiving a quota of new books, plus loans from the general collection.

Nine workshops have been held at headquarters and consultant services have increased. Forty field visits were made to rural libraries and librarians and trustees made 251 visits to headquarters. A newsletter has been sent at frequent intervals to librarians and trustees.

### Other Significant Facts

Fourteen libraries have extended their hours of service, 33 have increased the circulation of books, and 21 have secured greater local support.

Professional awareness of the need for more adequate service was shown at the spring meeting of 1959 of the Rhode Island Library Association when the largest attendance in its history was recorded.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....		0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....		0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....		46
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....		1,672,405
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....		2
<hr/> <i>Personnel added</i> <hr/>		
Field librarians.....		1
Other professional librarians.....		2
Clerks and drivers.....		3
Others.....		0
Total.....		<hr/> 6

## Program Accomplishments, February 9, 1957, to June 30, 1959

I. The expansion and strengthening of the services of the State Library Board have been most successful.

A consultant for children and youth has recently been added to the staff, which is not yet complete.

The Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service has been used by almost every public library in the State, and efforts have been concentrated on improving the quality of the service. The collection has been enlarged and equipment added to expedite the filling of requests. A microfilm reader with a copying device and over 200 periodicals on microfilm have been purchased. The fields of technology, business, and industry have been aided by the addition of *Business Periodicals Index* and *Applied Science and Technology Index*. A 2-day conference on reference service to business and industry was held, and travel expenses paid for public librarians attending.

To improve the reference facilities at the local level, grants have been given to county libraries to purchase reference materials and equipment. Lists of acquisitions in each field of knowledge have been published and distributed, and a simple form for interlibrary loans devised. Each library has received display signs calling attention to the State Library Board's interlibrary loan service. In 1 year 305 reference questions have been answered, 238 photo-copies have been supplied, and 3,524 interlibrary loans have been made.

II. To provide for more adequately trained staffs, a personnel project has been in operation since 1957. A grant of \$3,000 per year is made to those county or regional libraries meeting certain specific performance standards in order to permit them to employ a young person as a library intern who will work part of the year and attend graduate library school during the remainder of the year. Four in-



- ternships were filled in 1958 and two additional interns added in 1959. It has been recommended that the work-study period be not more than 2 years.
- III. The county library project was created to improve public library service to rural area residents in counties in which more than one library system is maintained. For a 3-year period, a project grant of \$25,000 was offered to six counties. Anderson County, which voted to consolidate all public libraries in the county into a new Anderson County Library to be supported from the income of a 1½-mill tax, received the first grant. The new library was legally established, a contract made with the State Library Board, and the operation started October 1, 1958. As a consolidation it has been a complete success, but a higher level of service is still needed.
- IV. The regional library project has as its objective the establishment of library systems with a population base large enough to insure adequate support. The first group of counties to meet requirements and sign a contract were Aiken, Barnwell, and Edgefield (where a new county headquarters has been established). The system operates under the direction of a regional board. Regional headquarters is in Aiken, and three bookmobiles (two already in the area) have been placed in operation. Bookmobile routes were surveyed for reorganization of the schedules when the third bookmobile was placed in service. The regional staff and county librarians meet monthly for book selection and work plans and the reference and adult services librarian spends 1 day each week in each county library to aid with special problems. The regional center operates as a business office and processing center, not as a circulation point.
- V. The regional processing center project has not been implemented, since it has been impossible to find qualified personnel.

### Other Significant Facts

The main obstacle has been the dearth of professionally qualified librarians with experience or interest in the extension field.

The State is becoming aware of what good public library service consists, how much it costs, and its importance to the economic as well as the cultural welfare of the community. The next step is to finance the service the community wants and needs.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

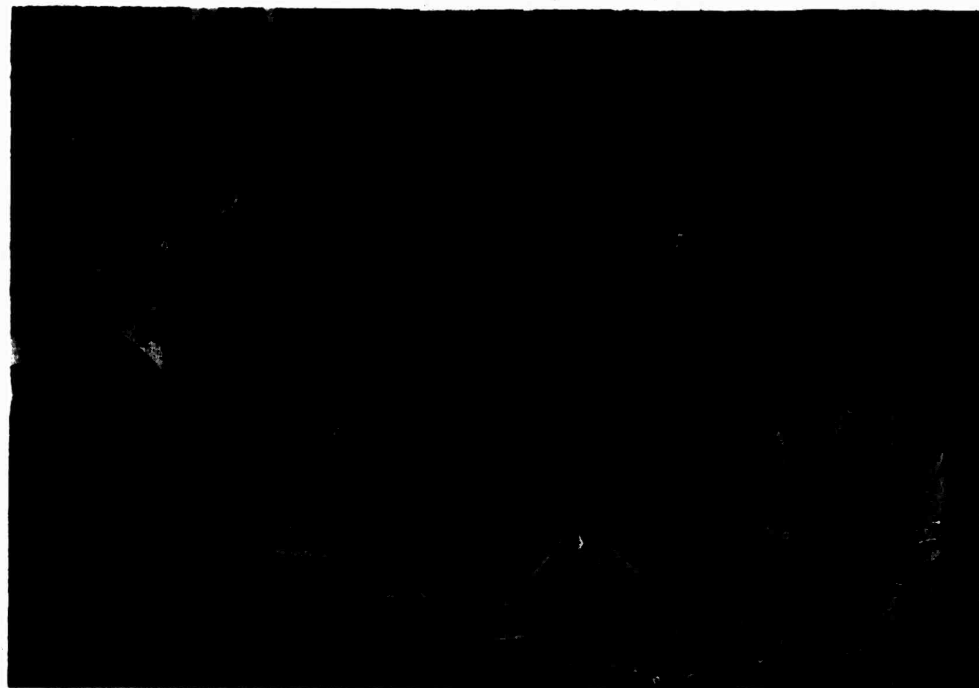
### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	1
People in this county to whom service is now available.....	2,289
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	2
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	19,727
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

	<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....		0
Other professional librarians.....		1
Clerks and drivers.....		7
Others.....		2
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>10</b>

### Program Accomplishments, December 15, 1956, to June 30, 1959

- I. The work of the State agency has been strengthened by inservice training, changes in legal provisions, and more adequate quarters.
- II. A classification and cataloging service has been set up at the State library for processing materials for regional libraries and other public libraries requesting the service. New equipment has been purchased.
- III. Regional library projects have developed in four areas of the State.
  - A. The Northwest Regional Library was started in 1957 with headquarters at the Belle Fourche Library. Bookmobile service has been in operation in Butte County since October 1, 1957, and was permanently established through petitions to county commissioners in accordance with county library laws, beginning July 1, 1958. A county library board has been appointed and a maximum tax of one-half mill levied for support. The library at Belle Fourche has been strengthened by equipment, books, and related materials. Harding



Prize winners in the essay contest, "Why I Like the Bookmobile," sponsored by the Northwest Regional Library of South Dakota. Second-place winner, Glenn Gibbs, whose entry can be found on page 14, is the boy on the left.

County was added to the region receiving bookmobile service in June 1958, and the county library was established in June 1959. A training program in children's literature was set up in connection with Black Hills Teachers College, and, in addition, a course in teenage literature was given by a member of the State Library Commission.

- B. The Brown County Regional Library, with headquarters at Aberdeen, was organized in 1958 and bookmobile service inaugurated September 1, 1958. The county library was established on July 1, 1959.
- C. Preliminary work for the organization of the Tri-County Regional Library was started in fiscal 1959. The region comprises Corson, Dewey, and Ziebach Counties. Two Indian reservations are within the area. The regional library and branches in each county have been organized and tentative bookmobile routes determined. Conferences were held with area officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Aberdeen so that people living on the reservations (over 50 percent of the area) could participate financially in the permanent establishment of the regional library. Tribal council meetings were held and representatives have participated in steering committee meetings.
- D. Educational meetings have been held and a steering committee formed by the rural residents of Minnehaha County to secure bookmobile service. To facilitate administration, the steering committee requested changes in the county library law. After this change was effected, the Minnehaha County Commissioners agreed to cooperate and participate in the demonstration. The steering committee is now making arrangements for space for a regional library center.

### Other Significant Facts

State standards have been developed to encourage public libraries to improve their services and—through cooperation—to approach national standards.

The 1959 legislature passed laws relating to regional libraries, establishment of county libraries in unorganized counties, and contracts for services with the State library and municipal libraries. The county law regarding the number of voters outside of municipalities who must sign petitions supporting public library service was also amended.

The State Library Commission has developed a policy of granting leave to employees who are interested in securing professional training.

## TENNESSEE

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	3
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	44, 720
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service .....	75
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 752, 054
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	<u>7</u>



<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	9
Clerks and drivers.....	13
Others.....	11
Total.....	34

### Program Accomplishments, February 6, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The Public Libraries and Archives Division has been strengthened by additional staff, essential equipment, and materials.

The first statewide Library Trustees Institute has been held, in addition to regional meetings in the 11 multicounty regions. This institute was sponsored by the Tennessee Trustees and Friends of Libraries Section of the Tennessee Library Association in cooperation with the Division.

A printed reading list was developed for all home demonstration clubs, as well as a manual for home demonstration agents.

A series of lesson plans and materials has been developed for an inservice training program on the care of the book collection, use of the Standard Catalog Series, book selection, publicity, simple reference work, and library objectives. One special lesson on the cataloging and use of a phonograph record collection was also prepared and given on request.

A manual for bookmobile librarians has been completed and distributed to the regional library centers.

- II. The operation of the 11 regional library centers has continued with many improvements in services and quarters.

Ten of the eleven centers have moved to more adequate quarters; book stocks, circulation, and local expenditures for library services have increased. Specific increases are book stock, 131,899; circulation, 444,175; and local expenditures, \$31,451. Staffs have been increased by 10 staff members, and 2 bookmobiles and 5 other vehicles have been purchased.

Two new regional library boards (which will replace the last two State colleges that have been serving as administrative agencies for regional libraries) have been organized and will assume responsibility as administrative agencies on July 1, 1959. Seven of the eleven regional centers issue newsletters. Since the beginning of the regional library program, staff meetings of regional personnel have been held quarterly, limited to the head regional librarians and, on occasion, assistant regional librarians and bookmobile librarians. In fiscal 1958, for the first time, a staff meeting for the entire personnel of all regional library centers was held. The unanimous verdict was that the meetings were highly successful in building morale and increasing understanding of the statewide program.

- III. The library demonstrations in seven counties have been concluded. Intensive campaigns were carried on in all seven counties to secure local appropriations for the continuance of the service, and all counties voted the funds. The demonstrations were a complete success.

- IV. Three metropolitan county library systems have participated in individually designed programs for extended and improved services to rural areas.

A. In Davidson County, the bookmobile, with 25 regular weekly stops, circulated approximately 100,000 volumes in 1 year. The self-service "booketeria"

(a deposit station) has lent more books than either of two of the city branches. When county funds were threatened, the new county readers made their needs known, and the appropriation was increased from \$40,000 to \$105,000.

- B. In Knox County, the adult services have been developed through film previews, reading programs, inservice training workshops, and a program for senior citizens. The use by rural residents of the reference facilities of the Knoxville Public Library has also increased.
- C. Library service in Shelby County has expanded with added stations and branches. Financial support and use have increased. The White Haven Branch Library was completed and opened for operation in 1959. There has been an 82.2-percent increase in registration and a 37.8-percent increase in circulation.

### Other Significant Facts

An act providing for a study of the State's public library program (to be made by the Legislative Council) was passed, and also an act to place the Public Libraries and Archives Division in the Department of Education as part of an overall reorganization of State government.

## TEXAS

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	10
People in these counties to whom service is available.....	105,566
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	19
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	358,013
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	4
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	7
Clerks and drivers.....	18
Others.....	4
<hr/>	
Total.....	31

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The State agency has been strengthened both in book resources and personnel and thus able for the first time to put into effect a comprehensive program for the improvement of rural library service. Personnel for the Texas Rural Library Service, a special staff of professional and clerical personnel to concentrate on rural library development, was assembled and work got underway in May 1957.

To plan services more readily, the State has been divided into five library service areas, and two major projects stressed:

A. Statewide planning and services.

The statewide planning and service program has held nine workshops and strengthened its activities in the fields of adult and children's services and enlarged its public information services.

The first statewide Trustees Institute was held in cooperation with the Texas Library Association. Consultant services have been expanded, interlibrary loans increased, and the first State library summer reading club started. The centralized processing unit at the State library has serviced all demonstration units.

B. Regional planning and development.

1. Progress has been made in the regional planning and service program.

The first regional library demonstration in Texas is underway on the Coastal Bend to serve the counties of Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, and Nueces. Regional headquarters was established at Corpus Christi in the public library, and bookmobile headquarters in the Alice Public Library. Full operation, including bookmobile service, did not start until February 1959, although planning and partial service started in October 1958. Circulation has grown and interlibrary loans have increased. Inservice training has been provided for staffs without trained personnel and a workshop on "Book Selection" and "Budget Stretchers" has been held.

2. The multicounty bookmobile demonstration has been very active and successful.

a. The first multicounty bookmobile demonstration was started in January 1959 in the Central Texas Library Service Area and was completed January 31, 1959. It served Burnet, Llano, and Blanco Counties. Plans for continuance of service are now in progress.

b. The multicounty bookmobile demonstration for the South Texas Library Service Area was advocated by the Rio Grande Valley Library Association after plans for a regional library demonstration had been deferred by the counties. Service to the three-county area was initiated in February 1958 and continued until February 1959. This provided the first public library service for Starr County, the first rural library service for Hidalgo County, and the first bookmobile service for Willacy County (where county service had been given). The three counties have developed a plan for continuing two county libraries and mobile service for the third.

c. The third demonstration in Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Madison, and Robertson Counties began in March 1958 and ended April 4, 1959. In all five counties, the leaders are working with the commissioners courts to continue service.

d. In the West Texas Library Service Area, a five-county demonstration (Crosby, Dickens, Floyd, Garza, and Kent) was started in March 1959, with 33 bookmobile stops and book-deposit service to 2 libraries. The monthly average circulation has been 4,634 and the total circulation for the 4-month period was 18,538.

e. A fifth demonstration was started in May 1959 in Dawson, Gaines, Terry, and Yoakum Counties. In less than 2 months, 6,304 books had been circulated.

f. On May 26, 1959, a sixth demonstration was started in Houston, Liberty, San Jacinto, Trinity, and Walker Counties. Bookmobile registration during



the first month totaled 1,003. Three-week on-the-job training for the local personnel was given.

In all of the demonstrations, circulation has increased, interlibrary loan systems have been developed, and interlibrary cooperation has been fostered. A master file of the bookmobile demonstration collections is maintained in the Rural Library Service Division. Cooperation with the Extension Loan Division of the University of Texas Library and the Library of the Agriculture and Mechanical College of Texas at College Station has aided some of the demonstrations.

### Other Significant Facts

Interest in library service is growing steadily as a result of the stimulus afforded by the Library Services Act. Forty counties have qualified for multicounty demonstrations and 62 more counties are showing interest in initiating or improving library service through the program under the act.

## UTAH

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program . . . . .	4
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .	12,082
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .	9
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .	54,742
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .	4
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians . . . . .	1
Other professional librarians . . . . .	3
Clerks and drivers . . . . .	7
Others . . . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	13

### Program Accomplishments, July 30, 1957,<sup>1</sup> to June 30, 1959

The Utah State Library was created in 1957. Utah was the only State without a State library. A director was appointed September 15, 1957, and the first year was primarily one of organization.

Temporary quarters were located; three professional librarians and a qualified secretarial and clerical staff were employed; and the essential furniture, equipment, and materials were ordered and processed. Overall aims and objectives for State

<sup>1</sup> Note.—Effective date of Utah State plan is July 30, 1957, not July 1, 1957, as shown in *State Plans Under the Library Services Act, Supplement 1* (Bulletin 1959, No. 17).

library service were formulated. To accelerate this program, four school librarians were employed during the summer months.

Four bookmobiles have been purchased and two are in operation. Over 28,000 books have been processed and are available for circulation. Bookmobiles have been exhibited in most of Utah's 29 counties and 2 regional bookmobile demonstrations involving 9 counties were started in 1958-59 and will be reported upon in 1960.

Piute, Duchesne, and San Juan Counties have appropriated funds for county library service. The Utah State Library is assisting San Juan with processing books and has provided training for the driver of the bookmobile. The income of this library has increased from \$4,000 to \$35,000.

Regional library development committees have been organized in five of the seven regions of the State, and publications have been distributed widely on library laws, regional libraries, and services. A newsletter has been started.

A 2-week workshop on public library administration has been conducted in southern Utah; four television programs have been produced; and newspaper coverage has been excellent.

### Other Significant Facts

The State Library moved into renovated quarters.

Laws were changed to allow cities of the first class to levy a 2-mill maximum tax instead of 1-mill.

Officials and citizens for the first time are thinking in terms of total library service for the State.

Based on the public libraries reporting, income in 1958 increased \$116,798 and circulation increased over 1957 by 615,570 books issued.

A Utah Library Association committee is working on recommendations for a revision of the library laws.

## VERMONT

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program..	0
People in these towns to whom service is now available.....	0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	241
People in those towns to whom this service is available.....	316,011
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	5
<hr/>	
<i>Personnel added</i>	
Field librarians.....	6
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	1
Others.....	0
<hr/>	
Total.....	9

## Program Accomplishments, January 16, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The resources of the Library Commission have been strengthened to make the administration more efficient and to improve the quality of statewide service.  
The staff of the Commission has been increased by nine, and five bookmobiles have been purchased to replace smaller vehicles. Book resources have been enlarged, and six station wagons purchased.
- II. In five regions of the State, institutes have been conducted to demonstrate to small groups of libraries the benefit of having a trained librarian to work with local organizations. Inservice training has been provided on storytelling, reference service, and other topics. The regions benefiting from this program are Brattleboro, Rutland, St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, and the Bradford Federation.
- III. A public relations program to assist rural libraries has been developed.  
Posters have been prepared and used by 60 libraries; exhibits of adult books have been used by 20 libraries and exhibits of juvenile books by 52 libraries; and promotional materials have been distributed to libraries.

### Other Significant Facts

The home demonstration groups of Vermont contributed toward the purchase of a bookmobile for the Montpelier region.

Eighteen more libraries have obtained \$3 per capita for service and 30 libraries have received increased library appropriations in 1959.

The Commission has joined a film cooperative with Maine and New Hampshire. (See New Hampshire.)

## VIRGINIA

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.		5
People in these counties to whom service is now available . . . . .		176,467
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service . . . . .		26
People in these counties to whom this service is available . . . . .		657,709
Bookmobiles purchased under program . . . . .		14
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians . . . . .		0
Other professional librarians . . . . .		1
Clerks and drivers . . . . .		8
Others . . . . .		7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>		<b>16</b>



### Program Accomplishments, January 18, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The State library's resources have been strengthened with books, equipment, bookmobiles, and staff to meet the needs of demonstrations and work with the rural libraries of the State.
- II. Additional funds have been allocated to improve the resources and services of rural libraries which meet minimum standards for State aid. The libraries participating have received allotments ranging from approximately \$250 to \$13,000. The allotments have been used for strengthening reference collections and services, increasing the number of audiovisual programs, and aiding in the purchase of additional bookmobiles or the replacement of inadequate bookmobiles with larger units. As one consequence, bookmobile services have been extended and improved in many areas of the State.
- III. The Eastern Shore public library demonstration, a two-county regional demonstration (Accomack and Northampton Counties), has been successfully completed. The demonstration library located in Wise County (population 56,336) circulated almost 59,000 books during the 6-month period ending June 30, 1959.
- IV. The scholarship program for training of professional librarians has resulted in six scholarship awards. One graduate of this program has joined the Extension Division of the State library.

### Other Significant Facts

The 1958 General Assembly increased State aid from \$129,500 to \$150,000 for that year and also changed the existing law to permit small county libraries to qualify for a maximum State aid grant of \$5,000 instead of \$1,500. In addition, the ceiling was raised on establishment grants from \$35,000 to \$50,000 covering a 2-year period.

As a policy change by the State Library Board, scholarship grants for librarians were raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The acute shortage of trained professional personnel continues to be a problem in starting new major activities. The six scholarship award winners, previously mentioned, represent only about one-tenth of the number needed.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>	<i>Number</i>
Counties <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	
People to whom service is now available.....	6,822
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	0
People to whom this service is available.....	8,374
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	<u>1</u>

<sup>1</sup> Virgin Islands have no counties.

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians .....	0
Other professional librarians .....	0
Clerks and drivers .....	0
Others .....	4
Total .....	4

### Program Accomplishments, November 22, 1957, to June 30, 1959

#### I. Central agency, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas Island

The demands of St. Croix and St. John Islands are still more pressing than the needs of St. Thomas and must be met first. The resources and centralized services of the St. Thomas headquarters library have been used to assist these islands. Added equipment (such as typewriters, filing cabinets, card catalogs, and duplicating equipment) has been of great value in furnishing this assistance. The biggest handicap has been insufficient personnel.

#### II. St. John Island

St. John has been operating its branch library located at the courthouse in Cruz Bay with much success in the last 2 months of the fiscal year although final hours of opening are still to be determined.

Traveling libraries ("Treasure Chests") have been sent to the schools at Coral Bay, John's Folly, and East End, these schools serving as deposit stations for public use.

With experience gained at the Cruz Bay branch, it is believed that the most feasible method of bringing books to the people will be in the use of a "jeep book-mobile." It is hoped that one will be acquired in the near future.

#### III. St. Croix Island

Bookmobile service in this island was initiated in November 1958, and the public interest in libraries and books has been awakened by the appearance of the red-white-and-blue bookmobile with its new and informative books. The schedule of visits, which is broadcast daily, is now confined to villages only, and these visits are made at times when both parents and children are home.

There have been times when some of the stops have had to be canceled because all of the books were in circulation before the last stops could be made. New science books on both adult and children's levels have been very popular. The bookmobile librarian has also distributed some 7,000 pocket books and magazines to the villages on his trips, this material being nonreturnable and not included in the circulation count.

The existing libraries have increased their circulation figures through the greater number of new and up-to-date titles. The renovated Frederiksted Library in its new location, with a separate children's room at street level, has had a great deal of public approval.

### Other Significant Facts

Through the Library Services Act program, it was possible to circulate 46,644 volumes to a rural population of 12,852 (combined island populations of St. John and St. Croix), or 3.6 volumes per capita. The St. Croix bookmobile was in actual service only 8 months in this period.

The legislature has been cognizant of the improvements in library services and the still greater needs existing. The special appropriation for rural library service has been increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500 for 1959-60.

## WASHINGTON

### Statistical Summary

<i>Services</i>		<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were <sup>§</sup> unserved prior to program		0
People in these counties to whom service is now available		0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service		5
People in these counties to whom this service is available		91,755
Bookmobiles purchased under program		3
<i>Personnel added</i>		
Field librarians		0
Other professional librarians		7
Clerks and drivers		19
Others		0
Total		26

### Program Accomplishments, July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

- I. The library services of the State agency have been strengthened and enlarged, with consultant visits and reference services showing the greatest gains.
- II. The Columbia River Regional Library demonstration began service June 1, 1958, to the five counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, and Okanogan. This region covers 15,000 square miles and serves a scattered population of approximately 92,000.
 

Three bookmobiles serve the area, operating from headquarters at Wenatchee and from subregional centers located at Omak and Moses Lake. The North Central Regional Library at Wenatchee serves as the book and reference center.

The staff for the demonstration comprises seven librarians who are subject specialists for most of the major services. Materials provided include 62,000 books, 900 record albums, and films available through membership in a film circuit. IBM book catalogs have been issued to all libraries and bookmobiles.

Since the demonstration started, the participating libraries have agreed to give service to all residents of the area; hours have been extended, buildings remodeled, and salaries improved. Circulation increased 80 percent for the period June 1958-May 1959. The demonstration will be continued until an election is held in 1960.
- III. Two areas of the State have received grants-in-aid to assist libraries to consolidate administration and integrate services.





Off to storybook land while a popeyed Yankee Doodle gazes in wonder. Books are delivered to this hospital every Tuesday to a volunteer worker by the North Central Regional Library, Wenatchee, Wash.

A. The Whitman County Library was given an integration grant of \$13,890 when three incorporated towns (Garfield, Oakesdale, and Rosalia) contracted

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with it for library service. The funds were allocated to books, both general and reference; staff for technical processes; supplies; furniture and equipment. Circulation has more than doubled, a successful summer reading club program was carried on, and a storytelling workshop held.

- B. An integration grant of \$3,900 was given to the Grays Harbor County Library when the Oakville Public Library contracted with the county agency for service. A bookmobile now serves the children and the town library has extended its hours. The reference and general book collection in Oakville has been strengthened, and the quarters in the town hall have been improved with new shelving, furniture, and new lighting fixtures.

### Other Significant Facts

The 1959 legislature authorized a total increase of \$179,611 over the 1957-59 budget for the State library. This includes a \$100,000 increase for local library development.

Legislation was passed that allows for an increase in regional library board membership from five to seven members. This will provide wider representation on library boards when large areas are encompassed in a regional library service area.

A color film, *Yours for the Asking*, on regional library service in Washington, prepared by the State library, has been widely used.

## WEST VIRGINIA

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	23
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	243,757
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	3
Others.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>

### Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959

The Library Commission's program has been expanded and strengthened with special emphasis on centralized ordering and processing, public relations, assistance to regional libraries, and preparation for new regional demonstrations.

The State agency has continued centralized processing for the State collection and has initiated the processing of books purchased from regional funds in the Alpha Region.

An active public relations project has been developed for interpreting the Commission's program. A film, *Books—Lots of Books*, was made by a local television station, and it depicts the organization, development, and services of a regional library. Quantities of the pamphlet *What is the West Virginia Library Commission Doing?* have also been distributed. Three bookmobiles have been purchased and used for exhibit as well as for demonstration purposes. The Commission staff has also worked actively with the "Operation Library" program of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The two regional libraries, Alpha and Harrison-Upshur, have jointly employed a qualified librarian. The Alpha Region has a collection of over 48,000 books, and use of the library has increased. The Harrison-Upshur Region terminated as a demonstration on June 30, 1959, and continues with local support.

The first year of the demonstration in Marshall County in Region 1 resulted in wide acceptance by the general public. In the Panhandle section of this same region, some progress was made toward forming a federation of libraries.

In preparation for development in Region 8, surveys were made in Raleigh and Fayette Counties in 1959. Books were processed, and a bookmobile purchased.

A statewide 2-day workshop for librarians was held in May 1959 and five area trustee institutes were held.

### Other Significant Facts

A survey of the technical processing services of the Commission was made by a specialist.

## WISCONSIN

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	0
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	71
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,812,852
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	5
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>



**Program Accomplishments, January 1, 1957, to June 30, 1959**

- I. There has been a strengthening of the State agency and expansion of services. The reference resources have been increased. A weeding and replacement program has been carried on and many essential titles added to the collection. The staff has been increased from 26 to 34 members. In addition to employees for processing, the augmented staff includes a reference librarian, a research associate, a bookmobile driver, a library consultant on a part-time basis to help local libraries improve their adult services, and a library management consultant to study the operations of the Traveling Library. A three-session conference on "Work Simplification in Libraries" was held. A four-session conference sponsored by the Wisconsin Library Trustees Association and called by the Governor to discuss "The Public Library—An Agency of Government" was attended by 106 trustees. The total attendance of 154 represented 35 counties and 61 communities. Several conferences, workshops, and series of talks have been held on national public library standards. The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* has been enlarged and redesigned and a concerted effort made to enrich the contents. One of its purposes is to keep the profession informed on the State plan and program changes and progress. Several brochures on various aspects of library service have been published and distributed, and a *Handbook for Wisconsin Library Board Members* has been issued. A demonstration bookmobile with a collection of 2,000 books has been made available for exhibit or demonstration purposes. It has been used in Barron, Dodge, Jackson, La Crosse, St. Croix, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. In 1 year it was shown in 60 different locations. The Free Library Commission has worked intensively with 10 county library committees organized to survey and study library needs. One survey, on Chippewa, has been completed and published.
- II. Southwest Wisconsin Library Processing Center.—A library processing center has been set up in Fennimore for Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties. The first combined book order for 18 member libraries was placed in February 1959 by the Commission. The center began full operation in April, and in May the 19th member entered the project. (Six of the twenty-five public libraries in the five counties are not participants.)
- III. Shawano City-County Library Improvement.—The project in connection with the Waukesha County Library did not materialize, and a 3-year demonstration extension program for the Shawano City-County Library has been substituted. The development has been in operation for 6 months, and the major activities have been recruiting personnel; selecting and acquiring books, materials, and equipment. The project bookmobile was ordered in April 1959.
- IV. Four-County Bookmobile Project.—The planning and educational program for the Four-County Bookmobile Project, not yet in operation, has been the major phase stressed to date. Meetings have been held with county officials and local sponsors; two area library workshops have been conducted; and a monthlong bookmobile exhibit was held.
- V. Scholarship Project.—Fifteen study awards of not more than \$50 have been made to qualified applicants for study of the course, "Introduction to Library Science" (University of Wisconsin Extension Division), and three scholarships of \$1,000 were awarded for a full year of study in an accredited library school. Two have completed their courses.



A scholarship winner on the job. Miss Barbara Buffett, bookmobile staff member of the Milwaukee Public Library, was awarded a LSA scholarship by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in 1958 for graduate study in librarianship. In 1959, Miss Buffett joined the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library to work on the "Johnny Appleseed" bookmobile (also a project under the Wisconsin State plan), serving rural residents of Milwaukee County.

- VI. Statewide Public Library Study.—In May 1959, a grant of \$10,000 was made by the Commission to the University of Wisconsin to be used by the Extension Division and the Bureau of Government for a statewide study on public library services in Wisconsin. An advisory committee has been appointed and plans for a statewide joint committee on public library development have been made to study the progress and plan an action program to follow the study.
- VII. Milwaukee Public Library Rural Service.—A grant of \$38,000 has been made to the Milwaukee Public Library to be used exclusively for bookmobile service to rural areas in Milwaukee County. These areas are under contract with the Milwaukee Public Library for service. The grant was made in June 1958 and service started early in 1959. A bookmobile, stocked with 4,500 volumes and staffed by 2 librarians, 2 aids, and a driver-clerk, has been placed in operation.

### Other Significant Facts

In 1957, the State legislature passed a bill authorizing a county board of supervisors to appoint a county library committee to survey and study the library needs of the county. The committees are composed of seven or nine members, with not more than one a member of the county board of supervisors. Annual progress reports are made to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. To date, 10 county library committees have been appointed.

*Table 1.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds*

Region and State	Total State-local-Federal <sup>1</sup>	State	Local <sup>2</sup>	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>837,781,887</b>	<b>810,006,701</b>	<b>87,793,339</b>	<b>810,062,647</b>
1957	5,678,824	3,123,910	1,249,916	1,304,998
1958	15,290,028	7,683,517	3,176,787	4,429,724
1959	16,782,835	8,199,274	3,365,636	5,217,925
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>80,201,323</b>	<b>17,879,043</b>	<b>7,792,320</b>	<b>10,529,801</b>
1957	5,509,547	2,991,821	1,249,916	1,267,810
1958	14,672,186	7,232,564	3,176,787	4,262,835
1959	16,019,600	7,654,678	3,365,636	4,999,286
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>6,002,117</b>	<b>4,008,100</b>		<b>1,804,000</b>
1957	1,093,610	887,851		205,759
1958	2,528,963	1,937,096		591,467
1959	2,979,544	2,182,762		796,782
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>518,481</b>	<b>351,401</b>		<b>167,080</b>
1957	130,859	91,694		39,165
1958	189,643	127,061		62,582
1959	197,979	132,646		65,333
<b>Maine</b>	<b>286,416</b>	<b>133,977</b>		<b>152,439</b>
1957				
1958	139,155	57,875		81,280
1959	147,261	76,102		71,159
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>454,485</b>	<b>266,314</b>		<b>188,171</b>
1957	93,549	59,765		33,784
1958	183,387	106,214		77,173
1959	177,549	100,335		77,214
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>457,037</b>	<b>308,552</b>		<b>148,485</b>
1957	97,285	57,697		39,588
1958	177,676	124,565		53,111
1959	182,076	126,290		55,786
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>568,616</b>	<b>399,704</b>		<b>168,912</b>
1957	111,372	77,608		33,764
1958	210,107	145,292		64,815
1959	247,137	176,804		70,333
<b>New York</b>	<b>2,940,674</b>	<b>2,608,541</b>		<b>332,133</b>
1957	568,676	528,676		40,000
1958	1,050,833	950,182		100,651
1959	1,321,165	1,129,683		191,482
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>683,133</b>	<b>475,251</b>		<b>207,882</b>
1957				
1958	283,060	237,814		45,246
1959	400,073	237,437		162,636
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>185,069</b>	<b>99,167</b>		<b>85,902</b>
1957				
1958	88,045	48,045		40,000
1959	97,024	51,122		45,902
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>508,206</b>	<b>365,202</b>		<b>143,004</b>
1957	91,869	72,411		19,458
1958	207,057	140,448		66,609
1959	209,280	152,343		56,937

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 1.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds—Continued

Region and State	Total State-local-Federal 1	State	Local 2	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>North Central</b>	<b>87, 128, 819</b>	<b>84, 278, 436</b>	<b>888, 625</b>	<b>82, 770, 468</b>
1957.....	1, 156, 445	802, 649	10, 812	342, 984
1958.....	2, 918, 167	1, 716, 356	22, 294	1, 179, 517
1959.....	3, 063, 907	1, 759, 431	56, 519	1, 247, 957
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>1, 319, 656</b>	<b>985, 709</b>		<b>333, 947</b>
1957.....	254, 349	214, 969		39, 380
1958.....	552, 610	409, 927		142, 683
1959.....	512, 697	360, 813		151, 884
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>450, 699</b>	<b>202, 243</b>		<b>248, 456</b>
1957.....	74, 375	34, 375		40, 000
1958.....	184, 436	81, 829		102, 607
1959.....	191, 888	86, 039		105, 849
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>259, 353</b>	<b>124, 245</b>		<b>135, 108</b>
1957.....	140, 367	69, 248		71, 119
1958.....	118, 986	54, 997		63, 909
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>1, 231, 088</b>	<b>934, 431</b>		<b>296, 657</b>
1957.....	237, 196	226, 459		10, 737
1958.....	490, 707	344, 160		146, 547
1959.....	503, 185	363, 812		139, 373
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>612, 435</b>	<b>319, 771</b>		<b>292, 664</b>
1957.....	48, 949	22, 600		26, 349
1958.....	264, 572	134, 007		130, 565
1959.....	298, 914	163, 164		135, 750
<b>Missouri</b>	<b>599, 012</b>	<b>326, 866</b>		<b>272, 146</b>
1957.....	97, 412	63, 690		33, 722
1958.....	245, 213	137, 454		107, 759
1959.....	256, 387	125, 722		130, 665
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>418, 205</b>	<b>159, 068</b>	<b>57, 481</b>	<b>201, 656</b>
1957.....	76, 442	25, 630	10, 812	40, 000
1958.....	155, 746	61, 422	22, 294	72, 030
1959.....	186, 017	72, 016	24, 375	89, 626
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>312, 465</b>	<b>147, 454</b>	<b>13, 707</b>	<b>151, 304</b>
1957.....	61, 652	21, 652		40, 000
1958.....	129, 474	69, 625		59, 849
1959.....	121, 339	56, 177	13, 707	51, 455
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1, 045, 395</b>	<b>632, 269</b>		<b>413, 126</b>
1957.....	144, 321	104, 321		40, 000
1958.....	407, 819	234, 305		173, 514
1959.....	493, 255	293, 643		199, 612
<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>330, 731</b>	<b>158, 529</b>		<b>172, 202</b>
1957.....	75, 118	35, 123		39, 995
1958.....	119, 792	58, 338		61, 454
1959.....	135, 821	65, 068		70, 753
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>559, 480</b>	<b>287, 851</b>	<b>18, 437</b>	<b>253, 192</b>
1957.....	86, 631	53, 830		32, 801
1958.....	227, 431	116, 041		111, 390
1959.....	245, 418	117, 980	18, 437	109, 001

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds—Continued**

Region and State	Total State-local-Federal <sup>1</sup>	State	Local <sup>2</sup>	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>South</b>	<b>911, 134, 078</b>	<b>66, 479, 103</b>	<b>9793, 297</b>	<b>94, 341, 678</b>
1957	1, 562, 355	1, 068, 464	8, 219	485, 672
1958	4, 443, 981	2, 654, 590	59, 244	1, 730, 147
1959	5, 117, 739	2, 756, 049	225, 834	2, 135, 856
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>768, 336</b>	<b>454, 909</b>		<b>313, 427</b>
1957	70, 538	30, 538		40, 000
1958	327, 626	206, 018		121, 608
1959	370, 172	218, 353		151, 819
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>681, 702</b>	<b>415, 693</b>		<b>266, 009</b>
1957	82, 690	33, 046		39, 644
1958	293, 471	185, 938		107, 533
1959	305, 541	186, 709		118, 832
<b>Florida</b>	<b>432, 875</b>	<b>100, 172</b>	<b>141, 572</b>	<b>191, 131</b>
1957	168, 640	55, 049	40, 048	73, 543
1958	264, 235	45, 123	101, 524	117, 588
1959				
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1, 651, 046</b>	<b>988, 928</b>		<b>362, 118</b>
1957	379, 304	339, 304		40, 000
1958	615, 618	466, 459		149, 159
1959	656, 124	483, 165		172, 959
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>756, 152</b>	<b>400, 099</b>		<b>356, 053</b>
1957	63, 622	23, 678		39, 944
1958	315, 096	170, 978		144, 118
1959	377, 434	205, 443		171, 991
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>511, 421</b>	<b>251, 672</b>	<b>32, 190</b>	<b>227, 559</b>
1957	103, 170	55, 251	8, 219	40, 000
1958	231, 685	124, 813	19, 196	87, 676
1959	176, 266	71, 608	4, 775	99, 883
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>405, 548</b>	<b>267, 548</b>		<b>138, 000</b>
1957				
1958	185, 937	123, 937		62, 000
1959	219, 611	143, 611		76, 000
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>512, 942</b>	<b>191, 074</b>		<b>321, 868</b>
1957	77, 400	37, 400		40, 000
1958	206, 966	75, 954		131, 012
1959	228, 576	77, 720		150, 856
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1, 461, 165</b>	<b>1, 039, 520</b>		<b>421, 645</b>
1957	221, 638	192, 531		29, 107
1958	583, 050	407, 943		175, 107
1959	656, 477	439, 046		217, 431
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>405, 342</b>	<b>171, 257</b>		<b>234, 085</b>
1957	71, 897	31, 900		39, 997
1958	185, 108	68, 990		96, 118
1959	168, 337	70, 367		97, 970
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>448, 511</b>	<b>225, 467</b>	<b>43, 498</b>	<b>179, 546</b>
1957	71, 687	34, 653		37, 034
1958	139, 695	92, 977		46, 718
1959	237, 129	97, 837	43, 498	95, 794

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds—Continued**

Region and State	Total State-local-Federal <sup>1</sup>	State	Local <sup>2</sup>	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Tennessee</b>	<b>\$1,044,605</b>	<b>8705,871</b>		<b>\$338,734</b>
1957	150,841	125,367		25,474
1958	432,531	288,985		143,546
1959	461,233	291,519		169,714
<b>Texas</b>	<b>680,208</b>	<b>226,454</b>	<b>876,037</b>	<b>377,717</b>
1957	71,874	31,874		40,000
1958	231,252	96,353		134,899
1959	377,082	98,227	76,037	202,818
<b>Virginia</b>	<b>912,055</b>	<b>566,193</b>		<b>345,862</b>
1957	129,945	89,945		40,000
1958	367,325	225,495		141,830
1959	414,785	250,753		164,032
<b>West Virginia</b>	<b>452,167</b>	<b>174,246</b>		<b>277,921</b>
1957	67,449	32,977		34,472
1958	179,981	64,701		115,280
1959	204,737	76,568		128,169
<b>West</b>	<b>11,326,822</b>	<b>2,112,416</b>	<b>7,409,417</b>	<b>1,812,706</b>
1957	1,697,137	232,857	1,230,885	233,395
1958	4,781,075	924,122	3,095,349	761,704
1959	4,858,410	956,436	3,083,283	818,691
<b>Arizona</b>	<b>293,990</b>	<b>128,848</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>162,042</b>
1957	71,788	31,788		40,000
1958	105,294	46,700		58,514
1959	116,908	50,280	3,100	63,528
<b>California</b>	<b>7,746,646</b>	<b>303,859</b>	<b>7,081,309</b>	<b>361,478</b>
1957	1,275,686	45,595	1,190,101	39,990
1958	3,259,838	128,767	2,974,640	156,425
1959	3,211,122	129,497	2,916,562	165,063
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>371,781</b>	<b>197,763</b>		<b>174,018</b>
1957	77,672	37,674		39,998
1958	136,979	77,785		59,194
1959	157,130	82,304		74,826
<b>Idaho</b>	<b>241,197</b>	<b>74,377</b>	<b>28,515</b>	<b>138,305</b>
1957	103,424	35,732	5,374	62,318
1958	137,773	38,645	23,141	75,987
<b>Montana</b>	<b>444,918</b>	<b>70,893</b>	<b>217,268</b>	<b>156,757</b>
1957	89,506	8,732	40,784	39,990
1958	169,851	31,125	82,474	56,252
1959	185,561	31,036	94,010	60,515
<b>Nevada</b>	<b>300,238</b>	<b>131,245</b>	<b>71,725</b>	<b>97,268</b>
1957	129,549	61,372	25,255	42,922
1958	170,689	69,873	46,470	54,346
<b>New Mexico</b>	<b>283,672</b>	<b>120,094</b>		<b>163,578</b>
1957	65,671	25,671		40,000
1958	104,782	45,135		59,647
1959	113,219	49,288		63,931

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 1—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by source of funds—Continued**

Region and State	Total, State-local-Federal <sup>1</sup>	State	Local <sup>2</sup>	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Oregon</b> .....	<b>\$790,306</b>	<b>\$598,371</b>		<b>\$191,935</b>
1957 .....	116,814	83,397		33,417
1958 .....	326,596	251,418		75,178
1959 .....	346,896	263,556		83,340
<b>Utah</b> .....	<b>238,808</b>	<b>100,755</b>		<b>138,053</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	108,837	46,169		62,668
1959 .....	129,971	54,586		75,385
<b>Washington</b> .....	<b>625,066</b>	<b>387,210</b>	<b>87,500</b>	<b>250,356</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	335,925	199,839	7,500	128,586
1959 .....	289,141	187,371		101,770
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b> .....	<b>1,448,344</b>	<b>1,198,088</b>		<b>250,256</b>
1957 .....	169,277	132,089		37,188
1958 .....	617,843	450,953		166,889
1959 .....	763,235	544,596		218,639
<b>Alaska</b> .....	<b>122,737</b>	<b>42,757</b>		<b>80,000</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	60,606	20,606		40,000
1959 .....	62,131	22,151		40,000
<b>Guam</b> .....	<b>83,581</b>	<b>57,127</b>		<b>26,454</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	38,960	28,514		10,446
1959 .....	44,621	28,613		16,008
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	<b>957,453</b>	<b>825,663</b>		<b>131,790</b>
1957 .....	169,277	132,089		37,188
1958 .....	389,622	343,820		45,802
1959 .....	398,554	349,754		48,800
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	<b>300,493</b>	<b>147,444</b>		<b>153,049</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	88,498	38,498		50,000
1959 .....	211,995	108,946		103,049
<b>Virgin Islands</b> .....	<b>86,070</b>	<b>54,647</b>		<b>31,423</b>
1957 .....				
1958 .....	40,156	19,515		20,641
1959 .....	45,914	35,132		10,782

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports.

<sup>2</sup> Only local funds used for matching purposes under the State plans are included, therefore figures given in col. 4 do not represent total expenditures made by local public libraries for rural service in the 50 participating States and outlying parts. Local funds were used for matching by 13 States.

**Table 2.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories**

Region and State	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>637,751,067</b>	<b>617,466,612</b>	<b>612,280,000</b>	<b>63,267,873</b>	<b>64,726,697</b>
1957	5,678,824	2,241,462	2,044,634	738,581	654,147
1958	15,290,038	7,054,069	4,924,074	1,455,146	1,856,739
1959	16,782,835	8,170,981	5,312,098	1,074,145	2,225,611
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>34,261,323</b>	<b>16,546,683</b>	<b>11,680,160</b>	<b>2,178,710</b>	<b>4,646,627</b>
1957	5,509,547	2,133,347	2,016,254	719,599	640,347
1958	14,672,186	6,719,359	4,743,956	1,420,467	1,788,604
1959	16,019,600	7,732,332	5,128,959	1,038,653	2,119,676
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>4,611,807</b>	<b>2,681,548</b>	<b>2,816,044</b>	<b>274,340</b>	<b>868,875</b>
1957	1,093,610	336,030	500,753	162,355	95,472
1958	2,538,653	1,062,323	1,064,232	108,270	303,828
1959	2,979,544	1,164,195	1,251,059	103,715	460,575
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>518,481</b>	<b>198,736</b>	<b>137,039</b>	<b>27,744</b>	<b>154,962</b>
1957	130,859	31,627	46,441	23,170	29,621
1958	189,643	83,891	55,941	2,594	47,217
1959	197,979	83,218	34,657	1,980	78,124
<b>Maine</b>	<b>226,416</b>	<b>98,897</b>	<b>84,762</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>61,657</b>
1957					
1958	139,155	39,018	45,275	22,619	26,243
1959	147,261	59,879	39,487	12,481	35,414
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>454,485</b>	<b>267,690</b>	<b>100,444</b>	<b>36,063</b>	<b>50,288</b>
1957	93,549	38,322	21,430	24,492	9,305
1958	183,387	114,170	42,109	7,335	19,773
1959	177,549	115,198	36,905	4,236	21,210
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>457,037</b>	<b>268,247</b>	<b>64,581</b>	<b>42,323</b>	<b>81,886</b>
1957	97,285	40,346	11,706	30,290	14,943
1958	177,676	109,486	25,183	10,595	32,412
1959	182,076	118,415	27,692	1,438	34,531
<b>New Jersey</b>	<b>568,616</b>	<b>286,635</b>	<b>120,947</b>	<b>47,174</b>	<b>113,860</b>
1957	111,372	45,218	20,247	27,437	18,470
1958	210,167	110,313	43,762	12,737	43,295
1959	247,137	131,104	56,938	7,000	52,095
<b>New York</b>	<b>2,940,674</b>	<b>725,878</b>	<b>1,943,566</b>	<b>46,795</b>	<b>224,435</b>
1957	568,676	132,264	394,997	30,700	10,615
1958	1,050,833	278,866	693,247	7,814	70,906
1959	1,321,165	314,648	855,322	8,281	142,914
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	<b>683,133</b>	<b>356,328</b>	<b>175,503</b>	<b>59,021</b>	<b>92,281</b>
1957					
1958	283,060	179,522	64,441	7,338	31,709
1959	400,073	176,796	111,062	51,683	60,532
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<b>185,069</b>	<b>59,637</b>	<b>91,970</b>	<b>16,570</b>	<b>16,892</b>
1957					
1958	88,045	21,153	44,777	15,310	6,805
1959	97,024	38,484	47,193	1,260	10,087
<b>Vermont</b>	<b>508,206</b>	<b>296,579</b>	<b>92,240</b>	<b>57,508</b>	<b>61,884</b>
1957	91,869	47,153	5,932	26,266	12,518
1958	207,057	122,973	44,505	15,881	23,698
1959	209,280	126,453	41,803	15,356	25,668

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 2.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories—Continued**

Region and State	Total <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>North Central</b>	<b>87,128,819</b>	<b>63,006,193</b>	<b>81,882,610</b>	<b>8923,061</b>	<b>8944,838</b>
1957	1,156,445	508,186	274,650	181,062	192,547
1958	2,918,167	1,439,966	724,115	429,279	324,807
1959	3,063,907	1,660,041	663,645	312,740	427,481
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>1,319,656</b>	<b>754,280</b>	<b>266,707</b>	<b>96,047</b>	<b>202,622</b>
1957	254,349	103,447	47,719	14,914	88,269
1958	552,610	337,344	106,516	55,979	52,771
1959	512,697	313,489	112,472	25,154	61,582
<b>Iowa</b>	<b>450,699</b>	<b>197,369</b>	<b>146,951</b>	<b>47,984</b>	<b>58,395</b>
1957	74,375	31,400	30,071	5,262	7,642
1958	184,436	80,315	66,384	22,921	14,816
1959	191,888	85,654	50,496	19,801	35,937
<b>Kansas</b>	<b>259,353</b>	<b>79,045</b>	<b>92,059</b>	<b>58,158</b>	<b>30,091</b>
1957	140,367	34,841	38,733	54,164	12,629
1958	118,986	44,204	53,326	3,994	17,462
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>1,231,088</b>	<b>729,678</b>	<b>289,734</b>	<b>67,607</b>	<b>144,069</b>
1957	237,196	146,960	56,720	6,164	27,352
1958	490,707	259,155	129,172	48,152	54,228
1959	503,185	323,563	103,842	13,291	62,489
<b>Minnesota</b>	<b>612,435</b>	<b>250,508</b>	<b>162,488</b>	<b>120,273</b>	<b>79,166</b>
1957	48,949	17,394	5,060	18,558	7,937
1958	264,572	92,940	81,006	59,220	31,406
1959	298,914	140,174	76,422	42,495	39,823
<b>Missouri</b>	<b>599,012</b>	<b>273,300</b>	<b>137,193</b>	<b>104,844</b>	<b>83,675</b>
1957	97,412	26,732	28,704	20,676	21,300
1958	245,213	115,197	85,790	18,060	26,166
1959	256,387	131,371	22,699	66,108	36,209
<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>418,205</b>	<b>207,785</b>	<b>109,661</b>	<b>49,630</b>	<b>51,129</b>
1957	76,442	28,281	28,748	15,604	3,809
1958	155,746	81,949	33,323	20,178	20,296
1959	186,017	97,555	47,590	13,848	27,024
<b>North Dakota</b>	<b>312,465</b>	<b>148,276</b>	<b>66,030</b>	<b>59,046</b>	<b>39,113</b>
1957	61,652	15,600	13,500	22,500	4,052
1958	129,474	61,188	26,973	26,297	15,016
1959	121,339	71,488	25,557	4,249	20,045
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,045,395</b>	<b>522,128</b>	<b>236,798</b>	<b>182,623</b>	<b>103,846</b>
1957	144,321	75,341	33,770	21,481	13,729
1958	407,819	200,188	89,786	83,970	33,875
1959	493,255	246,599	113,242	77,172	56,242
<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>330,731</b>	<b>144,491</b>	<b>57,235</b>	<b>67,337</b>	<b>61,668</b>
1957	75,118	18,883	11,053	39,730	5,452
1958	119,792	55,088	28,448	9,121	27,135
1959	135,821	70,520	17,734	18,486	29,081
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>559,480</b>	<b>301,333</b>	<b>97,554</b>	<b>69,532</b>	<b>91,061</b>
1957	86,631	44,148	19,305	10,173	13,005
1958	227,431	121,761	37,984	31,217	36,469
1959	245,418	135,424	40,265	28,142	41,587

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table 2—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories—Continued**

Region and State	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>South</b>	<b>811, 194, 078</b>	<b>83, 094, 743</b>	<b>84, 138, 879</b>	<b>81, 008, 771</b>	<b>81, 198, 782</b>
1957	1, 562, 355	324, 209	898, 113	188, 623	151, 410
1958	4, 443, 981	1, 461, 423	1, 969, 855	539, 695	473, 008
1959	5, 117, 739	1, 909, 111	2, 271, 861	361, 403	575, 364
<b>Alabama</b>	<b>768, 336</b>	<b>225, 569</b>	<b>343, 036</b>	<b>135, 840</b>	<b>63, 891</b>
1957	70, 538	13, 989	24, 954	27, 222	4, 373
1958	327, 626	86, 039	151, 023	70, 663	19, 901
1959	370, 172	125, 541	167, 059	37, 955	39, 617
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>681, 702</b>	<b>325, 619</b>	<b>175, 696</b>	<b>73, 132</b>	<b>107, 255</b>
1957	82, 690	16, 787	14, 580	19, 960	31, 363
1958	293, 471	141, 272	77, 938	37, 294	36, 967
1959	305, 541	167, 560	83, 178	15, 878	38, 925
<b>Florida</b>	<b>432, 875</b>	<b>198, 155</b>	<b>102, 613</b>	<b>64, 613</b>	<b>67, 494</b>
1957	168, 640	64, 856	39, 184	37, 106	27, 494
1958	264, 235	133, 299	63, 429	27, 507	40, 000
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1, 651, 046</b>		<b>1, 651, 046</b>		
1957	379, 304		379, 304		
1958	615, 618		615, 618		
1959	656, 124		656, 124		
<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>756, 152</b>	<b>251, 519</b>	<b>327, 774</b>	<b>21, 226</b>	<b>155, 633</b>
1957	63, 622	2, 870	58, 093	1, 999	660
1958	315, 096	100, 892	125, 026	13, 947	75, 231
1959	377, 434	147, 757	144, 655	5, 280	79, 742
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>511, 421</b>	<b>97, 539</b>	<b>181, 095</b>	<b>103, 687</b>	<b>129, 100</b>
1957	103, 470	14, 006	41, 006	24, 113	24, 345
1958	231, 685	47, 797	71, 809	62, 436	49, 643
1959	176, 266	35, 736	68, 280	17, 138	55, 112
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>405, 548</b>	<b>193, 039</b>	<b>115, 103</b>	<b>48, 885</b>	<b>48, 521</b>
1957	185, 937	88, 223	55, 190	22, 934	19, 590
1958	219, 611	104, 816	59, 913	25, 951	28, 931
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>512, 942</b>	<b>187, 884</b>	<b>139, 469</b>	<b>85, 881</b>	<b>99, 708</b>
1957	77, 400	27, 637	16, 040	10, 229	23, 494
1958	206, 966	72, 415	50, 151	50, 154	34, 246
1959	228, 576	87, 832	73, 278	25, 498	41, 968
<b>North Carolina</b>	<b>1, 461, 165</b>	<b>626, 377</b>	<b>649, 077</b>	<b>94, 840</b>	<b>90, 871</b>
1957	221, 638	91, 941	107, 204	8, 198	14, 295
1958	538, 050	245, 775	254, 431	46, 965	35, 879
1959	656, 477	288, 661	287, 442	39, 677	40, 697
<b>Oklahoma</b>	<b>405, 342</b>	<b>143, 724</b>	<b>135, 507</b>	<b>85, 029</b>	<b>41, 082</b>
1957	71, 897	3, 274	32, 420	32, 701	3, 502
1958	165, 108	67, 889	57, 419	23, 731	16, 069
1959	168, 337	72, 561	45, 668	28, 597	21, 511
<b>South Carolina</b>	<b>448, 511</b>	<b>168, 599</b>	<b>210, 405</b>	<b>37, 503</b>	<b>32, 004</b>
1957	71, 687	11, 639	42, 179	13, 935	3, 934
1958	139, 695	52, 819	72, 290	1, 576	13, 010
1959	237, 129	104, 141	95, 936	21, 992	15, 060

See footnote at end of table.

**Table 2.—Expenditures of States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories—Continued**

Region and State	Total <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Tennessee</b>	81,044,605	8461,446	9283,262	8115,578	8184,319
1957	150,841	57,083	47,335	24,450	21,973
1958	432,531	191,545	110,736	54,146	76,104
1959	461,233	212,818	125,191	36,982	86,242
<b>Texas</b>	680,208	424,127	145,941	55,623	54,517
1957	71,874	30,551	32,826	4,383	4,114
1958	231,252	152,334	30,113	28,062	20,743
1959	377,082	241,242	83,002	23,178	79,640
<b>Virginia</b>	912,055	264,833	468,067	120,067	59,888
1957	129,945	42,460	57,099	21,433	8,053
1958	367,325	105,320	177,803	59,962	24,240
1959	414,785	116,253	232,265	38,672	27,595
<b>West Virginia</b>	452,167	127,113	211,738	47,817	65,499
1957	67,449	11,972	44,173		11,304
1958	179,981	44,247	81,124	30,719	23,891
1959	204,737	70,894	86,441	17,098	30,304
<b>West</b>	11,234,822	4,722,478	2,272,848	791,874	1,448,644
1957	1,697,137	965,922	342,738	187,559	200,918
1958	4,781,075	2,758,568	990,766	343,270	688,491
1959	4,858,410	2,998,985	942,374	260,795	656,256
<b>Arizona</b>	293,990	99,588	131,659	25,822	36,921
1957	71,788	5,870	38,108	20,946	4,864
1958	105,294	43,065	42,773	2,833	16,623
1959	116,908	50,653	50,778	2,043	13,434
<b>California</b>	7,746,646	5,042,298	1,273,293	608,176	1,023,879
1957	1,275,686	850,460	209,732	51,129	164,365
1958	3,259,838	2,103,560	510,508	169,870	475,900
1959	3,211,122	2,088,278	553,053	179,177	390,614
<b>Colorado</b>	371,781	201,432	85,072	45,976	39,301
1957	77,672	18,059	20,034	23,726	5,853
1958	136,979	81,536	34,990	9,145	11,308
1959	157,130	101,837	30,048	12,505	22,700
<b>Idaho</b>	241,197	90,178	74,199	25,428	51,392
1957					
1958	103,424	30,315	38,020	15,723	19,366
1959	137,773	59,863	36,179	9,705	32,026
<b>Montana</b>	444,918	225,933	97,307	68,834	72,844
1957	89,506	36,411	13,353	34,209	5,533
1958	169,851	89,979	40,413	10,543	28,916
1959	185,561	99,543	43,541	4,082	38,395
<b>Nevada</b>	300,238	186,209	33,116	23,038	57,875
1957					
1958	129,549	78,096	17,543	13,265	20,545
1959	170,689	108,113	15,573	9,673	37,330
<b>New Mexico</b>	283,672	101,838	79,985	53,001	48,848
1957	65,671	955	30,645	31,171	2,900
1958	104,782	37,079	34,573	11,323	21,807
1959	113,219	63,804	14,767	10,507	24,141

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.—Expenditures of State and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959, by categories—Continued

Region and State	Total <sup>1</sup>	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Oregon</b>	8,700,306	8,464,711	8162,614	862,744	8100,237
1957	116,814	54,167	20,866	26,378	15,603
1958	326,596	184,171	73,541	27,860	41,024
1959	346,896	226,373	68,207	8,506	43,810
<b>Utah</b>	238,808	58,554	83,575	58,339	38,370
1957	108,837	15,475	30,492	36,440	26,430
1958	129,971	43,049	53,083	21,899	11,940
1959					
<b>Washington</b>	623,066	252,764	255,038	48,866	68,398
1957	325,925	95,292	167,893	46,168	26,572
1958	289,141	157,472	87,145	2,698	41,826
1959					
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	1,440,344	881,674	281,637	89,143	188,970
1957	169,277	108,115	28,380	18,982	13,800
1958	617,842	334,710	180,118	34,679	68,325
1959	763,225	438,849	183,159	35,492	105,935
<b>Alaska</b>	122,757	39,312	53,412	11,324	18,709
1957					
1958	60,606	16,446	31,655	4,417	8,088
1959	62,151	22,866	21,757	6,907	10,621
<b>Guam</b>	83,581	48,933	19,171	8,791	6,686
1957	38,960	21,398	10,522	2,516	4,524
1958	44,621	27,535	8,649	6,275	2,162
1959					
<b>Hawaii</b>	957,453	660,545	162,394	22,068	102,446
1957	169,277	108,115	28,380	18,982	13,800
1958	389,622	263,835	75,254	7,578	42,955
1959	398,554	288,595	58,760	5,508	45,691
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	300,493	93,606	133,051	20,494	53,342
1957					
1958	88,498	21,628	48,516	7,506	10,758
1959	211,995	71,978	84,535	12,988	42,584
<b>Virgin Islands</b>	86,070	39,078	23,629	16,476	6,887
1957					
1958	40,156	11,403	14,171	12,572	2,010
1959	45,914	27,675	9,458	3,904	4,877

<sup>1</sup> Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports.



Table 3.—Federal allotments and matching funds for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959

Region and State	Total for 1957, 1958, and 1959		1957 fiscal year appropriation			1958 fiscal year appropriation and reallocated amounts			1959 fiscal year appropriation			Percentage share	
	Federal allotments 1	Matching expenditure from State and local sources 2	Federal allotment	Matching expenditure from State and local sources	Reallocated amounts 3	Federal allotment	Matching expenditure from State and local sources	Total following reallocations	Federal allotment	Matching expenditure from State and local sources	Federal	State 3	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>913,030,000</b>	<b>911,948,940</b>	<b>91,000,000</b>	<b>91,000,568</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>94,569,892</b>	<b>9170,677</b>	<b>95,000,000</b>	<b>96,000,000</b>	<b>95,470,090</b>			
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>12,438,916</b>	<b>11,566,796</b>	<b>1,920,000</b>	<b>1,932,194</b>	<b>4,774,073</b>	<b>4,439,867</b>	<b>169,893</b>	<b>4,778,197</b>	<b>5,744,844</b>	<b>5,313,945</b>			
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>2,078,185</b>	<b>2,595,722</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>438,444</b>	<b>786,550</b>	<b>985,588</b>	<b>14,726</b>	<b>801,276</b>	<b>931,635</b>	<b>1,171,690</b>			
Connecticut	175,255	355,821	40,000	81,212	63,612	129,152	2,200	65,812	71,643	145,457	33.00	67.00	
Maine	174,409	124,185	40,000	28,481	63,250	45,036		63,250	71,159	50,668	58.41	41.59	
Massachusetts	219,064	264,014	40,000	50,273	78,487	98,645		78,487	91,577	115,096	44.31	55.69	
New Hampshire	147,888	124,015	40,000	32,543	74,917	43,536	1,195	53,112	55,971	46,936	54.39	45.61	
New Jersey	199,946	334,364	40,000	68,895	74,163	124,028		74,163	85,783	143,461	37.42	62.58	
New York	384,516	597,144	40,000	62,119	153,034	237,658	11,331	164,365	191,482	297,367	39.17	60.83	
Pennsylvania	501,176	539,904	40,000	43,091	202,887	218,565		202,887	258,289	278,248	48.14	51.86	
Rhode Island	135,356	153,126	40,000	45,251	46,562	52,675		46,562	48,794	55,200	46.92	53.08	
Vermont	149,575	103,129	40,000	27,579	52,638	36,293		52,638	56,937	39,257	59.19	40.81	
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>3,406,841</b>	<b>3,512,164</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>463,467</b>	<b>1,320,481</b>	<b>1,370,150</b>	<b>31,395</b>	<b>1,228,878</b>	<b>1,606,360</b>	<b>1,678,547</b>			
Illinois	360,519	566,266	40,000	62,828	142,780	224,264		142,780	177,739	279,174	38.90	61.10	
Indiana	314,227	339,323	40,000	43,195	122,998	132,821		122,998	151,229	163,307	48.08	51.92	
Iowa	288,745	230,021	40,000	31,865	112,109	89,309		112,109	136,636	108,847	55.66	44.34	
Kansas	350,146	198,150	40,000	34,115	88,002	75,055		88,002	104,359	88,980	53.97	46.03	
Michigan	287,198	481,752	40,000	55,034	138,347	190,346	8,200	146,547	171,799	236,372	42.09	57.91	
Minnesota	307,442	246,330	40,000	34,808	111,448	95,589	6,000	117,448	135,750	116,433	53.83	46.17	
Missouri	296,656	288,954	40,000	37,595	120,099	112,877		120,099	147,343	138,482	51.55	48.45	
Nebraska	176,016	162,967	40,000	31,544	77,030	60,745		77,030	89,626	70,678	55.91	44.09	
North Dakota	411,686	95,279	40,000	31,652	63,937	34,610	2,400	66,337	72,079	39,017	64.88	35.12	
Ohio	173,701	522,054	40,000	50,724	164,645	208,784	12,495	177,140	207,041	262,546	44.77	55.23	
South Dakota	98,685	222,725	40,000	22,725	62,948	35,763	2,300	65,248	70,753	40,197	63.77	36.23	
Wisconsin	298,174	282,383	40,000	37,882	116,138	109,987		116,138	142,036	134,514	51.36	48.64	

	4, 905, 557	3, 213, 113	640, 000	459, 125	1, 915, 805	1, 244, 497	97, 448	2, 013, 253	2, 349, 752	1, 509, 491	66, 00	34, 00
<b>SOUTH</b>												
Alabama	331, 934	170, 996	40, 000	20, 606	130, 565	67, 261	9, 079	139, 644	161, 369	83, 179	66, 00	34, 00
Arkansas	277, 512	142, 960	40, 000	20, 606	107, 309	55, 280	6, 747	114, 056	130, 203	114, 056	66, 00	34, 00
Delaware	134, 632	373, 384	40, 000	81, 213	46, 361	93, 924		46, 361	48, 391	98, 248	33, 00	67, 00
Florida	287, 915	189, 048	40, 000	31, 788	90, 368	71, 830		90, 368	107, 537	85, 450	55, 72	44, 28
Georgia	352, 173	190, 633	40, 000	21, 632	139, 213	75, 357	9, 946	149, 159	172, 959	88, 334	64, 88	35, 12
Kentucky	349, 168	181, 470	40, 000	20, 606	137, 929	72, 650	9, 817	147, 746	171, 259	88, 314	66, 00	34, 00
Louisiana	269, 247	153, 469	40, 000	22, 804	103, 777	59, 164	6, 393	110, 170	125, 470	71, 531	63, 69	34, 00
Maryland	309, 550	254, 364	40, 000	48, 534	78, 267	95, 065		78, 267	125, 470	110, 865	45, 17	34, 83
Mississippi	313, 576	161, 359	40, 000	20, 606	122, 750	63, 219	8, 292	131, 012	150, 856	77, 714	66, 00	34, 00
North Carolina	451, 773	232, 731	40, 000	20, 606	181, 775	93, 642	14, 211	195, 986	239, 997	118, 483	66, 00	34, 00
Oklahoma	254, 731	175, 634	40, 000	27, 579	97, 570	67, 872		97, 570	117, 151	80, 773	59, 19	40, 81
South Carolina	284, 924	146, 770	40, 000	20, 606	110, 476	56, 912	7, 065	117, 541	134, 448	69, 261	66, 00	34, 00
Tennessee	346, 595	178, 531	40, 000	28, 615	136, 791	70, 999	9, 703	146, 694	169, 714	87, 467	65, 99	34, 81
Texas	473, 855	349, 984	40, 000	31, 235	191, 212	149, 265		191, 212	242, 643	189, 414	56, 16	43, 84
Virginia	326, 384	240, 153	40, 000	28, 540	132, 552	94, 576	9, 278	141, 830	164, 032	117, 037	58, 36	41, 64
West Virginia	281, 470	151, 438	40, 000	21, 520	109, 000	58, 641	6, 917	115, 917	132, 470	71, 267	65, 03	34, 98
<b>WEST</b>												
Arizona	2, 048, 333	2, 245, 707	440, 000	462, 158	751, 236	829, 332	26, 233	729, 799	857, 097	954, 317		
California	161, 084	128, 012	40, 000	31, 788	57, 556	45, 759	958	58, 514	63, 528	50, 485	55, 72	44, 28
Colorado	372, 084	592, 115	40, 000	63, 654	147, 722	235, 077	10, 798	158, 520	184, 362	293, 384	38, 59	61, 41
Idaho	161, 913	116, 404	40, 000	36, 923	65, 967	39, 911	2, 685	68, 592	74, 226	69, 970	32, 00	48, 00
Montana	161, 011	158, 709	40, 000	37, 363	57, 688	30, 463		57, 688	63, 704	43, 578	59, 38	49, 62
Nevada	128, 431	254, 261	40, 000	39, 428	57, 535	54, 703	1, 757	59, 203	63, 486	62, 578	50, 36	49, 64
New Mexico	161, 788	103, 821	40, 000	79, 190	43, 663	86, 323		43, 663	44, 828	88, 748	33, 56	66, 44
Oregon	204, 461	206, 708	40, 000	25, 671	57, 857	37, 131	1, 790	59, 647	63, 931	41, 039	60, 91	39, 09
Utah	149, 436	110, 092	40, 000	40, 048	76, 947	77, 659	3, 704	80, 651	89, 514	89, 631	49, 97	56, 03
Washington	237, 863	276, 259	40, 000	48, 496	52, 579	38, 736		52, 579	56, 857	41, 887	57, 58	42, 42
Wyoming	137, 970	138, 412	40, 000	40, 128	86, 093	104, 378	4, 631	90, 714	101, 770	122, 385	45, 20	54, 00
<b>Qualifying Parts of the United States</b>	811, 084	382, 224	120, 000	86, 244	328, 928	120, 725	875	226, 803	245, 146	146, 126		
Alaska	131, 624	67, 806	40, 000	20, 606	44, 967	23, 165		44, 967	46, 657	24, 035	66, 00	34, 00
Guam	26, 950	13, 884			12, 970	6, 682		12, 970	13, 980	7, 203	66, 00	34, 00
Hawaii	199, 081	199, 081	40, 000	40, 000	48, 154	48, 154	817	48, 971	50, 927	50, 927	50, 00	50, 00
Puerto Rico	282, 064	145, 305	40, 000	20, 606	109, 254	56, 283		109, 254	132, 810	68, 417	66, 00	34, 00
Virgin Islands	31, 365	16, 158	10, 000	5, 152	10, 583	5, 452	58	10, 641	10, 782	5, 554	66, 00	34, 00

<sup>1</sup> Federal funds available to each State and Territory under appropriations for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959.  
<sup>2</sup> Minimum expenditures from State and local sources if State is to receive the full Federal allotment specified in col. 2.  
<sup>3</sup> The 1958 appropriation bill provided that the amount of any State's allotment which each State certifies will remain unpaid to it on June 30, 1959, may be reallocated to the Two States, Indiana and Wyoming, certified, and their allotments, totaling \$170,677, were distributed to 28 States and Territories applying for their proportionate shares.  
<sup>4</sup> The Federal percentage for any State is "100 percent or less than 33 percent."  
<sup>5</sup> The Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 percent or less than 33 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The State percentage is "that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the per capita income of each State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska);" *Provided*, That (a) no State percentage shall fall below 34 percent nor exceed 67 percent, and that (b) the State percentages for Hawaii shall be 50 percent, and for Alaska, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall be 34 percent. "Per capita income" is the average of the per capita income of the States and of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce." (Currently the "three most recent consecutive years" are 1953, 1954, and 1955.)



**Table 4.—Federal payments made to States and outlying parts for fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959**

Region and State	Total, 1957, 1958, 1959	1957	1958 <sup>1</sup>	1959
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Aggregate United States</b> .....	<b>\$11,694,477</b>	<b>\$1,440,000</b>	<b>\$4,892,032</b>	<b>\$5,362,445</b>
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>11,248,298</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>4,719,450</b>	<b>5,128,788</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b> .....	<b>1,798,828</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>819,709</b>	<b>739,119</b>
Connecticut.....	174,225	40,000	65,812	68,413
Maine.....	174,409		103,250	71,159
Massachusetts.....	196,487	40,000	78,487	78,000
New Hampshire.....	149,083	40,000	53,112	55,971
New Jersey.....	199,946	40,000	74,163	85,783
New York.....	395,847	40,000	164,365	191,482
Pennsylvania.....	273,354		187,882	85,472
Rhode Island.....	85,902		40,000	45,902
Vermont.....	149,575	40,000	52,638	56,937
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>2,964,496</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>1,202,857</b>	<b>1,361,639</b>
Illinois.....	360,519	40,000	142,780	177,739
Indiana.....		40,000		105,849
Iowa.....	248,453		102,604	64,543
Kansas.....	136,192		71,649	171,799
Michigan.....	358,346	40,000	146,547	135,750
Minnesota.....	493,198	40,000	117,448	134,010
Missouri.....	293,946	40,000	119,936	89,626
Nebraska.....	206,656	40,000	77,030	72,079
North Dakota.....	178,416	40,000	66,337	207,041
Ohio.....	424,181	40,000	177,140	70,753
South Dakota.....	176,001	40,000	65,248	132,450
Wisconsin.....	288,588	40,000	116,138	
<b>SOUTH</b> .....	<b>4,611,758</b>	<b>520,000</b>	<b>1,906,927</b>	<b>2,184,831</b>
Alabama.....	341,013	40,000	139,644	161,369
Arkansas.....	284,259	40,000	114,056	129,583
Delaware.....				172,959
Florida.....	224,891		95,308	171,239
Georgia.....	362,118	40,000	149,159	125,470
Kentucky.....	358,985	40,000	147,746	72,000
Louisiana.....	275,640	40,000	110,170	150,856
Maryland.....	138,000		66,000	229,997
Mississippi.....	321,868	40,000	131,012	100,063
North Carolina.....	465,983	40,000	195,986	69,270
Oklahoma.....	237,633	40,000	97,570	169,714
South Carolina.....	226,811	40,000	117,541	205,606
Tennessee.....	356,208	40,000	146,494	164,032
Texas.....	384,100	40,000	138,494	132,470
Virginia.....	345,862	40,000	141,830	
West Virginia.....	288,387	40,000	115,917	
<b>WEST</b> .....	<b>1,881,124</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>789,957</b>	<b>851,167</b>
Arizona.....	162,042	40,000	58,514	63,528
California.....	382,882	40,000	158,520	184,362
Colorado.....	183,418	40,000	68,592	74,826
Idaho.....	145,705		62,412	83,293
Montana.....	162,768	40,000	59,282	63,486
Nevada.....	100,029		43,757	56,272
New Mexico.....	163,578	40,000	59,647	63,931
Oregon.....	210,165	40,000	80,651	89,514
Utah.....	138,053		67,868	70,185
Washington.....	232,484		130,714	101,770
Wyoming.....				
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b> .....	<b>438,371</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>172,582</b>	<b>225,689</b>
Alaska.....	80,000		40,000	40,000
Guam.....	26,950		12,970	13,980
Hawaii.....	139,898	40,000	48,971	50,927
Puerto Rico.....	160,000		50,000	110,000
Virgin Islands.....	31,423		20,641	10,782

<sup>1</sup> Includes reallocated amounts provided in the 1958 appropriation bill for the Library Services Act.



**Table 5.—Comparison of State and local funds expended in fiscal 1956 and available for 1959, for all public library services in the areas covered by the plan<sup>1</sup>**

Region and State	State funds			Local funds		
	Expended in fiscal 1956	Available for fiscal 1959	Percent increase	Expended in fiscal 1956	Available for fiscal 1959	Percent increase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Aggregate United States</b> .....	<b>86,487,744</b>	<b>99,591,789</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>828,864,497</b>	<b>838,897,702</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>Continental United States</b> .....	<b>8,080,336</b>	<b>9,014,149</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>28,810,810</b>	<b>28,749,361</b>	<b>34.4</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b> .....	<b>1,524,165</b>	<b>2,464,865</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>7,258,329</b>	<b>10,266,731</b>	<b>41.4</b>
Connecticut.....	115,621	148,219	28.2	618,331	1,015,312	64.2
Maine.....	46,636	81,098	73.9	362,485	505,973	39.6
Massachusetts.....	90,350	105,642	16.9	1,230,813	1,549,566	25.9
New Hampshire.....	108,037	125,768	16.4	236,886	290,100	22.5
New Jersey.....	96,940	169,746	75.1	1,375,808	1,956,724	42.2
New York.....	731,348	1,408,368	92.6	2,188,105	3,380,435	54.5
Pennsylvania.....	172,142	219,864	27.7	845,792	1,118,050	32.2
Rhode Island.....	24,140	51,928	115.1	99,609	112,207	12.6
Vermont.....	138,951	154,232	11.0	300,500	338,364	12.6
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b> .....	<b>1,446,595</b>	<b>2,012,756</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>9,142,782</b>	<b>10,433,175</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Illinois.....	270,496	427,651	58.1	1,096,159	1,358,205	23.9
Indiana.....	55,444	87,143	57.2	885,458	897,400	1.3
Iowa.....	52,652	55,048	4.6	482,140	491,717	2.0
Kansas.....	342,493	364,581	6.4	1,620,986	1,684,127	3.9
Minnesota.....	50,283	167,102	132.3	1,001,809	1,169,623	16.8
Missouri.....	224,303	299,033	33.3	707,464	1,100,222	55.5
Nebraska.....	60,294	65,589	8.8	402,118	429,718	6.9
North Dakota.....	40,324	72,177	79.0	98,738	159,570	61.6
Ohio.....	206,168	298,442	44.8	1,559,171	1,692,014	8.5
South Dakota.....	45,941	62,500	36.0	383,954	485,579	26.5
Wisconsin.....	98,197	113,490	15.6	904,785	965,000	6.7
<b>SOUTH</b> .....	<b>2,521,922</b>	<b>3,478,505</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>5,831,142</b>	<b>8,073,012</b>	<b>38.4</b>
Alabama.....	83,534	171,448	105.2	246,225	319,131	29.6
Arkansas.....	130,340	193,341	48.3	306,582	376,490	22.8
Delaware.....	35,944	63,637	77.0	242,828	347,229	43.0
Georgia.....	926,407	1,289,144	39.2	1,795,974	2,094,491	16.6
Kentucky.....	168,102	194,750	15.9	260,252	272,316	4.6
Louisiana.....	127,404	143,410	12.6	22,452	24,617	9.6
Maryland.....	74,469	77,720	4.4	502,235	648,955	29.2
Mississippi.....	358,886	435,446	21.3	449,686	593,707	32.0
North Carolina.....	48,206	68,991	43.1	626,614	786,075	25.4
Oklahoma.....	87,332	93,344	6.9	170,124	190,685	12.1
South Carolina.....	199,288	242,146	21.5	544,052	712,550	31.0
Tennessee.....	60,149	109,947	82.8	191,865	292,134	52.3
Texas.....	174,902	242,415	38.6	115,132	801,802	596.4
Virginia.....	46,959	81,906	74.6	348,949	529,943	51.9
West Virginia.....	81,906	81,906	0.0	44,311	82,887	87.1
<b>WEST</b> .....	<b>587,654</b>	<b>1,058,023</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>6,584,266</b>	<b>9,976,433</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Arizona.....	102,098	139,732	36.9	210,376	229,923	9.3
California.....	61,133	87,721	43.5	3,099,431	4,511,019	45.5
Colorado.....	13,155	37,504	185.1	388,269	550,406	41.8
Idaho.....	21,329	34,800	63.5	87,219	120,479	38.1
Montana.....	43,020	65,812	53.0	331,167	350,317	5.8
Nevada.....	90,517	140,595	55.3	65,991	84,778	28.5
New Mexico.....	145,155	255,241	75.8	82,971	122,678	47.9
Oregon.....	55,581	55,581	0.0	725,180	1,193,010	64.5
Utah.....	111,247	190,677	71.4	230,336	262,494	14.0
Washington.....	50,517	110,356	55.6	1,564,137	2,551,329	63.1
Wyoming.....	30,560	30,560	0.0	28,136	33,351	18.5
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b> .....	<b>387,408</b>	<b>497,890</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>47,978</b>	<b>88,351</b>	<b>31.6</b>
Alaska.....	14,197	20,606	45.1	28,136	33,351	18.5
Guam.....	28,974	29,974	3.5	19,842	25,000	26.0
Hawaii.....	248,628	296,094	19.1	19,842	25,000	26.0
Puerto Rico.....	70,938	110,356	55.6			
Virgin Islands.....	24,671	30,560	23.9			

<sup>1</sup> Data supplied by States and outlying parts on Form LSA-3, Conditions for Payment.

**Table 6.—Counties or other political subdivisions and population with new or improved services in States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959**

Region and State	Total, new and improved services		New service		Improved or extended services	
	Counties <sup>1</sup>	Population	Counties <sup>1</sup>	Population	Counties <sup>1</sup>	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>39,945,438</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1,071,451</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>38,873,972</b>
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>39,310,001</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>854,787</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>38,454,814</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>6,791,758</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>6,750,758</b>
Connecticut	121	520,148	0	0	121	520,148
Maine	68	41,000	68	41,000	0	0
Massachusetts	279	1,055,191	0	0	279	1,055,191
New Hampshire	228	279,564	0	0	228	279,564
New Jersey	21	1,595,195	0	0	21	1,595,195
New York	57	2,763,362	0	0	57	2,763,362
Pennsylvania	3	75,233	0	0	3	75,233
Rhode Island	25	146,054	0	0	25	146,054
Vermont	241	316,011	0	0	241	316,011
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>7,636,890</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90,730</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>7,546,160</b>
Illinois	43	283,306	1	8,416	42	274,890
Indiana						
Iowa	29	21,502	0	0	29	21,502
Kansas	104	1,171,229	0	0	104	1,171,229
Michigan	24	190,286	0	0	24	190,286
Minnesota	15	336,929	4	67,979	11	268,950
Missouri	90	1,153,483	1	7,332	89	1,146,151
Nebraska	8	31,566	3	4,714	5	26,852
North Dakota	6	69,717	0	0	6	69,717
Ohio	79	2,543,924	0	0	79	2,543,924
South Dakota	3	22,016	1	2,209	2	19,727
Wisconsin	71	1,812,852	0	0	71	1,812,852
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>12,914,294</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>691,121</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>12,223,173</b>
Alabama	20	547,155	3	84,474	17	462,681
Arkansas	31	557,105	4	36,013	27	521,092
Delaware						
Florida	9	141,153	3	13,382	6	127,771
Georgia	114	1,693,115	1	3,712	113	1,689,403
Kentucky	32	578,718	0	0	32	578,718
Louisiana	6	99,379	5	69,379	1	30,000
Maryland	15	592,742	1	12,100	14	580,642
Mississippi	52	1,160,779	10	130,627	42	1,030,152
North Carolina	82	2,428,152	0	0	82	2,428,152
Oklahoma	5	105,305	1	14,681	4	90,624
South Carolina	46	1,672,405	0	0	46	1,672,405
Tennessee	78	1,796,774	3	44,720	75	1,752,054
Texas	29	463,579	10	105,566	19	358,013
Virginia	31	834,176	5	176,467	26	657,709
West Virginia	23	243,757	0	0	23	243,757
<b>WEST</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,967,659</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31,936</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,935,723</b>
Arizona	14	466,325	0	0	14	466,325
California	19	472,319	0	0	19	472,319
Colorado	13	131,871	2	4,588	11	127,283
Idaho	7	41,787	0	0	7	41,787
Montana	13	149,926	0	0	13	149,926
Nevada	8	56,540	0	0	8	56,540
New Mexico	21	252,455	3	15,266	18	237,189
Oregon	11	237,857	0	0	11	237,857
Utah	13	66,824	4	12,082	9	54,742
Washington	5	91,755	0	0	5	91,755
Wyoming						
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>684,822</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>210,064</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>474,758</b>
Alaska	4	117,209	0	0	4	117,209
Guam	9	59,498	0	0	9	59,498
Hawaii	4	224,562	0	0	4	224,562
Puerto Rico	164	218,177	152	209,842	12	8,335
Virgin Islands		15,196		-6,822		8,374

<sup>1</sup> Counties or other political subdivisions are interpreted to include counties, New England towns, Alaska judicial divisions, Puerto Rican barrios, and Guam villages.

**Table 7.—Personnel added and bookmobiles purchased by States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1957, 1958, and 1959**

Region and State	Personnel added							Bookmobiles purchased
	Total, all personnel added <sup>1</sup>	Professional			Clerks, drivers, and others			
		Total	Field consultants	Other	Total	Clerks and drivers	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
Connecticut	8	4	2	2	4	4	0	0
Maine	11	3	2	1	8	6	2	3
Massachusetts	12	5	3	2	7	2	5	1
New Hampshire	6	2	2	0	4	4	0	4
New Jersey	10	3	2	1	7	7	0	1
New York	13	8	7	1	5	1	4	1
Pennsylvania	15	8	2	6	7	4	3	2
Rhode Island	6	2	0	2	4	3	1	1
Vermont	9	8	6	2	1	1	0	5
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>
Illinois	49	19	11	8	30	19	11	7
Iowa	14	5	4	1	9	7	2	0
Kansas	4	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Michigan	15	3	3	0	12	11	1	0
Minnesota	35	8	1	7	27	17	10	9
Missouri	7	3	2	1	4	4	0	2
Nebraska	13	3	1	2	10	9	1	2
North Dakota	14	2	1	1	12	6	6	5
Ohio	17	4	1	3	13	10	3	9
South Dakota	10	1	0	1	9	7	2	3
Wisconsin	10	4	1	3	6	5	1	3
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>111</b>
Alabama	49	12	2	10	37	22	15	8
Arkansas	26	4	1	3	22	17	5	5
Florida	26	9	2	7	17	14	3	5
Georgia	30	17	0	17	13	11	2	13
Kentucky	30	9	3	6	21	21	0	0
Louisiana	30	10	0	10	20	20	0	9
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mississippi	17	6	4	2	11	10	1	4
North Carolina	40	4	1	3	36	3	33	28
Oklahoma	10	6	2	4	4	4	0	5
South Carolina	6	3	1	2	3	3	0	2
Tennessee	34	10	1	9	24	13	11	7
Texas	31	9	2	7	22	18	4	4
Virginia	16	1	0	1	15	8	7	14
West Virginia	7	2	2	0	5	3	2	3
<b>WEST</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Arizona	17	3	1	2	14	12	2	2
California	22	7	2	5	15	15	0	3
Colorado	14	7	4	3	7	7	0	2
Idaho	7	4	2	2	3	2	1	1
Montana	11	2	0	2	9	9	0	2
Nevada	11	5	2	3	6	6	0	0
New Mexico	21	9	0	9	12	12	0	4
Oregon	27	9	3	6	18	16	2	5
Utah	13	4	1	3	9	7	2	4
Washington	26	7	0	7	19	19	0	3
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Alaska	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Guam	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	14	2	0	2	12	4	8	1
Puerto Rico	9	0	0	0	9	6	3	0
Virgin Islands	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	1

<sup>1</sup> When personnel in full-time equivalent was reported in fractions,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more has been changed to 1 and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  has been dropped.



## Bibliography of Manuals, Surveys, and Films

This selective list of manuals, surveys, films, and filmstrips includes material prepared during fiscal years 1957-59 by, or for, State library extension agencies for use in the development of public library service. A wealth of publications has been issued for use by trustees, the staffs of system libraries, field consultants, and lay citizens interested in public libraries.

Selections were made from direct examination and observation by staff members. Equally good additional material was undoubtedly published or produced during this period. It is hoped that this working bibliography will be of help to a wide range of potential users. For convenience, this list is grouped under nine headings: organization and administration; surveys; trustees; technical processes; bookmobile service; book collections; film service; library films; and library filmstrips.

### Organization and Administration

#### IDAHO

STATE LIBRARY. *Library Handbook*, by Richard L. Darling. Boise, 1958. 21 pages.

#### KANSAS

TRAVELING LIBRARIES COMMISSION. *Step by Step Library Organization; A Basic Organization Manual for Libraries With Book Collections of 5,000 or Less*, by Zelia J. French. Topeka, 1959. 36 pages.

#### LOUISIANA

STATE LIBRARY. *Manual of Instructions for Branch Assistants in Parish Library Systems*. Baton Rouge, 1957. 47 pages.

#### MICHIGAN

STATE LIBRARY. *Library Service Geared to Michigan's Needs*. Lansing [n.d.]. 23 pages.

STATE LIBRARY. *Manual of Public Library Policies and Procedures*. Prepared by the Consultant Division of the State Library of Michigan with assistance from other Michigan li-

brarians. Lansing, 1959. Loose-leaf.

#### MINNESOTA

"Operating Manual for the Minnesota Plan Under the Library Services Act." *Minnesota Libraries*, 18: 323-351, September 1957.

#### MISSISSIPPI

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Operational Manual for Service Point of a Public Library System*. [Jackson, 1959.] 29 pages.

#### MISSOURI

STATE LIBRARY. *Field Services Manual*. [Jefferson City] 1958. 22 pages.

STATE LIBRARY. *Missouri—Improved Library Service*. [Jefferson City, n.d.] 16 pages.

#### MONTANA

STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION. *Library Manual for the Small Library*. Missoula, 1959. 17 pages.

## NEVADA

STATE LIBRARY. *Nevada Library Finance Handbook*. Carson City, 1957. 19 pages.

## NEW JERSEY

PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES BUREAU. *Ways and Means of Cooperation: Joint Efforts for Libraries*. New Jersey Regional Library Institutes, Fall 1958, sponsored by Institutes Committee, New Jersey Library Association, with the assistance of New Jersey Department of Education. Trenton, 1958. 10 pages.

## NEW YORK

STATE LIBRARY. DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION. *How to Start a Public Library*. [Rev. Albany, 1958.] 27 pages.

## TENNESSEE

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES. PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION. *In-Service Training Course for Community Librarians*. Nashville [1958]. Loose-leaf.

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES. PUBLIC

LIBRARIES DIVISION. *A Manual for Local Librarians in the Tennessee Multi-County Regional Library System*. Prepared by a committee of regional librarians. Nashville, 1957. 56 pages.

## TEXAS

STATE LIBRARY. EXTENSION DIVISION. *Handbook for Small Public Libraries*. [Austin] 1957. 61 pages.

## WEST VIRGINIA

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Regional Library Development in West Virginia: A Manual for the Library Commission and Staff*. Charleston, 1958. 34 pages.

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Regional Library Development in West Virginia: A Manual for Advisory Committees*. Charleston, 1958. 22 pages.

## WISCONSIN

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Work Simplification in the Traveling Library*, by S. Janice Kee, Secretary. A report of an 11-week study conducted by Jewel C. Hardkopf. Madison, 1958. [10] pages.

## Surveys

## CALIFORNIA

*Amador-Stockton-San Joaquin County Library Project: A Survey With Recommendations Prepared Under Provision of the Library Services Act*. Margaret Klausner, Director. Evanne Wheeler, Project Librarian. [Jackson] 1959. 18 pages. Issuing office not on publication.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Reports*. Berkeley [1959]. 117, 32, 36 pages.

## KANSAS

TRAVELING LIBRARIES COMMISSION. *Stevens County: A County Library Study*. [Topeka, 1959.] 27 pages.

## KENTUCKY

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION. *Public Library Services*. Frankfort, 1959. 83 pages. (Research Publication No. 65.)

## MICHIGAN

STATE LIBRARY. *Manual for Interviewers; Survey of Library Attitudes Oakland County, 1957*. Lansing [1957]. 51 pages.

## NEVADA

STATE LIBRARY. *Public Library Service in Nevada; A Survey With Recom-*

*mendations*, by Gretchen K. Schenk. [Carson City] 1958. 62 pages.

## NEW YORK

(STATE) UNIVERSITY. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE. *Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Public Library Service*, 1957. Albany, 1958. 196 pages.

## PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LIBRARY. *Library Service in Pennsylvania, Present and Proposed; A Survey* [by] Lowell A. Martin, Director (and others) with the assistance of an Advisory Committee appointed by the Pennsylvania Library Association. Harrisburg, 1958. 2 volumes.

STATE LIBRARY. *Summary of Recommendations of the Pennsylvania Li-*

*brary Survey; A Study of Library Service in Pennsylvania With a Proposal for a State-Wide Plan of Public Library Development*. Harrisburg, 1958. 8 pages.

## WEST VIRGINIA

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *McDowell County, West Virginia, Library Survey*, by Robert W. Bullen. [Charleston] 1957. 48 pages. Issuing office not on publication.

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Marshall County, West Virginia, Library Survey*, by Robert W. Bullen [Charleston] 1957. 52 pages. Issuing office not on publication.

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Survey for Library Development in Fayette and Raleigh Counties, West Virginia*, by Robert W. Bullen. Charleston, 1959. 50 pages.

## Trustees

### FLORIDA

STATE LIBRARY. *Handbook for Florida Library Board Members*, by Ora L. Wildermuth. Tallahassee, 1958. 8 pages.

*Library Trustee's Pocket Handbook*. Missoula [n.d.]. 11 pages.

### IDAHO

STATE LIBRARY. *Handbook for Idaho Library Board Members*. Boise, 1959. 19 pages.

### NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT. *Guidebook for Trustees of North Carolina Public Libraries*, by Ruth L. Mace. Chapel Hill, 1959. 88 pages.

### KENTUCKY

LIBRARY EXTENSION DIVISION. *Guide for Kentucky Library Trustees*. Frankfort, 1957. 14 pages.

### NEW JERSEY

LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY. *Pocket Guide for Library Trustees*. Orange, Orange Public Library [1959]. 9 pages.

### MISSOURI

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. TRUSTEES AND CITIZENS DIVISION. *Pocket Handbook for Missouri Library Trustees*. [1956.] 15 pages.

### TENNESSEE

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES. PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION. *Guide for Library Trustees in the Tennessee Multi-County Regional Library System*. Prepared by a committee of regional librarians with the advice

### MONTANA

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Montana*



and assistance of the trustees.  
Nashville, 1957. 31 pages.

### WISCONSIN

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Handbook*

*for Wisconsin Library Board Members.* Prepared by Wisconsin Library Trustees Association and Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Madison, 1958. 32 pages.

## Technical Processes

### ALABAMA

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE DIVISION. *Suggested Policies for Processing Books for Small Public Libraries in Alabama.* Montgomery, 1958. 12 pages.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION. DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND RESEARCH SERVICES. LIBRARY SERVICES BRANCH. *Guidelines for Establishing a Centralized Library Processing Center.* by Evelyn Day Mullen, Washington, 1958. 9 pages.

Also published in the Summer 1958 issue of *Library Resources and Technical Services*, the quarterly official publication of the Resources and

Technical Service Division of the American Library Association. This particular issue is devoted to centralized library processing.

### ILLINOIS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Co-operative Centralized Processing; A Report of the Establishment and First Year of Operation of the Southwest Missouri Library Service, Inc.*, by Brigitte L. Kenney. Chicago, 1959. 98 pages.

### NEW YORK

STATE LIBRARY. DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION. *Centralized Processing for Systems of Libraries.* Albany [1959]. 28 pages.

## Bookmobile Service

### MICHIGAN

STATE LIBRARY. *Policy and Procedure Manual for Bookmobile Exhibits and Projects.* Lansing, 1957. 28 pages.

### MISSOURI

STATE LIBRARY. *Regional Demonstration Bookmobile Service Manual.* [Jefferson City, n.d.] 44 pages.

### NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LIBRARY. *Manual of Suggestions and Procedures for North Carolina Bookmobile Service.* Raleigh, 1958. 27 pages.

### TENNESSEE

STATE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES. PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION. *Manual for Bookmobile Librarians in the Tennessee Multi-County Regional Library Systems.* Prepared by Mary Eleanor Wright, with the assistance of the bookmobile librarians. Nashville [1959]. 28 pages.

### TEXAS

STATE LIBRARY. *Manual for Librarians; Multi-County Bookmobile Demonstrations.* Austin, 1958. 40 pages.

## Book Collections

### GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. DIVISION OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND

LIBRARY SERVICE. *Basic Reference Books for Georgia Public Libraries.* [Atlanta, 1957.] 14 pages.

## MICHIGAN

STATE LIBRARY. *Weeding the Small Library*. Lansing, 1958. 10 pages.

## NEW YORK

STATE LIBRARY. DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION. *Your Book Collection: Its Care*. Albany, 1957. 32 pages.

## Film Service

## MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. DIVISION OF LIBRARY EXTENSION AND OFFICE OF AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION. *Handbook for Public Libraries Film Cooperative*. [Boston, n.d.] 5 pages.

ciation. East Lansing [n.d.] 29 pages.

## NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. BUREAU OF AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION. *Handbook of the North Carolina Adult Film Project*. Sponsored by Public Libraries Section, North Carolina Library Association; North Carolina State Library; Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, University of North Carolina. 1958-59 edition. Chapel Hill, 1958. 103 pages.

## MICHIGAN

STATE UNIVERSITY. AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER. *Michigan Library Film Circuit*. Developed in cooperation with Audio-Visual Center, Michigan State University, Michigan State Library, Michigan Library Asso-

## Library Films

## ILLINOIS

STATE LIBRARY. *The Magic Number*. State Library, Springfield, and University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, 1957. Kinescope. 23 minutes, sound, black and white, 16-mm.

Shows problems faced by small libraries in Illinois and how they may be overcome through cooperation. The magic number is Public Law 597 (Library Services Act) which promotes the further development of public library service in rural areas.

## WASHINGTON

STATE LIBRARY. *Yours for the Asking*. Olympia, 1958. Produced by Charles R. Perryman, Seattle. 23 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

A network of bookmobiles, branch libraries, and stations brings regional library service to cities, farms, and logging camps in the State of Washington. Good example of library service through cooperation.

## NEW YORK

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. AUDIO-VISUAL CENTER. *Books for All*. Syracuse, 1957. 29 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

Produced by Syracuse University, in cooperation with the New York Library Association and the Library Trustees Foundation of New York State. Services of a small town library are shown to have big city benefits through participation in a county library system. A wide variety of services are offered, such as: story hours, summer reading programs, business reference service, adult discussion programs, and bookmobile service.

## WEST VIRGINIA

LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Books—Lots of Books*. Charleston, 1957. Kinescope. 14½ minutes, sound, black and white, 16-mm.

Shows how an alert citizenry can help in bringing library service to a community that is without public library facilities.

## WISCONSIN

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION. *Man Awake*. Madison, 1956. Kinescope. 15 minutes, sound, black and white. (Made through grant of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.)

Film points up the difference that modern library service can make in whether modern man is only alive or alive and aware. Also, depicts the

library's need for an awareness of man's basic needs and satisfactions which help create a service tailor-made to the community.

### Library Filmstrips

#### ILLINOIS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Your Public Library—Island or Peninsula?* Chicago, 1957. Made by Society for Visual Education. Filmstrip. 35 frames, color, 35-mm., and disk 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m. and mimeographed script.

An interpretation of the aims, values, and present conditions of American Public libraries. Emphasis is on the importance of direct community involvement in the needs and values of the public

library programs in the light of newly developed standards.

#### MISSOURI

STATE LIBRARY. *Building Your Regional Library System.* Jefferson City, 1959. Filmstrip. 34 frames, color, 35-mm., and disk with booklet.

Directed to county library boards in Missouri, explaining steps necessary to progress from a single county library system to a regional system. Explains advantages and economics of regional library service.



# Appendix A

## State Plan Programs for Fiscal 1959

State Plan programs for the participating States and Territories for fiscal 1957 were outlined in the basic publication, *State Plans Under the Library Services Act; A Summary of Plans and Programs for Fiscal 1957, Submitted Under Public Law 597, 84th Congress* (Office of Education, Bulletin 1958, No. 10). Programs for fiscal 1958 were outlined in *Supplement 1* (Bulletin 1959, No. 17). Brief statements on the programs for fiscal 1959 follow:

### ALABAMA

There will be a continuation of the program outlined for fiscal 1958 and, in addition, the development of an incipient regional library which is to be encouraged in its initial stage by a grant to Walker County.

### ALASKA

Grants (not exceeding \$1,000 to any library) will be made to those libraries with approved plans for extension of public library service. The funds may be used for accepted plans for remodeling and the acquiring of additional equipment and books.

### ARIZONA

Arizona will continue library services under the State plan as before, by the use of bookmobiles, loan collections, and the strengthening of the audiovisual programs, reference services, and consultant services. There will also be a continuance of the cooperative project between the State agency and the Yuma City-County Library.

### ARKANSAS

A continuation of the program outlined for fiscal 1958 will come under the headings: Strengthening of the State agency, multicounty library development, and State aid grants.

### CALIFORNIA

All projects outlined for fiscal 1958 will be continued. In addition, a bookmobile demonstration will be established in San Diego County, and preliminary plans will be made for a project whereby reference service from the Fresno County Library will be made available to 11 city and county libraries in the San Joaquin Valley.

### COLORADO

Project activities will continue to be carried on simultaneously in four areas of the State. In addition, the State headquarters project will continue the acquisition of materials and equipment for the second pilot demonstration and will start similar action for a third pilot demonstration scheduled for the fifth year of the Federal assistance program. The State headquarters project also includes strengthening of service to rural libraries directly from the State library.

**CONNECTICUT**

Project I as outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued: regional consultant service and expansion of central processing and central book collection.

**FLORIDA**

The fiscal 1958 program will be continued and extended. The St. Lucie County Library will become a regional library and by contract will serve Okeechobee County, which has no public library. Rural residents of Alachua County will receive service from the city of Gainesville by means of contract. County library service will be strengthened in Leon County by the addition of personnel and in Martin County by added personnel and initiation of bookmobile service.

**GEORGIA**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will continue: strengthen multicounty (regional) libraries and develop new regional systems.

**GUAM**

There will be continued strengthening of the central library and branch stations which are maintained in various villages. A new station wagon will be purchased for use in delivering books throughout the Territory. Purchase of tables, chairs, magazine racks, catalog case, and other minor equipment preparatory to moving into larger quarters is planned.

**HAWAII**

Hawaii plans to continue to develop present service to rural areas through branch libraries, deposit stations, and bookmobiles in Hawaii County (island of Hawaii); city and county of Honolulu (island of Oahu); Kauai County (islands of Kauai and Niihau); and Maui County (islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai). Books, equipment, and supplies will be purchased as needed. Employment of additional staff members will be continued.

**IDAHO**

It is planned to continue strengthening the State library and its services, as well as services of the Boundary County and the Council Valley Free Library Districts and the Grace Free Public Library District; activate the Oneida County, the Bear Lake County, and the Nez Perce County Free Library Districts; initiate library service in the Portneuf Free Library District through contract with the Pocatello Public Library.

**ILLINOIS**

All projects outlined in the fiscal 1958 program will be continued. In addition, the Kaskaskia Regional Library will be established to serve St. Clair County and parts of Clinton, Monroe, Washington, and Madison Counties. The headquarters will be located at Mascoutah and the area, with a population of approximately 88,000, will be served both by branch libraries and by bookmobiles.

**IOWA**

It is planned to continue strengthening the State agency and to continue preparing areas for future demonstration projects in order to extend public library service to the 934,099 people without legal access to public libraries.

**KANSAS**

It is planned to continue strengthening the Traveling Libraries Commission and developing its statewide program; establish and maintain an area office with a consultant in western Kansas; continue the studies of existing county libraries and make studies in any other counties in which interest is evident in extending library services to rural area; arrange for extensive exhibits of the State agency bookmobiles; develop special collections, booklists, exhibits, and cooperative services for the rural public libraries; cooperate with other adult education and governmental agencies in workshops and conferences.

**KENTUCKY**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will continue and, in addition, one or two new regional libraries will be started.

**LOUISIANA**

Demonstrations established in fiscal 1958 will continue in St. Bernard and Caddo Parishes, and, in addition, demonstrations will open in Cameron and Plaquemines Parishes. It is also planned to produce a color film showing how a demonstration library is planned and the services it offers.

**MAINE**

The program outlined for fiscal 1958 will continue. In addition, bookmobile service will be provided in the western part of the State, and plans will be completed for centralized purchasing and processing of books for the bookmobiles. Maine will cooperate with New Hampshire and Vermont in establishing a tristate film service.

**MARYLAND**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued with the addition of the new Calvert and Carroll County Libraries.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Continuation of the program outlined for fiscal 1958 is planned: developing of State regional library centers and strengthening of the State agency.

**MICHIGAN**

The program as outlined in fiscal 1958, including a public relations program, will be continued and, in addition, scholarships will be offered.

**MINNESOTA**

Continuation of the program outlined in fiscal 1958 is planned: strengthening the State agency and providing grants-in-aid-to rural library systems.

**MISSISSIPPI**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued and expanded. Sustaining grants will be made to eight multicounty systems and consultant service will also be provided. Additional grants will be made for expanding these multicounty systems to include adjacent counties; for establishing new multicounty systems; and as "booster shots" to already established single-county libraries for the enrichment of their services. Financial and professional assistance will be given to communities and counties



still without public library service in order to enable them to take the first steps toward ultimate participation in library systems.

### MISSOURI

Each of the projects outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued and another locally administered demonstration started. In addition, an establishment grant will be made for a cataloging center.

### MONTANA

It is planned to continue strengthening the State agency and its services, as well as the two existing federations—the Northwest Montana and the Five Valleys. Workshops are planned for the entire State with emphasis on the Miles City area where the next federation is planned. Funds will be allocated for additional films and clerical assistance for the statewide film circuit with Great Falls Public Library as the center.

### NEBRASKA

There will be a continuation of projects as outlined for fiscal 1958: two multicounty demonstrations and strengthening of the State agency.

### NEVADA

The program started in fiscal 1958 will be continued: a library interpretation project, improvement of the State agency, cooperative processing center, and grants-in-aid to contracting county libraries.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

The program as outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued. Resources will be expanded to provide audiovisual materials. The public relations project will be expanded to include a feasibility study on the production of a film on library services to be sponsored by the six New England States. In addition a statewide survey of public library services will be made by a team of experts.

### NEW JERSEY

Continuation of the program outlined in fiscal 1958 is planned: strengthening the State agency and developing the Tricounty Library Service Center (serving Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties).

### NEW MEXICO

The program outlined for fiscal 1958 will be continued: strengthening the State agency and developing four regional centers.

### NEW YORK

All projects described in fiscal 1958 will be continued and expanded with the addition of two demonstration bookmobiles and the initiation of a publication and public relations program for rural public libraries. In addition, TWX will be installed at the State agency and in six library systems, and telephone service will be provided member libraries to facilitate interlibrary loan service.

### NORTH CAROLINA

The program as outlined for fiscal 1958 will be continued: strengthening of the

State agency and grants to county and regional libraries submitting approved plans for extension and improvement of service to rural areas.

#### **NORTH DAKOTA**

Continuation of projects outlined for fiscal 1958 is planned: three regional library demonstrations and strengthening of the State agency.

#### **OHIO**

The program outlined for fiscal 1958 will be continued and, in addition, a regional processing center will be established in Steubenville to serve a group of libraries in southeastern Ohio.

#### **OKLAHOMA**

It is planned to continue the program as outlined in fiscal 1958: strengthening the State agency and establishing multicounty libraries. June 30, 1959 is the terminal date for the Osage-Pawnee demonstration and for Cleveland-Garvin-McClain. Two new demonstrations will be developed.

#### **OREGON**

Continuation of all projects outlined for fiscal 1958 is planned.

#### **PENNSYLVANIA**

It is planned to continue the three projects outlined in fiscal 1958. The grants-in-aid program will be extended to provide for purchase by the State library of adult non-fiction books to be placed on 2-year loans to selected county libraries.

#### **PUERTO RICO**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued and expanded. In addition, the book collections will be enriched in the public libraries at Humacao, Yauco, and Vieques.

#### **RHODE ISLAND**

Continuation of the program outlined for fiscal 1958 is planned: strengthening the State agency, continuing the book-allotment program, and distributing grants-in-aid.

#### **SOUTH CAROLINA**

The four projects outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued and, in addition, a grant will be made to establish a processing center for a group of county and regional libraries.

#### **SOUTH DAKOTA**

Continuation of the program outlined in fiscal 1958 is planned. In addition, book-mobile service will be started from the second and third regional centers, located in Aberdeen (Brown County) and Timber Lake (Dewey County).

#### **TENNESSEE**

The program as outlined in fiscal 1958 will be continued, with no change in regions or counties. The 2-year demonstrations in seven counties will terminate in fiscal 1959.

**TEXAS**

It is planned to continue the program outlined in fiscal 1958. The three multi-county bookmobile demonstrations which began in 1958 will be terminated at the conclusion of 1 year and four new demonstrations will be started.

**UTAH**

It is planned to continue development of the State library agency and promotion of public library services throughout the rural areas. Regional bookmobile demonstrations will be provided on a contract basis by the State agency.

**VERMONT**

There will be a continuation of the program outlined in fiscal 1958, with the addition of provision for a series of institutes in the Rutland region (59 towns in parts of Bennington, Addison, and Windham Counties). Such topics as storytelling, reference service, and book selection will be stressed. Cooperation with New Hampshire and Maine in establishing a tristate film service is also planned.

**VIRGINIA**

The program outlined in fiscal 1958 will continue and, in addition, aid will be given to two newly established libraries (Southampton County and Virginia Beach-Princess Anne County).

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**

The program for fiscal 1958 will be continued. In addition, bookmobile service will be established for the entire island of St. Croix, operating from the Frederiksted Library. Inservice training will be given high school graduates employed in libraries.

**WASHINGTON**

There will be a continuation of the program as outlined in fiscal 1958.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

The program outlined for fiscal 1958 will be continued and assistance will be given to Marshall and McDowell Counties in preparation for regional demonstrations. Workshops will be sponsored for librarians of small libraries, for regional personnel, and for trustees.

**WISCONSIN**

Several projects have been added to the two described in fiscal 1958 which are being continued. A processing center will be established to serve 27 libraries in a 5-county area; the Shawano City-County Library will be strengthened; a 4-county bookmobile demonstration will be initiated to serve Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, and Price Counties; scholarships will be made available for university extension courses in library science and for study in an accredited library school; and a statewide study of public library development will be made.



*Table I.—Program budgets of 50 States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1959, by source of funds*

Region and State	Total State-local-Federal	State	Local	Federal
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>817,842,816</b>	<b>68,282,284</b>	<b>63,419,570</b>	<b>65,641,892</b>
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>16,627,642</b>	<b>7,804,784</b>	<b>3,419,570</b>	<b>5,212,210</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>3,284,158</b>	<b>2,464,645</b>		<b>819,513</b>
Connecticut	219,862	148,219		71,643
Maine	152,257	81,098		71,159
Massachusetts	183,642	105,642		78,000
New Hampshire	181,519	125,548		55,971
New Jersey	255,529	169,746		85,783
New York	1,599,850	1,408,368		191,482
Pennsylvania	382,500	219,864		162,636
Rhode Island	97,830	51,928		45,902
Vermont	211,169	154,232		56,937
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>3,227,390</b>	<b>1,802,410</b>	<b>63,341</b>	<b>1,361,639</b>
Illinois	605,390	427,651		177,739
Iowa	190,172	84,323		105,849
Kansas	119,591	55,048		64,543
Michigan	520,186	348,387		171,799
Minnesota	302,852	167,102		135,750
Missouri	259,961	125,951		134,010
Nebraska	177,906	65,589	22,691	89,626
North Dakota	159,256	72,177	15,000	72,079
Ohio	487,483	280,442		207,041
South Dakota	133,003	62,250		70,753
Wisconsin	271,590	113,490	25,650	132,450
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>5,147,256</b>	<b>2,660,931</b>	<b>211,904</b>	<b>2,274,421</b>
Alabama	332,817	171,448		161,369
Arkansas	323,544	193,341		130,203
Florida	275,477	43,166	101,386	130,925
Georgia	665,000	492,041		172,959
Kentucky	366,741	194,750		171,991
Louisiana	198,415	70,780	2,165	125,470
Maryland	219,410	143,410		76,000
Mississippi	228,576	77,720		150,856
North Carolina	665,443	435,446		229,997
Oklahoma	169,054	68,991		100,063
South Carolina	271,290	93,344	43,498	134,448
Tennessee	411,860	242,146		169,714
Texas	398,726	109,947	64,855	223,924
Virginia	406,447	242,415		164,032
West Virginia	214,456	81,986		132,470
<b>WEST</b>	<b>4,968,749</b>	<b>966,778</b>	<b>3,144,325</b>	<b>857,646</b>
Arizona	116,908	50,280	3,100	63,528
California	3,315,529	139,732	2,991,435	184,362
Colorado	162,547	87,721		74,826
Idaho	141,954	37,504	20,158	84,292
Montana	181,851	34,880	83,485	63,486
Nevada	168,511	65,812	46,147	56,552
New Mexico	113,281	49,350		63,931
Oregon	344,755	255,241		89,514
Utah	130,966	55,581		75,385
Washington	292,447	190,677		101,770
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	<b>716,263</b>	<b>487,690</b>		<b>228,673</b>
Alaska	60,606	20,606		40,000
C Guam	46,938	29,974		16,964
Hawaii	347,021	296,094		50,927
Puerto Rico	220,356	110,356		110,000
Virgin Islands	41,342	30,560		10,782

*Table II.—Program budgets of 50 States and outlying parts participating in fiscal 1959, by categories*

Region and State	Total, State-local-Federal	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	All other operating expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Aggregate United States</b>	<b>817, 343, 518</b>	<b>88, 378, 268</b>	<b>85, 648, 423</b>	<b>81, 101, 098</b>	<b>82, 218, 033</b>
<b>Continental United States</b>	<b>18, 627, 553</b>	<b>7, 942, 323</b>	<b>8, 483, 229</b>	<b>1, 065, 166</b>	<b>1, 136, 633</b>
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>3, 284, 158</b>	<b>1, 241, 024</b>	<b>1, 535, 686</b>	<b>131, 860</b>	<b>375, 588</b>
Connecticut	219, 862	109, 924	72, 132	1, 500	36, 306
Maine	152, 257	61, 302	43, 900	9, 000	38, 055
Massachusetts	183, 642	122, 290	36, 500	3, 000	21, 852
New Hampshire	181, 519	120, 049	24, 731	834	35, 905
New Jersey	255, 529	145, 536	51, 405	6, 049	52, 539
New York	1, 599, 850	353, 503	1, 088, 979	34, 927	122, 441
Pennsylvania	382, 500	158, 274	137, 721	55, 857	30, 648
Rhode Island	97, 830	39, 239	42, 633	3, 000	12, 958
Vermont	211, 169	130, 907	37, 685	17, 693	24, 884
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	<b>3, 227, 390</b>	<b>1, 652, 634</b>	<b>650, 864</b>	<b>453, 273</b>	<b>470, 619</b>
Illinois	605, 390	316, 758	79, 150	138, 821	70, 661
Iowa	190, 172	89, 345	43, 082	9, 614	48, 131
Kansas	119, 591	45, 228	47, 050	3, 000	24, 313
Michigan	520, 186	315, 978	96, 730	12, 909	94, 569
Minnesota	302, 852	123, 357	92, 000	44, 000	43, 495
Missouri	259, 961	125, 733	21, 416	77, 111	35, 701
Nebraska	177, 906	89, 118	46, 134	26, 250	16, 404
North Dakota	159, 256	79, 675	37, 000	12, 150	30, 431
Ohio	487, 483	255, 783	107, 794	77, 439	46, 467
South Dakota	133, 003	67, 500	30, 000	20, 500	15, 003
Wisconsin	271, 590	144, 159	50, 508	31, 479	45, 444
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>5, 147, 256</b>	<b>2, 024, 586</b>	<b>2, 221, 484</b>	<b>310, 973</b>	<b>590, 213</b>
Alabama	332, 817	143, 335	101, 931	41, 049	46, 502
Arkansas	323, 544	174, 814	79, 268	20, 533	48, 929
Florida	275, 477	142, 465	73, 911	16, 235	42, 866
Georgia	665, 000		665, 000		
Kentucky	366, 741	150, 536	139, 365	4, 950	71, 890
Louisiana	198, 415	41, 218	76, 100	22, 805	58, 292
Maryland	219, 410	117, 532	57, 129	29, 803	14, 946
Mississippi	228, 576	90, 692	67, 003	24, 880	46, 001
North Carolina	665, 443	290, 257	304, 940	24, 771	45, 475
Oklahoma	169, 054	89, 552	39, 099	5, 130	35, 273
South Carolina	271, 290	128, 245	95, 288	27, 478	20, 279
Tennessee	411, 860	218, 634	86, 805	18, 972	87, 449
Texas	398, 726	234, 603	112, 622	30, 515	20, 986
Virginia	406, 447	130, 000	236, 447	25, 000	15, 000
West Virginia	214, 456	72, 703	86, 576	18, 852	36, 325
<b>WEST</b>	<b>4, 968, 749</b>	<b>3, 024, 079</b>	<b>1, 075, 195</b>	<b>169, 060</b>	<b>700, 415</b>
Arizona	116, 908	46, 681	44, 629	2, 000	23, 598
California	3, 315, 529	2, 087, 664	716, 901	82, 492	428, 472
Colorado	162, 547	109, 179	19, 000	12, 600	21, 768
Idaho	141, 954	53, 963	47, 914	14, 402	25, 675
Montana	181, 851	99, 988	42, 216	2, 150	37, 497
Nevada	168, 511	119, 065	17, 101	7, 943	24, 402
New Mexico	113, 281	67, 432	10, 200	9, 400	26, 249
Oregon	344, 755	232, 828	55, 407	8, 541	47, 979
Utah	130, 966	42, 350	50, 000	21, 902	16, 714
Washington	292, 447	164, 929	71, 827	7, 630	48, 061
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	<b>716, 263</b>	<b>484, 937</b>	<b>163, 196</b>	<b>31, 932</b>	<b>81, 198</b>
Alaska	60, 606	22, 447	19, 750	16, 000	2, 409
Guam	46, 938	23, 686	14, 201	6, 484	2, 567
Hawaii	347, 021	266, 000	62, 773	1, 348	16, 900
Puerto Rico	220, 356	96, 906	57, 200	11, 200	55, 050
Virgin Islands	41, 342	26, 898	9, 272	900	4, 272

Table III.—Matching funds for Federal allotments for fiscal 1959

Region and State	Total Federal allotment	Matching expenditure from State and local sources <sup>1</sup>	Federal percentage <sup>2</sup>	State percentage <sup>3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5
Aggregate United States	84,000,000	84,470,000		
Continental United States	8,744,844	8,810,848		
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	931,635	1,171,690		
Connecticut	71,643	145,457	33.00	67.00
Maine	71,159	50,668	58.41	41.59
Massachusetts	91,577	115,096	44.31	55.69
New Hampshire	55,971	46,936	54.39	45.61
New Jersey	85,783	143,461	37.42	62.58
New York	191,482	297,367	39.17	60.83
Pennsylvania	258,289	278,248	48.14	51.86
Rhode Island	48,794	55,200	46.92	53.08
Vermont	56,937	39,257	59.19	40.81
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>	1,606,360	1,678,547		
Illinois	177,739	279,174	38.90	61.10
Indiana	151,229	163,307	48.08	51.92
Iowa	136,636	108,847	55.66	44.34
Kansas	104,329	88,900	53.97	46.03
Michigan	171,799	236,372	42.09	57.91
Minnesota	135,750	116,433	53.83	46.17
Missouri	147,343	138,482	51.55	48.45
Nebraska	89,626	70,678	55.91	44.09
North Dakota	72,079	39,017	64.88	35.12
Ohio	207,041	262,546	44.09	55.91
South Dakota	70,753	40,197	63.77	36.23
Wisconsin	142,036	134,514	51.36	48.64
<b>SOUTH</b>	2,349,752	1,509,491		
Alabama	161,369	83,129	66.00	34.00
Arkansas	130,203	67,074	66.00	34.00
Delaware	48,391	98,248	33.00	67.00
Florida	107,527	85,450	55.72	44.28
Georgia	172,959	93,624	64.88	35.12
Kentucky	171,239	88,214	66.00	34.00
Louisiana	125,470	71,581	63.69	36.31
Maryland	91,283	110,805	45.17	54.83
North Carolina	150,856	77,714	66.00	34.00
North Carolina	229,997	118,483	66.00	34.00
Oklahoma	117,151	80,773	59.19	40.81
South Carolina	134,448	69,261	66.00	34.00
Tennessee	169,714	87,467	65.99	34.01
Texas	242,643	189,414	56.16	43.84
Virginia	164,032	117,037	58.36	41.64
West Virginia	132,470	71,267	65.02	34.98
<b>WEST</b>	857,097	954,217		
Arizona	63,528	50,485	55.72	44.28
California	184,362	293,384	38.59	61.41
Colorado	74,826	69,070	52.00	48.00
Idaho	63,704	43,578	59.38	40.62
Montana	63,486	62,578	50.36	49.64
Nevada	44,828	88,748	33.56	66.44
New Mexico	63,931	41,029	60.91	39.09
Oregon	89,514	89,621	49.97	50.03
Utah	56,857	41,887	57.58	42.42
Washington	101,770	123,385	45.20	54.80
Wyoming	50,291	50,452	49.92	50.08

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table III.—Matching funds for Federal allotments for fiscal 1959—Continued**

Region and State	Total Federal allotment	Matching expenditure from State and local sources <sup>1</sup>	Federal percentage <sup>2</sup>	State percentage <sup>3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Outlying parts of the United States</b>	<b>\$255, 156</b>	<b>\$156, 133</b>		
Alaska.....	46, 657	24, 036	66.00	34.00
Guam.....	13, 980	7, 302	66.00	34.00
Hawaii.....	50, 927	50, 927	50.00	50.00
Puerto Rico.....	132, 810	68, 417	66.00	34.00
Virgin Islands.....	10, 782	5, 554	66.00	34.00

<sup>1</sup> Minimum expenditures from State and local sources if State is to receive the full Federal allotment specified in col. 2.

<sup>2</sup> The Federal percentage for any State is "100 percent less the State percentage. . . . The Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 percent or less than 33 percent."

<sup>3</sup> The State percentage is "that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska):" *Provided*, That (a) no State percentage shall fall below 34 percent nor exceed 67 percent, and that (b) the State percentage for Hawaii shall be 50 percent, and for Alaska, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall be 34 percent. "Per capita income: is the average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce." (Currently the "three most recent consecutive years" are 1953, 1954, and 1955.)

# Appendix B

Public Law 597—84th Congress

Chapter 407—2d Session

H.R. 2840

AN ACT

To promote the further development of public library service in rural areas.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Library Services Act."*

## DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) It is the purpose of this Act to promote the further extension by the several States of public library services to rural areas without such services or with inadequate services.

(b) The provisions of this Act shall not be so construed as to interfere with State and local initiative and responsibility in the conduct of public library services. The administration of public libraries, the selection of personnel and library books and materials, and, insofar as consistent with the purposes of this Act, the determination of the best uses of the funds provided under this Act shall be reserved to the States and their local subdivisions.

## AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years the sum of \$7,500,000 which shall be used for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Commissioner of Education (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner) State plans for the further extension of public library services to rural areas without such services, or with inadequate services.

## ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 4. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 3 for each fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot \$10,000 to the Virgin Islands and \$40,000 to each of the other States, and shall allot to each State such part of the remainder of such sums as the rural population of the State bears to the rural population of the United States according to the most recent decennial census.

(b) The amount of any allotment to a State under subsection (a) for any fiscal year remaining unpaid to such State at the end of such fiscal year shall be available for payment to such State under section 6 until the end of the succeeding fiscal year. No payment to a State under section 6 shall be made out of its allotment for any fiscal year until its allotment for the preceding fiscal year has been exhausted or has ceased to be available.

## STATE PLANS

**SEC. 5. (a)** To be approved under this section, a State plan for the further extension of public library services to rural areas must—

(1) Provide for the administration, or supervision of the administration, of the plan by the State library administrative agency, and provide that such agency will have adequate authority under State law to administer the plan in accordance with its provision and the provisions of this Act;

(2) provide for the receipt by the State treasurer (or, if there be no State treasurer, the officer exercising similar functions for the State) of all funds paid to the State pursuant to this Act and for the proper safeguarding of such funds by such officer, provide that such funds shall be expended solely for the purposes for which paid, and provide for the repayment by the State to the United States of any such funds lost or diverted from the purposes for which paid;

(3) provide policies and methods of administration to be followed in using any funds made available for expenditure under the State plan, which policies and methods the State library administrative agency certifies will in its judgment assure use of such funds to maximum advantage in the further extension of public library services to rural areas without such services or with inadequate services;

(4) provide that the State library administrative agency will make such reports as to categories of expenditures made under this Act, as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require; and

(5) provide that any library services furnished under the plan shall be made available free of charge under regulations prescribed by the State library administrative agency.

(b) The Commissioner shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The determination of whether library services are inadequate in any area within any State shall be made by the State library administrative agency of such State.

## PAYMENTS TO STATES

**SEC. 6. (a)** From the allotments available therefor under section 4, the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time pay to each State which has a plan approved under section 5 an amount computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section, equal to the Federal share of the total sums expended by the State and its political subdivisions under such plan during the period for which such payment was made, except that no payments shall be made to any State from its allotment for any fiscal year unless and until the Commissioner finds that (1) there will be available for expenditure under the plan from State or local sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made (A) sums sufficient to enable the State to receive under the section payments in an amount not less than \$10,000 in the case of the Virgin Islands and \$40,000 in the case of any other State, and (B) not less than the total amount actually expended, in the areas covered by the plan for such year, for public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and (2) there will be available for expenditure for public library services from State sources during the fiscal year for which the allotment is made not less than the total amount actually expended for the public library services from such sources in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956.

(b) The Commissioner shall from time to time, but not less often than semiannually, and prior to the period for which a payment is to be made, estimate the amount, within the balance of the allotments for each State, which may be necessary to pay the Federal share of the total expenditures for carrying out the approved State plan for such period. The Commissioner shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so determined, reduced or increased as the case may be by the amount



by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such period. The Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon, prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Commissioner, the amount so certified.

(c) For the purposes of this section the "Federal share" for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage and the State percentage shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska), except that (1) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum or less than 33 per centum, and (2) the Federal share for Hawaii shall be 50 per centum and for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum.

(d) The "Federal share" for each State shall be promulgated by the Commissioner between July 1 and August 31 of each even-numbered year, on the basis of the average of the per capita incomes of the States and of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) for the three most recent consecutive years for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce. Such promulgation shall be conclusive for each of the two fiscal years in the period beginning July 1 next succeeding such promulgation: *Provided*, That the Commissioner shall promulgate such percentages as soon as possible after the enactment of this Act to be effective until July 1, 1957.

(e) No portion of any money paid to a State under this Act shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase or erection of any building or buildings, or for the purchase of any land.

(f) No portion of any money paid to a State under this Act shall be used, directly or indirectly, to provide or improve library services in any area other than a rural area; except that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit the utilization of such money by public libraries in nonrural areas for the exclusive purpose of extending public library services to rural areas, if such utilization has been provided for in an approved State plan covering the areas affected.

#### WITHHOLDING

SEC. 7. If the Commissioner finds after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of the State plan approved under this Act, that the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the requirements of this Act or that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with the provisions required to be included in the plan, he shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State under this Act until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State: *Provided*, That any State or State agency is entitled to judicial review in the United States District Court wherein the State or State agency is located of any such withholding determination in accordance with applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act.

#### ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 8. (a) The Commissioner shall administer this Act under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and shall, with the approval of the Secretary, prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this Act.

(b) The Commissioner is also authorized to make such studies, investigations, and reports as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act,

including periodic reports for public distribution as to the values, methods, and results of various State demonstrations of public library services in rural areas undertaken under this Act.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for expenses of administration such sums as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Secretary and the Commissioner under this Act.

#### DEFINITIONS

SEC. 9. For the purposes of this Act—

(a) The term "State" means a State, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands;

(b) The term "State library administrative agency" means the official State agency charged by State law with the extension and development of public library services throughout the State;

(c) The term "public library" means a library that serves free all residents of a community, district, or region, and receives its financial support in whole or in part from public funds;

(d) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and

(e) The term "rural area" does not include an incorporated or unincorporated town having a population of more than ten thousand persons.

Approved June 19, 1956.