

OE-15012-61  
Bulletin 1963, No. 14

# STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

SUPPLEMENT 3

A Progress Report  
The First Five Years  
Fiscal Years 1957-61

Prepared by the Library Services Branch

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE . . . ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, *Secretary*  
Office of Education . . . . . FRANCIS KEPPEL, *Commissioner*

## Foreword

**P**RESIDENT KENNEDY, in a recent National Library Week statement, said: "Books and libraries and the will to use them are among the most important tools our Nation has to develop our powers of creative wisdom. It is, however, a fact that there is an important gap in the availability of books and libraries to our citizens."

The educational gap has been most serious in our rural areas. An Office of Education study, conducted in 1956, revealed that 26 million rural residents were without any public library service and that more than 300 rural counties had no public library within their borders. According to reports from the States, an additional 50 million had only inadequate service.

The Library Services Act, authorizing an appropriation of \$7.5 million annually, was passed by Congress in 1956 to stimulate the further development of public library services in rural areas under 10,000 population. These funds, allotted to the States on the basis of their rural population and matched by States on the basis of their per capita income, may be used for salaries, books and other library materials, library equipment, and other operating expenses, but not for the purchase or erection of buildings or purchase of land.

This publication, the third supplement to *State Plans under the Library Services Act*, contains statistical data and program summaries as reported by the States for the first 5 years of the act. An introductory section describes the principal activities, trends, and results of the program. The original publication in this series, issued in 1958, described the State plans as the first major blueprint for a State-local-Federal cooperative program. The reports in this publication are evidence of the substantial progress made in the further extension of library services to rural residents.

By 1961, all of the 50 States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the Library Services Act. This publication should be of value in the assessment and critical evaluation of the program and should help the States and local communities determine future goals and activities.

The results to date indicate that the States and Territories through their State plans and programs, have created a firm basis for the further extension and improvement of rural public library services and have taken a major step toward the goal of developing good public library service for all.

**JOHN G. LORENZ**, *Director*      **RALPH C. M. FLYNT**  
*Library Services Branch*      *Associate Commissioner for*  
*Educational Research and Development*



## Previous U.S. Office of Education Bulletins on the Library Service 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 30c.**

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.

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

Includes State plans and programs of the 14 States and Territories submitting plans and programs for the first time in fiscal 1958 as well as programs for fiscal 1958 for the 36 States who participated from the first year.

**Supplement 2. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960. (Office of Education, Bulletin 1960, No. 27—OE-15012) Price 60c.**

A progress report by individual participating State for the first three years of the Library Services Act—fiscal years 1957, 1958, and 1959. Contains program accomplishments, statistical data, and an overview chapter.

# Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Foreword.....	III
Acknowledgments.....	VII
<b>Five-Year Report of Progress.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Organization of Library Systems.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Cooperative Functions or Services.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Surveys, Studies, Research Projects.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Recruitment, Scholarships, and Training.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>State Standards and State Aid.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Public Information Programs.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>New State Plans.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>The Statistics.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Program Accomplishments and Statistical Summaries of the State Plans for Fiscal Years 1957-61.....</b>	<b>22</b>
 <b>BASIC TABLES</b>	
1. Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61.....	154
2. Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61.....	163
3. Federal allotments and matching funds under the Library Services Act by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61.....	170
4. Federal payments under the Library Services Act to partici- pating States by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61.....	172
5. Comparison of State and local funds expended in fiscal 1956 and available for 1961, for all public library services in the areas covered by the plan.....	173
6. Number of counties or other reporting administrative units and population receiving new or improved services under the Library Services Act by region and State: Fiscal years, 1957-61.....	174

**VI STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT**

	<i>Page</i>
7. Number of personnel added, by type, and number of bookmobiles purchased under the Library Services Act by region and State: Fiscal years, 1957-61.....	176
Bibliography of Manuals, Surveys, and Films.....	177
Appendix A. Public Law 597, 84th Congress.....	183
Appendix B. Public Law 86-679, 86th Congress.....	187

**CHARTS**

A. Expenditures under State plans by source of funds, fiscal years 1957-61.....	20
B. Expenditures under State plans by categories, fiscal years 1957-61.....	21



## Acknowledgments

The Office of Education expresses sincere appreciation for the cooperation of the State and Territorial library extension agencies who submitted the summary reports and statistics for this 5-year report on the Library Services Act.

ALABAMA	Public Library Service, State of Alabama, Montgomery 5
ALASKA	State Library, Juneau
ARIZONA	Department of Library and Archives, Phoenix 7
ARKANSAS	Arkansas Library Commission, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA	State Library, Sacramento 9
COLORADO	State Library, Denver 3
CONNECTICUT	Bureau of Library Services, State Department of Education, Hartford 15
DELAWARE	Library Commission for the State of Delaware, Dover
FLORIDA	State Library, Tallahassee
GEORGIA	Division of Instructional Materials and Library Service, State Department of Education, Atlanta 3
GUAM	Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, Agana
HAWAII	Library of Hawaii, Honolulu
IDAHO	State Library, Boise
ILLINOIS	State Library, Springfield
INDIANA	State Library, Indianapolis 4
IOWA	State Traveling Library, Des Moines 19
KANSAS	Traveling Libraries Commission, Topeka
KENTUCKY	Kentucky Department of Libraries, Frankfort
LOUISIANA	State Library, Baton Rouge
MAINE	State Library, Augusta
MARYLAND	Division of Library Extension, State Department of Education, Baltimore 1
MASSACHUSETTS	Division of Library Extension, State Department of Education, Boston 16
MICHIGAN	State Library, Lansing 13
MINNESOTA	Library Division, State Department of Education, St. Paul 1
MISSISSIPPI	Mississippi Library Commission, Jackson 1
MISSOURI	State Library, Jefferson City
MONTANA	State Library Commission, Missoula
NEBRASKA	Public Library Commission, Lincoln 9
NEVADA	State Library, Carson City
NEW HAMPSHIRE	State Library, Concord
NEW JERSEY	Division of the State Library, Archives and History, State Department of Education, Trenton 25
NEW MEXICO	State Library, Santa Fe

## VIII STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

NEW YORK	State Library, Department of Education, Albany 1
NORTH CAROLINA	State Library, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA	State Library Commission, Bismarck
OHIO	State Library, Columbus 15
OKLAHOMA	State Library, Oklahoma City 5
OREGON	State Library, Salem
PENNSYLVANIA	State Library, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg
PUEERTO RICO	Service to Libraries Division, Department of Education, Carnegie Library Building, San Juan
RHODE ISLAND	Public Library Services in Rural Areas, Providence 8
SOUTH CAROLINA	State Library Board, Columbia 1
SOUTH DAKOTA	State Library Commission, Pierre
TENNESSEE	Public Libraries Division, State Library and Archives, Nashville 3
TEXAS	State Library, Austin 11
UTAH	State Library, Salt Lake City 2
VERMONT	Free Public Library Commission, Montpelier
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Division of Libraries and Museums, Department of Education, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
VIRGINIA	State Library, Richmond 19
WASHINGTON	State Library, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA	Library Commission, Charleston
WISCONSIN	Free Library Commission, Madison 2
WYOMING	State Library, Cheyenne

Members of the advisory committee to the Commissioner on the library services program of the U.S. Office of Education have been very helpful in connection with problems in the administration of the Library Services Act.

Committee members who have served since the publication of *Supplement 2 of State Plans Under the Library Services Act*, include Dr. Lester E. Asheim, director, International Relations Office, American Library Association; Verner W. Clapp, president, Council on Library Resources, Inc.; Dr. Robert B. Downs, director, Graduate School of Library Science and dean, Library Administration, University of Illinois; Miss Mary V. Gaver, professor, Graduate School of Library Service, Rutgers University; Harold S. Hacker, director, Rochester Public Library and the Monroe County Library System, New York; Dr. Robert D. Leigh (deceased), former dean emeritus, School of Library Service, Columbia University; Dr. Richard H. Logsdon, director, Columbia University Library; Mr. Roger H. McDonough, director, Division of the State Library, Archives and History, Department of Education, State of New Jersey; Dr. Edward A. Wight, professor of librarianship, University of California; and Mrs. Raymond A. Young, former president, American Association of Library Trustees.

## Five-Year Report of Progress

**T**HE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT,<sup>1</sup> signed into law in 1956, was originally planned as a 5-year program scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1961. This time limit plus the requirement that each State prepare a comprehensive State plan for the use of LSA funds combined to create a real sense of urgency to the implementation of the act. The ability of the States to act quickly and plan effectively toward "the further extension of public library services to rural areas" is sharply revealed by the summary reports from the States contained in this publication. These reports are included here without substantial change from the original text so that the successes and failures, the hopes and disappointments, and the originality and ingenuity of the States will be communicated to the reader by those who actually did the job.

In August 1960, Congress amended the Library Services Act to extend the program for 5 years to June 30, 1966. This publication, therefore, instead of being a final report of progress under the act, is an interim review of developments. Some of the reports evaluate the current status of library development in terms of the past 5 years and project future needs, activities, and programs on this basis. Others reveal an imaginative and creative attack on persistent library problems. All show some degree of flexibility in adapting to the particular characteristics within a specific State. A few reports describe some traditional activities which are not well designed to meet the library needs of our rapidly growing and dynamically changing society.

These 5-year summaries reveal the significant quantitative achievements made by the States under their State plans. There are three frequently mentioned accomplishments which will continue to exert a profound influence on long-range public library development: The basic strengthening of the resources and services of State library extension agencies; the comprehensive pattern of professional and

---

<sup>1</sup> The Library Services Act (P.L. 597, 84th Cong.) 70 Stat. 293, 20 U.S.C. Ch. 16. Guam included by P.L. 896, 84th Cong., 70 Stat. 991. Program amended and extended for 5 years by P.L. 86-679, 74 Stat. 571-2. American Samoa has been made eligible under the program by P.L. 87-688, 76 Stat. 586, Sept. 25, 1962.

For full texts of P.L. 84-597 and P.L. 86-679, see p. 183-187.



nonprofessional library training activities; and the creation of a new and enlarged concept by a vast number of people of the role which a good public library can play in the life of every citizen. This increased recognition—by citizens, voters, elected officials, and library users—of the present and potential value of good public library services may come to be regarded as the most significant single result of the Library Services Act up to this time.

Each of the State plans has devoted some portion of the program to various activities which could be described as “strengthening the State Library agency.” These activities include: Employing additional State library personnel; acquiring additional books and other library materials for State library collections; providing personnel, books, and equipment for demonstration programs; and increasing the quantity, quality, and effective distribution of informational publications related to the State’s library development program.

These and related projects have unquestionably improved the resources and services available directly from State library agencies. An achievement of greater significance, however, is that the Library Services Act program has been an important factor in making it possible for many States to carry out more adequately their leadership role in extending and improving public library services. State library extension agencies have been the prime movers in Library Services Act projects such as demonstrating county and multicounty library organization; encouraging the extension of library service by contract from existing libraries; promoting or establishing centralized reference services and centralized technical processing operations; coordinating interlibrary loans; cooperative acquisition and joint storage of library materials, film circuit systems, and other cooperative practices; establishing scholarship and other training programs; and sponsoring or conducting surveys and research projects.

Each of these specific projects is one component in a total program of good library service, tailored to meet the particular needs of a State and its local areas. Each of these 5-year summaries is a study of an individual State plan in action and each one testifies to the effectiveness of the Library Services Act and to the viability of the State plan. Every State is able to report considerable success; every State has also had some failures, set-backs, and obstacles.

The most persistent of the tangible obstacles has been the severe and chronic shortage of trained and experienced library personnel. Several States refer to this problem which, in at least three instances, has seriously retarded progress in implementing the State plan. Scholarships, intensified recruitment, job simplification, improved compensation plans and training programs have all attempted to

provide the needed staff support; but the problem is still very much in evidence. Other objective impediments to library progress which have been reported include insufficient funds, obsolete or cumbersome library laws, and the difficulties connected with serving sparsely populated areas of large size.

Although these tangible difficulties have been, and continue to be serious, they have tended to yield more readily to attack by the States than have the intangible obstacles. Because these problems involve personal attitudes and prejudices, they are much more difficult to measure and to overcome. The three most commonly mentioned are the indifference toward library improvement shown by some librarians and library board members, as well as some of the citizens they serve; a sense of complacency with existing, inadequate service; and suspicion or hostility toward cooperative activities which seem to threaten local autonomy.

Most States have recognized that these attitudes exist largely because of inadequate information about the role of the modern public library and because of insufficient experience with the operation of a cooperative library system. Those States which have been most successful in coping with these attitudes have done so through consultant visits, Governor's conferences and similar educational activities, and through well-planned demonstrations. Several States have produced 16 mm. films describing good public library services and showing how a cooperative approach can be mutually beneficial to existing libraries serving a given area. The public information programs of some State plans have been designed to create an accurate image of the library and to motivate citizens, trustees, and librarians toward working together in improving their facilities. The successful library demonstrations have dramatically illustrated the willingness of the voter to support good libraries when he has been convinced of their value to him and to his family.

The States have begun to make substantial gains in overcoming these and related handicaps and even more rapid progress may be expected during the second 5 years of the program. In at least one State where the pattern of cooperation is well established, the problem has been described as one of motivating continued improvement and progress toward long-range goals. A bookmobile rolling down a country road, bringing public library books to children and adults for the first time, has an undeniable emotional appeal. Far less dramatic, but even more important, however, is the job of organizing rural public library service in such a way that the full range of modern library facilities becomes available to each user of that bookmobile.



Preliminary data for 1961 indicate that more than 16 million rural residents had no legal access to local public library service and that an additional 49 million rural people had only inadequate service. At least 24 States refer in their State plans to the American Library Association public library standards as a determining factor in defining "inadequate" services. Yet only in a limited number of States have the various LSA projects, including demonstrations of county or multicounty service, been conducted at a level of quality comparable to those set forth by national standards. This use of LSA funds to create substandard library service for people who have had no library services can be justified only if continuing conscious effort is made to move these projects toward adequacy. In many States the first 5 years of the Library Services Act were used to construct the organizational framework which would make substantial qualitative growth possible. A task of crucial importance during the next 5 years is to make this potential a reality.

A contributing factor to the difficulty of establishing and maintaining high standards of quality for LSA projects has been the limitation in the law to improvement and development of public library service in rural areas only. Several State plans point out the economy and efficiency which could be obtained by building rural systems on strong existing libraries, nearly all of which are in places of over 10,000 population. Because these urban libraries are ineligible for benefits under the act, they have had little incentive to participate in an extension program. Some States have therefore undertaken less promising but legally eligible projects. The typical pattern of such projects has been the creation of library systems out of political components each one of which was under 10,000 population, but which, taken together, had a population and tax base capable of using and supporting good library service.

In looking back over a 5-year effort to implement State plans, it seems clear that while many persistent problems remain troublesome, they are now more clearly defined and more thoroughly understood by the State library agencies and their solution is being found in well-designed, systematic library development programs. These 5-year reports give a reasonably clear picture of some of the general trends which now prevail and they also provide some insight into present and future needs.

Perhaps the most apparent trend is that the State library agency in many States will continue to exert an increasing degree of influence on the development of public library services. Indications of this trend are not always present in each of the following reports, but those which recur frequently include the following: Greater and more



effective use by local libraries of the increased resources and services of the State library; closer and more productive working relationships with State library associations, library trustee associations, and other educational agencies and organizations at the State level; better mutual understanding between the State library and governmental officials at the State and local levels; in some States, a sharp increase in the quantity and scope of direct services to library users from the State library; a gradual increase in the authority of the State library to establish and to enforce standards for local public libraries; and closer relationships with library schools and other university departments in the areas of study and research, training programs, and recruitment activities.

These reports also reflect the increased willingness of the State agencies to assume added, more intensive, or less temporary, responsibilities. To some extent, these responsibilities have been assumed by the States because of the rural limitation in the act. The States were quick to see the dangers in merely combining weak libraries, yet they were often unable to include the stronger urban libraries as full partners in the development of library systems. This meant that the State agency had to provide the basic core of materials, administrative services, and personnel required for any substantial qualitative development. In some areas, the State did this on a temporary basis in the form of a terminal demonstration program; in others, this function is being conducted on a continuing basis. In either case, the relative influence in the development program of the State library agency has been heightened.

The obvious advantages to general library development in such a strengthening of the State library agency are unquestionable, but the reports also reveal at least two sources of risk. One is that rural and urban public libraries will tend to become too highly compartmentalized with the State agency becoming exclusively identified with rural service to the neglect of urban libraries. Related to this risk is the possibility of developing facilities for rural library projects which duplicate unnecessarily and uneconomically the collection, staff skills, and equipment of nearby urban libraries. This kind of division, if allowed to develop, would inhibit progress toward a broad-scale cooperative network of library resources as envisioned by the national standards. A second risk is that these activities by the State agency will establish functions prematurely at the State level which might better be developed at local or regional levels, perhaps with partial State financial support, and with greater participation by the urban libraries in the region. An example of this second potential risk is the State-operated library system headquarters or regional branch

which will not be closely integrated with the libraries it tries to serve. Unless these local libraries have a sharp sense of identity with such centers, at both the policy and operational level, the services tend to be regarded as a separate and probably temporary "fringe benefit." Libraries which do not feel that they are participating as partners in this kind of activity are not likely to use it fully or to work for active public acceptance and support of such a center.

The original 5-year time limit on the Library Services Act and the relatively small amounts of money provided, in addition to the rural limitation, were the major contributing factors to the kinds of State agency activities described here. The State-administered service centers described in these reports seem most soundly functional in those areas where a small population is widely scattered or where there are many small independent libraries in an area without an urban center. The 11 regional libraries in Tennessee are useful examples of how State-administered centers can secure maximum local participation in working together to achieve standards. The State-operated centers in Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio illustrate the various patterns of service to a number of small, independent libraries.

The concepts of strengthening the State library agency as revealed by the reports pervade nearly all LSA activity and they deserve careful study by the reader. The general patterns of activity described briefly below are based on the 5-year summaries and on other reports by the States. Although many of the projects are comprehensive library development programs, it may be helpful in observing major trends to consider some examples of activities in the following categories: Organization of library systems; cooperative functions or services; public information programs; surveys, studies, and research; personnel recruitment and training programs; and State standards and State grants-in-aid.

### Organization of Library Systems

A significant proportion of LSA activity has been devoted to the development of library systems organized in such a way that efficient and economical service is available to all residents of an area. The three most important methods used to accomplish this goal have been the projects demonstrating good system operation, the establishment of State-operated system headquarters, and the encouragement and support offered to localities which initiate and develop such improved services.



The third method has been successfully employed in New York State which reports that 550 public libraries in 60 counties are now participating in 22 public library systems chartered by the State Board of Regents. Aimed at reaching American Library Association national standards, the development of these systems has been encouraged by State grants-in-aid. The amounts of these grants are based on a formula which considers such factors as the number of people to be served, the geographic size of the system, the number of counties participating and the existing library resources in the area to be served.

Minnesota and Missouri have also reported success in securing a high degree of local participation and support by localities through the establishment of county and regional libraries during the early stages of planning development programs.

An outstanding example of a successful demonstration program is provided by the Columbia River Regional Library in Washington. Designed to offer a full range of library services, this project covered the five counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, and Okanogan, a total area of 15,000 square miles. Service to the 92,000 residents began in June 1958, and in 1960 the voters established the program as a library district, now named the North Central Regional Library.

Oklahoma, Utah, Louisiana, Texas, and Nebraska are among the 42 States which engaged in demonstration programs. Oregon reports a multicounty project and South Carolina's Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional Library began its fourth and last demonstration year with aid from the State. The tricounty New Jersey demonstration covering Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties, and a six-county library development demonstration in Wisconsin also continued during most of the report period.

The most active involvement of the State library agency in local development projects has been through the establishment of State-operated system headquarters or regional branches. The Ohio State Library now has two library service centers which have been referred to as "libraries for libraries." The Napoleon Center serves 31 libraries in 10 counties in the northwestern part of the State and the Southwestern Regional Library Services Center located in Caldwell serves an eight-county area. An interesting development in Ohio has been the "spot" bookmobile service, offered by the State library to any community in the State which will contract to purchase the service. Contracts are in effect on a year-to-year basis and the cost is based on the number and duration of the stops to be made.

The pattern of services offered by the Ohio Centers, including supplementary book loans, inservice training activities, interlibrary



loan, reference and information services, and consultant advice, can also be found in several other reports. The Southern Illinois Regional Library, located in Carbondale, serves 34 counties and a similar center in De Kalb, the Northern Illinois Regional Library, serves 17 counties. The Carbondale headquarters is on the campus of Southern Illinois University and the library extension program there has been closely identified with the community development activities of the university. In Connecticut, two centers located in East Hartford and Middletown serve a comparable function. Because of Rhode Island's compact area, the State library extension agency, called Public Library Services in Rural Areas, is able to supplement the resources and services of rural libraries throughout the State from its headquarters in Providence.

In the implementation of their newly developed Statewide Plan for Public Library Service, Michigan is using a technique which has features of both a demonstration and a State-operated service. The Upper Peninsula Branch at Escanaba and the headquarters of the State Library at Lansing both work closely to give maximum support to local developments. The West Central Library Project in White Cloud which serves six counties has been called a "partial demonstration" and its program includes such system services as a film circuit, reciprocal borrowers privileges, and centralized processing.

An example of less direct State participation in the regional pattern of development can be found in West Virginia where the program has been one of activating or supplementing and strengthening the services of local libraries in a network of 14 regions which cover the State. Both the preparatory activities and the demonstrations by the State agency have been conducted with reference to the overall statewide plan.

California provides an outstanding example of a federation of libraries to improve and expand services in the North Bay Cooperative, covering all or parts of Napa, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Solano, and Sonoma counties. This system was organized through contractual agreements among the 14 participating libraries and is being financed with LSA funds under the California State plan. The federation has no single headquarters location, but member libraries have assumed various responsibilities. The Sonoma County Library performs centralized processing; the Petaluma Library is serving as a depository for lesser used materials; and other member libraries have undertaken some subject specialization in their acquisition of materials. The cooperative is under the policy guidance of a Council composed of representatives from the member libraries and is administered by a coordinator chosen by the Council. A specialist in

library service to children has been employed to serve as a consultant to member libraries and to conduct inservice training programs.

An interesting approach to cooperative services is provided by the contract between the Maryland State Library and the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore. Under the terms of this agreement, the State reimburses the Enoch Pratt Library for certain book services to library users throughout the State. Although this has not been financed with LSA funds under the Maryland State plan, it demonstrates a useful method of building the extension of service to small libraries and to individuals without local service by using a strong existing collection. Some of the historical materials formerly held in the State Library collection were turned over to the Enoch Pratt Free Library; most of the juvenile books were distributed to local libraries, and the adult books were made available in the form of incentive grants to county libraries which agreed to undertake the cooperative use of these materials.

Basic to any program of library system organization and development is a modern and flexible body of State law authorizing the establishment and support of library services. Pennsylvania has achieved a complete codification and revision of its State laws affecting libraries; New Jersey is currently working on suitable revisions including a provision for the establishment of regional libraries; and Oregon has enacted major revisions in their enabling legislation.

These few examples of library system organization are amplified throughout the State reports. The impressive progress which the States have made can be clearly seen by comparing these reports with the earlier issues of *State Plans Under the Library Services Act*. Many of these developments which were new ideas in the first publication and its first supplement became ongoing projects in supplement 2 and now are firmly established as part of the library resources of the State. These reports of progress are oriented toward results. For the most part, the results have been mature and sound library service organizations.

### Cooperative Functions or Services

Another pervasive element throughout LSA programs has been the philosophy of cooperation as an essential ingredient for improving and extending existing library services. All of the demonstrations listed above as well as the other patterns of system development contained in the reports have as a common element the cooperative approach to better service. Most of the following examples of coop-



erative activity are, in effect, components of library system organization, but their relative importance in the success of the LSA program deserves separate consideration.

One of the major activities of a library that lends itself most readily to cooperative accomplishment is the acquisition of materials and their preparation for use. Usually termed "centralized processing," this function may include such operations as book ordering, cataloging, classification, catalog card duplication, preparation of book cards and pockets, lettering the spine, and applying a plastic jacket. It is obviously repetitious for every independent library to do all of these routine operations separately even if each had trained staff and unlimited time. By centralizing these tasks, many LSA projects have been able to obtain a volume of work which makes the use of mass-production machine methods economically feasible.

In close connection with some of the centralized processing projects, many States have included workshops for the participating libraries on such subjects as book selection, adult services, and reference and information services. The Southwestern Wisconsin processing center, now operating with partial local support, is among the centers which provide these and related activities. In New Hampshire, 32 independent libraries are now depositing their book funds into a single account which is administered by the State treasurer. Each library has absolute control over the selection of specific titles and the increased purchasing power through higher discounts helps stretch the book budgets of all the participating libraries. Cooperation among the members of this group is growing to include book selection meetings, the sharing of less frequently needed titles, and reciprocal borrowers' privileges. In Minnesota, the Anoka County Library does the technical processing for the nearby Dakota-Scott Regional Library and, in Ohio, any library in the State may use the custom cataloging services of the center in Columbus which is operated by the State Library. The Idaho and North Carolina State Libraries are also among those which perform centralized processing for libraries in the State.

The Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries, one of three cooperative systems now operating in the State, offers centralized processing and, in Nebraska, the South Central Regional Library with headquarters in Holdrege performs a book repair service for the libraries in that area.

Although it may be said that the operation of centralized processing projects is not yet fully developed, many have achieved a high level of operating efficiency with a close accounting of unit costs. A result equal in importance to the service itself is the practical

experience in cooperation which centers have provided. This experience has led to additional cooperative activities on a broader scale with a substantial improvement in the quantity and quality of library services available to library users.

There is evidence in the reports of increasing importance being attached to centralizing reference, research, and information services. The Denver Tri-County Reference Project uses the idea of reimbursing a strong existing library for the extension of its services. The Denver Public Library, under contract with the State Library, serves as the major reference resource for 10 participating libraries. The service includes providing answers to specific inquiries as well as the interlibrary loan of materials to meet subject requests. The San Joaquin Valley Information Service, located in the Fresno County Free Library, performs a similar function for 10 libraries in a 6-county area and also conducts inservice training programs for the personnel of the participating libraries.

In many States where reference services are part of an LSA project, teletype communication is being used more extensively than ever before. Eleven rural library systems in New York State are linked to each other and to the State Library, and this method of transmitting requests and receiving information is also in use by the regional libraries in Illinois, the North Bay Cooperative in California, the Nevada State Library, and the Missouri Bibliographic Center. Experience in New York and Missouri indicates that the publishing of printed catalogs of materials available on interlibrary loan is an important factor in securing maximum use of teletype equipment. New York reports an average unit cost of 30 cents per interloan item. Illinois reports that their equipment is also used to good advantage in transmitting administrative information to the regional libraries.

The cooperative use of audiovisual materials continues to be an effective LSA activity in many State plans. The central pool of phonograph recordings at the Iowa Traveling Library is used intensively by libraries throughout the State. Some of the film circuit operations are statewide, as in Illinois and Montana, and others are operated as parts of demonstration programs or regional centers as in Minnesota and New York. The Ohio library service centers make nonmusical recordings available as part of their interlibrary loan collection. Three New England States—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont—have cooperated to form a tristate film service. Each State agency deposits films into a central pool collection administered by the University of New Hampshire. The rural libraries in each contributing State may then borrow films without rental charges up to the value of the films which have been deposited.



A promising, but not yet fully developed, cooperative activity is the use of a statewide library card. Ohio, Michigan, and California have begun to study the possibilities of this service and a pilot project to test the feasibility and financing of such a service is being planned in Michigan. As conceived by one State, the registration for such a card would be administered by the State library and provision would be made for reimbursement to those libraries honoring the card. At least in the initial stages of implementing the plan, the cards would be issued to a limited number of serious library users having special needs.

Two other cooperative ventures which some States have considered exploring are intersystem cooperative relationships and interstate compacts for library services. In general, the reports indicate that both State and local libraries are becoming more comfortable in a climate of cooperation and that many of the tentative early efforts have provided encouraging experience on which to build more complex and more comprehensive arrangements.

### Surveys, Studies, Research Projects

A significant trend beginning to emerge during the last 2 years of the report period can be noted by the increased emphasis being placed on research into the problems of rural library development. The establishment of the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois under a contract with the Illinois State Library is perhaps the most comprehensive involvement of a State agency in research activities up to the present time. The Illinois State Library has invited other Midwestern States to participate in the center and this possibility is now under consideration. Research topics studied by the center include such aspects of library development as local public library financing, voter reaction to library referenda, and newspaper coverage of public libraries.

In 1960, Dr. Mary Lee Bundy, former Director of the Library Research Center, published a detailed analysis of the attitudes and opinions of Illinois farm families toward libraries and their development. As part of a comprehensive statewide study in Missouri, the same author has conducted research and evaluation of that State's inservice training activities and the Missouri centralized processing operations. During 1961, Missouri was making plans for a study in depth of the values attached to library publicity using the techniques of motivational research. This investigation will be carried

out by the University of Missouri under contract with the Missouri State Library.

At about the same time, Minnesota was planning a careful study of the adult services potential of a rural library system. Using both a questionnaire and an interview technique, the study will be conducted by the University of Minnesota and financed by the State agency with LSA funds.

In 1961 Wisconsin issued a survey entitled, *Facing the 60's: The Public Library in Wisconsin* which analyzes the quantity and quality of existing services in that State. Sponsored by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the survey was conducted by the Bureau of Government of the University of Wisconsin. A similar agency, the Department of Government of the University of New Hampshire, began a survey of library conditions throughout the State in 1960 and published a report in 1961. The New Hampshire survey, financed as part of the LSA State plan, includes a number of specific recommendations relating to library development in the State including the building of federations of libraries and various types of inter-library cooperative activities.

The *Governor's Study of Public and School Libraries in the State of Hawaii*, by Robert D. Leigh, was published in 1960. The following year a study of the processing operations of the Library of Hawaii was undertaken by Maurice Tauber. Other examples of studies and surveys financed wholly or partially with LSA funds include: State-wide surveys in Tennessee, Nevada, Kentucky, and Nebraska; management surveys of State library operations in Oregon and Missouri; and surveys of specific library service areas conducted by State library agencies in such States as Michigan, Connecticut, Mississippi, and Missouri.

The increased participation by State library agencies in survey and research activity may be partly attributed to the availability of LSA funds for strengthening their resources and facilities.

The addition of consultants and field workers has made it possible for the States to work more intensively with local libraries and to define with greater clarity additional research needed as a basis for informed decision-making. An equally important factor is that LSA funds have made possible, in some cases for the first time, expenditures for both basic and applied library research.

The research projects noted here, particularly those conducted by Illinois and Missouri, are often of particular help in evaluating specific efforts to develop and extend library services. Continued efforts to analyze prevailing attitudes toward library projects will make it possible for the States to design more effective techniques for the extension and improvement of library services.



By the end of the report period the amount of competent library research produced was still small in relation to the needs. Differences in attitudes between one section of the country and another, however, already began to emerge. One Illinois report indicated several negative reactions by farmers to the use of bookmobiles in rural areas. In New York a more limited survey of 200 bookmobile users in a demonstration area indicated that the majority did not use any public library prior to the introduction of the bookmobile. An additional finding was that more than half of the adult users also select juvenile books for their children while visiting the unit. Research results such as these may be applied by the States within the context of their knowledge and experience in order to base future activities on a more realistic understanding of the situation and thereby increase the prospects for success.

### Recruitment, Scholarships, and Training

At the close of this report period, 16 States had scholarship programs as part of their State Plans: Arkansas, California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Other States, including Alabama, North Dakota, and Oregon, were actively planning similar programs for future years. In California the scholarship plan includes funds for a graduate level fellowship for research by a doctoral candidate.

The Pennsylvania library law authorizes the State library to employ up to 25 library trainees each year with the understanding that persons selected will attend an approved library school and earn a master's degree in library service. Recipients are placed on the State payroll and they agree to work in the State library during that part of the first year which is not spent in actual class attendance. During the second and third years they agree either to continue employment in the State library or to accept a position in a Pennsylvania public library giving service to rural areas.

The States offering scholarships for graduate library training report varying degrees of success in recruiting sufficient numbers of qualified applicants. South Carolina provides an excellent example of successful recruitment in the Junior and Senior Intern Program. During 1961, 11 junior interns were employed in 10 of the State's library systems, and 4 professionally trained librarians who were formerly senior interns began employment in county library systems.



Inservice training activities, in one form or another, have been part of the State plan activities in each State. Those which have been formalized to meet nonprofessional certification requirements have frequently been developed in collaboration with colleges or universities. Michigan offers four \$500 scholarships annually for attendance at a two-summer library aide program given at the Ferris Institute. Pennsylvania has a comprehensive sequence of inservice training courses called the *Public Library Administrators Round Table*. Part of this project consists of eight 2-hour sessions which are conducted by a faculty member of the Drexel Institute of Technology. Wisconsin and Minnesota have similar arrangements for providing free tuition plus a small amount for books to persons attending courses in library science administered by the Extension Divisions of the State Universities.

In addition to providing 10 graduate scholarship grants in 1961, New York State reported that 446 persons successfully completed courses in the Community Librarians Training Program and that 100 persons attended the 1961 workshop for board members and staff members of library systems. The Community Librarians Training Program consists of four 2½-hour class sessions taught in each of 10 centers throughout the State. New Jersey offered a series of five 2-hour training classes which were sponsored cooperatively by the State Library, Rutgers University, the New Jersey Library Association, and the Library Trustees Association.

Reports of informal conferences, workshops, and institutes on both a statewide and regional basis may be found in nearly every State. Governor's conferences for librarians and/or trustees and 1- or 2-day workshops have both been widely used by the States to study and discuss questions relating to library development. West Virginia has held two statewide workshops for both librarians and trustees. Alabama held its second workshop for community librarians in 1961 with the University of Alabama as a cosponsor. Alaska reports successful regional inservice training programs and among the other States with similar activities are Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nevada, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wyoming.

These efforts by the States to improve library services at the local level through systematic educational programs for librarians and trustees will probably have a cumulative effect on the ability and job performances of those who participate. Many States indicate that the values of these activities does not lie solely in the content of a specific workshop. Also of significant benefit is the coming together from all parts of a State or region people concerned with public library service in order to share mutual problems and experiences, to

test new ideas, to become familiar with other libraries and their operation, and to have the opportunity of exploring cooperative methods of achieving better service. As more and more of these participants became more aware of the potential role of the modern public library, more rapid progress toward attaining library services of high quality may be expected.

Conference and workshop activity has also taken place under the Library Services Act at the multi-State and national levels. Early in the 1957 fiscal year, the Library Services Branch held meetings in Washington, D.C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Sacramento, Calif.; and Kansas City, Mo.; to develop regulations under which the act would be administered. Two representatives from each State and Territory were invited to participate in discussions with representatives from the Office of Education and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. At periodic intervals since these sessions, conferences and consultations have been scheduled by the branch with members of State library agencies, usually in conjunction with the annual conferences or the midwinter meetings of the American Library Association.

Several State library agencies have also met on a regional basis to share experiences in implementing State plans and to evaluate progress under the act. Some or all of the Midwestern States of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin have met annually, each time with a different State as host, since November 1957. The Executive Secretary of the American Association of State Libraries and a representative from the Library Services Branch have also attended these meetings.

In April 1957, the State library agencies of New York State and the six New England States as well as the State library associations sent representatives to the Eighth Annual Extension Librarians meeting in Concord, N.H. The program for this meeting was devoted to plans and procedures for participating in LSA.

The Western States Library Extension Conference held its first annual meeting to discuss State plans and programs under the Library Services Act in 1959. Invitations to attend each meeting have gone to the State library agencies in Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

These and related group activities on the part of State extension personnel have done much to disseminate widely and rapidly the experiences of the various States under the program. The opportunity provided by these meetings for continuous evaluation of the



relative success of the program has also been used to good advantage by several States.

## State Standards and State Aid

The Library Services Act provides funds for the further extension of public library services to rural areas which have "inadequate" services as well as to those rural areas which are entirely without service. The determination of specific rural areas having service defined as "inadequate" was made by the States and the criteria for such determination were included as part of the State plan. For the most part, State or national<sup>2</sup> library standards, or a special combination of the two, were used for this purpose. Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are among the States which refer to national standards as criteria while Alabama, Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota, and Texas use special standards adopted for use in each State. By the end of the report period several other States, among them Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, had begun plans for the development of State standards.

Some State standards are not comprehensive and consist of little more than modest requirements for eligibility to receive State grants-in-aid. Almost without exception, States making grants to local libraries have established some minimum criteria for eligibility, usually in terms of hours open, per capita local support, personnel certification, or similar quantitative measures. By continuing to meet or exceed such requirements, the local library then is qualified to receive State funds. It can be said that State standards and State grants-in-aid go hand in hand. Without a financial incentive, State standards would not be widely implemented; without criteria for eligibility, State aid would not be allocated with maximum effectiveness.

The different uses to which State grants-in-aid may be applied do not seem to have been fully exploited in most States having grant programs. The major purposes of such financial assistance to local libraries seem to be supplementing the amounts available from locally collected tax revenues and helping to equalize the local tax burden among communities with differing abilities to support library programs of even minimum adequacy. Relatively little use of State grant funds has been made for such purposes as stimulating additional services, encouraging experimentation or pilot projects relating

---

<sup>2</sup> American Library Association. Public Libraries Division. Coordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards. *Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1956. Supplement: *Costs of Public Library Service in 1959*. Chicago, American Library Association, 1960.



to new types of library service, promoting the establishment of larger and more effective library service areas, and motivating local effort to move systematically toward service of higher quality.

In June 1961, cash grant programs were in existence in 27 States: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington. The grant programs now in effect in Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Oregon were enacted during this report period. Authorizing legislation for the Florida program was passed by the State legislature late in 1961, but no appropriation was made during that fiscal year. Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee make State grants to local libraries in forms other than cash.

In addition to authorizing appropriations for payments to localities, Massachusetts includes funds for the organization of regional public library systems. The Pennsylvania library code authorizes the State library to promulgate regulations for the administration of grant funds, including the establishment of standards.

### Public Information Programs

A vital element in the various LSA projects has been the programs aimed at increasing the awareness by the public of the value of good public library services and how the individual can use these resources for his personal benefit. A review of the successful demonstrations reported by the States shows that each one had a systematic plan for keeping the public fully informed as an integral part of the project.

A unique example of a cooperative public information project was the collaboration of the six New England States in the production of a film entitled, *The Day the Books Went Blank* which describes the operation of a library system. Alaska reports a successful year-long series of 15-minute radio programs devoted to the values of books and reading and the use of library services. A South Dakota film entitled, *The Open Door*, was produced to dramatize library development in that State, and Missouri has produced two filmstrips with accompanying phonograph recordings to explain the operation of a regional library. Similar films produced under State plans have been reported in the earlier editions of this publication.

Radio, television, and newspapers have all been effectively used by many of the demonstration projects. The preparation and distribu-

tion of special booklists has been an important service of many of the regional libraries. The New Hampshire contract with a professional public relations firm has continued to be successful, not only in the direct preparation of informational materials, but also in helping local libraries to do a better job in interpreting their services to the public. Using the services of a publicist, Michigan has issued a wide variety of attractive and useful brochures and pamphlets on library organization in that State. Many State libraries use the annual report submitted to the Library Services Branch as the basis for a report to their own State on the progress of library development. At least three States have expanded on the 5-year summary contained in this volume and reproduced it for wide distribution.

### New State Plans

Previous editions of *State Plans Under the Library Services Act* have included the general aims and policies, the methods of administration, and the initial programs as defined in each approved State plan. Three States have begun participation in the LSA program since the publication of the last supplement: Delaware on July 1, 1959; Indiana on March 1, 1961; and Wyoming on July 1, 1959. Outlines of the approved plans for each of these States have been appended to the summary report published in this volume.

### The Statistics

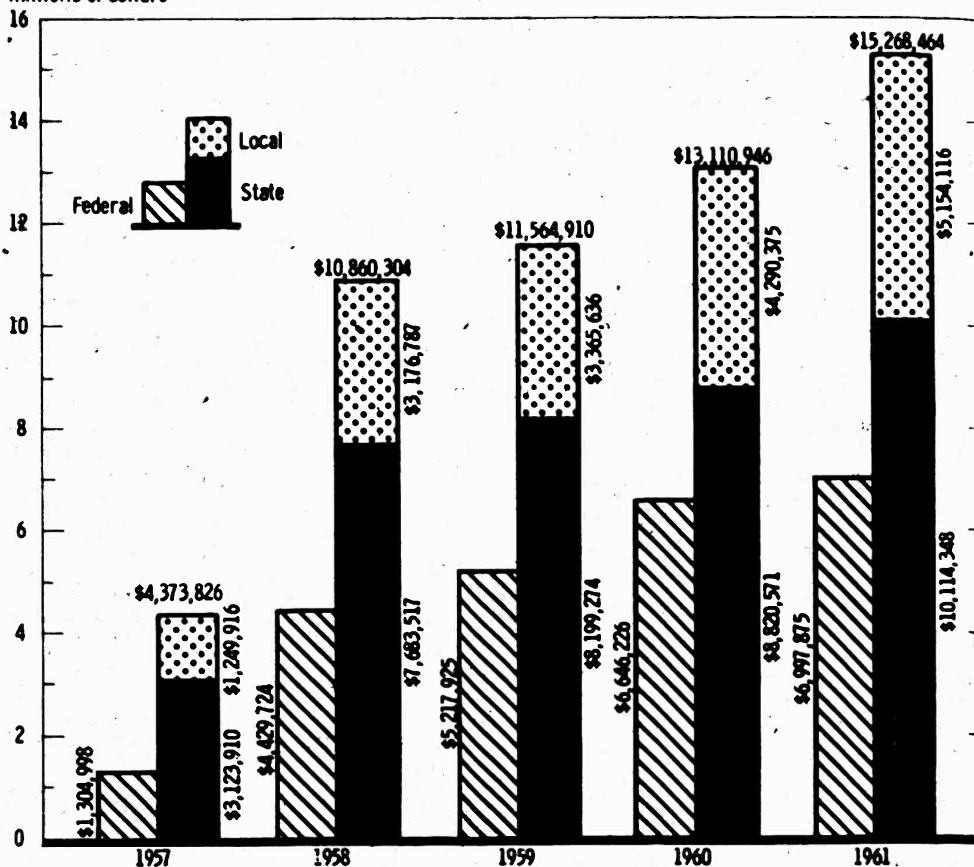
The statistical summaries follow each State report. Tables 1 through 7 and charts A and B which give State, regional, and national data provide impressive documentation of the impact of the Library Services Act. Thirty-six million rural people now have either new or improved public library services available to them. Approximately 115 rural counties and more than 120 New England towns formerly without any public libraries are now receiving library service. More than 8 million books and other library materials have been added to the resources of rural libraries. About 300 bookmobiles purchased under the program are helping to make library collections more conveniently available to rural residents.

Highlighting the partnership aspect of the Library Services Act is the fact that, in most cases, State and local governments are continuing their efforts to support good libraries. Since 1956, State

appropriations for the development of rural public library service increased 75 percent and local funds for the same purpose increased 60 percent since that date. The 115 field consultants employed under State plans have been a highly important factor in making possible the progress described in the State reports.

Chart A.-Expenditures under State plans by source of funds, fiscal years 1957-61

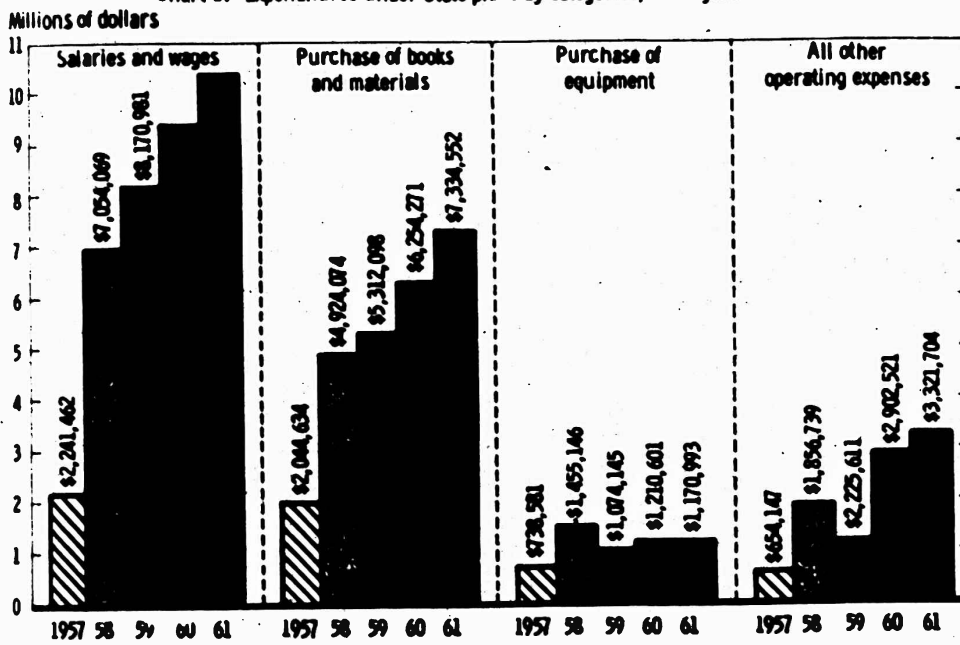
Millions of dollars



The many positive achievements of the program up to this time should not, however, be allowed to overshadow the size of the job yet to be done. Some 16 million rural people still have no public library service locally available. Millions more have libraries offering only weak and limited collections which are often ill-housed and understaffed. The States, working closely with their governmental partners at both the local and Federal levels, are now moving toward satisfactory solutions to these pressing problems.



Chart B. - Expenditures under State plans by categories, fiscal years 1957-61



# Program Accomplishments and Statistical Summaries of the State Plans for Fiscal Years 1957-61

## ALABAMA

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1957

Library service in Alabama has grown more rapidly than can be reflected in statistics alone, but tangible measuring sticks are an index of progress. The amount of money available per capita for public library service has increased from 34.4 to 67.7 cents in the past 5 years.

In 1955-56 the total amount available from State and local appropriations was \$1,055,591; in 1959-60 the same sources provided \$1,792,563 and the \$207,576 from the Library Services Act made a total of \$2,000,139 to be spent on public libraries. Of the slightly more than three million people (3,061,743) in Alabama in 1954, only 2,169,242 had library service of any kind, much of which was woefully inadequate; 892,501 people had no library service. Today only 89,711 people in Alabama are without any library service, even though many programs are inadequate.

The State agency has been strengthened by the addition of 18 staff members; by an increase in book stock of 119,737; the acquisition of 10 bookmobiles, 10 motor vehicles, and other equipment. In 1954 the State agency was still a division of Archives and History with a staff of six. Today, it is an independent agency with a staff of 24. Once moved from pillar to post on Capitol Hill, the Alabama Public Library Service now has new and permanent quarters, attractive, well lighted, and air-conditioned in the State Administrative Building.

More trained staff as well as more clerical help has made possible increased services throughout the State. A larger field staff includes a field representative stationed in a regional field office for closer supervision of the northwestern areas of the State, and area librarians who work directly with community librarians.

Library Services Act funds made possible the addition of adequate duplicating equipment to provide such services as monthly acquisition lists; program planning aids; seasonal and subject bibliographies; manuals for staff and trustees; brochures; and *Library Notes*, the quarterly publication which gives details of library service in Alabama.

Bulletin boards, poster materials, and signmaking equipment for the field staff to use in working with local libraries have helped bring the library to the attention of the community. Circulating packets of pictures and materials for displays on various subjects are made available for loan and have paid off in improved public relations.

Because State aid is in the form of books, one of the criteria for selection is to provide basic titles for the small libraries. The State Executive Board has set up minimum standards which the libraries must meet to receive this aid. The immediate result has been an awareness of national standards on the part of local trustees. The first area to be supplemented was reference. This was determined by a checklist sent out to ascertain the holdings of each library in this field.

Another important use of Library Services Act funds has been to send State staff members to local, State, regional, and national professional meetings on a variety of topics. The carryover of professional training in these institutes and workshops is immeasurable in the training given to community librarians and the service to new regions.

In the third year of the Library Services Act we felt we were not moving as fast as we should, even though we had responded to each local request. The general aim and purpose of Alabama's State Plan, to make adequate free public library service available to all residents, had gained impetus. The State agency had been greatly strengthened, aid had been given to each of the existing regions to encourage larger systems (to approach 100,000 population). The agency had rushed out too eagerly to respond to enthusiastic requests from individuals and groups, but experience taught that to attempt regional development because of the intense interest of a few people would likely mean failure since the appropriating bodies seldom support a program demanded by a few citizens. It might be said that in the anxiety to initiate the service the library program was virtually superimposed on local areas, and when the LSA grant was exhausted, there was inadequate local support and insufficient interest in the community.

Our first attempt to correct this weakness in our plan was to extend the grant period from 2 to 3 years. By analyzing this difficulty and realizing there were still too many unserved areas, the State plan was amended to permit demonstration programs—a radical variation from anything ever done before.

A permanent regional field office was established as a State-operated project to demonstrate in counties in the order of their requests. A variation of the plan permitted contracts with existing regions having strong administrators to conduct demonstrations in neighboring counties. This latter step was taken because field staff could not be secured. However, contracting for demonstrations also has merit for long-range planning. No occasional visit by State staff could gain the support of the people to the degree possible under this new plan. The local librarian, familiar with the background of his area, skilled in communicating directly and indirectly through organized groups and local news media, can find the right way to convince neighbors that they, too, may have adequate library service. It was this plan that made possible the first five-county region and a fourth county was added to a three-county region.

Local effort is evidenced by increased funds, larger book stock, more extensive use of book and nonbook material, and new or improved quarters. Total local appropriations have increased from \$828,892 in 1954-55 to \$1,387,951 in 1959-60. For instance, Decatur Public Library increased from \$2,400 to \$19,000; Shelby County (Coosa Valley Region) doubled its appropriation; and the community library of Brent more than doubled its appropriations from \$350 to \$882.

Total book stock in local libraries increased from 1,387,749 in 1954-55 to 1,707,052 in 1959-60. Use of these books has increased from 5,817,494 in 1954-55 to 9,470,139 in 1959-60. For instance, Monroe County Library's circulation increased from 8,375 to 24,156. The Public Library of Moulton (population



1,384), in the first 3 months of operation had a circulation of 1,800. Wheeler Basin's circulation increased from 5,596 in November 1960 to 10,751 in December of the same year.

This continued growth in public libraries is dramatically reflected in the fact that 45 libraries have acquired new, improved, remodeled, or enlarged quarters in the past 5 years. Of these, nine new buildings were completed in the last 18 months; one is under construction (Atmore); and two are on the drafting board (Childersburg and Alexander City).

Improving the status of libraries has become a cooperative venture between the State agency and organized groups such as Home Demonstration Clubs, Alabama Federated Women's Clubs, American Association of University Women, and Pilot Internationals. Five county programs are the direct outgrowth of Jaycee's *Operation Library*. Particularly significant has been the close cooperation between the State agency and the State Planning and Industrial Development Board.

Because of the Library Services Act the whole program has been strengthened. State funds for rural services have increased 50 percent. State aid to small libraries doubled in 1960-61. The development of a positive psychology of enthusiasm in relation to the State program has spread to community librarians as well as all our staff in the State agency. An increase in prestige throughout the State has resulted in the reciprocal strengthening of the State agency and the local library.

The image of the library as reflected in news releases has changed and grown as the agency and its program has changed. Shifts in population, greater industrialization, positive bids for tourist trade, mechanized farming and dairying, higher standards for education—all indicate that Alabama is not in a state of apathy or lassitude. Both public libraries and the Alabama Public Library Service are parts of, and leaders in, this exciting development.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<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.....	128,043
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	38
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,015,413
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	10

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	11
Clerks and drivers.....	30
Others.....	20
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>63</b>

## ALASKA

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

The Alaska State Library was established in 1955 with the intention of participating in any forthcoming Federal library program. Its history has been somewhat parallel with that of the Library Services Act. This library's beginning was meager with barely adequate funds to establish an office and to furnish it with borrowed and surplus equipment until the library was eligible for its Federal allotment. Starting with one professional librarian and one library assistant, the library now has a librarian, a library assistant, two clerk-typists, and a shipping clerk.

Since 1955, seven library associations have been incorporated and are entitled by State law to receive the annual grant-in-aid. The new libraries are Tok, Bethel, College, Anchor Point, Moses Point, Delat Junction, and Kaslof. Eleven unincorporated new libraries have been established at Anvik, Chugiak, Cohoe, Fort Yukon, Halibut Cove, Holy Cross, Hollkachuk, Shageluk, Tanana, Tetlin, and Woody Island.

There has been an increase in the number of the smaller libraries that receive local funds. As an example, by 1960 the following nine libraries had begun to receive local appropriations: Kodiak, Palmer, Petersburg, Seward, Sitka, Skagway, Valdez, Wasilla, and Wrangell.

A \$1,000 grant available to each incorporated free public library was initiated in 1959 and completed in fiscal year 1961. Of the eligible libraries, 15 used all of the grant, 4 used three-fourths of the grant, and 4 used about one-half of the grant. Most of the libraries used these funds to renovate the interior of their quarters, particularly painting and installing new lighting systems.

The library has purchased for the central agency some library furniture and equipment. Lack of adequate quarters, however, has impeded expansion here. Most of the funds, therefore, have been used to build up the reference and adult book collections. The library now has all major encyclopedias, the Wilson indexes, the *Oxford English Dictionary*, and similar items. Emphasis has also been placed on acquiring Alaskan books for circulation.

Some reference books have been purchased for the small libraries that have little or no fixed source of income, and these libraries use the State grant to purchase other new books and periodicals.

Library equipment was purchased for some libraries as per requests in order to meet specific needs. In these cases the \$1,000 grant was inadequate to fill their basic requirements.

Library service to a handful of individuals in 1955 has increased to over 300 borrowers. Subscription libraries have become free public libraries. These and the newly organized public libraries have expanded their services to include other than lending a few books. Without participation in the Library Services Act program, public library service in Alaska would not have evolved as it has.

Visiting the libraries, one is aware of the alterations. Talking with those who are responsible for the administration of these libraries is adequate proof of the advancements made. Although many of the Alaskan public libraries may not measure up to the established minimum standards, their progress has been substantial considering that only volunteer workers and spirit has guided them.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Judicial divisions <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service 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 this service is available....	117,380
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

*Personnel added*

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

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

## ARIZONA

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1957

When the Library Services Act was passed, Arizona was ready for library development because there were only 33 libraries, none with any type of extension service. It needed that extra boost provided by the Library Services Act. Then on March 1, 1957, Arizona became one of the first group of 36 States and Territories to take advantage of the Library Services Act program in the first year.

The State Library Extension Division of the Department of Library and Archives became directly responsible for the program, having general supervision of budget, expenditures, and services by the Director of the Department. The State of Arizona House of Representatives, Twenty-third Legislature First Regular Session, appropriated \$31,788 to promote the development of public library service in rural areas in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 597 enacted in the 84th Congress.

The general aims and policies established for the first 5-year period will continue to provide the goals during the next 5-year period. First among these was the establishment of a library extension agency which for the first time provided library service from the State free of charge. The number of libraries has increased from the original 33 to 134. The bookmobile routes crisscross the State, and circulation is as high as 982 volumes on a 4-day run of nearly 600 miles. Another bookmobile is always available for loan to counties wishing to demonstrate service. During the winter of 1960-61, Yuma City-County Library borrowed this bookmobile with such satisfactory results that the system has ordered its own bookmobile.



Another goal, the demonstration of benefits to be derived from effectively organized library service in nonurban areas and the need for professional guidance or administration, was spectacularly accomplished in Yuma County with the establishment of the Yuma City-County Library under the direction of an outstanding board of trustees who engaged a competent professional librarian. Within a short time the book collection was weeded, modern fiction appeared on the shelves, the nonfiction and reference collections were greatly strengthened, and the up-to-date library was ready to enter into contract with the Yuma County Board of Supervisors to extend service throughout Yuma County. Area libraries came into being and grew with the help of Library Extension materials.

The vast amount of materials loaned by the Library Extension Service has made it possible for Yuma City-County Library to concentrate on expansion and development to a point beyond even the most optimistic expectations. As a result, on April 15, 1961, Yuma City-County Library received the Dorothy Canfield Fisher Library Award of \$5,000.

The Pinal Regional Library Federation was formed in 1959 to serve rural residents of Pinal County on a cooperative basis, thus bringing home to them the true value of this service, while demonstrating its economical aspects. From this beginning, the Pinal County Free Library was established in the fall of 1960 to serve the unincorporated areas of the county. In compliance with the library laws of the State of Arizona, the incorporated areas must "elect to become a part of, or participate in, the free county library system." The Pinal County Free Library is under the direction of a librarian whose qualifications have been passed by the State Board of Library Examiners.

Another plan of cooperative service is still being demonstrated in Graham, Greenlee, and Cochise Counties where the Tri-County Service Center is functioning with excellent results and the enthusiastic approval of the residents of this wholly rural area. The demonstration period will end on June 30, 1962. The Tri-County Center is a branch of the State agency offering books, audiovisual materials, and consultation services, but no cataloging or technical processing is done here.

A major aim of the State plan—to give effective consultative services to librarians, trustees, and other interested citizens in areas covered by the State plan—is being implemented by the planning and execution of various workshops. Each of the programs includes technical instruction, policy-making suggestions, legal advice by experts, discussions of administration problems, question and answer periods, and a social hour.

One theme common to every workshop is the advancement of cooperative tax-supported, public library service for rural residents. Wherever people gather in the interests of libraries, the need for a solid adequate tax base for every public library is stressed. On October 1, 1960, the Arizona State Library Association, assisted by the Department of Library and Archives and the Library Extension Service, held a Governor's conference in Phoenix. Interested residents from all parts of the State gathered to hear authorities speak on the importance of professional administration and tax support for each and every library. Small discussion groups were formed to study and compare local situations, thus furthering public interest in and understanding of public library problems. The one-day conference was most informative and created enthusiasm and good will.

All of these aims and purposes outlined in the State plan are being continued in this present 5-year period and will no doubt continue even longer. One last activity, the extension of library service from a central facility to residents

outside effective range of localized public library systems, must not be neglected as long as there are citizens without community service, but this kind of service cannot be continued indefinitely, because it is neither convenient, economical, nor adequate. Just now, however, and for some time to come, it will be necessary if any of the objectives of Arizona's State plan are to be gained.

Only 4 years ago all of these astonishing gains toward these objectives outlined in the State plan seemed only a vague dream. The ultimate goal is still a dream, but no longer vague in the light of progress made.

### 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.....	14
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	466,325
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	10
Others.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>

## ARKANSAS

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1957

Library Services Act funds are making it possible for the Arkansas Library Commission to assist county and regional libraries with the selection, ordering, and processing of books purchased with local, State, and Federal funds. In addition, professional staff is available especially in the summer months to work with local library boards in the extension of library service to adults. These funds have provided extra-help money in the summer for college boys and girls to work in the processing department and on the bookmobiles.

State agency centralized processing has speeded the delivery of books to the participating libraries and has freed the head librarian to work with the staff and the patrons in getting the books used. A total of 151,943 volumes have been processed and 21,198 sets of cards have been produced since this operation began in 1958.

Prior to 1957 only seven counties in the State had bookmobile service. With Federal aid 32 additional counties are enjoying bookmobile service. Nine book-



mobiles have been purchased from April 1957 to June 1961—four with Federal aid and five with State aid. These bookmobiles have dramatized the library all over the State and have taken books where none were prior to this program. Circulation figures are climbing. New books processed and ready to be circulated are being added at a rate impossible to achieve if only local funds were used.

A new library at Marshall in rural Searcy County dedicated April 23, 1961, the gift of a native son and his wife, is the finest library building in northwest Arkansas. This \$60,000 building is an indirect result of the Library Services Act. The donor visited the county library soon after its establishment in 1957 and was impressed with the collection of new books purchased with the first Federal aid granted to Arkansas. He promised a library building to make the books accessible if the citizens of the county would help. The county had passed the tax in 1956 and had asked to become a part of the North Arkansas Regional Library. Local citizens gave the money to purchase the site for the new building and the donors kept their promise.

Although Federal funds cannot be used for the purchase or construction of buildings, they have served as an incentive for local groups to improve library quarters. Every regional library receiving Federal aid has made improvements at the local level, especially in providing better headquarters.

*North Arkansas Regional Library*—new headquarters building; new building at Marshall; Carnegie Library at Eureka Springs repaired.

*Arkansas River Valley Regional Library*—new headquarters building. All branch libraries improved, one receiving a gift of \$1,000.

*White River Regional Library*—new headquarters.

*Hempstead-Nevada Regional Library*—new branch established.

*Garland-Montgomery Regional Library*—bond issue for children's room.

*Crittenden-Mississippi Regional Library*—new county office building, the gift of the county, inspired by LSA bookmobile, at county seat of Crittenden County, provides modern library facilities.

Twenty counties have passed the 1 mill tax for public library support since the beginning of the program. Fifty-eight of the 75 counties now have this local support and qualify for State aid appropriated by the State legislature.

State aid has increased from \$80,000 in 1955-1957 to \$155,000 per year in the coming biennium, 1961-1963. Four positions have been granted for the coming biennium. More county judges and members of the legislature are recognizing the public library as an economic asset to the State.

Workshops and institutes have been held each year in April for the library trustees with more participation each year by the trustees. Workshops have been conducted for head librarians and branch clerks with increasing emphasis on professional knowledge of books and their use in helping patrons. The State agency has had cooperation and assistance from the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education, the American Library Association, and the Arkansas Library Association in conducting workshops and institutes.

Tours to national meetings and visits to other libraries in and out of the State have been sponsored by the State agency and State association. Participation in professional organizations and the reading of professional literature are encouraged by the State agency. Publication of mimeographed bulletins and a printed journal serve as means of communication to librarians, trustees, and friends of the library.



An interesting and helpful by-product of the program in Arkansas has been the good fellowship fostered among trustees because of their attendance at the quarterly meetings of the regional board. It is rewarding to see friendships grow and geographic boundaries vanish as a group of trustees and librarians work together to get books for all regardless of county.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<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.....	43, 145
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	29
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	560, 953
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	9

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	6
Clerks and drivers.....	26
Others.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37</b>

## CALIFORNIA

Effective date of State Plan: February 1, 1957

The California State Plan, adopted in 1956, had as a major goal "helping to extend and upgrade California public libraries, not only during the period of Federal aid, but for many years into the future." It listed as further aims the exploration of new patterns of service, and the fulfillment of such long-range objectives of the State Library as, "the establishment and maintenance of library units which grow toward maturity; which foster reasonable self-sufficiency within a library system, balanced by wise cooperation and use of statewide resources; and which stimulate intellectual, moral, and financial support by the communities the public libraries exist to serve."

Because of the great variation in library service and the great variety of needs in the State, no one type of demonstration project could possibly meet the needs of all localities. It was decided that (1) a number of projects would be selected, illustrating different kinds of service for different sizes of libraries and for different stages of library development; (2) enough money and enough time should be spent in each project to secure lasting results, rather than distributing very small grants which might not have a real impact on statewide library development; (3) the enrichment of existing services, and the utilization of existing libraries would be considered vital in order to work towards the attain-

ment of the California public library standards and the then newly issued national standards; (4) maximum local participation and support during the demonstrations, as well as future continuance, would be sought.

Seven basic criteria were set up as a yardstick for the selection of the projects:

1. Lack or inadequacy of service.
2. Possibilities for interlibrary cooperation.
3. The ability and professional qualifications of the librarians concerned and their willingness to undertake new phases of work.
4. Evidence of public interest.
5. Ability of the residents to contribute to the support of the demonstration.
6. Intention of the locality to continue the service later if successful.
7. General estimate of the feasibility of the project and its value within the statewide plan.

To date, California has completed five projects. There are four ongoing projects which have been in process for several years, and there has been a continuing program of strengthening the State Library.

Successful demonstrations of bookmobile service were conducted in Butte County and in San Diego County. Service has been continued under local library direction and is well integrated into the total program of each library.

A demonstration of how modern communication is used to strengthen and speed up reference service to patrons in a large geographic area was given in the Santa Barbara Reference Project through radio and television programs. Additional reference books and service were provided to the participating affiliated libraries in the county to assist in supplying the demand for books and information developed by the increased publicity. This program was not continued in the same form by the county at the end of the demonstration, but the emphasis in cooperative activities brought about a desire in the area for further planning on city-county relationships.

Amador, a small mountain county, set up a contract with the Stockton-San Joaquin Library for advisory and operational services. This bicounty program points the way for similar contractual arrangements for several other California counties if they should choose to follow the Amador-Stockton example.

Lassen and Plumas-Sierra County Libraries share the services of one librarian in a new venture in functional consolidation not previously used in any other library service combination in the State.

Of the large, multicounty demonstrations, the Processing Center at the State Library serving 16 city and county libraries, has had the longest period of demonstration, 4 years. Beginning in July 1961, the 20 member libraries will be sharing some of the costs on a gradually increasing scale until the center is completely self-supporting. The center orders and processes books selected by the member libraries who use the released time for enrichment of public services.

The 10 members of the San Joaquin Valley Information Service project have been participating in a telephone-network reference service, based in Fresno, and combining reference service to patrons with increased inservice training in reference work throughout the area.

The North Bay Cooperative Library System, a group of 16 city and county libraries in the area just north of San Francisco Bay, is demonstrating how to



**A well-equipped library reference center in the North Bay Cooperative Library System in California serves the community as a reliable source of up-to-date information.**

work together to achieve minimum library standards with each library contributing something to the service program rather than having service provided by one large central library. Teletype and telephone service join them together; a processing center and a storage center provide books services; a film service is available; and a children's consultant is shared by the whole system.

Other funds have been devoted to the strengthening of the State Library, by adding to the Consultant Services staff, and by providing for a management study of the State Library's interlibrary loan system. Recruiting more librarians for rural library work has begun by offering scholarships for study at library schools with nine awards made to date. A small exhibit bookmobile has publicized bookmobile library service in many areas of the State.

The 1960-61 annual report to the U.S. Office of Education shows that over a million people in California now have improved library service available because of the LSA program. Tangible evidence of the services provided by the projects can be seen in the form of three bookmobiles; many thousands of books provided in the projects, several hundred films and phonograph records, added staff members, and expedited loan services. Intangible results are harder to measure, but a greater awareness by the public of the library as a service agency available to all ages and types of people is shown by the increased use of the libraries in project areas.

Some projects have been more successful than others; some ideas have been tried out, and discarded; there have been difficulties in recruiting staff, and



in attaining the necessary smooth flow of work output. These attempts have not been unprofitable, however, considering that the majority of the programs which California has undertaken are following new and uncharted paths with very little prior experience anywhere else to guide the way. In this, the pioneer spirit still exists.

What of the future? The first demonstration in a county without county library service, Mendocino, will begin in the fall of 1961. There are several other projects awaiting funds which will become available as the current projects approach self-support. The next 5 years show promise of further cooperative activities, further regional developments, further enrichment of the libraries of California. In reviewing thus briefly the accomplishments of the past 5 years, it would seem that California is beginning to reach some of the aims set forth in the State Plan of 1956.

### 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.....	29
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 166, 005
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	14
Clerks and drivers.....	28
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>46</b>

## COLORADO

Effective date of State Plan: February 15, 1957

The plan for Colorado submitted during the 1956-57 fiscal period listed three main areas of effort in the State: increased field services, establishment of pilot programs, and increased effectiveness of the State Library as a regulatory leadership agency. The implementation of these objectives has been altered from time to time, but the primary areas of effort have been adhered to during the first 5 years.

To provide improved and increased field services, four area supervisors were employed and assigned to different areas of the State. They were provided with the necessary clerical assistance, equipment, and library aids. The supervisors continued throughout the 5 years to place emphasis on community contacts

(key people, service clubs, and civic organizations), library contacts (librarians, library boards, government officials), and maintained a general knowledge of political and economic conditions that would affect library development in their areas. The supervisors also gave technical assistance and advice to public libraries eligible under the Library Services Act; aided each year in National Library Week promotions; advised library boards; and appeared, when necessary, before governmental appropriating bodies to present facts and figures on budgets.

The results of 5 years of area work are difficult to assess entirely in concrete terms while the field work is still being continued. However, it is possible to indicate some substantial gains. In the 1955-56 period before the act, book loans by the State Library to public libraries totaled 22,000 while in the 1959-60 period the same loans came to 100,000—or five times the amount. Two factors were involved, first the acquisition of additional material under the program and second, the work of the area supervisors in encouraging service to rural areas. During the same period, 1955-56 to 1959-60, special loan requests from public libraries increased 42 percent.

There are still libraries and communities where attitudes remain much as they were before the act was passed. There are still many citizens who have been exposed to the aims of the program but who, preoccupied with other affairs, have failed to understand. Patience, persistence, and constant repetition together with the example of successful LSA programs will break down the remaining barriers to better public libraries. In the main, the work of the area supervisors has encouraged the growth of a library climate that existed prior to the act only in a few isolated places in the State.

The second area of effort, establishment of pilot programs, has had a number of definite results. Outstanding are two demonstrations which resulted in two continuing regional libraries supported by local tax funds. The loan of bookmobiles, books, and equipment through the Library Services Act made possible the establishment of the Lower Arkansas Valley Regional Library, serving four counties and the Northeast Colorado Regional Library, serving five counties. These two regions have a combined population of 94,355 or 14 percent of the rural population of the State.

The Denver-Tri-County Reference Project is still a pilot program with a year to go before local support is required. It is offering reference service to the three counties surrounding Denver which have about 18 percent of the rural population of the State.

There have been pilot demonstrations of single county bookmobile operation in which the State Library has loaned bookmobiles and books while agencies in the counties have provided personnel and operating funds for the demonstrations. Arrangements, planning, and advice for these demonstrations have been provided by area supervisors. In Adams County (rural population 40,234) and Pueblo County (rural population 16,941) the demonstrations have resulted in expanded county service. In Douglas County (3,507 rural population) the demonstration has just ended and county plans have progressed to the point where local authorities are now negotiating for the purchase of a bookmobile. The program in Boulder County (28,297 rural population) has at least 6 months to go with indications that it will develop into a county-supported library service.

There are two other pilot programs in operation. One is central purchasing for the small public libraries in Area A, demonstrating the advantages of cooperation through larger discounts on books, and offering annotations and cataloging advice. In Area B a modest book-exchange program enables isolated

small libraries to exchange their duplicates with other libraries of the Area.

In working to increase the effectiveness of the State Library as a regulatory leadership agency, the most significant achievement has been the establishment of the State grants-in-aid program. While great credit for the legislative achievement goes to the Colorado Library Association and its Legislative Committee, the LSA staff of the State Library worked closely with the entire program. Staff members attended all meetings of the Legislative Committee, and much of the committee's basic proposal was written and rewritten by LSA personnel.

Grants will make the State Library a regulatory agency to the extent that the regulations set up standards and requirements which public libraries must meet to be eligible. In addition, the inservice training aspects of the program enable the State Library to strengthen its role as a leadership agency in bringing professional attitudes to the smaller libraries in the State.



**First check under the new program of State grants-in-aid to local libraries is received in the Colorado State Library. [During the period of this 5-year report, grant programs were enacted in Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Oregon.]**

Another aspect of increasing State library leadership was the comprehensive survey of public libraries instituted in 1959. It was designed in part to get the librarians and trustees of the smaller libraries to take a fresh look at themselves and their relationship with their communities. The survey also provided some of the basic facts needed for the grants-in-aid program.



The *Capitol Hill Library Crier* was started in July 1957 as a means of establishing State library leadership through communication with special emphasis on LSA developments. Since then, there have been 16 issues averaging 7 pages per issue. The mailing list includes libraries and librarians of all types, trustees, officials in government, interested persons, and has increased to 2,200 names. Numerous other publications have been issued during the 5 years. Some were designed to aid in the promotion of the pilot programs; some were summaries of LSA accomplishments; some were informational on the status of public libraries in the State. Particularly notable were the National Library Week publications for 1958, 1959, 1960, 14 items in all, averaging 6 pages per item. Titles ranged from *The Centennial State, Recent Publications About Colorado and by Colorado Authors to Why Weed?*

Leadership has also been carried forward by areawide meetings of public library trustees which culminated in the statewide trustees conference of two days in Denver. In addition, three area library advisory boards have been organized and have been meeting. This two-way line of communication has carried State library leadership to the local communities as well as bringing back local reactions to the State Library.

It is impossible to detail the numerous ramifications developed from increased field service, establishment of pilot programs, and the increased effectiveness of the State Library as a regulatory leadership agency. But it can be said that in less than 5 years the Library Services Act has provided new incentive for library growth in Colorado and has been responsible for improved rural service.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<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.....	9,985
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	13
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	247,068
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians .....	4
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	6
Others .....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13</b>

## CONNECTICUT

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

The major accomplishments of the Bureau of Library Services under the Library Services Act were (1) the increase in State consultant services; (2) the expansion of inservice training activities for local public libraries; (3) the establishment and growth of a collection of books for loan to rural public libraries; and (4) the beginning of a union catalog and central processing service for the central book collection, the Middletown regional library service center, and the Willimantic regional library service center.

Although the Willimantic Center was legally established in 1959, it received only a token budget for the biennium 1959-61. It was not until 1961 that a building was rented, books and shelving ordered, and clerical staff hired. Pending the appointment of a director and other professional staff, the LSA regional library consultant is giving help and advice to the rural public libraries in this area and book service is being given from the Bureau's central book collection while the basic Willimantic collection is being ordered and processed.

The increased consultant services and the first State supplementary book services received by the rural public libraries under the Library Services Act, plus the success of the Middletown Center, were major factors in obtaining virtually the full budget requested for the new Willimantic Center for the biennium 1961-63. The general influence of National Library Week publicity was also of significance. The contribution of the Library Services Act to the public libraries in the Willimantic area during the next 5 years, as the Middletown area, will be in the cooperative selection and central processing of books for the center. As soon as possible, the present LSA consultants will be reassigned to give more assistance to the rural public libraries in the Litchfield, Hartford, and New London county areas. Although county government has been abolished in Connecticut, the counties themselves still remain as geographic entities and are used for convenience in designating geographic location.

An additional major accomplishment of the act during the first 5 years has been the production, in cooperation with the other five New England States, of the library film, *The Day the Books Went Blank*. The resulting 20-minute 16 mm., color film showing best current library practices throughout the six New England States is already proving its value in promoting improved library services by small town libraries in Connecticut.

Except for the period of staff vacancies, the two regional public library consultants have averaged between 75 and 100 visits to local public libraries each year. In about 20 communities relatively detailed surveys were made for LSA libraries for use by the librarians and library board members in working with town officials and other interested citizens.

In addition to field visits, informal advice and information has been given regularly by mail, telephone, and at State and regional library meetings, and to visitors who came to the central or regional offices.

Inservice training of local library staffs and board members has been conducted at workshops sponsored by the Bureau as well as at swap groups, State

association conferences, and at other State and regional meetings. Frequently librarians and board members are encouraged to come to Hartford for a 1- or 2-hour conference to save the travel time of the consultant, who otherwise could not give help for several weeks.

Although the Bureau of Library Services, or its predecessor the Connecticut Public Library Committee, has given consultant service and has administered grants to public libraries since 1893, only sporadic efforts have been made to give any sustained supplementary books service to local public libraries, because the State grants were initially in the form of books. A small traveling libraries collection made book loans to communities, clubs, schools as early as 1899. The Audubon Society and the Society of Colonial Dames at one time contributed both books and funds, and at a later date cataloging help was received through the services of trained librarians on the government FERA Program. In more recent years any money obtainable for this collection has been used largely to provide children's books for loan to schools in rural communities with inadequate public libraries. As of June 30, 1961, this collection, now part of the LSA program, contained approximately 18,000 volumes. During the past 5 years it has provided more than 50,000 volumes to 141 rural schools. This collection is currently being merged with the Bureau's central book collection in a new rented building in Hartford.

The first substantial amount of State money appropriated for supplementary book service was approximately \$12,000 annually to the Middletown Center, established in October 1955. During the past 5 years this collection has grown to more than 30,000 volumes. The center has circulated more than 151,334 books, primarily to rural communities in the LSA plan.

With the receipt of LSA funds in January 1957, the ordering and processing of the Middletown Center's books were transferred to an office in the basement of the East Hartford Public Library. This office, known as the East Hartford Book Center, has since been moved to a new building in Hartford, and will be called the Bureau's Central Book Services Unit. This unit will include the central book collection and the former traveling libraries collection, as well as the central processing office for all the Bureau's books.

During the 3½ years between January 1958 and June 30, 1961, the collection grew to 25,000 volumes and nearly 50,000 volumes were loaned to 113 libraries.

The value of this service and the appreciation of what it has meant to readers in Connecticut's small towns was reflected in the encouragement of legislation in the 1961 General Assembly to appropriate an additional \$40,000 annually for 1961-1963 so that 17 public libraries which became ineligible dropped from the LSA plan under the 1960 Census could continue to receive supplementary book service from the Bureau's central book collection.

The setting up of a central processing service for the Bureau's book collections has been another major achievement of the Act. As State appropriations have increased, it has been possible to claim additional Federal money. To obtain the nucleus of a union catalog in 1957, the card catalog at the Middletown Center was reproduced photographically at a cost of \$1,550. In the 6 months preceding June 30, 1961, two clerks were added to the processing staff and more staff is now needed to order and process the books purchased with the \$40,000 appropriation. It is indeed a far cry from the approximately \$1,000 annually spent by the Bureau for books during the 5-year period ending June 30, 1956 to the \$77,000 for books budgeted for 1961-62.



Out of a present total of 204 public libraries in Connecticut, 151 out of a possible 171 have participated in the LSA plan during some part of the past 5 years. There are still two subscription public libraries, a number of other public libraries which still do not receive public funds, and eight towns without local public library service.

Not all of the public libraries under the Library Services Act have handed in complete annual reports, but the following table gives a substantially accurate picture of the percentage increases:

	<i>Percent of increase, 1956-61</i>
Hours open per week.....	8.2
Number of borrowers.....	37.1
Total volumes.....	17.4
Total circulation.....	50.6
Income from town.....	82.7
Total expenditures.....	68.7
Salary expenditures.....	82.8
Book expenditures.....	78.1

When these figures were analyzed to compare the LSA libraries outside and within the Middletown Center area, where more staff and books were available from State funds, these principal differences were noted. Within the Middletown area the percentages of increase in hours open, number of borrowers, number of volumes, circulation, and salaries were consistently higher, by about 10-15 percent. Outside the Middletown area, however, where libraries had had less attention from the State or less regional activity through autonomous "swap" groups, the income from public funds increased by 85 percent (as contrasted with 68 percent in the Middletown area) and the total expenditures for books increased by 78.8 percent in contrast with the Middletown areas increase of 34.2 percent. It must be recognized that libraries in the Middletown area were financially better off in 1956, but the fact that the rate of increase in all categories outside the smaller, more homogeneous and better served Middletown area could nearly match and even excel the activity in that area is a clear indication of the impact of the additional consultant service and books made available by the LSA funds and the tremendous response of the libraries served in improving their own services as well as in accepting the expanded services being offered by the State.

To summarize, the LSA funds in Connecticut are serving the purpose for which they were originally intended, to demonstrate the nature and value of basic good public library service to rural communities and to encourage increased State and local support for such services.

This demonstration has been sufficiently effective so that the larger libraries in the State, not eligible for benefits under the act, have felt both envious and neglected. As a result of their discontent and realization of need, the Connecticut Library Association has encouraged the Governor to appoint a state-wide committee of laymen and librarians to study the total library resources and needs in Connecticut. The first meeting of the Governor's committee was held at the State Capitol on January 12, 1962.

## 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.....	123
People in these towns to whom this service is available.....	542,803
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	6
Others.....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10</b>

## DELAWARE

## Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1959

Delaware's State Plan under the Library Services Act became effective on July 1, 1959. During the first year, emphasis was placed on strengthening both the quality and quantity of services from the State library. There has been a greatly increased awareness by the public of the State library's activities. This has been a result of a threefold forward step. The increase of State funds in the 1960 budget enabling the State to qualify for LSA funds was a major step which was supplemented by the LSA funds. Both of these benefits were accompanied by the good fortune in receiving the railroad station at Dover for quarters.

The renovation of this building and the addition of new equipment have done a great deal to improve the "over the desk" service as well as administrative and processing operations. In addition, these building improvements have made possible a far smoother, more efficient operation of the two bookmobiles which are giving dependable library service and excellent geographic coverage to Kent and Sussex Counties.

The increased book budget has allowed notable improvement in the reference collection as well as giving more selection to the bookmobile borrowers. A station wagon is used to give needed staff assistance in helping with bookmobile service at busy times and locations.

Additional professional staff has made possible the improved quality of purchasing and cataloging, aided the public through guidance in reference work, helped the head librarian by assuming some of the professional workload, and helped other staff members by advice, guidance, and improved morale. One professional scholarship of \$2,000 was divided; one of the recipients is expected to join the State library staff upon completion of his training.

A statewide survey of libraries in Delaware is being conducted under the leadership of Dr. John M. Dawson, University of Delaware Memorial Library.

Twelve local libraries have qualified under the State plan for additional funds to provide books and equipment. Special reference titles were among the materials available to qualifying libraries. After 2 years of the LSA program, the local libraries are beginning to realize that they are receiving valuable aid and not "interference" as many feared. They are now ready for further steps toward more adequate public library service in Delaware.

## Delaware State Plan

### I. GENERAL AIMS AND POLICIES

- A. To provide more and more available books for Delaware's rural areas is the general aim.
- B. Develop and increase present activities, and especially to strengthen the Library Commission.
- C. Make books available to increase the resources of county and rural community libraries, using bookmobiles where appropriate.
- D. Public library service to the rural areas of Delaware is so sparse as to be almost nonexistent in some areas and in no area does the service reach adequacy as defined by the national standards of the American Library Association in *Public Library Service*.

### II. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

- A. Add personnel, professional and clerical, as needed to carry out the plan.
- B. Improve bookmobile service through added personnel, consolidation and extension of present routes, and purchase of larger bookmobiles with greater capacity.
- C. Improve book service through purchase of additional materials including reference titles, centralized purchasing and processing of books for rural libraries, and purchase of a station wagon for book deliveries and for fieldwork.
- D. Provide office equipment as needed for the above plus additional office space for centralized processing.
- E. Continue State book grants to local libraries.
- F. Provide added equipment and other materials on indefinite loan to local libraries for improved service.
- G. Develop inservice training programs for local library staffs.

### III. PROGRAM FOR JULY 1, 1959 TO JUNE 30, 1960

- A. Strengthen the State agency through added professional and clerical personnel; purchase a new bookmobile and station wagon, additional books and other materials, and necessary equipment.
- B. Aid local library systems in the State in accordance with a plan developed in cooperation with the Library Commission of the State for the improvement of library service in rural areas including grants of books and equipment.



## 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.....	3
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	33,996
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	3
Others.....	1
Total.....	5

## FLORIDA

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

Florida was unable to match for Library Services Act funds during the first year of the program. During the next 4 years the library program showed phenomenal growth. The library climate throughout the State at all levels has improved so much that in 1961 a State aid bill was passed by an economy-minded legislature after the Governor had announced that there would be no available funds. Some form of a State aid bill had failed each session since 1949.

The State library had made use of the first \$40,000 of the funds each year. In 1955-56 books were loaned to libraries, organizations, or individuals in 49 of the 67 counties; 59 counties had used the State library in 1960-61.

The bulk of Library Services Act funds was in the form of rural development grants to establish or improve county or multicounty libraries. Prior to this program, only three counties, with a rural population of 69,559, had countywide library service complete with bookmobiles. By 1960-61, 18 counties with a rural population of 238,327 had made use of the grant funds and one other county with 6,693 gave countywide service but had not participated in the grant program.

The financial support of the State library shows that legislators have become more aware of the importance of libraries. In 1955-56 State appropriations amounted to \$54,444. In 1960-61, \$74,501 was appropriated while \$81,491 was provided for 1961-62. Local support in the project grant counties leaped 516.08 percent during the same period. In 1955-56 the 18 counties had \$33,659 for rural library purposes as compared to \$207,367 in local funds in 1960-61. Eight of the 18 counties had no funds in the base year.

Although other factors have undoubtedly played a part in the increase in general library support throughout the State, the rural development program has contributed to the generally improved picture. Fifteen libraries expended

\$25,000 or more during fiscal year 1956. Total operating expenses for all public libraries was \$2,129,287.

The latest report for 1959-60 shows that 28 public libraries expended more than \$25,000 for operations. Total expenditures for all public libraries amounted to \$3,681,638, a gain of 72.9 percent over 1955-56 expenditures.

With additional funds, the State library's book collection grew from approximately 35,000 cataloged volumes in 1955-56 to 65,806 cataloged books by June 30, 1961. During the base year 2,885 books were added while 8,431 were added in 1960-61.

During this same period group loans increased from 15,222 to 44,624 volumes, loans to individuals dropped from 1,279 to 832 and interlibrary loans skyrocketed from 1,062 to 6,500. This represents an increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56 of 512 percent in interlibrary loans, 195.8 percent in all mail loans and 193.1 percent in group loans.

Using the Florida county fiscal year of October 1 through September 30 and the statistics reported for both the rural and urban portions of the libraries within the boundaries of the project areas, the 18 grant counties reported holdings of 202,587 volumes in 1955-56 and 334,535 volumes in 1960-61. This relatively small growth is not surprising when one considers that eight new book-mobiles, many desks, tables, chairs, typewriters, and other equipment and supplies were also purchased. Library use increased from 649,734 to 1,548,038 during this time. In Collier County the 9,941 books were circulated 80,835 times during 1960-61, an average of 8.1 loans per volume. Bay and Santa Fe circulated each volume more than six times during the year.

Although none of the libraries has enough qualified and specialized personnel for all the demands made upon them, the growth in sheer numbers is impressive. In 1955-56, the State Library staff numbered 11 and now there are 16 full-time employees. The libraries in the 18 counties receiving grants had 39 full-time and 37 part-time employees in 1955-56. If the 28 full-time and 15 part-time employees in Orlando Public Library were excluded the number would drop to 11 full-time and 12 part-time employees in the remaining 17 counties. By 1960-61, the 18 counties employed 77 full-time and 67 part-time persons. If Orlando's 40 full-time and 23 part-time persons are excluded the remaining 17 counties employ 37 full-time and 44 part-time workers—an increase of 26 full-time and 32 part-time employees.

Perhaps one of the most important library steps during the grant period was the establishment of the first regional libraries. Florida has a range in county populations from 2,199 to 455,084 and a range in the 1960 non-exempt property valuations from \$2,445,844 to \$2,001,374,000. Forty-five counties having a population of less than 25,000 and 37 counties could not provide \$25,000 per annum in local funds. Therefore, some regional service arrangement is needed. The establishment of Suwannee River Regional Library, completely rural and covering 5,358 square miles, has been an excellent example of a situation in which a regional library can give reasonably good service under existing laws.

Cooperation between the larger existing libraries and the rural program has been good. The contracts between the city of Orlando and Orange County, between the city of Gainesville and Alachua and Bradford Counties have set a precedent which is being followed in plans for other areas.

The full cooperation of librarians, board members, women's clubs, and other citizen's groups contributed greatly to the passage of the State aid bill. When funds are available for State aid, indications are that a rapid expansion of county and multicounty library units will take place.

Continuing good results from participation in the grant program are shown by the purchase of a new large bookmobile in Orange County, expansion of quarters in St. Lucie and Santa Fe regions and Leon and Martin Counties and an accelerated demand for new buildings or expanded buildings in Bay and Martin Counties and the Orlando Public Library:

The training program of the State library has been carried out by four meetings of the project librarians in the past 2 years and a series of workshops and institutes jointly sponsored with the Florida State University and the Florida Library Association. Subjects covered were administration of larger units of service (1957), public relations (1958), reaching adult readers (1958), book selection policies and practices (1959), and young adult services (1960). In addition, five regional meetings for board members, citizens, and librarians were held in 1959 and 1960.

All indications point to an accelerated growth in Florida's libraries during the next 5 years with many more adequate service units. A contemplated cataloging and processing center and some type of book bonus to speed the building of better book collections will be of continued assistance to those libraries that have completed the grant program.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program -----	7
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	48, 006
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	11
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	184, 525
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	8

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	6
Clerks and drivers.....	20
Others.....	3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>30</b>

### GEORGIA

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

Two new regional libraries were established in this period. The first was the Sequoyah Regional Library with headquarters at Canton and now serving Cherokee, Gilmer, and Pickens Counties. The second was the Oconee Regional



Library with headquarters at Dublin and now serving Laurens, Truetlen, and Wheeler Counties. One new county library was established at Elberton to serve Elbert County. This area had not previously applied for the available State funds.

Twenty-eight counties either joined existing regional library systems or qualified on a county basis for all State funds for which they were eligible and began receiving bookmobile service for the first time. These counties were Appling, Bacon, Banks, Bartow, Bleckley, Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Dawson, Fannin, Gilmer, Gordon, Henry, Hancock, Lincoln, Long, Macon, McIntosh, Murray, Paulding, Pickens, Randolph, Taylor, Truetlen, Webster, Wheeler, and Wilcox.

Demonstration programs were successful in three of the above counties (Randolph, Taylor and Webster). The Lincoln County demonstration is still in progress through an agreement with the Augusta-Richmond County Library.

The book collection in local library systems show a net increase of 886,756 volumes. The reference collection at the State Library extension agency has been expanded and is more widely used to supplement holdings in local libraries. The number and quality of reference materials requested show a steady increase at both local and State levels. Evidence of the improved quality of resources is indicated by the fact that circulation was more than doubled in the 5-year period in many libraries.

Both local and State financial support have been substantially increased since 1956. Local appropriations for public library service have increased by approximately 26 percent and State funds have been increased approximately 64 percent.

All 33 of the State's regional library systems have new, enlarged, remodelled and/or redecoreated quarters or buildings. More than one-third of the headquarters libraries now have air-conditioning.

All library systems in the program have purchased with special State library funds (which the Library Services Act made possible) time-saving equipment such as pasting machines, adding machines, duplicating machines, and typewriters. These libraries have also purchased additional shelving, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, book trucks, projectors, and card catalog units.

The acceptance of the program is illustrated by the following quotations from citizens and from regional library staff members:

Planning bodies have asked for information and suggestions for improvement to keep pace with growth.

Notable increase in use by business and industry, by young parents and by young adults and teenagers.

Two Grand Juries endorsed the work of the Decatur-DeKalb Library through newspapers and letters stating, "Popular demands upon its (the library's) various services are such that an enlargement of its present quarters and facilities such as branch libraries is imperative."

The headquarters library is becoming the Mecca for adults in this area who are doing research to aid them in improving their economic status.

A new concept of library service is emerging. The library enjoys more favorable respect from officials and other citizens.

The removal of the headquarters library into remodeled and much larger quarters has been a source of great pride to the community. People now accept the regional library as a great asset to the area.

Industry-minded city businessmen have come to be proud of their Regional Library headquarters as a community asset and to point up its services to officials coming to investigate locations as prospective sites of industrial plants.

It was very exciting to see families leave tobacco fields and canning to bring croaker sacks to the bookmobile to fill them with books.

A professional librarian in charge of bookmobiles and branches has added greatly to service we formerly gave. In our two new rural counties we have been very happily received. The bookmobile service there meets a real need. It is also a privilege for certain of these people to make use of our main library.

My child was "slow" in his reading at school this past year. Surely do want him to read with the bookmobile this summer. I am going to send him and please help him pick some books that will help him.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	3, 712
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	122
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 794, 187
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	41

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	30
Clerks and drivers.....	52
Others.....	32
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>115</b>

### GUAM

**Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957**

On January 18, 1960, the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library was moved to its new and permanent location which provided 7,500 square feet of usable space. The library is situated in a corner lot surrounded by vacant government lots adequate for patrons parking. The first floor of the building has 4,500 square feet and is used for the music room and magazine and retired book stacks.

A large portion of the Federal funds was spent to strengthen the central library. The funds materially helped this library to provide reference materials and books for adult and juvenile readers as well as currently useful pamphlets for the vertical file collection. The purchase of "easy books" is desirable in order to interest more children in reading and to help them form good reading habits. The majority of the island population are Guamanians who read and speak English but who have never developed a habit of reading. Other patrons include Filipinos and State-siders and combinations of others, some of whom have language problems.

The library qualified for Federal aid in 1958. In 1959, a station wagon was purchased for delivery of books to and from the bookmobile stations. There are a total of eight stations operating under the district commissioners. Each is responsible for the 200 books assigned to them and for the operations of the bookmobile stations, under the periodic supervision of a staff member from the central library. These stations are not able to give fully adequate service. Some of the commissioners' offices are situated in the police stations combined with public health clinics and with no other quarters available, the space problem became serious.

The commissioners are the direct administrative representatives of the people, residing in the area from which they were elected. They perform duties such as the following: Cooperate with members of the Department of Public Safety in maintenance of peace and order; take census and enforce sanitation and health laws; administer the laws of Guam in their jurisdiction; and also unofficially act as marriage counselors.

The residents are hesitant to respond favorably under such conditions and the commissioners likewise feel intruded when police or private cases need privacy. All these factors exist in practically all of the bookmobile stations and are the main cause of the unsuccessful operations of the stations.

The only satisfactory station now in operation is the newly established branch in Mangilao. In August 1960, a Government quonset building near the school was made available and a branch library was immediately established there. This station is operated by a staff member from the main library and is open twice a week with circulation average of 800 volumes weekly. It was tentatively planned to keep the station open during the school months and closed during the summer because the majority of the readers are of school age. Because the village is in an unorganized suburban area, the station is inaccessible to patrons without transportation during the summer when the school buses are not operating.

Another use of the Federal money was the purchase of furniture and equipment for the new building. During the renovation of this library in 1959, \$4,000 worth of shelves were installed to equip the library for expanded service. An audiovisual collection has been added to our new services which includes a microfilm viewer and microfilms, a record player and records.

One of the staff members benefited through an LSA scholarship plan by going abroad for postgraduate studies in library science.

Current pamphlets and library tools were purchased in addition to new magazine subscriptions and newspapers that are in much demand. The tools are especially helpful to facilitate the processing of our ever-growing bookstock.

Progress in Guam is slow because of some difficulties encountered in employment which affects and hampers the services to some extent. Since the resigna-



tion of the chief librarian in August 1961, there has been no one professionally qualified for the position. The work is done by experienced staff with limited professional training. In July 1958, a library assistant and a clerk-typist were employed to assist with the increased volume of work. Presently two vacancies exist for the position of Librarian III. Therefore, expansion of services is handicapped at this point until professional vacancies are filled to direct better services to the island people.

From the standpoint of legislative support, the people of the island realize the value of the library and wish to cooperate and support the project. Resolution 163 was introduced by the Honorable J. T. M. Toves relative to requesting the Governor of Guam to direct the appropriate executive agency to develop the old Asan Commissioner's Office into a branch of the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library. During the 1961 First Regular Session, in January the legislative body met but did not adopt the resolution. This resolution is evidence of the support of the people and the recognition of the need for a library.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Villages <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	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.....	10
People in these villages to whom this service is available.....	50,498
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

#### *Personnel added*

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

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

### HAWAII

Effective date of State Plan: January 28, 1957

The use of the Extension Division of the Hawaii County Library, consisting of one branch and six station libraries, has been steadily increasing during the past 5 years. Circulation in the branches was 37 percent greater during the past year than during 1955-56 and loans from the bookmobile were 92 percent

greater. Federal aid funds can be said to have literally come to the rescue of the book collections, which had included far too many outdated and worn-out titles, simply because replacements could not be purchased. As these have been discarded and up-to-date and attractive titles added, the response has been marked and most heartening.

An entirely new development in the Extension Division has been the young people's collections, started with the first of the Federal aid funds and continuing to be an important item in each year's purchases. Material for adult readers has also been purchased in good quantity. Being able to satisfy the many demands for reliable information resulting from the present emphasis on all phases of science is a real satisfaction. Response has been even more than hoped for and anticipated.

Encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference materials have been purchased. During the 5-year period special requests from branches to the Extension Librarian have decreased by 56 percent, those filled in the branches have increased 159 percent, and reference questions answered in the branches have increased by 481 percent. This enlargement and improvement of the branch collections has also relieved the main library of many routine requests and allowed it to meet more adequately the continually expanding demands on its resources.

A major aid in the use of these enlarged collections are the card catalogs typed for each branch and presently maintained for them by the main library staff.

Increased use of the branch libraries has made further hours of opening a necessity and Federal funds have made this possible. Three have extended hours of opening to the general public, and two have opened for further scheduled school class visits. Two branches have been enabled to carry on bookmobile service, using branch books and operated by branch staff, to schools in their district.

Because of its size and the expanding rural population, Honolulu's rural library service increase during the first 5 years is dramatically impressive. The Library Services Act was passed just as the island was experiencing the effects of its postwar boom. Sleepy plantation villages and beach areas formerly used mostly for weekend and vacation purposes suddenly became sites of mushrooming real estate developments. The boost Federal aid gave the book budget, and the additional staff employed during the first year acted as springboards from which to launch into a new and more dynamic program geared to reach all of the population, not just the children and young people toward whom the major portion of rural service had been previously directed.

Two LSA bookmobiles brought the first adult library service to people living in communities too small to justify branches. Large—and custom-built to meet island needs—they have made it possible to carry larger collections to more people, resulting in greater satisfaction to both staff and public.

It is believed that this expanded service to rural areas had much to do with the fact that the 1959 legislature, for the first time in its history, passed the full Library of Hawaii budget request. People were beginning to realize what they had missed and wanted to be sure that they would continue to get the library service they had come to expect—a fact they emphasized to their legislators. This same demand for libraries is reflected in the almost 2 million dollars for branch libraries included in the State capital improvement budget for this next year passed by the 1961 legislature.

The completion of a new 11,000 square foot branch library for the town of Kailua and the establishment of a new branch for Kaneohe (both mushrooming suburban communities on Windward Oahu) during the last year of the 1956-61 period seemed a fitting climax for a wonderful 5 years. Both branches were enthusiastically welcomed and are steadily growing each month in circulation and reference use. Staffing is adequate, at least for the present, in these and other rural branches but plans for the next 5 years will surely have to include expenditure of a higher percentage of the budget for books and other materials and a speeding up of their processing. The study of the Processing Division made by Dr. Maurice Tauber in August of 1960 should help bring about the latter and indications are that public demand will help provide the necessary books. The fact that hereafter each new branch library appropriation will also include an amount of money to provide a basic collection of books for the branch also helps insure that collections will not be spread too thinly.

The new Extension Branch and Library for the Blind will provide attractive, functional working space for the extension and bookmobile staff and ample storage for the collections.

Statistically, rural Hawaii people borrowed 560,645 books and periodicals in 1960-61, an increase of 63 percent in 5 years. The collection of books which served them—although still not adequate to serve the 104,986 people living there—also showed an encouraging gain during the same period from 58,437 to 86,809, or 49 percent.

The Kauai Public Library is a small system consisting of a central library, three branches, and a bookmobile serving 11 rural areas and 15 schools.

Although the population has been declining steadily during the last decade, library registration, circulation, and support have continued at a high level. It is interesting to note that following the receipt of the first Federal aid funds, there was an increase in circulation of 10 percent. Subsequent years have shown a drop, which at the end of 1961 amounted to 4 percent. Kauai's population is declining, with a high out-migration to Honolulu of its young people. This, combined with other factors such as TV, free schoolbus service which takes students directly home after schools, all seem to contribute to this decline. In spite of this, the library had, at the end of 1961, a per capita circulation of 12.06.

The new bookmobile, added in 1960-61, which will serve as a mobile branch to the many small communities scattered over the island will permit Kauai to bring library service within easy reach of practically every inhabitant—adults as well as children—which should be reflected in an increase in circulation to compensate for losses during the past 3 years.

The Maui County Free Library provides library service for the three rural islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai. These volcanic islands, separated by rough channels, present unique transportation problems. To reach the outer islands commercial planes are used by the staff, books are usually sent by barge, and equipment by air freight. Interisland communication by radio phone is very expensive, but fortunately each island has its own toll-free dial telephone system.

The growth of library service in this tri-isle county is quite amazing even though there has been a population decrease of 5 percent. Statistics show that in these 5 years the annual circulation rose from 278,818 to 370,784, a general increase of 25 percent, although the book collection grew only 5½ percent during this period. The most dramatic increase was on the island of Molokai, where circulation went up 63 percent, while the population grew only





**Browsing in one of Hawaii's bookmobiles, operating under the Library Services Act.**

17 percent. The total number of reference questions handled increased 214 percent. The number of registered borrowers rose from 28 percent of the total population to 39 percent.

This increased use of the library's facilities has been stimulated in part by the \$43,200 in Federal aid funds received by the Maui County Free Library during this 5-year period. The major activities made possible by these funds include the following: Doubling the number of supervisory trips to branch and station libraries; acquiring approximately 7,200 new books; preparing a complete card catalog and shelf list for the permanent collection in the Molokai

Branch Library; preparing pamphlet collections and purchasing vertical files for four sub-branches; increasing hours central library is open; and employing additional personnel.

The Maui County Free Library anticipates meeting the ever-increasing demand for its services by the addition of a modern branch library in the fast-growing community of Kahului. Plans have been formulated for extending bookmobile service to more adults. Federal funds will be used to help put these plans into action.

It seems fitting at the end of this first eventful 5 years of the Library Services Act, to sum up some of the results gained from it which will have far-reaching effects on library development in Hawaii.

1. An increased interest in and realization of the value of libraries on the part of the people and their legislators. The fact that the Federal Government considered libraries important enough to appropriate funds for their improvement had great psychological value.
2. The statewide survey of the Hawaii library system, conducted by Dr. Robert D. Leigh, made possible through use of Federal aid funds, established a pattern for the future State library system to be set up in 1961. Supplemented by the study made by Dr. Maurice F. Tauber, it focused attention on cooperative action and development.
3. The feasibility, through the use of Federal aid funds, of bringing together representatives of each of the trustee groups in the various counties to discuss common problems and work toward library development. This has done much to reduce the problems of reorganization because it has kept all trustees informed.
4. The possibility of establishing a library school at the University of Hawaii, possibly in connection with the East-West University, because of the interest of Dr. Leigh and Dr. Tauber, who personally discussed the matter with university officials and library education authorities.

### 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.....	4
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	224,562
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	4
Clerks and drivers.....	9
Others.....	12
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>

## IDAHO

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

A review of even 5 years of Idaho library history is not simple. There is no single factor that can be isolated as decisive in the rather rapid upsurge in library development in the State. Three events coalesced into an effective movement which has generated library development here since 1956. These three factors are the Library Services Act, the District Enabling Act for Idaho Libraries, and the reorganization of the Idaho State Library. These events were preceded by the decisive activities of the Idaho State Library Association working through the legislative process.

Primary emphasis in Idaho has been given to the development of the State Library. Prior to 1957 the State Traveling Library had no professional staff and devoted its not inconsiderable energy and its meager resources largely to filling requests for materials mainly as school collections. In 1957 with Federal funds, with a newly appointed State Library Board and a professional librarian as State librarian, the State library moved decisively into the library development scene.

By 1957, the Idaho State Library Association had achieved a victory by placing on the books a law that allowed for the first time the establishment of rural library service. The legislative committee of the association had made a wide study of library enabling legislation with the result that two State laws were most decisive in the final drafting of Idaho's legislation: the Library Law of the State of Washington and the Junior College District Act of the State of Idaho. The major advantages of the law were provisions for minimal requirements for an election petition, a simple majority for victory, the independent election of district trustees, and the district library board to set its own levy up to 2 mills.

Some of the disadvantages included: Districts below the size of counties could be created; although library board trustees are elective, the initial appointments are made by County Commissioners; cities with tax-supported libraries could not participate in the district election; and the procedures for library consolidation seemed unnecessarily complicated.

In 1957 and 1958, nine district libraries were formed in the State. The State library promoted their establishment by advising citizens on the law, providing promotional literature and by speaking to community groups. After the election, the State Library matched the initial appropriation of the new district libraries.

By the spring of 1959, the initial phase of library development had plainly ended. A succession of election defeats began a trend in Idaho that called for a reassessment of the program.

A survey of the library facilities of Boise City and its county, Ada County, by John S. Richards, Librarian Emeritus of the Seattle Public Library, recommended various steps for strengthening the Boise Public Library. The main weight of its argument was that Boise could not achieve good service unless there was countywide integrated service.

The State Library proposed a demonstration of library service in Ada County to be followed by a district election. It was planned that the new district would contract with the Boise Public Library for service. The Ada County



demonstration began in May 1960 with central library service offered from the Boise Public Library and service extended both in Boise City and Ada County through a new State-owned bookmobile. During the year over 100,000 volumes were loaned from the vehicle while 12,000 new borrowers were registering for the service. Yet somewhat inappropriately, the election for the district failed during National Library Week. Although local newspaper support was strong and radio and TV coverage excellent, the demonstration failed to make a decisive impact upon the public mind. Certainly its opponents were aware of this and well organized in the final days. But in the final analysis it was the failure of its anticipated friends that defeated the project.

Even before the defeat of the Ada County demonstration the State library was seeking alternative methods to organize the State. From a survey done in connection with the Pacific Northwest Library Association Project it was clear that the public libraries in Idaho and Montana would welcome certain centralized services provided by the State.

The State library decided to develop federations of libraries and use centralized technical services as the first of a number of integrating mechanisms. There are now two federations in Idaho: the Emerald Empire and the Fort Boise. They can only be said to be barely started, yet they are all receiving centralized technical services and will in the coming year receive specific grants in aid to help bring the participating libraries up to standard. Grants to localities are no longer made as matching dollar for dollar, but are advanced for specific purposes to meet local conditions after study by the State library. The requirement is that the grant shall be an incentive to new or improved services.

Looking back on Idaho's library development for 5 years, one cannot but be impressed with the gains the State has made, yet while these gains are dramatic in terms of their growth from nearly nothing, the field for improvement remains great. It is still exciting to realize that the initial units of development are now part of larger organizational patterns—the federations. However, without Federal or State aid on a continuing basis they might revert to their former inadequacy.

### 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.....	16
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	123, 673
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	3
Others.....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9</b>

## ILLINOIS

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1957

The Illinois plan for implementing the Library Services Act was begun in 1957 with two pilot projects both of which proved successful, and they have set a pattern for the extension and improvement of library services to rural areas throughout the State.

Careful planning was used in setting up the two pilot projects which consisted of experimenting with methods of establishing a tax-supported library district and a means of cooperative support of a regional library program from existing tax-supported rural area libraries.

A survey technique was used to learn the needs and desires of local rural tax-supported libraries for the improvement of rural library service. As a result of this survey, a large regional area of 34 counties was formed into a service area which receives supplementary service from a regional library located at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

Other regional libraries located at DeKalb and Savanna have been established under the Illinois plan and are furthering the development of rural library service in their areas. The types of services offered vary according to the needs and desires of the particular local area being served.

During the first 5 years, one new tax-supported library district has been formed. However, three other projects aimed at forming tax-supported library districts have not resulted in tax-supported library service. As a result of these experiences, the State Selection Committee reached an important decision: "No Library Services Act projects should be undertaken where an election is necessary to establish tax support until such an election has actually been held. After a community or area has had a successful election, then a project can be set up with the State and Federal funds, providing in effect an establishment grant in materials and money."

One of the most encouraging developments of the Illinois program has been the formation of a cooperative library service area in the Fox River Valley region of north-central Illinois. In this area the public libraries at Dundee, Elgin, and Roselle agreed to establish cooperative library services including centralized cataloging, bookmobile service at shopping centers in towns without library facilities, and other shared library services. As a result of this program, a plan of federated libraries has evolved which will make it possible for several townships and villages throughout the Fox River Valley to establish tax-supported units which can receive library service by contract from the regional library.

Library research has been an important development in the Illinois State program. The University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, using its own demonstration laboratory and the facilities of the University's radio, television, and motion picture studies, has conducted research and produced experimental radio, television, and other audiovisual aids designed to improve rural library services throughout the State of Illinois. Research in rural library problems has also been made by a research consultant who has conducted statewide studies, particularly those related to the establishment of larger units of service. One important result of the research program conducted during the first 5 years of the Library Services Act program has been the establishment of a Library Research Center at the University of Illinois for fiscal year 1962.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	8,416
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	56
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	318,887
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	9

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	18
Other professional librarians.....	10
Clerks and drivers.....	30
Others.....	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>81</b>

## INDIANA

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1961

Since Indiana began participating in the Library Services Act on March 1, 1961, there was little progress to report by June 30. However, the resources of the State library were strengthened by the addition of \$28,593 worth of books and \$989.13 worth of equipment. One professional librarian, one subprofessional librarian, and two clerks were added to the staff.

Books amounting to \$7,078 were purchased and processed for loan to the new Vigo County library.

One development of significance during the report period has been the appearance of a more favorable attitude by librarians, trustees, and the public toward the library services program.

## Indiana State Plan

## I. GENERAL AIMS AND POLICIES

- A. All rural areas not taxed for local library service shall be considered as being without public library service and since no public library serving an area under 10,000 population has adequate service according to national and State standards, every library serving rural residents will be considered to have inadequate service.
- B. In selecting particular aims to be served, judgments will be based on the following:
  1. Rural population of the area;



2. Indicated consent of local library officials to extend service to unserved rural areas either through organization of a single county unit or through federation of several existing library units; and the
3. Degree of local library effort in the past.

## II. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

- A. Continuation of expansion of present services from the State library to rural areas, especially advisory and book services. This can include additional personnel, equipment, and materials.
- B. Aid in establishment of new county libraries.
- C. Help in improvement of existing county libraries.
- D. Aid to selected city libraries which are prepared to take a first step toward establishing a county library system by extending service to the unserved rural parts of their county.
- E. Establishment of one or more State Library regional service centers or branches.
- F. Demonstrations of bookmobile service.
- G. The encouragement of cooperative measures between libraries.
- H. Surveys and research studies.
- I. Improvement of library personnel and services through inservice training, workshops, institutes, and provision of scholarships; cooperation with State institutions of higher education for other training programs, such as extension courses given for credit.
- J. Workshops, conferences, and other types of inservice training for all library trustees.
- K. Promotional program.

## III. PROGRAM FOR MARCH 1, 1961 TO JUNE 30, 1961

- A. Continuation and strengthening of the State library program for service to rural areas by the purchase of additional library materials to be used in the program, including such personnel, supplies, and equipment as will be necessary in making the materials available for use.
- B. Initiation of service to rural areas in Vigo County by the public library in Terre Haute through bookmobile and other service.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	108,458
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	0
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	0
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

*Personnel added*

	Number
Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	2
Others.....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4</b>

## IOWA

Effective date of State Plan: January 4, 1957

Five years of statewide library development in Iowa has brought about dramatic changes. On July 1, 1956, the Iowa State Traveling Library was a dreary lightless place of three separate library collections, catalogs and shelf-lists; confused organization; wornout books, furniture, and equipment; a professional staff of three; and no extension program for almost 20 years.

On April 13, 1956 the new library board of five members, appointed 8 months before under a new Iowa State Traveling Library Code 303.16-303.23, selected a new director. On July 13, 1956 they adopted as policy statements the National Association of State Libraries' *The Role of the State Library* and appropriate sections of the Iowa State plan for extension of public library service for rural areas. In August 1956 the assistant director and head of extension was appointed.

Each subsequent board meeting became an exciting new development in the strengthening of the Iowa State Traveling Library and in the progress of the rural extension program. The physical improvements under the Iowa Executive Council have meant a complete redecorating job in bright colors, new fluorescent lights throughout, new floor covering for all floors, new furniture, new equipment (such as five electric adding machines, six electric typewriters, etc.) and a two-floor multitier shelving unit.

The Iowa State Traveling Library went from a mail-order service in 1956 to the "Reference Shelf of Iowa" in 1961. The latter term was bestowed upon the library by a member of the State legislature. Reference questions in 1956 had to be answered with outdated books, pamphlets, clipping files, and magazines. In 1961 they could be answered from a well-chosen book collection and current standard periodicals. The service to State officials increased 140 percent in the last biennium. The service to public libraries has increased 35 percent since June 30, 1956.

Direct service to schools has been discontinued. Fixed loan collections to public libraries have been superseded by well-selected development collections. Phonodisc collections have been loaned to public libraries. The 6 libraries using record collections in 1958 increased to 33 in 1961. There are now 5,500 records in circulation in these libraries and the collections are rotated bimonthly.

From no extension program to rural areas in 1956 there is now a very active program. Minimum standards for public libraries under 10,000 population were adapted and minimum collections of reference books were made available to libraries which met these standards. One hundred and seventy-five libraries

have received \$70,000 worth of essential reference books. Workshops have been held to train local librarians in the use of this material. Four field offices of the Iowa State Traveling Library have been set up; the northeast in Decorah, the lower northeast in Cedar Falls Public Library, the north-central in the Mason City Public Library, and the middlewest in Jefferson.

The Iowa State Traveling Library plan of developing cooperatives among the existing public libraries and then extending services on a tax basis to the surrounding areas is succeeding. The Eastern Area Cooperative is a federation of 21 libraries and the headquarters at Cedar Falls also serves as a field office of the Iowa State Traveling Library. In addition to the 21 libraries, one county, Bremer, has appropriated funds for rural library service. The libraries receiving money from this source then pay their share to the federated system in return for books and certain services. It is anticipated that the other surrounding counties will soon do the same.

The Raccoon Area Library Cooperative consists of 10 libraries in 4 counties which have established a self-supporting cooperative. One county has appropriated funds for rural library service all of which goes into the cooperative. Another county will, without doubt, take similar action in the next year.

Sixteen libraries have joined to form the Mason City Public Library Area Cooperative with headquarters at Mason City. The three counties of Corro Gordo, Worth, and Mitchell have appropriated funds to the libraries in their respective counties thus strengthening the total cooperative.

In these three areas a total population of 31,536 which formerly did not have library service is now receiving service. Adjoining the Raccoon Cooperative, the counties of Boone and Sac have appropriated funds to the town public libraries for rural service. The formerly unserved population of the two counties is 21,659. Howard County in north-central Iowa has also appropriated county funds to its public libraries. This decreases the unserved area by 7,212. The Iowa population not served by public libraries has declined from 1,694,278 in 1955 to 809,784 in June 1961.

The success of the cooperatives can be attributed to money for books and trained personnel who advise and guide local librarians and boards in methods of better library practices.

With more professional librarians coming from the two \$2,000-a-year library-school scholarship program, better services can be given in the Iowa State Traveling Library in Des Moines, three or four more field offices can be opened, and several more cooperative areas can be consolidated.

## 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.....	57
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	196,556
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0



*Personnel added*

	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	5
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	12
Others.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22</b>

## KANSAS

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

During the participation of the Traveling Libraries Commission in the LSA program, the chief objective has been the broadening and strengthening of the State agency's services in order to reach more effectively the rural population without local libraries and to increase its services to public libraries in towns of 10,000 or less. This has been done through book collection loans, consultant services, publications, and professional leadership. The legal authority of the agency was amplified in 1957 to include services other than book loaning which was the chief function formerly provided. The amendment authorizes the establishment of regional or area branches; and permits the commission to give consultant services, assist with the organization of county and regional libraries, and maintain contractual control of any projects in which the State or Federal funds are used.

Moving the agency into new quarters was planned prior to the acquisition of Federal funds. However, the increased staff and working areas, plus new equipment which included an addressograph machine, audio-visual equipment, two bookmobiles, and two station wagons, have greatly facilitated the work of the agency. The staff has been increased by six positions, three clerical and three professional. About 50 percent of the Federal money has been used each year for books with additional amounts providing a small collection of films, language teaching records, and professional materials for use by librarians and organizations throughout the State.

A beginning step in the State plan was the study of existing county libraries. Three such studies were requested by county libraries and Federal funds were used for consultant assistance with the studies and for printing the final report. By 1961 all three studies had been completed and the final reports will be used as the basis for workshops and for the promotion of cooperation between the county libraries.

In order to give direct assistance to the more active rural libraries, the 52 which are open at least 30 hours a week were offered grants in the form of such materials as adult and children's encyclopedias, a world atlas, an unabridged dictionary, and a book of quotations. These were distributed on the basis of the age of the library's holdings and were chosen by the local librarian. Thirty-seven libraries took advantage of the offer and received the books on a long-term loan basis with the understanding that newer editions may be provided at a later date.

A western Kansas temporary office has been maintained with the assistance of the librarian at the Fort Hays Kansas State College, where quarters were

used for one year for a consultant who visited the libraries in that part of the State. An intensive schedule of field visits was followed, assistance was given with organization meetings, and bookmobile exhibits were conducted. More than 75 libraries were visited more than once; but, because of the lack of staff, the work had to be discontinued. It is considered a priority need and will be resumed when possible.

The Traveling Libraries Commission's book collection has been enlarged and improved by increased purchases of both current and standard titles. Expensive, specialized, or beautifully illustrated titles have been acquired for special book collections which are loaned with special posters for exhibit or circulation in small libraries. In addition to this improvement of the collections, it has also been necessary to build a backlog of books for use in the county and regional library demonstration projects. Besides this, relatively large collections of books were chosen on the basis of the three-county library studies and allocated on long-term loan to the cooperating county libraries. Nearly \$12,000 was spent for these books which included reference titles and adult and children's books of standard and current titles. Further elaboration of the direct loan of books may be possible during the next few years.

Some workshop activities have been included in the State plan each fiscal year. Of interest to either librarians or trustees, four of each are held in different parts of the State in order to make attendance as convenient as possible.



**A State library consultant discusses library development with librarians and trustees of rural libraries in Kansas.**

Staff and equipment from the Traveling Libraries Commission have also been used to assist with the six annual district meetings of the Kansas Library Association. During each National Library Week, staff assistance and exhibits of books and the bookmobile have been available to libraries on request.

Thus far, the bookmobiles have been used in actual operation in Kingman County for 3 months and in the newly started regional demonstration. During the 3 months, one of the library consultants lived in Kingman and acted as bookmobile librarian. The new demonstration, which has been operating in Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Counties since June 1, 1961, is operated by a bookmobile librarian and a driver, both of whom are permanent State employees. Since there are no large libraries in either county, the bookmobile is the chief method of furnishing books. Three very small libraries in one county serve as branches to which additional books have been loaned during the demonstration period. Collections of appropriate books are located in the Agriculture Extension offices in the county seat towns of both counties.

Several new publications have been made possible by the Library Services Act. A special bibliography was compiled and published for the centennial year. Two folders about bookmobile service have been reprinted several times and distributed throughout the State from the bookmobile at fairs and meetings. The *Kansas Library Bulletin* which is published four times a year has been enlarged and improved. Its circulation to a mailing list of nearly 4,000 makes it a significant budget item. Besides the publication of the reports of



**Reading is more fun when it is shared.**



the county library studies, it has been possible to revise and reprint the trustee handbooks, the finance handbook, and the management handbook.

The State appropriation to the Traveling Libraries Commission has been increased each year. While the increase has not been tremendous, its consistency has shown a recognition of the work of the agency during the tight-budget administrations.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	7, 212
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, 220
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2
	<hr/> <hr/>

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	3
Others.....	0
	<hr/>
Total.....	6

## KENTUCKY

Effective date of State Plan: April 1, 1957

When one recalls that 5 or 10 years ago there was very little library service in most of Kentucky's rural counties, one realizes that tremendous progress has been made. In 1955-56, most counties were not particularly interested in library service; ignorance of such service, indifference, and complacency were found almost everywhere.

In those counties which had libraries, progress was often considered good when a few dozen books were purchased annually for the library. No one thought of trying to interest the nonuser of the library and few tried to obtain income increases, being content to rely on donated funds. Cooperation between counties was unheard of, and indeed was considered impossible to attain. Kentucky is still seriously hampered by inadequate local and State support for libraries, and service is still not adequate.

Nevertheless, the groundwork for future progress is being laid. The greatest single accomplishment has been to bring large numbers of rural people—farmers, housewives, unemployed, small businessmen, day laborers, and workers of all kinds into libraries and bookmobiles. Preschool children, children of

school age, teenagers and literary adults have been interested and have used bookmobiles and libraries from the beginning. They did not need to be sold.

Another noteworthy accomplishment is that counties are beginning to see the need for further improvement. Formerly if a pitifully inadequate library existed, everyone had reacted with the same response: "We have a library!" Now they are seeing for themselves that better library and bookmobile service is worth working for.

Library collections previously consisted largely of fiction and bestsellers. Nonfiction was represented mostly by out-dated gifts. No reference tools were available. Books were mostly not cataloged. "Task forces" from the Library Extension Division have concentrated on many libraries, building good catalogs, weeding out worn and useless books, helping to paint and fix up libraries, and constantly urging local citizens to improve facilities and support their libraries. Wonderful cooperation has been achieved between regional and field librarians who help each other when the need exists. The results have been startling, particularly in rural areas, although statistics do not show the full extent of these changes.

Local librarians and library boards in regions are beginning to work together to improve library service. This accomplishment can only be considered as a miracle. More training is still needed by local librarians, but many have attended the workshops supported in large part by the Friends of Kentucky Libraries. Their improved efficiency has been widely noted. More fully trained librarians are needed; permissive legislation has been proposed for the State to provide scholarships for such training each year.

In 1955-56, there were 80 libraries in Kentucky with an appropriation from the county. The total provided by county governments was \$108,267. Total income from all sources was \$1,305,939. Ninety-five bookmobiles were operating in 94 counties. The total circulation was 6,283,724. The great increase in circulation was due largely to the bookmobiles which began running in 1954.

In 1960-61, there were 103 libraries in Kentucky with an appropriation from the county. The total provided by county governments was \$180,180. Total income from all sources was \$1,870,909 (13 counties have not yet reported). Forty-six counties were cooperating in nine regional libraries.

Twelve bookmobiles in 12 counties were replaced during 1961 by nine large, new bookmobiles of more than doubled capacity. Three smaller counties in another area were then able to receive service for the first time by the use of the three bookmobiles thus released. This made a total of 96 bookmobiles giving county service.

Library statistics for the last decade show a significant upward trend: County support for libraries and bookmobiles almost doubled from 1955-56 to 1960-61. Total support increased 30 percent over 1955-56.

The increase in library circulation from 1955-56 to 1960-61 has been due largely to the gradual development of multicounty regions with State and Federal funds. In those counties where such development is taking place, library circulation is climbing where previously it had been comparatively static.

Bookmobile circulation cannot be expected to increase much beyond the present level without greatly increased State and local funds for new bookmobile books to replace those now worn-out. Obviously, use is increasing far faster than income.

Thus it is apparent that counties must vote for a local tax for library and bookmobile service. Eight counties will vote for or against such a tax this November (1961). Since the property tax base in most counties is low, the income derived from this source will still be low. It has been concluded therefore, that

State support for this program needs to be quadrupled in the next 5 years. Federal funds cannot be increased until 1966-67, when the Library Services Act will be terminated.

State support has not been static since the advent of the Bookmobile Project and the Library Services Act. In 1955-56, this appropriation was \$176,950 and in 1960-61 the budget was \$427,250 including State participation in regional development and \$67,500 for the purchase of bookmobiles.

If the vote by counties for a local tax for library and bookmobile service can be greatly accelerated to include many more counties, and—

If the State recognizes the overwhelming possibilities of a program which can give all kinds and ages of people well-organized educational, informational, and recreational opportunities, thereby supporting a greatly expanded program, and—

If the Federal Government can be shown in 1966 that a greatly expanded permanent base of Federal aid will assure educational opportunities for everyone, then:

Kentucky will be in excellent shape to go forward with a truly basic, necessary program of voluntary self-education and self-help for everyone. Through good, active, exciting library and bookmobile service, self-education will become fun and a popular, glamorous activity in all parts of the State, no matter how isolated or rural.

### 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.....	46
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	842, 811
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	9

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	11
Clerks and drivers.....	24
Others.....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>36</b>

### LOUISIANA

Effective date of State Plan: January 17, 1957

With funds available under the Library Services Act, Louisiana continued its demonstration plan at quickened speed, opening libraries in 11 parishes without service and bringing books and reading to almost 160,000 persons previously un-



served by public libraries. The program has been a cooperative one with support for the trial year coming from local, State, and Federal funds. In 7 of these 11 parishes (4 are still in the demonstration stage), local taxpayers voted continuing support for public library service prior to the close of the demonstration. In one of the current demonstrations, local support has already been voted assuring the continuation of the service. The three other parishes comprise a regional demonstration, financed and directed by the State library for a 2-year period.

In three other parishes, with library service prior to the Library Services Act program, service was strengthened and extended. In one, a bookmobile demonstration reached approximately 30,000 persons who lived in rural areas outside the parish seat and who had no easy access to branch libraries beyond the city limits. Before the conclusion of the demonstration the governing body of the parish appropriated funds for the continuation of the bookmobile service.

In the other two parishes with a combined population of 30,660, the State library is providing two professional assistants to improve the service and to "demonstrate" the advantage of cooperative efforts in a 2-year demonstration still in progress. The plan provides for supervision of library service in these two parishes under an experienced administrator. In addition, each parish profits by having an extra person with some library training added to the staff thus improving the quality of service. Book budgets which have been substantially increased because of a saving to each parish on the salary of an administrative librarian shared by the two parishes make more books available. Book processing is centralized and supervised by the administrative librarian.

During the last year of the 5-year program, part of the book collection was ordered and processed for a demonstration for the spring of 1962. This demonstration was to be supervised by the parish librarian in an adjoining, locally supported parish library with a 1950 population of 40,139.

Funds provided under the Library Services Act made possible the production of *Libraries for Louisiana*, the film-story of the State Library's demonstration program. Released in early 1960, it is a 20-minute sound and color movie, filmed at the State library and at two distinctive parishes in demonstration areas.

Seven prints of the film are owned by the State library and were shown as noted below:

In 25 of Louisiana's 64 parishes with a total attendance of 4,263 at 100 showings.

In 19 States with a total attendance of 340 at 32 showings.

In 1 foreign country (Australia) to 290 persons.

On 3 television stations.

Total showing numbered 148; total attendance, 4,908. Groups viewing film included civic, educational, and agricultural such as Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, PTA, Lions, Home Demonstration; graduate library school students; high school students; and library staffs.

Tangible results of the Recruiting Program which was inaugurated September 1959 are reflected in increased enrollment in both undergraduate and graduate library education programs. Two hundred and one persons enrolled in nine graduate library programs during 1960-61, 74 persons in graduate school each semester at the LSU Library School, and 102 during the 1961 summer term. These training opportunities have resulted in better-qualified persons entering

the field, in more letters of inquiry about library career opportunities, and in more applications for employment. Among the intangibles which cannot be measured but should not be overlooked is the increased awareness by the public of the importance of libraries and librarianship.

In 1961, the State library awarded its first \$2,000 scholarship as part of the Recruiting Project. Two others have been awarded for fiscal 1962. Recipients must be residents of Louisiana or neighboring States, hold a Bachelor's degree from a 4-year college or university, be acceptable scholastically and personally by an American Library Association accredited library school, and agree to work two years after graduation in a Louisiana library serving rural areas.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Parishes now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	11
People in these parishes to whom service is now available.....	159,778
Parishes with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	3
People in these parishes to whom this service is available.....	60,660
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	12

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	21
Clerks and drivers.....	38
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59</b>

## MAINE

Effective date of State Plan: July 15, 1957

The chief goal of the LSA program in Maine has been to expand the State Library's bookmobile service to the small communities in the State without local library service. There are 246 such communities, all of them too small to support adequate library service with local resources. Of these 246 communities, 74 were previously being served by two bookmobiles started with State appropriation, one in 1953 and the other in 1955. Since approval of the State plan in the summer of 1957, four additional bookmobiles have gone into operation.

In June 1958, a bookmobile began operation in northern Aroostook County, serving 27 towns with a total population of 22,000. In December 1958, a bookmobile began serving 40 communities in southern Aroostook and northern Washington and Penobscot counties. In January 1960, a fifth bookmobile area was set up in the western part of the State. Thirty-one communities are included,

the smallest having a population of 19 and the largest, 1,500. In February 1961, 24 more communities in the central part of the State were added to the list of those receiving bookmobile service.

Between June 1958 and February 1961, 122 small towns with a total population of close to 70,000 began receiving direct book service as a result of the plan developed under the Library Services Act.

Extension of the already established advisory service to small libraries is also a principal objective of the plan. To assist in accomplishing this a field advisory librarian and a children's specialist were added to the staff. These two assistants work with the extension librarian in giving advice and assistance to local libraries.

In addition to field visits to libraries giving advice concerning library activities and procedures, several related activities have been conducted.

The monthly *Downcast Newsletter*, started in the fall of 1967 and sent to all public libraries in the State, has served as a medium for discussion of such topics as library budgeting, book selection policy, public relations, recruiting, and many others.

Membership in the North Country Libraries Film Service, a cooperative venture of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, has made it possible to offer film service to small libraries.

The film on library service in New England, *The Day the Books Went Blank*, sponsored jointly by the State library agencies of the six New England States, will be a useful aid in informing lay groups concerning modern library services, pointing out the benefits to be derived through cooperation.

A survey being made in 1961 by L. Marion Moshier will evaluate public library services in the State and the State Library's services to public libraries and will make recommendations for future developments. It is hoped that this survey will serve as the foundation for the development of standards for public libraries in Maine, based upon some system of cooperation.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	Number
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	122
People in these towns to whom service is now available.....	69,660
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.....	6

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	8
Others.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>



## MARYLAND

Effective date of State Plan: September 11, 1957

Maryland's program for the use of the LSA funds has been in operation for slightly less than 4 years. The original plan had as its objectives: the establishment of county libraries in all counties, the improvement and extension of existing services to rural areas, and the development of cooperative practices to strengthen rural services and resources. The plan therefore covered the entire State and was not divided into separate projects. All counties with county public libraries established under the Maryland law and eligible to receive State aid grants were considered eligible to apply for LSA grants. Special establishment grants were made to new libraries during the first year of their operation.

Seven new county libraries have been organized with the stimulation and assistance of LSA funds and have qualified for grants of \$12,000 or \$20,000 for the first year. With only 23 counties in Maryland, the addition of 7 county libraries is almost one-third of the total number in the State. As of June 1961, only one county does not have plans for complete county library service.

Four of these new county libraries are on the Eastern Shore (Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Worcester), one is in Southern Maryland (Calvert), one is in central Maryland (Carroll) and one is in western Maryland (Allegany). As soon as the three newest ones begin to give full service, more than 98 percent of the population of the State will be served by public libraries. These seven libraries serve a 1960 population of 241,122, of which 181,156 is rural.

The first two libraries established, Calvert and Carroll, show steady growth each year in bookstock, local income, and circulation.

Allegany and Worcester County libraries have been in operation since 1960. Both consolidated the services of existing town libraries, began bookmobile service, and set up countywide organization and procedures. The other three libraries in Caroline, Dorchester, and Kent counties were not established until after January 1961, and statistics are not yet available for their operation. These seven counties have received a total of \$114,889 of LSA funds since the program began. All have purchased or are planning to purchase bookmobiles using LSA funds for part of the cost.

During the same period the basic grant of LSA funds to county libraries has been used to increase local book stocks and to extend bookmobile, branch and other rural services. It has been particularly useful to the smaller county libraries in strengthening their own meager book resources.

Out of a total rural population of 801,411 (1950 census), only 64,890 have not been eligible for and benefited from LSA funds. Most of these people have access to some local public library service. In Frederick County, 44,445 rural residents are free to use the city library in Frederick, but there is no extension of city library services out into rural areas. In Somerset County, two small town libraries serve a small segment of the 20,745 people living in the county.

An important objective of the Maryland plan has been to encourage the development of cooperative programs among libraries in order to strengthen the quality of services and resources available from the smaller county libraries. The revision of the plan in 1960 was a significant step in this direction by making funds available to libraries which planned cooperative projects.

The first such grant was made to the library boards of Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert Counties which agreed to try to solve some of their staff shortages through cooperation. They formed the Southern Maryland Regional Library Association,

which employs a library administrator for the three counties, provides centralized cataloging and processing, and is developing other services and resources on a cooperative basis. An executive committee composed of the presidents of the three boards decides on policies affecting the multicounty operation. Library policies for a single county are still determined by the local boards. Each county library is operated as an independent unit except for the activities and services that the three agree should be performed by the Association and for which each county pays a certain amount into the joint fund.

At present the regional association staff is composed of one chief library administrator, one part-time cataloger, and two clerk-typists. A position of assistant library administrator has been authorized by the Association and will be filled in September 1961. This cooperative arrangement has allowed this area of about 85,000 people to gain strength by sharing. Books move freely from one county to another, board members and staff members meet and confer on common problems, people are aware of libraries in Southern Maryland, and both library use and local library appropriations have increased markedly.

County commissioners are beginning to see the values of this cooperative arrangement and they are no longer so afraid that one county's money may be spent to the advantage of another county. The people participating in this venture seem to be convinced that it is working successfully and that the further improvement of library service in Southern Maryland will be accomplished through the Association.

Another significant project began on the Eastern Shore less than a year ago, when Wicomico and Worcester Counties decided to make maximum joint use of the books transferred from the Division of Library Extension by setting up an area reference center, the Lower Shore Area Library Center. This center supplies collections of books to the libraries in the two counties, answers reference questions, prepares exhibits and display materials, and performs the ordering, cataloging, and processing of all books for the two counties. In January 1961, the new Dorchester County Library joined in the project.

Plans have been made to expand the present operation so that technical processing can be performed for all the counties on the Eastern Shore. The other libraries on the shore have decided to take advantage of this plan and will join the project in late 1961, using combined local and LSA funds from each county to support the cost of the center. At the present time, the center has a staff of one cataloger, one full-time and one part-time clerk and is operated through a contractual agreement between the three boards.

Cooperative projects in other sections of the State have included inservice training sessions for staff, sharing of books and other materials, joint book lists and exhibits, and the sharing of experienced professional staff members.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	12, 100
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	20
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	724, 421
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	7

*Personnel added*

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

## MASSACHUSETTS

Effective date of State Plan: January 15, 1957

The local public library is a Massachusetts tradition. The State has had for many years a bumper crop of public libraries. With about the highest per capita rate of local library support in the Nation, Massachusetts pays more as its share of the overall tax burden to support Federal aid programs than it gets in aid.

At first glance, it might seem that the Bay State had little to gain from a program of Federal aid for public libraries. It might look as if the Federal dollars available under the Library Services Act were really no bargain. But Massachusetts did participate in the LSA program right from the beginning; and during the intervening 5 years dramatic things have been happening in its small public libraries.

Many byproducts of the program—the awakened and increased interest in cooperative library efforts, the beneficial effects on local library programs of librarians' participation in inservice training workshops and clinics, the gradual moving ahead toward attainment of national standards of local public library service, the growing awareness of the public library's important place in the community's total education picture—do not lend themselves to statistical analysis, but they are very real qualitative results of the State's participation in the Federal grant program.

The records for statewide public library service as a whole and for the Library Division in the floor-year prior to LSA as compared with those records at the close of the 1961 fiscal year speak volumes. In the State as a whole, public library income from locally appropriated funds has increased 32.7 percent, public library expenditures for books have increased 30 percent, public library salary expenditures show a 37-percent increase, and book circulation from public libraries increased 3.3 percent. State appropriations for this agency show a 31.5-percent increase which amounts to a 105-percent increase when the Federal funds are added to the State appropriation.

The Library Division shows a 68-percent increase in staff, a 33.3-percent increase in regional units giving supplementary service, a 119-percent increase in the books circulated via bookmobiles from the regional centers, and a 16.5-percent increase in interlibrary loan circulation.

In brief, the principal aim and policy of the Massachusetts LSA Plan was to reduce inequalities in rural library service by providing from the State serv-



ices which were impracticable for small communities to provide themselves. A regional library service center was set up in the northeastern area to serve 28 rural communities with a total population of 104,354, and a per capita library income of \$1.20. The per capita public library income in the area is now \$2.38. The public library expenditure for books has increased 96 percent and for salaries 144 percent. The book circulation from the area libraries has increased 48 percent. Eighteen of the 28 libraries have increased their hours of opening.

Federal funds made it possible to expand and improve the informational role of the State agency. The monthly *Newsletter* now regularly presents news of importance to libraries on library needs and accomplishments. The enlarged staff permits more advisory and consultative work with local librarians, more opportunity for staff program participation to discuss public library development plans, the possibilities of cooperative efforts, and the potentialities of a State aid program for libraries.

Many new approaches to the training of librarians and library assistants in small rural communities have been tried and promoted. The response has been phenomenal. In 1961 alone, the Division sponsored and conducted 28 inservice training activities which attracted 947 librarians and library trustees. An additional 191 librarians were enrolled in university extension courses in library science which the Division assists in organizing. Comments such as this indicate how vital and how much needed are inservice training opportunities on a continuing schedule.

I can't say enough as to what I got out of it. I came away with more ideas and inspiration than I ever would have otherwise. Just working in your own library, you are concerned primarily with what you are doing without too much planning of "what more can I do." It's an experience no librarian in a small town should miss, no matter how much or how little she thinks she knows.

Federal aid for the further extension of public library services in rural areas has made an impact on statewide library services. The most dramatic effect was the passage of a State aid to public libraries law. Massachusetts now has the legal framework as well as the financial means with which to establish a comprehensive statewide program of regional public library systems which will build on the rich resources of our largest libraries and bring about an equalization of library services in rural and urban areas.

In Massachusetts, 5 years of the Library Services Act has brought about the following:

1. Increased support at the State level for the library extension agency.
2. An expansion of the agency's staff and income, which has permitted a gearing up of all advisory, supervisory, informational, operational, and planning functions.
3. Greater citizen interest and participation in public library programs, which has been reflected in better local support for public libraries and a tremendous increase in the news coverage on libraries.
4. The most dramatic legislative recognition of the importance of public libraries in this Commonwealth since 1890.

Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Towns now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in those towns to whom service is now available.....	0
Towns with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	305
People in these towns to whom this service is available.....	1, 055, 191
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	4
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	2
Others.....	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>

MICHIGAN

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

In January 1957, the State Plan for the use of Federal funds in Michigan was sent to Washington for approval. The general aims and purposes of this plan were to further improve and extend public library service to rural areas without library services or with inadequate services, to achieve local support of such services at the highest possible level, to encourage cooperative and coordinated systems of libraries, to strengthen the resources and services of the State Library agency in order to provide the most effective leadership for the further library development in the State, and to improve the climate of opinion and arouse citizen interest and enthusiasm for the extension and improvement of rural library services.

During the 5-year period, several serious setbacks to the carrying out of these aims and purposes were encountered. The Michigan legislature delayed giving its consent to the expenditure of Federal funds until May 15, 1957, so that the program was delayed a full 6 months at its inception.

In 1959, the financial difficulties of the State government caused a freezing of all funds for several months, and again the program was delayed. Such delays handicapped projects far more than the few months in which there were no funds would indicate. Timing for elections was thrown off, and one project had to be dropped entirely because turnover of board membership produced a situation which resulted in the stopping of the project.

A third major obstacle was the shortage of professional personnel, both in project areas and at the State Library. This serious lack postponed one project for a full year; another, for 6 months; and severely hampered several others.

In spite of these obstacles, much was accomplished. Most important of all

was the development of the *State-Wide Plan for Public Library Service*. Based on research and study, the principles developed by the American Library Association's *Public Library Service*, and assisted greatly by an advisory committee of librarians, trustees and interested citizens, a tentative plan was drawn up by the State Board for Libraries. This plan was publicized and then was accepted in principle by the membership of the Michigan Library Association at its annual meeting in October 1960.

The three major concepts underlying this long-range statewide plan stated that (1) every resident of Michigan should have equal access to good library service; (2) public libraries should form a network of libraries made up of levels of service; and (3) the cost of each level of service should be shared by libraries which benefit from it and, when necessary, by the State. No library should be expected to pay more than it is receiving in the way of service. Parts of the State Plan are already in operation; others will surely follow within the next 5 years.

During the first 5 years of the LSA program many projects to extend and improve library service in Michigan's rural areas were developed. Over 500,000 people received library service for the first time or received improved library service with the assistance of funds, materials, or services provided by the Library Services Act. Two new county libraries, seven new local libraries, and four new deposit stations were established. Nine libraries had major building renovations. Eight libraries either constructed new library buildings or were relocated in better buildings partly or entirely as a result of interest developed through Library Services Act projects. Eighteen libraries had major renovation of collection, weeding, and cataloging. Eleven cooperative library groups or systems were established to serve 117 libraries in 24 counties in various ways.

Two processing centers were established serving 27 libraries. The West Central Library Project serves 19 libraries in 6 counties, and the Grand Traverse Area Project serves 8 libraries in 5 counties. Ninety-six local libraries and eight county libraries were assisted with book loans. These books were loaned from the Public Library Development book and record loan collection which had grown to 125,499 books and 2,400 recordings by June 30, 1961. The loan periods vary from 1 to 3 years in most cases.

Eight graduate scholarships of \$2,000 each and seven library aide scholarships of \$500 each have been granted. Three of the graduate scholarship winners have completed their work and are now employed in Michigan libraries. The first of the library aid graduates is working as a bookmobile assistant.

In addition to the statewide study, which resulted in the *State-Wide Plan for Public Library Service*, several other studies were made, either by the State Library Staff or with the assistance of outside consultants. Each gave form and direction to a project and assisted in moving forward the plan for developing statewide service.

In October 1957, a brief study of the functions, physical condition, and future plans of the State Library was made by Emerson Greenaway of the Free Library of Philadelphia. His visit sparked a self-study of the functions and performance of the Michigan State Library in which the entire staff participated. A study of Oakland County residents' desire for libraries and willingness to pay for them preceded the North Oakland Library project. Late in 1959, a 3-month study of Dickinson, Menominee, and Delta Counties led to the formation of the Dickinson County Library Program to be followed by a demonstration of library service in Delta County. In 1961, a study was made by Mrs. Mary L. Eckford of the Library Services Center of Eastern Ohio at Barnesville, Ohio, to determine feasibility and possible costs of a processing center to serve the



entire western side of the lower peninsula from Grand Rapids, an area tentatively determined by the *State-Wide Plan for Public Library Service*. As a result of this survey, work is in progress looking toward the establishment of a processing center in that area, and a similar study is getting underway in the Upper Peninsula at the present time.

To tell the library story is one of the most important tasks to be undertaken in extending library service statewide. The public relations unit has sent releases to newspapers all over the State and prepared hundreds of spot radio and TV announcements. Newsletters, brochures, pamphlets and many other items have been readied for use in project areas and throughout the State. The chief publicist has also served as executive secretary for National Library Week.

The Michigan Council for Better Libraries, organized in 1958, has a membership of nearly 100 prominent citizens, librarians, and library trustees. They have taken an active part in National Library Week, and have also been much interested in assisting in the formation of new Friends of the Library groups. Within the last year, a dozen new groups have been started and five or six more are in the formative stages.

Another activity which should be mentioned is the establishment of a film circuit, first for the West Central Library Project and North Oakland Library Project area libraries, then extended in 1961-62 to other libraries in the State. Bookmobile exhibits have taken our three State-owned bookmobiles to every corner of the State and to many of the county fairs as well as the State Fair at Detroit and the Upper Peninsula fair in Escanaba. Workshops and meetings involving many hundreds of trustees, librarians, and others have been held during this period to help librarians meet certification requirements, to inform librarians and trustees about the *State-Wide Plan for Public Library Service*, and to help show citizens and librarians in project areas that cooperative activity is possible, desirable and of first importance in bringing library service to all the rural residents of the State.

## 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.....	30
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	508, 247
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	17
Others.....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>22</b>

## MINNESOTA

Effective date of State Plan: November 9, 1956

In the first 5 years of the Library Services Act, the rural library development program established in Minnesota under the LSA State Plan has had an impact out of all proportion to the amount of money involved. The most important single event was the establishment by the 1957 Legislature of the first State-aid to public libraries in the history of the State. Although this has not been a large sum, averaging only about \$125,000 a year, it has enabled Minnesota to match the Federal funds available, thereby greatly increasing the money for establishing and improving public library services in the rural areas.

On the other hand, the State funds provided for the public library extension function of the State Library agency have not been increased to any measurable extent. The result is that the *strengthening* of the State agency by the addition of personnel, library materials and equipment, which is considerable, has come almost entirely from LSA funds. These additions have made it possible to accomplish a number of things in addition to the stimulation of rural library development in connection with the granting of aid funds described below. Many small public libraries and rural communities depend on the State agency collection in part or in whole for their supply of up-to-date readable books and specific information. The percentage of requests for such which the State agency has been able to fill has increased tremendously. Although exact statistics on this are not available, it is estimated that this service has doubled in quantity and percentage since the LSA funds became available.

The greatest impact of the Library Services Act on Minnesota lies, however, in the development of systems of rural public library service through the grants-in-aid program established by the State Legislature in connection with and stimulated by the Library Services Act. Since this program requires substantial local effort in order to qualify for aid funds, it has not been spread over any large area. But it incorporates the principle that any services which have been established can be regarded as permanent, since a basis of local support has been formed before any financial aids are granted. Tax funds for the support of rural library services in the three counties and three regions which have established new public library systems have increased more than 500 percent since 1957, the last fiscal year before the aid program was begun. The State-aid program did not begin until the second year of participation in LSA.

### Organizing Libraries

A total of 17 counties have qualified for aid funds in the 4 years since the incorporation of the grant program in the State LSA Plan. According to the 1950 Census, the population of these 17 counties was 366,045, with 278,143 counted as previously served, but inadequately.

The following developments have taken place: Dakota County joined with Scott County for the establishment of the Dakota-Scott Regional Library, serving 50,596 people. Isanti County joined with Mille Lacs County and Pine County to form the East Central Regional Library, serving 43,574 people. Clay County

joined with Norman County to form the Lake Agassiz Regional Library, serving 28,402 rural people plus the population of the city of Moorhead (14,870) which does not benefit from the LSA funds. Anoka County established a county library serving 20,008 people. Chippewa County established a county library serving 16,207 people. Polk County established a county library serving 35,900 people.

### Improving Established Libraries

The Blue Earth, Kandiyohi, Coochiching, Martin, Nobles, Stearns and Waseca county libraries serving a total of 163,183 people brought their services up to a more adequate level by the addition of books, films, the replacement or addition of a bookmobile, and/or the establishment of new community outlets for service.

### The Growth of Library Service: Materials and Equipment

Over 100,000 new books have been added to these libraries, an increase of nearly 30 percent in book resources available. Ten libraries began 16 mm. film service, each providing a supply of 180 different film titles during 1960. The use of books (circulation to the public) has increased from 705,186 in 1956 to 1,442,484 in 1960, an increase of over 100 percent. The new county and regional libraries all secured bookmobiles, one of the older county libraries added a bookmobile, and two of the older county libraries replaced bookmobiles.

This bare summary cannot tell the whole story. The public attitude toward libraries has been steadily improving, and general library support has improved with it. Statewide public library expenditures have increased over a million dollars per year, and public library use has increased nearly two million books per year since 1956. Although there have been other factors in this growth (such as promotional efforts of National Library Week), there appears to be little question but that a considerable part of this general improvement of the library picture can be credited to the stimulation provided just by the existence of the LSA program, even in those areas where no LSA funds were spent.

The initiation of the State's first program of aid to public libraries is important; the establishment of a number of new large rural public library systems on a permanent basis is a big forward step; and the gradual reduction of the number of rural people without public library service is encouraging. Twenty-six percent of the people of Minnesota were without public library service in 1956; only slightly more than 19 percent were without public library service in 1961. The soaring rate of rural library use makes all these efforts worthwhile.

But it is highly likely that the most important contribution made by the Library Service Act to public library service in Minnesota is the fact that the State library agency now has established public library standards, which had long been discussed but not adopted, and has the authority to enforce them in the areas which receive aid funds. These standards are still admittedly low, but they were drafted as a basic minimum on which to build. They incorporate the principle of gradual progress toward library service of high quality.



Not the least of the accomplishments has been the professional growth of the personnel involved toward a higher standard of performance, a greater flexibility in dealing with problems, and a deeper understanding that much still remains to be done.

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	6
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	87,902
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	11
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	269,968
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	12

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	5
Other professional librarians.....	8
Clerks and drivers.....	36
Others.....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49</b>

## MISSISSIPPI

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

During the first 5 years of the Library Services Act 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. In cooperation with a committee of the Mississippi Library Association, a series of eight workshops to be held over a period of 2 years has been planned. The first two have been held, one in March 1961 for administrators and one in May 1961, for bookmobile personnel. Both conferences were well attended and both were very worthwhile and practical.

With the help of LSA funds the State agency has been able to establish a statewide book pool for storage of little-used books from local public libraries. This book pool includes such types of material as seldom-used books; duplicate copies of good, usable books; and books which should be relocated so as to be more accessible to other libraries in the State. These books are used as a part of the Library Commission's collection in its statewide interlibrary loan service.

One of the most significant events in the internal affairs of the Mississippi Library Commission was the reorganization and rearrangement of work areas of the Commission. This involved moving the technical processing department into larger quarters (rented with LSA funds). It is hoped that this improved location will facilitate the development of some sort of centralized processing for the libraries of the State.

The Pine Forest Regional Library, serving Covington, Lamar, Perry, and Stone Counties, operated a single-county project 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.

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 1959, and Calhoun City, which was dedicated May 1959. In September of that year the County Board of Supervisors levied a mill tax for library service and signed a contract with Pontotoc County—thus was born the Dixie Regional Library.

Detailed planning was done in fiscal 1959 for Copiah 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 got started. For fiscal 1961 the board of supervisors of Jefferson County levied a mill tax. Copiah and Jefferson Counties then formed the Copiah-Jefferson Regional Library.

The Northeast Regional Library, established in 1951, has extended its services to include Benton County.

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

Forty-five towns have libraries for the first time; 27 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 10 branch libraries and 45 bookmobile stops, 5 of them weekly and the others biweekly. Local public support has increased from \$3,960 in fiscal 1958 to \$38,445 in fiscal 1961.

In Lowndes County the local support has increased from \$4,550 in fiscal 1959 to \$22,000 appropriated for fiscal 1962. A city library board has been appointed in Columbus and the county library board's structure has been adjusted to conform to the State Library Law.

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 approximately 25 library science students or potential students.

*Rating Sheets for Evaluation of Public Libraries*, the first attempt to reduce the intangibles of library service to specific numbers on a percentage scale, was completed in 1960 in cooperation with a Committee from the Mississippi Library



**A Mississippi State library consultant offers advice on a local library development problem.**

Association. Nothing that has happened to public libraries in Mississippi has had the impact that this program has had. It is too early to give a full account of its influence, but even this early there are many tangible results. Full and careful records are being kept so that results can be measured.

From 1956 to 1960, annual library support at the local level increased from \$822,860 to \$1,096,650.

The adoption by the Board of Commissioners of the Mississippi Library Commission of a salary schedule to support a classification and pay plan for the staff of the agency marks a milestone in library development in Mississippi.

Cooperation with another State agency, the Forestry Commission, takes the form of a summer reading program. The Library Commission also cooperates with the Industrial and Technological Research Commission in sharing the Library Commission's library tools and technical knowledge with their librarian.



## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	15
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	208, 449
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	49
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 104, 001
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	9

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	8
Other professional librarians.....	6
Clerks and drivers.....	16
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31</b>

## MISSOURI

Effective date of State Plan: March 1, 1957

Activities conducted under LSA to strengthen the State library included employing five additional staff members, adding 5,166 reference books, adding office equipment and publicity pieces, producing three filmstrips on library development, and producing two kinescopes on library development. Circulation from the State library has increased 14,456, and interlibrary loans have increased 11,942 between 1957 and 1960. The increase is due partly to the installation of interlibrary loan teletype service connecting the State library with the St. Louis and Kansas City public libraries and the University of Missouri Library. Establishment of a regional bibliographic center at Springfield with teletype connection to interlibrary loan service network has resulted in improved service to the 26 district libraries served. District storage of infrequently used books has also been started.

In order to conduct two regional demonstrations, the State library added three new employees and one new consultant. Also purchased for this demonstration were office furniture and equipment, two bookmobiles, two station wagons, and 4,000 books for local library service. Seventeen counties have received demonstration service, and 15 established permanent service forming five regional libraries. Benton, Dade, and Ste. Genevieve counties have received local demonstrations. Permanent service has been established in all three, and each joined the demonstrating regional library. The county libraries in Barton and Newton counties, formerly independent, merged to form a new regional system.

The city libraries in Marionville, Cassville, Huntsville, Lexington, Cuba, Trenton, Steelville, Monett, Fulton Pacific, Warrenton, and Warsaw have merged with

their county or regional libraries, and thus qualified for library improvement grants.

The Library Services Center of Missouri, a cooperative ordering-cataloging processing center, was established with 9 member libraries, and has since grown to 17 libraries.

The State library has published, in a loose-leaf binder, a classified catalog of the nonfiction holdings of its collection. The 922-page basic volume and the annual supplements are sent to every public, college, and university library in the State.

A 3-year series of conferences for public library trustees in five locations over the State was attended by 404 trustees. Four annual area institutes for small city librarians and staff members from county and regional libraries were attended by 266 persons. Two 1-week institutes held annually for 4 years for graduate and administrative librarians were attended by 117 librarians. Twenty \$2,000 professional scholarships to library schools have been awarded.

Several survey and research projects have been undertaken, including a personnel utilization and management study, a comprehensive statewide study of public library service, a motivational research study of publicity values in Missouri public libraries, and a study to determine the maximum dimensions of library systems in Missouri.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program .....	7
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	57,877
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	91
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,171,526
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	4
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	4
Others.....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9</b>

### MONTANA

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

Before 1956 and the passage of the Library Services Act, there were a few small but effective county systems in operation in Montana. The predomi-

nant pattern, however, was one of scattered municipal library service and traditional "county libraries," some dating back to 1915. Small and in most cases without sufficient staff and financial support, these libraries found it extremely difficult to provide adequate service even to the county seat. Their extension service was either nonexistent or merely token. Expenditures in 1956 for public library service in rural areas totaled \$331,167.

In 1956, the State agency was housed in an old and decrepit frame building on the Montana State University campus, in two small crowded rooms divided by the office of the State Correspondence School. Cramped quarters, poor lighting, and leaking steam pipes made efficient operation very nearly impossible. The staff numbered three professionals and one clerk with one part-time student helper. The book collection of 26,103 volumes was jammed into less than 900 square feet. The annual budget of \$21,507 provided a very low salary schedule for the staff and the minimum amount for travel. These conditions meant that services were limited almost exclusively to the shipment of books to schools, isolated individuals, and to small libraries. Publications were confined to the quarterly periodical *Montana Libraries* and occasional mimeographed releases, sent to a mailing list of about 350 people.

The name of the State agency has been changed by the 1961 Legislative Assembly to the State Library Commission and the title of Secretary to Librarian. The Librarian has been designated the executive officer of the Commission.

There can be no doubt that the extended program of the State Library has been recognized. Tangible evidence is shown in the growth of the State Library budget from \$21,507 in 1956 to \$46,503 in 1961, an increase of 116 percent.

Four large areas in Montana have joined together to form federations of libraries. In the Northwest Federation, four relatively strong existing libraries combined in a system to share book-buying and centralized processing and the use of a bookmobile. As of July 1, 1960, the federation became completely self-supporting.

Five Valleys Federation included seven counties and six small units participating in a similar plan. Here, local funds were not forthcoming to support the bookmobile, but it is hoped that sufficient interest can secure its return. Centralized processing and a program of inservice training continue to be part of this operation.

A demonstration is currently in process in Eastern Montana where five counties are cooperating in shared services. The Carnegie Library in Miles City is the Center, serving three small county libraries and one county with no established library of its own. In June of 1961 the strong Glendive Public Library joined this federation, increasing its total to six counties.

Montana's plan provides for strengthening the State agency and for demonstrations of federations of libraries throughout the State. It was one of the first States to have its plan approved by the U.S. Office of Education.

First, the need for adequate housing for the State Library was resolved. It moved to spacious quarters planned for an efficient work flow, and the book collection has grown to 45,672 volumes. Staff has grown to four professionals and six clerical assistants.

Where earlier travel and consultative visits were rare, due to lack of staff and budget, the LSA funds have made it possible for the State Library staff to give a great deal of service in the field. Since 1956, staff members have traveled 108,194 miles, made 464 consultative visits to libraries, held 334 con-



ferences with interested groups and individuals and attended 131 meetings. Forty-four workshops concerned with various aspects of public library service were conducted.

LSA funds have made it possible to improve the publication program. This includes a *Manual for Public Libraries*, *Montana Library Laws*, a *Handbook for Montana Trustees*, a *Trustees Manual*, *Library Directory*, *Program Planning Workshop Manual*, *The Library Image*; a *Manual of Library Interpretation*; *The Library Services Act in Montana*; *Questions and Answers*; and many booklists for adults, young people, and children. Flyers describing the services of the State Library have been printed and distributed in quantity. A large number of mimeographed releases have been sent out on a wide variety of subjects, pointing the way to improve services. The mailing list for regular releases of *Montana Libraries*, the agency's quarterly publication and the monthly newsletter has increased from 350 to 2,200.

The Library Services Act funds were used to establish the Public Library Film Cooperative with headquarters in the Great Falls Public Library. For 2 years this service was given free to every library in the State, but is now underwritten by subscription and is almost self-supporting. Emphasis on the use of films as an adult education service has been given at workshops and meetings with good results.

The State Library staff was advised and consulted with State institutional personnel with reference to the improvement of their library services; it has supplied recruitment material in large quantities to all guidance personnel in the State's school system and to all libraries. It has placed a photocopy machine in the Missoula Public Library and as a consequence magazine articles in that library's collection are available to every library upon request; it has become a "book bank" for the libraries of the State, in that it has maintained a clearinghouse of gifts and duplicates.

Montana's experience is convincing proof of the value of the Library Services Act. It has resulted in the opportunity to travel to every library in the State and to become good friends with the librarian and her board and with residents in every community. The workshops have been successful, as indicated by improved practices in the libraries, by exciting and creative displays and exhibits, and by far more attention to library publicity. Because of the Library Services Act, books are more plentiful than before, and the supply is being augmented even more.

We have learned a great deal in the past 5 years. We know that change cannot come overnight but that it can and will come about when there is strong leadership in the community. We have learned that in Montana we are wise to extend from strength. We do not have the personnel, plant and book resources to demonstrate good services without the help of a strong central library administered by a dedicated librarian and her staff. We have found that our best systems can develop under contractual agreements between a city library and the county. City ordinances specify definite board responsibility; and when circumstances make it advisable, they can be changed with relative ease. County laws in the State are extremely limiting and may be changed only by State legislative action. We have learned that our system of federations poses a real administrative problem in that payment must come from several governmental units but we have come to recognize this as a minor consideration. We have realized that the important thing is for local libraries to maintain their autonomy and their feeling of pride in local achievement. Success of the demonstration is assured where the community is solidly behind the program.

There is still much to be done to realize the ideal of good service to all. We have big problems to overcome: huge geographic areas, low taxable income and sparsity of population. These we can resolve; however, as Montana's Plan develops since we have the most important asset. We have the interest of the people. We are strong in personal resources in Montana and we are strong in good attitudes toward library service.

The Great Falls Federation of Libraries came into existence under the impetus of activity generated by LSA but without benefit of Federal money for operation. All costs are paid by local taxes. Cascade and Pondera Counties are given excellent service by the strong central library in Great Falls. Here a bookmobile has been provided by Federal funds for use as long as the federation exists.

Funds have provided books and library materials, audiovisual aids, bookmobiles, furniture, equipment, staff, better lighting and other improvements for the libraries that have participated in the demonstrations. Inservice training, workshops and regular meetings for book selection are conducted in each federation. The increased use of books and library services in every community is convincing testimony of the success of the plan in Montana. Circulation statistics show an increase of 45 percent in Northwest, 102 percent in Great Falls and in the current demonstration in Miles City, an increase of 169 percent over fiscal 1956.

Since the beginning of the Library Services Act, four bookmobiles have been purchased. They offer a most welcome service. One county with 2,798 population is receiving library service for the first time, 17 counties with 149,779 people now have greatly improved service. Six counties have secured a county tax where earlier no tax was levied. Local funds throughout the State show a 22 percent increase over 1956.

Goals for Montana library services may be stated as follows:

1. Development of federations of libraries throughout the State
2. An adequate State budget, sufficient to support the present program
3. A program of State aid
4. Future State budget increase to provide additional staff and expenses for a library supervisor for all institutional libraries; a State technical processing center
5. Certification law to assure qualified library personnel in the State
6. Quarters in or near the capitol so that legislative reference may be given to the legislature and library service to the departments of government.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	2,798
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	17
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	149,779
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	4



*Personnel added*

	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	9
Others .....	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11</b>

## NEBRASKA

Effective date of State Plan: January 14, 1957

The greatest result of the Library Services Act has been the renaissance of interest in library development in Nebraska. This quickened interest is evidenced by greater interest in library planning and development on the part of librarians, trustees and lay groups; increased membership in the Nebraska Library Association; the organization of a growing trustees section of NLA; and a notable increase in attendance at district and State library meetings. Legislative interest in library development was indicated by a 1957 amendment to the law governing the establishment of county library service by contract, "to make it clear that the question of levying a tax need be submitted only where a county seeks to establish a county library, and not where the county seeks only to contract for the use of a public library already established."

In 1961, the enactment of a law to increase the salary of the executive secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission was further recognition of the State's library program. Other indications of an improved library climate have been the extensive building program of new buildings for both large and small public libraries and the complete remodeling of many Carnegie library buildings, and the increasing number of requests for demonstrations of county and/or regional library service coming from rural groups, especially from Home Extension Clubs.

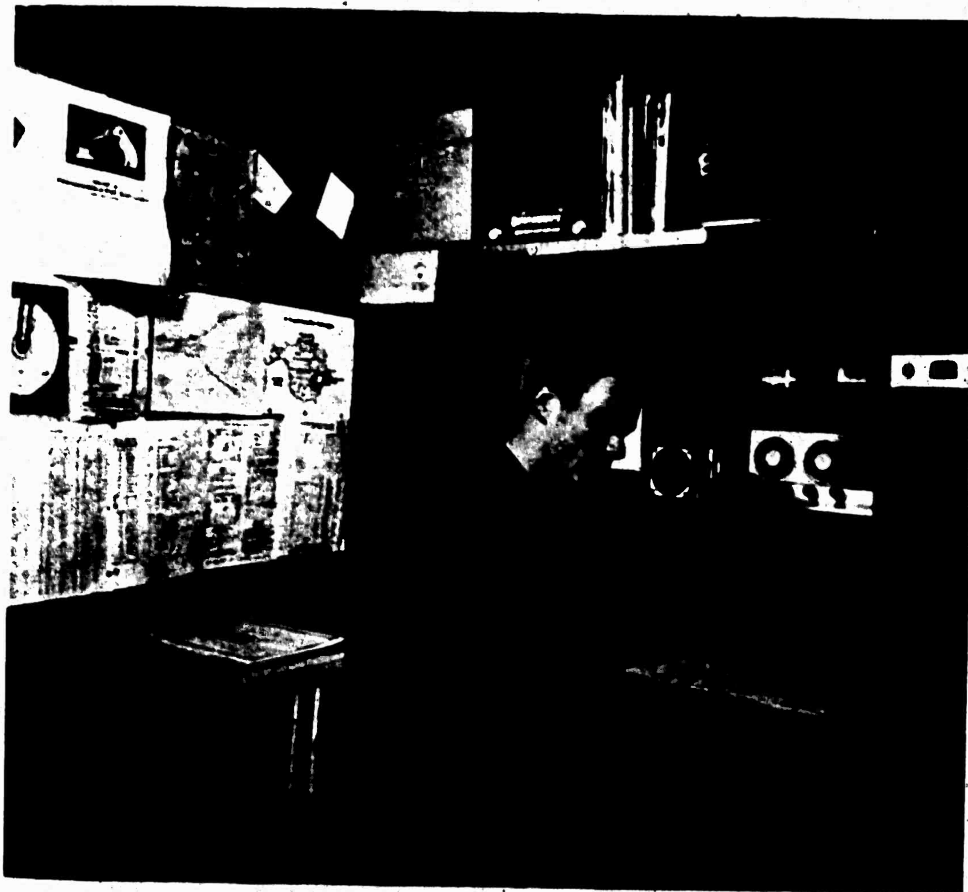
One important use of LSA funds was the survey of library service in Nebraska which provides an assessment of what they have and a blueprint for future development. This survey was undertaken at the request of the Nebraska Home Extension Clubs Council and of the Library Development Committee of the Nebraska Library Association. The visits of the survey team, the questionnaires, and the interviews have stimulated librarians and trustees to look more closely at their collections and services and to their improvement. Even greater interest and activity will develop as the survey report and its recommendations are studied.

Another activity has been the projects set up by the Nebraska State Plan for Further Extension of Library Services to Rural Areas. The demonstration of cooperative regional library service and of the extension of library service to counties having no local service have met with great response. For example, in the Rock-Keya Paha demonstration where the Rock County library extended its services via bookmobile to Keya Paha, a county with no local library service, the circulation increased from 1 book per capita to 9.7 per capita in 1961—a 5-year period. When Brown County joined the project, the increase in circulation in that county in 1 year was 105 percent.



In the Thomas County demonstration the story is identical. The county voted to establish a county library in November 1958 and by 1961, the library circulation averaged nine books per capita. Bonds were issued for a new building which was ready for occupancy in June 1961. The book collection is growing slowly but steadily, the library has made good use of films available on the circuit and the children's films available from the Commission's collection, discussion groups both for adults and teenagers are being promoted, and the library is extending its services to adjoining Blaine County with bookmobile service. Thomas County, like Brown, Rock, and Keya Paha Counties, is located in the vast sandhill region of the State which includes more than 13 counties covering an area of approximately 20,000 square miles. The grass-covered sandhills of this region are useful only for grazing, resulting in ranches of vast acreages and sparsely distributed population. Larger units of service will need to be established, perhaps a federation of 10 or 12 county libraries if good library service is to be provided for this widely scattered population. These demonstrations have proved the great desire of the people for improved library service and have established units ready for incorporation into a larger system.

In the South Central Regional Library nine cooperating libraries demonstrated extended library service to the rural areas and improved public library service to the communities which had small public libraries. The area covered three counties with two townships from a fourth county and two municipalities from



**A Nebraska youth operates his radio transmitter which he built with the help of books from the rural bookmobile.**

a fifth. The response of people to good library service was the same as experienced in the other demonstrations—circulation increased by 156 percent and the local support for library service increased 48 percent. The important results for other Nebraska communities were the effective cooperation of the nine public libraries; the esprit de corps which developed between the librarians and trustees of the cooperating libraries; and the growing use of these local libraries (as branches of the Regional Library) as well as the use of the bookmobiles and the headquarters library. Circulation of two of these small libraries increased 400 percent. This demonstration of extending service from a strong county or municipal library to a trade area, incorporating the local libraries in the area as branches while still maintaining local autonomy, may well serve as a pattern for other counties in the State where the need for better library service is felt and yet the desire to preserve the identity of the local library is strong.

The project of strengthening the Nebraska Public Library Commission has been of paramount importance from the beginning. Resources of the Commission have been greatly increased: (1) Some 18,000 volumes have been added to the collection in the 5-year period using both State and LSA funds. (2) A film collection of 201 films has been built (92 of the adult films are in film circuits serving 23 public libraries and 109 are available for open booking). (3) Purchase of magazine holdings on microfilm has been initiated. Equipment purchases have included a microfilm reader printer, a photocopier, a multigraph, and two demonstration bookmobiles.

Increased staff made possible by LSA funds enabled the Commission to take care of the 47-percent increase in requests for books and reference materials in this 5-year period. The increased consultant staff supervised the demonstrations and initiated a readiness program for small public libraries interested in joining cooperative library systems.

Most important of all will be the survey report with its evaluation of the present services of the Commission and its recommendations for future development.

### 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.....	4,569
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	8
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	43,900
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2
	<hr/> <hr/>

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	12
Others.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	18

## NEVADA

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

The Library Services Act program has made possible progress which was undreamed of by most Nevada library people 5 years ago. Most significant is the increased vitality of Nevada libraries and their subsequent success in making more books available to more readers. By making more money available for library services on a State and local level, and by dramatically pointing up the value of, and the need for libraries, the Library Services Act has proved itself as one of the most significant educational developments in the 100 years of Nevada's statehood.

Under this program practically every county library in the State has been reorganized, resulting in a more efficient operation and a much wider range of services. It has also meant the development of library service in Lander County, where local service had not previously been available. A major reorganization of library collections and services took place in Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, and Pershing Counties.

In most of the counties which participated in the Library Improvement Grant program, added emphasis on planning has resulted in a more well-informed public and a higher level of financial support. LSA funds were instrumental in one county receiving reasonable support from the County Commissioners after having been in existence for 18 years without ever having bought a book with public funds.

Although each of the counties participating in the Library Improvement Program set its own goals through its librarian and board of trustees, considerable emphasis has been placed upon the improvement of the book collection.

Most of the county libraries relied on help from a State Library consultant to assist in weeding and in planning an improved collection. A total of \$185,419 in local and Federal funds has been spent in these 4 years for improvement of book collections. Book budgets, however, still need to be greatly increased to provide even minimal library service throughout the State inasmuch as there exists today less than one book per capita in the State's public libraries.

Library development activities spurred by the Library Services Act have introduced a whole new breed of Nevada librarians. For the first time county library boards are paying attention to the academic and professional backgrounds of applicants for a position as well as greater attention to their personal qualifications. Most county librarians in Nevada either are certified as having met some professional standards, or are working toward them, and most county librarians have enthusiastically taken advantage of workshops and other training programs offered by the State Library.

Dramatic improvements in library buildings and facilities have been made since 1957. In the early years of the LSA program a considerable portion of the Federal funds went for equipment and modernization projects. Often these funds were the starting point for community projects which have resulted in much more attractive and useful libraries. Outstanding in this respect have been Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, and Lyon Counties.

The introduction of newer methods of operation and equipment has resulted in better library service throughout the State. The State Library and the Elko



and Lyon County libraries installed mechanical electrical charging systems to cope with increased volumes of work. The centralization of order and processing work in the Cooperative Processing Center has capably demonstrated the advantages of cooperative endeavor.

Some libraries, through adoption of such a simple innovation as plastic book jackets, have transformed the appearance of their shelves and considerably increased the use of books. LSA funds and the Cooperative Processing Center introduced plastic book jackets in Churchill, Elko, Humboldt, Lyon, Mineral, Pershing, and White Pine Counties for the first time.

Chief among the equipment purchases was the bookmobile acquired by the State Library in 1960. LSA funds made its purchase possible and also introduced its predecessor in mobile library service a Volkswagen "Book Bus" in use for substitute bookmobile and book delivery service in the rural areas of Washoe County in fiscal year 1958-59. At the close of the 1961 fiscal year, both units were in operation in the State: the "Book Bus" serving in Elko and Lander Counties, and the State Library bookmobile in Washoe and Lyon Counties. The two-county bookmobile program has been an unqualified success. Although serious questions were raised 3 years ago on the practicality of bookmobile service in an area such as Nevada, it has now been proved practical and 34,637 books have been read by borrowers from the bookmobile in its first 12 months of operation.

Noteworthy has been the impressive growth of the State Library services during this period. Completion of Gretchen K. Schenk's survey of Nevada libraries in 1957-58 set the stage for a period of State library growth unparalleled in the library's first century of operation. The total staff has grown from 8 in June 1957 to 21 in June 1961. The State Librarian has worked for a consistent upgrading of staff in terms of ability and educational background over this period and at the present time the 24 individuals holding the equivalent of 21 full-time positions include 7 professional and 17 clerical workers, of whom 3 have taken courses in library science in the past 5 years and several others plan to take such courses in the near future.

One of the major problems facing State Library personnel in 1957 was the lack of a complete catalog for the library collection. Under a project of the Library Services Act program over 17,000 books have been recataloged and have thereby been made more fully available to readers. The growth of interlibrary cooperation in book loans has been outstanding. LSA funds financed the State Library's first membership in the Rocky Mountain Center for Bibliographical Research, and since that time every public library in the State has become a regular user of the State Library's far-reaching interlibrary loan program. Over 2,200 books have been borrowed through the bibliographic center for out-of-State libraries in the past 4 years.

Establishment of a full-time library consultant position in September 1957 contributed greatly to the overall public library development in Nevada these past 4 years. Between October 1958 and August 1959, a second consultant was assigned to the southern part of the State. Other noteworthy steps in Nevada's library development which have been made possible with the assistance of the LSA program include the Governor's conferences for library trustees held in 1960 and 1961 (and which may well be an annual conference, judging from the reception of the first two) and provision of adequate equipment for State Library staff.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	1,850
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	9
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	65,964
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	4
Clerks and drivers.....	6
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

New Hampshire is proving for the third time in its history that money available at the State level will enormously stimulate local library growth and improvement. In the 1890's and 1930's some giant steps forward were taken in New Hampshire libraries and renewed progress continued in the late 1950's. Because the Library Services Act has been extended, the next five years should be full of achievement for New Hampshire, based on a sound plan of progress already largely in existence.

Since 1958, when a new pamphlet entitled, *How Good is Your Library?*, spelled out minimum library standards, progress has been visible in communities of less than 10,000 population. There has been genuine achievement in meeting minimum standards of resources, staff, and services in some libraries. Slow progress has been shown by others, and a determined maintenance of the status quo has been clung to by still others.

In 1957, the opportunity to further aid libraries was created by a Federal "stimulus" fund to help achieve better library service throughout the State. The bookmobile function was strengthened by better staff, equipment, and resources. The inservice training program became a firm reality instead of an occasional activity, and a planned public relations effort of improving the public's knowledge of libraries and their services to the public was started.

What have been the most outstanding results? As measured by the new pamphlet in 1958, these things have happened:

*North Country Libraries*, an improved and more frequent version of the former library bulletins of Vermont and New Hampshire issued bimonthly, has been mailed to every trustee and librarian, as has *Park Street Patter*, a mimeographed newsheet, with how-to-do-it library recipes as well as booklists. The

Library Trustees Association achieved formal organization during this period and has been assisted in program planning, financial aid for speakers, and in membership campaigns.

An appraisal of new appointments is encouraging for there is evidence that the quality of personnel selected for rural library service is improving and that salaries are rising.

There were 131 carefully planned inservice training sessions from 1957 to 1961 in contrast to the 25 held in the 5 years prior to receipt of Library Services Act funds.

Scholarships have been granted to 52 rural librarians for the University of New Hampshire 3-week summer course in elementary library techniques. The course requires 4 years to complete requirements for a certificate, which six librarians have earned.

Several libraries have been intensively surveyed, and long-range plans for improvement presented to trustees. In every case, they have started implementation of the plans, and progress has been remarkable. For example, Littleton has carried out extensive remodeling; Newport has added a staff member; Milford established a sound method of book selection; and New Hampton has accepted recommendations for a new addition and the architect is at work.

Other libraries have had studies of immediate problems or those which did not encompass the entire library program. Teen-age rooms or areas have been established, shut-in service started, storytelling initiated.



Professional assistance in public information, contracted for by the New Hampshire State agency, designed exhibits such as this for local libraries.



Film programs in rural libraries have had excellent results. The northern New England film cooperative, started in 1958-59, has made film programs possible for rural libraries, which have borrowed 838 films, seen by 22,624 people.

It is encouraging that 31 libraries have increased their hours of service, including seven now open some part of 5 days each week. Many libraries have adjusted hours for community convenience.

The many results of the public relations program are hard to measure. The public relations firm has prepared a biweekly column for the newspaper with the largest circulation, written special stories for specific occasions and aided individual libraries with news releases. The space devoted to library stories has more than doubled in the 5-year period. Friends of library groups have been started in 25 communities, with work kits and throwaways being made available to help librarians and trustees. Conferences on individual library problems have resulted in many improvements, and National Library Week promotion has been a successful project of the firm of consultants.

The most exciting development of the 5-year period has been the federations of some 32 libraries into seven groups to select books jointly for common use, and the willingness of these 32 libraries to deposit their book funds with the State treasurer as a venture in centralized purchasing—a small start but one which has great promise for a stronger system of library services.

In 1956, rural libraries spent \$94,016 for books, and \$124,067 in 1960. Although the cost of books rose during this time the amount available permitted some additional purchasing. And libraries increased their borrowing from the bookmobiles. In the 5 years prior to Federal assistance, they borrowed 600,000 books compared to over 1 million books in the next 5 years.

A large majority of the libraries have some form of cataloging, but in many rural situations when the librarians change frequently the system is not kept up-to-date nor is the collection weeded. The library consultants doing advisory work keep a record of projects worked on in individual libraries, many of these projects of classification, cataloging, or weeding. There were 151 such projects in 1952-56. The enlarged staff made possible with Federal funds reported 405 projects completed from 1957-61.

New equipment has been purchased and slowly but surely reluctant libraries have decided service to patrons is more important than the noise of a ringing phone. Many libraries now have new lighting, fresh paint, modern furniture, signs displaying library hours, and display cases. A few have had extensive renovations, others have been relocated. Six libraries have had substantial additions and three new buildings have replaced outmoded quarters.

The total expenditure for rural libraries in 1956 serving a population of 279,564 was \$379,532. In 1960 when the new census revealed 325,427 inhabitants, the total expenditure for library purposes in the same communities was \$524,442. There are libraries which have not increased appropriations but those which have caused the average per capita to change from \$1.34 to \$1.61.

*How Good is Your Library?* ends with a short section on library systems. New Hampshire has had a "system" of sorts on two levels, but this had been a vertical service from the local library to the State library branch office and then to the State library.

The horizontal aspects of a "system" where neighbor works with neighbor have been sampled by only 32 of the 221 rural libraries. The system will always be weak until the small city library under 50,000 population, of which New Hampshire has nine, is made a part of a statewide program of library service. A system which is strong horizontally and vertically will not be

achieved until a well-developed plan is produced, complete with proposed legislation and financing for both rural and city libraries.

During 1960 and 1961, the University of New Hampshire Bureau of Government Service surveyed library conditions in the State and found evidence of good, average and poor conditions. This factual data will be used by a committee appointed by Governor Powell to develop a plan for better library service for all people.

### 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.....	231
People in these towns to whom this service is available.....	320, 725
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	4

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	4
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>

## NEW JERSEY

**Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957**

The Public and School Library Services Bureau has been strengthened by increased staff. A station wagon to facilitate the work of the Deposit and Exchange Collection and new equipment for more efficient processing and shipping routines were added.

Advisory and consultative services have been intensified, and inservice training programs have been held as follows:

- (1) A series of regional institutes have been held each fall, with attendance increasing each year. The following subjects were discussed—*Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum Standards, 1957*; *Cooperative Action for Libraries, 1958*; *Public Relations for Libraries, 1959*; *Service to Children and Youth, 1960*.
- (2) Six reference clinics to assist the staff members of small libraries were held.
- (3) Six clinics to explain and interpret the newly passed State aid law were conducted.

Two major projects of special interest to library trustees were both highly successful. One was a 2-day institute sponsored by this Bureau, the Library Trustee Association, the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers, the State University, and the American Library Association's Library Community Project. The other was a pilot project for three counties sponsored by this Bureau and the Library Trustees Association of New Jersey with the assistance of the New Jersey Library Association and the Graduate School of Library Service at Rutgers, the State University. The seminar was held on five successive Wednesday evenings. It covered all aspects of trusteeship and was attended by trustees from 65 percent of the libraries in the area. Of the libraries represented at the seminar 50 percent were rural.

To keep librarians and laymen informed of library matters, this Bureau has increased its distribution of materials 250 percent over 1957. This increased distribution was made possible by new mailing facilities provided under the Library Services Act.

The Tri-County Library Services Center serving Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties in southern New Jersey, was 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 was employed. The bookmobile was delivered in January 1958, and placed in operation in February. It has averaged 6 bi-weekly circuits to 35 stops.

Over 34,000 volumes of which two-thirds are adult materials have been purchased and processed for the center. This collection is used both for the bookmobile and for lending to rural libraries in the area.

Proposed new library laws are being drafted and first steps taken toward a plan for transferring the Center to local support and responsibility.

The State Library Aid Law was signed by Governor Robert B. Meyner in December 1959. First payments under this new law were made to municipalities and counties in November 1960. The two basic kinds of aid are designed to improve services and to encourage federations and other cooperative arrangements among libraries.

The first federation of libraries in New Jersey was established in Bergen County, and the first joint library in the State was established in Mercer County. Six other successful referendums either changed the status of association libraries to municipal or established libraries where none had existed in the past.

Municipal and county library appropriations for communities under 10,000 population showed an increase from \$1,661,046 in calendar 1957 to \$2,823,653 in calendar 1961, an increase of 76 percent.

## 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.....	21
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 595, 195
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1



*Personnel added*

	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	9
Others.....	0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13</b>

**NEW MEXICO**

**Effective date of State Plan: March 18, 1957**

The first 5 years of rural public library service under the Library Services Act through regional libraries in New Mexico has resulted in tremendous expansion of library facilities to areas with inadequate public library service or with no local library service. The plan to establish six regional libraries within the first 5 years was not realized because local financial support fell far short of that hoped for, and rising costs of personnel, books, and equipment made it necessary to concentrate on the five established regional libraries.

For the first year of the program, 1956, the New Mexico State Legislature appropriated \$25,671 as emergency funds to match Federal funds of \$40,000. Successively the State Legislature has appropriated more than enough to match Federal funds. The State funds in the last year were \$54,000, making a total of \$127,444 with Federal funds.

In 1956 there were five counties without local public library service. These counties now have public library service. Forty-four percent of the people of New Mexico were without local public library service. To date, only 6 percent are without local public library service, and this 6 percent is in the area where Regional Library service under the Library Services Acts has not yet been established.

Five regional libraries have been established, serving all but the five counties in the far southeastern part of the State. Two were established in 1957, two in 1958, and one in 1960. All are in towns of less than 10,000 and all headquarters are housed in buildings provided by local towns or counties without charge to the State agency. In all but one locality utilities are paid by the town or county. These regional libraries are branches of the State library with two field consultants, supervisors of the regional libraries in their territory. They serve a total area of 95,256 square miles. The largest single area served is a seven-county area comprising 31,862 square miles. The total population to be served by the five regional libraries is 378,338. Each of the five regional libraries has a bookmobile with a capacity of 1,600 volumes, and a station wagon. The station wagon is used to do field work. There is a total of 25 in the regions. Each regional library has two professional librarians, a clerk-typist, a clerk-driver, and a part-time janitor.

There is a total of 47,216 volumes in the regional libraries, many of which are gifts. The collections may be supplemented with collections from the State Library. Interlibrary loans are encouraged. A pool of several hundred Spanish books is housed in the State library for the exclusive use of the regional

libraries. These include many Spanish classics, and contemporary Spanish publications, besides books by American authors in translation. The demand for Spanish books in many categories is heavy. Books in Navajo language are in demand and are supplied when available.

Registered borrowers total 16,512. In the newest region, which includes the Navajo reservation and ten Indian pueblos, 48.4 percent of the borrowers are Indian. This after we were told, "You'll not get those Indians to read." There are 177 bookmobile stops, 15 on the Navajo reservation and 5 on pueblos. Twenty library stations have been established due to the intensive use of the bookmobile which required too long a stop and more frequent availability of books than the once-a-month bookmobile stop afforded. Three stations have developed into community libraries, one of which has brought the regional library and the State library into an inter-agency council for the redevelopment of the Penasco-Dixon watershed project.

In addition to rent-free quarters and free utilities, counties, two towns and the Kennecott Copper Mining Corporation have increased their appropriations to the regional libraries so that in 1960-1961 these funds totaled \$8,606.58.

Cooperative practices have been the goal from the beginning of the program, and a few have been developed. Central fiscal procedures are maintained in the fiscal office of the State library as are supplies. This necessitates the addition of a clerk-stenographer in that office. The centralized cataloging project whereby the cataloging, preparation of catalog cards, book cards and pockets were done for the regional libraries was begun in 1958 in the Southwestern Regional Library but removed to the State library in July 1959. A clerk-stenographer was hired on the State agency staff to work in the project. This has proved an economy in time, materials, and money.

A regional reference librarian was added to the State library staff to handle the reference demands from the regions. This person also became documents librarian when the State agency became a Federal Government documents depository as a result of the increasing demands for reference and research from the regions and other parts of the State. Documents are available on interlibrary loan to the regional libraries.

The Northwestern Regional Library serves also as the public library for the village of Cimarron, where it is headquartered. The village had never before had local public library service. In June 1961 arrangements and contracts were being made for the Eastern Plains Regional Library and the Tucumcari Municipal Library to join cooperatively, occupying the same building, integrating the book collections, catalogs, and shelflists, and preparing a schedule whereby the professional librarians of the regional library would give a minimum number of hours to the local library so its number of hours open could be increased.

The advisory boards in each region serve the regions well and are helpful in publicizing the program and securing financial assistance from the counties and from the legislators for the State library program. Publicity and public relations have been emphasized by all regional libraries. This publicity program at the local and State level resulted in our receiving a 1960-61 John Cotton Dana publicity award for successfully informing local, county, and State governing bodies about library services from the State agency.

During the last 2 years special efforts have been made to develop a cohesiveness within the staff of the State agency and the regional libraries. Quarterly meetings of the regional librarians have been held at the State library. The heads of the departments within the State library attended these

meetings also. From these meetings developed a manual of procedures for regional libraries and a manual for trustees of advisory boards. Monthly reports of regional libraries, are exchanged as are booklists on special subjects. The radio scripts and tapes produced for the State library's broadcast *Spotlight on People and Print* are sent to the regional libraries for use on their local stations. The Navajo Hour, a broadcast in the Navajo language, by one of the local stations, announces the bookmobile schedule for the Northwestern Regional Library. Seven workshops for library trustees were held.

Professional library service is given through the regional libraries and has been a stimulus to all small libraries to improve their service. Per capita expenditure has increased from 49.5 cents in 1957 to \$1.27 in 1961 with 35 libraries reporting out of a total of 89. Without the assistance of Federal funds, the service of the State library could not have been so greatly and immediately extended. There is much yet to be done, for great distances and scattered population are ever-present hurdles in New Mexico.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<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.....	27,704
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	22
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	850,634
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	5
	<hr/> <hr/>

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	11
Clerks and drivers.....	13
Others.....	3
	<hr/>
Total.....	27

### NEW YORK

**Effective Date of State Plan: November 1, 1956**

The 5 years since the passage of the Library Services Act have been ones of rapid change in the structure of public library service in New York State. Study and research, new State aid legislation, and sustained effort have transformed the library landscape. Library systems now cover almost the entire State. These have been historic years in which the Library Extension Division has emerged in a new position of leadership and when new patterns



of cooperation between librarians, trustees, regional and State associations, and the State Extension staff hold bright promise for the future. There has been in these 5 years, a common effort by three levels of government—local, State, and Federal—towards a common end—better public library service. These years of accomplishment are also years of beginning, when we begin to sense what can be, indeed what must be the library's role of service to people, in our times.

### Improvement of Structure of Rural Library Service

The major accomplishment in the past years has been the improvement of the organizational structure of public library service. In 1956, there were only eight library systems plus the Watertown Regional Center operating in New York State. Most of the rural libraries of the State were "on their own," operating with inadequate funds, inadequate staff and isolated without cooperative service agreements. Now there are 22 library systems serving 90 percent of the State's area and population. There are only two unorganized counties. The structure of cooperation is almost complete, providing for a service chain linking the local library to the system central library to State library resources. There have been two revisions in the State Library law since 1956, providing for the formation of cooperative library systems and increased State aid. State aid to library systems reached \$6½ million in the year ending March 31, 1961, a rise from \$2½ million in 1956.

The Federal grant, ranging from \$40,000 in the first year to \$249,152 in the year ending June 30, 1961, has been small relative to the State expenditure, but the Federal money has played a very important part in fostering the development of library systems. The size of the State field staff has more than doubled since 1956. These consultants have been of great help in assisting the regions, interpreting the concept of library systems and their legal nature. System organization could not have proceeded as rapidly without the State staff. Other aspects of the Federal program which encouraged the development of library systems were grants to local planning committees, study grants for visits to systems, regional planning conferences, and some demonstrations of the values of cooperation in such fields as children's and young adult services.

### Stimulation of Improved Quality of Services

Even as we worked to build an organizational pattern, we sought to deepen the quality and extend the coverage of public library service.

There have been four cooperative projects—in children's work, young adult work, and reference service, reaching 80 libraries in an intensive program of education in modern library objectives and practices. All four regions have now organized as library systems.

Specialists in the fields of children's, young adult and adult services have been added to the staff of the Library Extension Division. Their special experience, background and book knowledge are of increasing importance in deepening the quality of library service throughout the State.

Reference and interloan have been improved through the greater use of telephone and teletype communications. Teletype installations are in opera-

tion, under the Federal grant, in 11 library systems providing direct relay service with the New York State Library. In the past year, nearly 20,000 interloan requests by teletype were received.

Bookmobile demonstrations have stimulated two library systems to support bookmobile service to their rural readers in eight counties. The bookmobile has loaned over 100,000 books to rural readers, been exhibited at State and county fairs, and been an unflinching source of good publicity for the public library cause. Two additional bookmobiles have been purchased for loan to library systems, which with the first unit, will bring bookmobile service to 12 more counties this year.

### Strengthening Library Resources

A sizable portion of the Federal grant has gone into the purchase of library materials. Books have been purchased, not with the mistaken concept that all rural libraries in the State would or should be supplied with adequate collections, but to help "spark" and teach. To illustrate the principle of cooperation, rotating collections were loaned to cooperating groups of libraries. As new library systems were established, the emphasis shifted to loans of books to systems for use by their member libraries. Books have also been purchased for instructional purposes, for exhibit, for use in workshops, and for illustrating principles of book selection.

With Federal funds, a new service has been initiated—the provision of films and records at the State level to rural libraries and library systems. There are approximately 900 films in the collection and 1,800 records. There are 11 film circuits in operation. Film circulation has increased 100 percent in the past year.

### Program of Education

Next in importance to the improved patterns of library organization has been the educational program of the Library Extension Division. In 1956, rural libraries were staffed mainly by persons who, however well-meaning, lacked any training for their work. There was little or no training available to them below the graduate professional level. Four consultants who were trying to serve the needs of over 600 libraries had little time to give each community. Under the Library Services Act program, approximately 50 workshops on children's, young adult, and reference services, have been given throughout the State, reaching almost all rural libraries.

Beginning in 1960, a community librarian's training program has been undertaken in 10 centers of the State, each involving the participants in four sessions homework. Five courses are given in rotation: Library management, children's services, young adult services, adult services, and reference services. Five hundred and fifty-four persons have fully completed courses in this program.

The recruiting of college graduates for graduate study for professional librarianship is a parallel effort. Grants of from \$350 to \$2,000 are offered on the basis of competitive examination. Over 50 such grants have been awarded, providing more professional librarians to meet the needs of public libraries and library systems serving rural readers.

A third aspect of the educational program, designed to meet the needs of

the rapidly developing library systems, has been an annual conference for system staff. Three conferences have been held. In 1959, the theme was field consultant work; in 1960, the role of the central library; in 1961, service to the unserved. All library systems in the State have attended.

The final section of the educational program is a series of workshops for library trustees, jointly sponsored with the Trustees Foundation. Offered in 6 centers of the State, approximately 400 trustees have participated in discussions on library law and service standards.

### Effect of Act on State and Local Levels

The Library Services Act has had a favorable result on the State agency itself—stimulating it, improving it, strengthening it. The emphasis on new projects, new plans and experimentation is healthy and rewarding. A new chapter in statewide leadership has opened. A change in attitude and new dynamics are evident.

On the local level, there has been a renewed sense of belonging, of the local library being a part of a larger whole and there is increased recognition of the library's potentialities for education and service.

Clearly, what is emerging, at Federal, State, and local levels, is a clearer understanding of our mutuality of interest, an interest which is not only one of fiscal interdependence, but of ideas and service.

As we complete what can only be the beginning chapter in the history of Federal aid to libraries, all those concerned with libraries must take upon themselves the responsibility for the development of a coherent philosophy of library intergovernmental relations, rooted in the principle that while the primary responsibility for public library service is local, the goals of modern library service cannot be achieved without cooperative programs involving all three levels of government—local, State, and Federal. The task of our time is to seek out the appropriate role for each, and to develop a bold program not only for rural libraries but for all readers, utilizing all library resources.

## 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.....	57
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	2,763,362
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	7
Other professional librarians.....	1
Clerks and drivers.....	2
Others.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>



## NORTH CAROLINA

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

North Carolina has had a State aid grant program since 1941. These funds have been used "for promoting, aiding and equalizing public library service" in the State. State aid stimulated county library service and by 1956, 94 of the 100 counties had library service. A pattern of single county library systems each operating separate bookmobiles emerged. Only where State aid requirements could not be met by single counties were regions formed or professional librarians shared by two or three counties.

The Library Services Act provided additional funds to supplement the basic program already established. A small part of the funds was used to provide additional resources and services from the State library. The major part was used to stimulate the growth of public library systems serving North Carolina's predominantly rural population.

Plans for extending and improving rural library service were submitted by county and regional libraries on a competitive basis. Plans involving more than one county were given priority. These plans were formulated by the library boards submitting them with the help of their librarian and a consultant from the State library. They have taken into account local conditions, preferences and prejudices and previous cooperative experiences such as with health services. The extent of cooperation has varied.

Two counties have begun countywide library service during this 5-year period. Fifteen new branches have been opened and 35 new bookmobiles have been purchased.

Several small county libraries have made contracts with neighboring larger libraries for professional supervision. One library giving professional supervision to two others is also doing the cataloging and processing of books for them. The bookmobiles are crossing county lines for more economical scheduling and inservice training sessions have been held for the staff members of all three libraries. Some libraries have contracted for the loan of supplemental books from the larger collection. Other libraries have formed book cooperatives which have made possible joint book selection, elimination of unnecessary duplication, and a wider range of titles. In most cases the joint ownership of some books has meant that the individually owned books are also loaned freely between libraries.

The fact that local funds were not necessary to inaugurate cooperative services enabled libraries to experiment and demonstrate the advantages of sharing personnel and resources without the formal merger of county library systems. Results have been generally satisfactory. Local funds have taken over some of the cost each year. Public library income from local government has increased 54.6 percent in 5 years. Library development has been accelerated because of the availability of new funds and the opportunity to experiment.

Two groups of cooperating libraries have formally organized into regions during the past 5 years. Stokes and Surry Counties shared a professional librarian but were completely separate systems. In 1959 they were joined by a third small county system, Alleghany, and became the Northwestern Regional

Library. Avery, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties became a region in 1961 after a period of close cooperation.

The major problem, which is holding back development of larger systems, is the acute shortage of professional librarians. The two new regions lack full staffs. A third region might have been closer to organization had personnel been available. Each year approved plans were not carried out because the necessary personnel could not be found. Funds for salaries must be held pending employment. When qualified people are not found, balances accumulate. Yet all good programs are built around personnel and funds must be available to pay them.

The largest cooperative program in North Carolina's program is conducted by the State library. It is a processing center opened in fiscal 1960. At the end of the first 18 months of operation, the center was ordering, cataloging, and processing books for 44 libraries: four regional, one 3-county cooperative, and 39 county libraries. Over 62,000 books were processed in the first 18 months at an average cost of 87¢ per volume. Librarians around the State are enthusiastic about the service and most problems have been worked out on a majority rule basis.

Services at the State library have been greatly expanded and improved by supplementing the book and film collections and by adding personnel to every division. The present North Carolina State library was formed by a merger of the North Carolina Library Commission and the former State library in July 1956. LSA funds have enabled the new agency to take on its added responsibilities in a shorter time than would otherwise have been possible.

In both the State library program and that of the public libraries, LSA has made possible in 5 years what might have required 10 years without it.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	2
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	30,865
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	94
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	3,895,850
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	35

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	14
Clerks and drivers.....	41
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>57</b>

## NORTH DAKOTA

Effective date of State Plan: January 16, 1957

A new period of library history was brought about by the Library Services Act and House Bill No. 638, passed by the 35th Legislative Assembly of North Dakota which permits the operation of this Act in North Dakota. This new State law provided for the appropriation of matching funds to qualify for the Federal allotment; the formation of a county or regional library upon petition by 51 percent of the number of voters participating in the last general election; a county tax levy of up to 2 mills for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public library services; and contractual arrangements between governmental subdivisions and agencies of the State of North Dakota and other States with the State Library Commission for the extension of rural library services. Other sections in the North Dakota Public Laws provide for a county or regional library to be governed by a library board appointed by the county commissioners, one member of which shall be a member of the board of county commissioners.

The library development program has emphasized three basic patterns of organization: extending services to rural areas from large established libraries; establishing county and multicounty libraries; and establishing federations of existing small libraries.

The State Legislature allows for each fiscal year the amount of \$21,652 which is the minimum amount of State matching money needed to obtain the basic Federal allocation of \$40,000 to be used in North Dakota for the operation of the Library Services. This provided \$61,652 of Federal-State funds for this program. In addition, because the State Library Commission's entire operating budget is used for public library service to rural areas, this amount is also used to earn Federal funds.

About one-fourth of these funds are used to strengthen the facilities and services of the State Library Commission. Office equipment, such as additional typewriters, tables, a photocopy machine, lighting fixtures, and a new card catalog, have been purchased. The increased book budget has permitted the purchase of valuable but expensive reference titles such as *Ayer's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals*; *The New York Times Index*; *Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia*; *Publishers' Trade List Annual*; *American Men of Science*; *National Organizations of the U.S.*; and *Focal Encyclopedia of Photography*.

Three new staff members have been added, one of whom is at present working in the southwestern section of the State using Demonstration Bookmobile No. 1 in a 10-county area. Another is working in the central area where the demonstration bookmobile has been used. The third is assigned to the State Library Headquarters to help coordinate operations under the Library Services Act.

Nine county libraries up to July 1, 1961 have been organized under the Library Services Act. Some have joined together for more advantageous operation and have formed regions.



<i>County or Regional Libraries</i>	<i>Federal-State Funds Used</i>
West Plains (3 counties)	\$77,500 including 2 bookmobiles
McLean-Mercer (2 counties)	\$46,200 including 1 bookmobile
South Central (2 counties)	\$53,800 including 1 bookmobile
Ward County	\$32,000 including 1 bookmobile
Morton County	\$30,000 including 1 bookmobile

Six bookmobiles help with the distribution of books in county and regional libraries. In addition a demonstration bookmobile operates over the State, as requests can be filled, to demonstrate the value of this extension service.

By the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, the first seven counties mentioned above completed their agreements with the State Library Commission and no longer receive Federal-State funds or the "seed money" but are supported locally with a 1-mill tax levy, or not to exceed 2 mills, according to the law. North Dakota has been commended nationally for the fact that county and regional libraries have been "started on a firm foundation since a county tax levy is required before a Federal-State grant is made." Other counties under development, and a second demonstration bookmobile belong to the story of the future.

Statistics show that in 1956, before library development under the Library Services Act, the circulation in the first seven counties amounted to 102,118. By comparison in 1960, the circulation in the same area of the first seven counties had climbed to 291,044, an increase of 188,926, or over 185 percent. In other words, the organization and development of county and regional libraries with distribution of books by four bookmobiles in this area of the first seven counties had resulted in a circulation figure that is almost three times as large in 1960 as it was in 1956 before the bookmobile service started. In 1961, the circulation climbed to 364,540, an increase of 262,422, or 257 percent over 1956. Thus the total circulation in this area during 1961 was 3¼ times what it was in 1956 before the bookmobile service was started.

Many people in this State are pioneers and they have had little time to give to reading in their busy life of providing food and shelter for growing families. Nevertheless, many of them have had the spirit of books and libraries in their heritage. Now that books are being brought to them by bookmobile they are availing themselves of this opportunity to "catch up" as it were in their reading, and they realize the great advantage in having books for their children and grandchildren.

The greatest need in this program is for personnel, people with the necessary qualifications and aptitudes to promote all phases of this work. Many of the new workers have, with advisement and financial help by the State Library Commission, taken library courses by correspondence, extension or by attendance at summer sessions and workshops. With all regular employees working to the limit, additional personnel to give efficient help is the cry.

Although the vital need is for personnel, an additional need is for freer use of funds to promote this program, that is, more consideration by State officials to the release of Federal-State funds which have been allocated for the purpose of giving promotion to these rural library operations in North Dakota under the Library Services Act.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	1
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	6,849
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	8
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	93,892
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	7

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	6
Clerks and drivers.....	11
Others.....	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>

## OHIO

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

The main objective of the programs the State Library has, in the last 5 years, developed for the use of Library Service Act funds to improve and extend library service in rural areas has been to so use these funds that the maximum number of people will receive the maximum benefits. Broad programs have been offered in which many libraries could participate. Changes in the program have occurred, but they are changes in the methods used to achieve this objective.

Incidental to this change in program operation has been the gradual change in the role of the State Library from a State agency offering only consultant and advisory services to include the operation of library extension programs on a multiple county basis. This change is the result of making bookmobiles available to county extension libraries which could secure adequate funds to operate a bookmobile from the county budget commission, but sufficient funds for the purchase of a bookmobile were not available. In 1956, only 44 of the 88 county libraries were using bookmobiles for countywide library service. In the other 44 counties, 9 had no library large enough to support a countywide program, 10 county libraries maintained rural community branches and most of the extension libraries in 35 counties had classroom collections in the schools.

From 1957 through 1959, six county extension libraries applied for and secured funds to purchase a bookmobile from the State Library.

A considerable number of pairs of adjacent counties were urged to apply for a single bookmobile to be shared by the two counties. Since these counties had



**A patient reader awaits the arrival of the bookmobile.**

small populations and low resources it was felt they should combine resources. The counties did not respond to the suggestion. Investigation disclosed the fact this was too large a program for them to supervise or operate however anxious they might be for the service. When it was suggested that a third party, the State Library, operate the bookmobile service, the libraries were



very happy to participate. Thus, the State Library now found itself in the new position of operating library extension programs in the rural areas.

The first two county bookmobile programs were developed in 1957-58. Actual operation started in July 1958. One unit, Adams and Brown Counties, is 100 miles south of the State Library, along the Ohio River. The other, the Fulton-Henry County unit, is 140 miles northwest of the State Library, with Fulton County on the Ohio-Michigan State line.

Headquarters had to be rented and furnished, librarians hired, bookmobiles ordered, books ordered, and large book collections secured from the State Library. Bookmobile service was estimated to cost \$7,000 a year per county and contracts with the county libraries were signed. Cost subsequently has gone up to \$8,300 per county. These two bookmobile units are at present almost completely self-supporting. The Adams-Brown unit is still a two-county unit. Some supplemental assistance is given from LSA funds: \$7,000 in 1961—\$5,000 for books and \$2,000 for maintenance (rent, heat, utilities, etc.).

The Fulton-Henry unit began to expand almost immediately. In 1959, the Defiance County Library contracted with the State Library for service to four communities. This was increased to six communities and two schools in 1960. In 1961, Wood County Library contracted for complete bookmobile coverage in Wood County, both community stops and school stops. Wood County Library even supplied the bookmobile service with a new 22 ft. bookmobile, all the books in circulation when the service was turned over in May and has promised \$3,000 a year for books.

The interest of librarians in adjacent counties in such an operation as the Fulton-Henry bookmobile started the State Library thinking about and investigating the development of a regional library for the 29 libraries in 10 counties in Northwestern Ohio. Consultation and discussions with librarians, library boards of trustees, and executive heads of local and county school systems resulted in the establishment of the State Library Regional Center in Napoleon, Ohio. The bookmobile program has now become just one of the services available from the Center—the others being consultant service by adult and children's specialists, displays of new adult and juvenile books available for pre-purchase examination, monthly review and examination of currently published books, mimeograph service for production of book lists, storage space for still worthwhile but little used materials, assistance in preparation of publicity, and a film collection. This center, which functions in many ways as a branch of the State Library, is the first of nine such centers to cover the State.

The second State Library Regional Center was started in 1961 in southeastern Ohio, serving 12 libraries in 8 counties. Services similar to those of the Napoleon Center, including bookmobile service, are offered.

Again the attitude of county libraries in counties adjacent to the original Fulton-Henry two-county bookmobile service was responsible for a new type of bookmobile program being offered in Central Ohio. The Defiance Public Library had contracted for bookmobile service to only a few communities in Defiance County. Developing this idea further, the Central Ohio Bookmobile Center offers bookmobile service by the day. There are five counties within a 50-mile radius of Columbus in which there is no countywide library extension program, three of which have only very small libraries in them and no extension libraries. Two other counties have extension libraries with rural branches widely spaced, leaving large areas with no easily accessible library outlets.

Bookmobile service was offered to these counties on a limited or expanded basis—depending on what they were interested in at \$80 a day, on a 3-week schedule, or \$1,360 a year.

Bookmobile service started in mid-October 1960 with contracts with two libraries for 3 days service every 3 weeks. By June 30, 1961, the bookmobile was out 8 days of a 3-week schedule. Two new counties had taken 1 day each—the other two had each increased their contract to 3 days service. These are all community stops.

At the end of 5 years, 12 bookmobiles have been added in the State, 6 operated by county extension libraries, and 6 by the State Library, bringing improved library service to 12 counties. The bookmobiles cost \$154,000.

Since the headquarters units for State library-operated bookmobiles are from 100 to 140 miles from Columbus, permanent basic book collections were purchased, and new books are being added constantly. The same is true for the centers; good resource collections are being assembled in each center. Adams and Brown and Fulton-Henry bookmobiles started operation July 1, 1959; Central Ohio, in October 1960. By June 30, 1961, \$69,451 has been spent by the bookmobile librarians for books for their permanent collection. The center at Napoleon was started in February 1960; the one in Caldwell in January 1961. By June 30, 1961, the expenditures by the centers for books was \$46,873, and for films, was \$6,000.

The State Library supplies books to the libraries and residents throughout the State. The State Circulation Department handles all requests received by mail from both libraries and individuals, and up to 25 volumes are loaned at one time for a 4-week period using the main collection of the State Library to fill these requests.

The Traveling Library Department loans only to extension libraries. These libraries may borrow up to 3,000 volumes for 1 year with 1-year renewal.

Since the entire State Library book budget for several years previous to 1957 had been only \$20,000 a year, neither department had been able to adequately supply the demands made upon it.

Beginning in 1957, a major part of the LSA program had been the expenditure of funds to build up the book resources of the State Library.

A basic annual budget for books of \$40,000 was set in 1958, 55 percent going to the Traveling Library and 45 percent to State Circulation. Any surplus funds in any category at the end of the year were divided between the two departments. By the end of 1961, \$222,918 had been spent by these two departments.

The results of this book-purchasing program at the State Library has been quite obvious. In 1956, the State Circulation Department mailed out just over 10,000 volumes. In 1961, 29,000 plus volumes were mailed to either libraries or individuals. Traveling Library Department shows a corresponding increase in use. Only 40,000 volumes were loaned in 1956, but just under 90,000 were borrowed in 1961. The limit of 3,000 volumes per library is still maintained, so the number of libraries using the collection has increased proportionately.

When the amount of money spent for books at the State Library is added to the amounts spent at the two centers and the three bookmobiles, the total amount spent for books in 5 years is \$339,242, 35 percent of the total amount of LSA funds allocated to Ohio.

In 1958-59 various methods were used to explore and demonstrate the advantages of cooperation among libraries. One method was a grant of \$15,000 to be

made to the libraries for consolidations. There are several counties in Ohio with from 6 to 9 small libraries in each. In the past, libraries had attempted consolidation or combined service through contracts, but these had all been dissolved after 3 to 4 years operation. The grant of \$15,000 now being offered was to be made only if there were legal consolidation which meant the dissolution of the individual library boards of trustees, transfer of property to the new county board, etc. One consolidation did take place. Preble County had nine small libraries, and six of them combined to form a county district library. They did receive the grant, but only \$10,000 because only two-thirds of the libraries were involved. Later that year, the Preble County District Library received a \$5,000 Dorothy Canfield Fisher award.

A demonstration of countywide cooperation was set up in Hardin County which has six very small libraries and a county library. A librarian was employed to give professional assistance to these libraries in book selection, organization of library materials (two of the libraries had no record of the books they owned) and improvement of service. The librarian was not able to overcome the antipathy of the small libraries toward the county library. The program dissolved soon after the demonstration terminated.

The most successful exploration of fields of cooperation between libraries was done by a local librarian. A grant of \$3,900 had been made to his library board as recompense for the use of his time. As a result of meetings with the other librarians in his part of the State, the Library Service Center of Eastern Ohio, located in Barnesville, was developed to provide centralized book purchasing, uniform cataloging, and processing program. Six county and two small libraries formed the original group. The cost per volume was estimated at 75 cents. A grant of \$35,000 was made to this group to start this program, \$15,000 for equipment, and \$20,000 for first year's operating expenses. By June 1961, after 18 months of operation, the Center was cataloging for 16 schools and 12 libraries and had stabilized the cost at 74.5 cents per volume. Two other grants to local libraries for similar exploratory work did not succeed in producing workable plans.

Ten 3-day workshops for the sub-professional workers in main and branch libraries in rural areas have been held the last 3 years. Four on general library work were held in 1959; two workshops in 1960—one on work with children and one on general library work. In 1961, there again were four—two on reference, one general, and one on work with young people. The workshop staff include librarians with special training or experience in the various subjects. Workshops were each limited to 50 participants. Checks with the participants' head librarians about 6 months after the workshop has indicated the participants have profited from the workshops in improved attitudes toward their work and better use of library materials, especially reference materials. It is planned to continue with them.

The State Library has had to expand its own catalog department to handle the increased volume of work brought about by the progressive establishment of new bookmobile programs and the regional centers.

The catalog department without too much added expansion felt it could offer statewide cataloging service to other libraries in the State. In contrast to the uniform cataloging done at Barnesville, the State Library is offering "custom" cataloging: that is, conforming to the cataloging the libraries have been doing in the past. The cost of this type is approximately 77 cents for fiction and 87 cents for nonfiction.



## 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.....	79
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	2,543,924
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	12

### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	8
Clerks and drivers.....	33
Others.....	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49</b>

## OKLAHOMA

### Effective date of State Plan: June 1, 1957

Oklahoma's plan for library development was approved by the U.S. Office of Education on June 1, 1957, after the Oklahoma Legislature had appropriated funds to match LSA funds for one fiscal year only. The Legislature has failed to appropriate additional funds for matching purposes. These initial funds were used to purchase bookmobiles and books for future multicounty library development. Two field librarians were appointed to the extension staff.

In 1958, two multicounty library demonstrations were established under the Library Services Act, one serving Osage and Pawnee Counties and the other composed of Cleveland, Garvin, and McLain Counties. The Chickasaw Multi-County Library, composed of the counties of Carter, Love, Johnston, Marshall and Murray, was established in April 1960, and in April 1961 the Caddo-Grady Multi-County Library came into existence. Another field librarian was appointed to the extension staff in September 1960.

In each of the multicounty districts all of the existing local libraries, except one in one district, are participating in the program. In each area additional libraries have been established. New equipment, furniture, and books have been provided to the newly created libraries as well as to the old. Since the establishment of the first multicounty library, 135,397 persons are now receiving improved library service and 33,010 who have never had library service are now in library districts.

At the conclusion of the demonstration period in June 1959, the Osage-Pawnee Multi-County Library discontinued service. Although petitions indicated that

some 80 percent of the residents favored continuance of the service, the County Commissioners of Osage County ignored their demonstration agreement and failed to appropriate the necessary funds. Pawnee County was unable to continue alone without being a part of the multicounty library system.

The Cleveland-Garvin-McClain Multi-County Library, now the Pioneer Multi-County Library, did continue. The county commissioners of each county appropriated funds for the operation of the library.

The State Library received an increase of \$30,000 for all operations in its regular appropriation for the 1960-61 biennium from the 1959 legislature, but no appropriation to match LSA funds. The library received no increase from the 1961 legislature, nor an appropriation for matching purposes. The 1959 session enacted a resolution that proposed a constitutional amendment to authorize a county tax levy for public library purposes and calling for a statewide vote on the proposed amendment at a special election the next year.

Late in 1959 a Citizens Committee for Library Development was organized. Its first project was the proposed library amendment to the Constitution. National Library Week for 1960 was also focused on this project in Oklahoma. In July 1960 at the time of the Run-Off Primary Election the Constitutional amendment permitting counties to vote a public library tax was adopted by the electorate. This was the first time that the question had been presented to the people.

McClain County voted a 1-mill tax levy for public library services on the date of the November 1960 General Election. It was the first county to vote on the tax under the provisions of the new Constitutional amendment. In December 1961, Tulsa County voters approved a 1-mill library levy. An earlier attempt to levy the tax received an adverse vote but the library supporters in the County rallied their strength and made a magnificent recovery. In addition to the library levy a bond issue of \$3.8 million for a new joint city-county library building was approved on the same date.

The Library Services Act has served to focus greater attention on libraries in Oklahoma. In all probability it encouraged a favorable vote on the library tax amendment to the Constitution, and the successful efforts in McClain and Tulsa Counties. Oklahoma has had a Multi-County Library Act since 1955, but it is doubtful whether a single multi-county library district would have been formed in the next decade, in spite of all of the work by the State Library extension staff and the Oklahoma Library Association, without the assistance of LSA grants.

## 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.....	33, 010
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	7
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	135, 397
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	7

<i>Personnel added</i>	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	5
Others .....	13
Total.....	21

## OREGON

**Effective date of State Plan: February 1, 1957**

Oregon's initial approach to the administration of the Library Services Act funds was to spread the project funds widely throughout the State so that as many different areas as possible could benefit. According to the 1960 census, Oregon has only 14 incorporated cities of 10,000 or more population. With a total population of 1,768,687, Oregon is largely rural; therefore, LSA funds could be used legally in many different sections. The need of improved library service was and is acute.

No public library system in Oregon meets American Library Association minimum standards. Practical adaptation of the standards to Oregon is difficult because of large area and small and scattered population although the Oregon State Library and the Oregon Library Association affirmed their belief in the ALA standards and the desire and determination to strive toward their attainment. The Multnomah County Library which includes Portland and the surrounding area is the only Oregon Library system which approaches the standards. Even this system falls far short in financial support.

The various projects launched in 1957 used comparatively small grants of money in contrast to States which chose to conduct fewer, better-financed demonstrations. Three of these embraced more than one county: the Central Oregon Regional Library Demonstration included Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson Counties with the Deschutes bookmobile giving service to Crook and Jefferson Counties and offering cooperative cataloging and book selection services as well as additional books purchased with Library Services Act funds.

The Northcoastal Regional Library project included Clatsop and Tillamook Counties with a cooperative processing center located at the Tillamook County Library serving both areas in addition to the Coos County Demonstration. A bookmobile serving Clatsop County residents, operating out of the Astoria Public Library, was the second service of this project and a vigorous campaign for a Clatsop County Library lost at the polls in May 1960 by 146 votes.

A bookmobile demonstration serving Benton and Linn Counties, operating from the Corvallis Public Library (headquarters of the Benton County Library service), aroused enthusiasm in many users and keen disappointment when Linn County residents defeated the proposal for a Linn County Library while Benton Countians supported the proposition for bookmobile service to be continued in Benton County. This was not considered feasible when the Linn County Library vote went down to defeat.

Clackamas County's project offered cooperative cataloging to its member libraries. This project has been of great benefit to the system and has been continued with county support. The cataloging of a number of branch libraries



has been completed since the start of the activity under LSA funds and it is being continued on a regular schedule.

Malheur County's bookmobile project which brought education, information, recreation and joy to many was not continued at the end of the demonstration.

The Grant County Library with a new building and a new bookmobile given by a generous resident received book grants which greatly enhanced its services. Consultative services were also given there and to other counties in eastern Oregon by one of the field consultants added with Library Services Act funds. One of the first two field consultants was based in eastern Oregon at John Day and the other in western Oregon at Salem. They served during the first 2 years of the Library Services Act.

Coos County, with seven municipal libraries in a fairly compact geographic area and with a county court which was fully in sympathy with good library service, was selected for the most complete demonstration of county library service that had been undertaken in an area without a county library. This was an excellent county for such a project and was enthusiastically received in many quarters. When the time came for a vote for county service, however, the negative vote won the day. The project was terminated after only a little over a year of service.

Jackson County which received a grant-in-aid for 1960-61 through the Public Library of Medford and Jackson County both to strengthen its member libraries' resources and to offer cooperative cataloging to the Ashland Public Library in Jackson County, immediately raised the county support of the library to enable branches to keep open longer hours so that patrons would have readier access to the enhanced book collection. That the people will take advantage of such an opportunity has been amply demonstrated with a 112 percent increase in branch book circulation for 1960-61 over the previous year.

In areas where the demonstrations have been most effective, strong professional leadership has directed the activity and the improvement in library service. Another vital factor which cannot be overestimated is the attitude of county governing officials toward the importance of good library service and its concomitant effect on the educational resources of the community.

Before the Library Services Act, the Assistant State Librarian carried responsibility for field work along with helping to administer a complex and well-developed State Library. In 1957, two field consultants were added to the staff paid by LSA funds, plus a bookmobile librarian, a bookmobile driver and two clerical workers. The field consultants assisted with setting up the projects, met with librarians and officials, visited libraries, held reference book workshops, and interpreted the need for larger units of service.

A total of three full-time field consultants has been added to the State Library staff to extend services to public libraries throughout the State. It is hoped that these positions will be incorporated into the regular State Library budget.

Regional cooperation with greatly improved service to the citizens of Crook County has been continued after the LSA project ended in central Oregon. Professional library leadership in both counties contributed greatly to the success of the bicounty cooperation. A new Crook County Library building was also erected in Prineville during this time.

The preparation of a union catalog for the Clackamas County Library as well as cataloging the collections of a number of its branches will be continued with county support.

An appreciation of improved library service in both Tillamook and Benton Counties was evidenced by Tillamook's willingness to continue to support the cooperative book processing even though it was not possible to have a Clatsop

County Library. At the polls Benton County voters showed that they wanted to continue the bookmobile service, even though they were not permitted to when Linn County defeated their county library measure.

These advances are not gained overnight. They take time and patient, plodding effort. The enthusiastic response of many and the tireless unremitting efforts of devoted citizens and library staffs to bring good library service to the people are the foundation stones for better support for libraries in the years to come.

### 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.....	15
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	358,462
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	5

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	10
Clerks and drivers.....	21
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34</b>

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957**

Since Pennsylvania did not participate in the Library Services Act until fiscal year 1958, this constitutes a 4-year report. The most significant activities undertaken in Pennsylvania are described by project below.

Strengthening the State Library took the form of adding staff to the Extension and General Library Divisions, and the augmentation of the State Library's book collection through the addition of subject materials in depth. Results were (1) the improvement of advisory services from the State Library; (2) improved interlibrary loan services with the filling of a greater number of interloan requests; (3) locating unusual books through an arrangement with the Union Library Catalog of Philadelphia; (4) improved communications between the State Library and other libraries in the State through a publication program, including an annual compilation of Public Library Statistics; and (5) the conducting of an informal training program through workshops for librarians and trustees, including two Governor's Conferences for Public Library Trustees.

A statewide Survey of Public Library Service, directed by Dr. Lowell A. Martin, was conducted in 1957-58 and the findings were published in December

1958 under the title *Library Service in Pennsylvania, Present and Proposed*. The survey recommended a comprehensive program of district and regional organization of public libraries combined with a program of State aid. Act 188, The Library Code, passed in June 1961, implemented the major recommendations of the survey, making the survey the most important and successful LSA project undertaken by this State.

Five demonstrations of rural library service were begun, each through contract with an existing local library. Two of these (Warren County and Lehigh County) resulted in new service, via bookmobile, to county residents based on a strong existing library within the county. One (Huntingdon County) involved the strengthening of an existing county library. A fourth (Barnesboro, Hastings, Spangler Counties) strengthened a small library system in three depressed "soft-coal" midstate boroughs, and the fifth (St. Marys Borough) aided in the rejuvenation of a library in an upstate borough where the municipal government promised continuing support if the library could show that the people wanted it. All these demonstrations were still in progress as of June 30, 1961, and it is too early to judge the degree of their success. One tangible result has been the expansion in 1961 of the Barnesboro-Hastings-Spangler library system into a library system for Northern Cambria County, supported by county government.

A sixth demonstration involved the placing of 5,000 adult nonfiction books in a rural library system (Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties) to show the utility of such materials in an extremely rural setting. These materials were circulated through 47 centers and 6 associate libraries. In 1959-60 the circulation of adult nonfiction titles in the Tri-County area increased 26 percent.

The Public Library Administrators Round Table aimed at improving the quality of library service in rural places of eastern Pennsylvania through (1) involving the administrators of rural libraries in eight 2-hour discussions of library problems, standards and procedures under the leadership of a public library specialist; (2) rewarding the participating libraries with \$500 to \$550 worth of adult nonfiction or reference books; (3) making field visits to the libraries concerned; and (4) the monitoring of reports from the participating libraries. In fiscal year 1961, the first year of this project, 55 rural libraries participated. Their book collections were substantially strengthened by the addition of standard reference titles, for example, 23 new editions of adult encyclopedias and 24 new editions of juvenile encyclopedias can now be found in public libraries of eastern Pennsylvania which did not have such reference works before or which had an outdated edition. All participating libraries based their first selections on the list of *Minimum Reference Sources for Small Pennsylvania Libraries* developed for the Pennsylvania survey. Out of this program grew a demand for inservice training in the use of reference materials, for which plans are being made for fiscal year 1962. The results in terms of improved local service and understanding of library objectives by round table participants have been sufficiently favorable to plan for extending the program to the rest of the State in fiscal 1962.

Beginning in fiscal 1960, the State Library contracted annually with the Graduate Library School, Drexel Institute of Technology, for the part-time services of a public library specialist. She conducted field visits in behalf of the State Library, planned and participated in workshops and seminars under State Library auspices, and conducted the Public Library Administrators Round Table program. Under a special contract, she planned and directed a 1-week seminar on public library systems in June 1961 for the benefit of rural librarians of Pennsylvania.



## 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.....	340,801
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	3
Other professional librarians.....	19
Clerks and drivers.....	21
Others.....	5
	<hr/>
Total.....	48

## PUERTO RICO

Effective date of State Plan: February 26, 1958

Our State Library Extension Plan became effective February 26, 1958. Activities carried out by our Library Services Division during that period have been many and varied. A brief resume of such activities follows.

Six public libraries were in operation in Puerto Rico by February 1958. Three of these belong in the San Juan area: Carnegie, Hostos, and Central High School. Three others were outside of the metropolitan area: Humacao, Vieques, and Yauco. All facilities in these libraries have been greatly increased; their equipment very much improved; and their book collection enriched. Vieques has shown the most improvement. Hostos was moved from a dilapidated building to small, but more suitable quarters. The Central library was turned into a school library, and it is now in the hands of the school authorities.

Twenty-nine housing projects libraries are now in operation in Puerto Rico. These are offering good library services to their communities. Their book collections are very well kept up-to-date and circulation figures keep growing every year.

Our bookmobile service is given by eight mobile units. Bayamon, the last unit put in operation, was inaugurated in October 1958. Though none of the bookmobiles has been bought with the Federal grant, these funds have permitted us to provide an adequate book collection for each unit. New service routes have been opened, and high circulation figures speak very well for the use of our bookmobiles.

One hundred and ninety rural "traveling libraries" have gone out to the field from our office since February 1958. These collections with their choice variety of books have proved most useful to our rural communities. They have been

assembled at an average cost of \$250 and are transported from place to place with great ease. These traveling libraries have rapidly become favorites of our country people.

The small public libraries serving rural towns are organized and supervised directly by the State agency. Premises as well as utilities are provided by the municipalities. New units of this type established during the period covered by this report are: Jayuya, Morovis, Orocovis, Toa Alta, and Yauco. These libraries are offering excellent services to their communities. During 1961, a new library building will be completed in Puerto Rico. It is located in Moca (1,938 inhabitants) and has been constructed with combined municipal and State funds plus a donation from the late Americo Miranda of that town.

Act 86 of June 20, 1956, appropriates \$50,000 annually to encourage municipalities of Puerto Rico to establish public libraries. Twelve municipalities have received assistance under the law. These are Adjuntas, Aguas Buenas, Barranquitas, Catano, Cayey, Cidra, Dorado, Fajardo, Mayaguez, Ponce, Toa Baja, and Vega Baja. The *Sociedad de Periodistas y Escritores* (Newspapermen and Writers Association) has also received assistance under the law when it agreed to open its library to the public.

Six publications have been issued in the course of the period covered by this report. These are three editions of *Anuario Bibliografico Puertorriqueño*, a 1960 *Library Directory*, *Enrique Laguerre Habla Sobre Nuestras Bibliotecas*, and *Los Servicios Bibliotecarios Publicos en Puerto Rico*.

The Puerto Rico Planning Board has given a partial approval to a plan submitted by the Library Services Division for the establishment of eight district libraries in municipalities of over 30,000 inhabitants. An appropriation of \$1,668,880 was asked for the project. The Board approved \$900,000 exclusive of operating expenses which had been included in the plan.

In addition to the laws already mentioned, the following legislative activity has taken place during the LSA program :

Act No. 19 of May 21, 1958, authorizing the State agency to accept and receive the Federal grant for rural library services.

Act No. 141 of June 30, 1961, to increase to 4 dollars the State fund allocation for each dollar of municipal funds appropriated for public libraries.

The House of Representatives passed a Resolution allocating \$50,000 for the construction of a building to house our Hostos Library in Santurce. The bill is pending Senate action.

The amount of \$25,000 was appropriated for converting the old U.S. Customs building at Aguadilla into a library.

A card duplicating unit has been set up in the central office. All types of cards, slips, and labels are printed there. The 1962 State plan was reproduced in the printing unit.

Librarians' conventions and workshops have been held at least once a year. An enthusiastic get-together of the bookmobile group was held in 1959. Rural librarians met in 1960, housing project librarians convened in 1961.

All means to publicize our library services and bring our work to the attention of our citizens have been used. Radio talks and televised forums have proved most useful. On two occasions short films have been made. These are exhibited in all theaters throughout the island and on television. Posters, photos, circular letters, and press notices are issued frequently.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	280
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom service is now available.....	299,707
Counties <sup>1</sup> with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	18
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom this service is available.....	18,840
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	6
Clerks and drivers.....	18
Others.....	7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31</b>

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

## RHODE ISLAND

Effective date of State Plan: August 26, 1957

The LSA program in Rhode Island, designated Public Library Services in Rural Areas and operated directly under the Rhode Island Secretary of State, concluded four fiscal years of activity on June 30, 1961. After a painful period in rented quarters, the agency moved on July 1, 1959, into permanent, State-owned offices in the Roger Williams Building.

As a result of this move, the Central Ordering, Cataloging, and Processing Center, with a staff of eight, was able to function effectively for the benefit of rural public library service. The Center serves as an information headquarters, where consultations and workshops are held, where a carefully selected book collection may be examined and chosen for local collections, and where technical processing operations are conducted in suitably planned work space.

The Rhode Island State Plan continues to strengthen the collections of rural public libraries, to provide core collections of up-to-date reference material, subject books, classics, current books offering promise of lasting value, juvenile titles that have stood the test of time, and teenage reading of assorted appeal. Accelerated activity in the small libraries and a broadened clientele have both resulted from better book stock. The role of the community library has attained greater importance with the exodus of population to rural and suburban areas and with the construction of regional schools.

The availability of timely, desirable books through LSA has encouraged the weeding of collections. The supervisor and assistant supervisor have given



advice and support to the dozen or so libraries thus engaged. Many volumes have been transferred to research libraries; many have been sold for waste paper; valuable local histories have been gathered together for Rhode Island collections so that proper preservation and use could be assured.

Although Federal funds cannot be used for the purchase or erection of buildings, they have stimulated improved library facilities and expansion has appeared in visible form. Two wings have been built at the Middletown Free Library and the Arnold's Mills Community Library. Narragansett Pier Free Library has completed a new building that replaces an obsolete one. Active campaigns are now in progress for new buildings or additions to improve other rural libraries.

A milestone was passed July 1 with the successful completion of a film on library service in New England, *The Day the Books Went Blank*. Sponsored by the library extension agencies of the six New England States and produced by Dephoure Studios of Boston, this film should prove a good investment of LSA funds, in bringing effectively to the screen the story of library service in our region, with the positive theme of how it may be improved through cooperation.

In its 1961 legislative session, the General Assembly appropriated for the rural library program not only the usual annual sum to match the current Federal allotment but also a supplemental appropriation of \$35,000 in order to match the Federal fund balance remaining under the first 5-year program.

Between March 1958 and June 1961, 971 librarians and trustees visited headquarters; the supervisor and assistant supervisor made 126 field visits; 18 workshops were held; the Central Ordering, Cataloging, and Processing Center ordered, cataloged, and processed 33,885 books for rural public libraries and 7,148 books for the bookmobile book pool, totaling 41,033; the bookmobile circulated 101,718 books from September 30, 1958 to June 30, 1961; from July, 1960 to July 1961, 50 items of professional value were produced or mimeographed and distributed to the rural areas; and a newsletter has been sent out monthly.

The intangibles are difficult to measure and may not be fully apparent for some years to come, but they deserve recognition in any report dealing with so vital a program as that of the Library Services Act.

Consultative work is a cold description for the exchange of news, information, and views that has been promoted by the program. Communication lines have been strong and are being used, not only from the center to rural libraries but from library to library. Trustees are being drawn into the more active, responsible roles that they should perform in presenting library needs to appropriating bodies. Improved understanding of library techniques and tools is stimulating untrained librarians to take courses in library science and to attend workshops.

The battle is not won, but just begun. Communities are now becoming more aware that their libraries are not adequate, in books, in hours open, in service, and in financial support. Under the Library Services Act, books, information, and services have reached more people more effectively. There is less complacency over the status quo. Given some example of better public library service, communities are moving towards change—change for the better in library standards. The time is propitious for consolidating progress made under the first 5 years of the LSA and for insuring a vitalized pattern of good library service in the years to come.



**The rural bookmobile is a welcome sight to two Rhode Island youngsters.**

## 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 -----	29
People in these towns to whom this service is available -----	146,054
Bookmobiles purchased under program -----	1

*Personnel added*

Field librarians -----	0
Other professional librarians -----	2
Clerks and drivers -----	5
Others -----	1
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>8</b>

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Effective date of State Plan: February 9, 1957

This report of progress offers tangible evidence which can be measured and counted, but it cannot include the more significant intangibles which can only be measured and evaluated by time.

At the beginning of the Library Services Act program, South Carolina had a widespread and well-established system of county and regional libraries. The State Library Board had developed a program of library extension and improvement which was achieving results. The extent of the service was good; the quality of service left much to be desired. Although book collections were generally in good condition and of a high standard, State per capita book ownership was only .7 volumes and public libraries employed only 42 qualified librarians. No new county libraries had been established since 1953; no regional libraries since 1948. The public library program was certainly not at a standstill, but further progress was going to be difficult and slow. The public library standards developed and adopted by the South Carolina Library Association in 1955 recognized this fact by setting sights on achievable goals. The greatest portent for future progress was the public library's ability to appraise realistically and to plan with imagination.

The beginning of the Library Services Act program in 1956 lent impetus to the entire public library program. A plan designed to correct the major deficiencies in public service in the State was immediately adopted and put into effect. The very fact that the Federal government believed in the necessity for good public library service and was backing this belief with hard cash gave status and



authority to public libraries. South Carolina's public library program began to move ahead—not in new directions, but on a well-surveyed route to a higher level of service for all the people.

The State Library Board, as the administrative agency for the program in South Carolina, added supervisory and administrative personnel; acquired additional space and equipment; and began to offer new services. The Board's major undertaking and most difficult problem was to develop the program under the State Plan. This involved the widespread dissemination of information about the plan; the careful, and frequently tedious, development of demonstration areas; and the formulation of numerous contracts and agreements to cover the various projects.

To improve reference service, an area in which South Carolina was particularly weak at both State and local levels, the State Library Board began to expand its reference and interlibrary loan service by the addition to the staff of a reference consultant and the provision of adequate funds for the purchase of books and materials. At the same time, grants of \$2,500 each were made to county libraries for the purchase of basic reference materials. To insure the full use of the new reference resources and their further development, the reference consultant and field staff conducted numerous workshops for library staff members in every area of the State. A workshop on business reference service was held at the Charlotte Public Library for professional librarians. The use of the reference and interlibrary loan service has grown from 309 reference and interlibrary loan transactions in 1957 to 4,887 such transactions in 1961. Over 38,000 books have been added to the reference and interlibrary loan collection and the collection has been augmented by the addition of subscriptions to the microfilm edition of some 221 business and technical periodicals. Although the use of this service has developed phenomenally over the past 5 years, it still has a great potential which can be realized only when additional space and personnel are available.

Growing out of the need for more adequate reference service at local level, the Carolina Materials Project was developed. Probably no other of the thirteen original colonies so deeply reveres its history or has done so little to preserve it. There is a dearth of material on South Carolina history which is crippling to lay people and students who are interested in its study. With the idea of remedying this situation to a degree, the State Library Board with the assistance of recognized authorities in the field of South Carolina history, compiled a list of the hundred essential books in South Carolina history. The State Board then brought these books back into print by the Xerox Process and deposited the books in one library in each of the six Congressional Districts which would agree to open its full history collection to the use of the people in the Congressional District. Not only has this project made available rare and valuable material hitherto unavailable outside of Columbia and Charleston, but it has been most persuasive in assuring the sharing of resources among public libraries and among users of public libraries over a wide area.

It is yet too soon to form any clear judgment as to the effectiveness of the Personnel Project in remedying the deficiency of adequately trained librarians for South Carolina's public libraries. The Senior Intern Project which terminated in June 1961, resulted in five trained librarians who were immediately employed on the staffs of the sponsoring libraries. There were several by-products of this program in young people who became interested in librarianship and undertook the graduate program at their own expense.

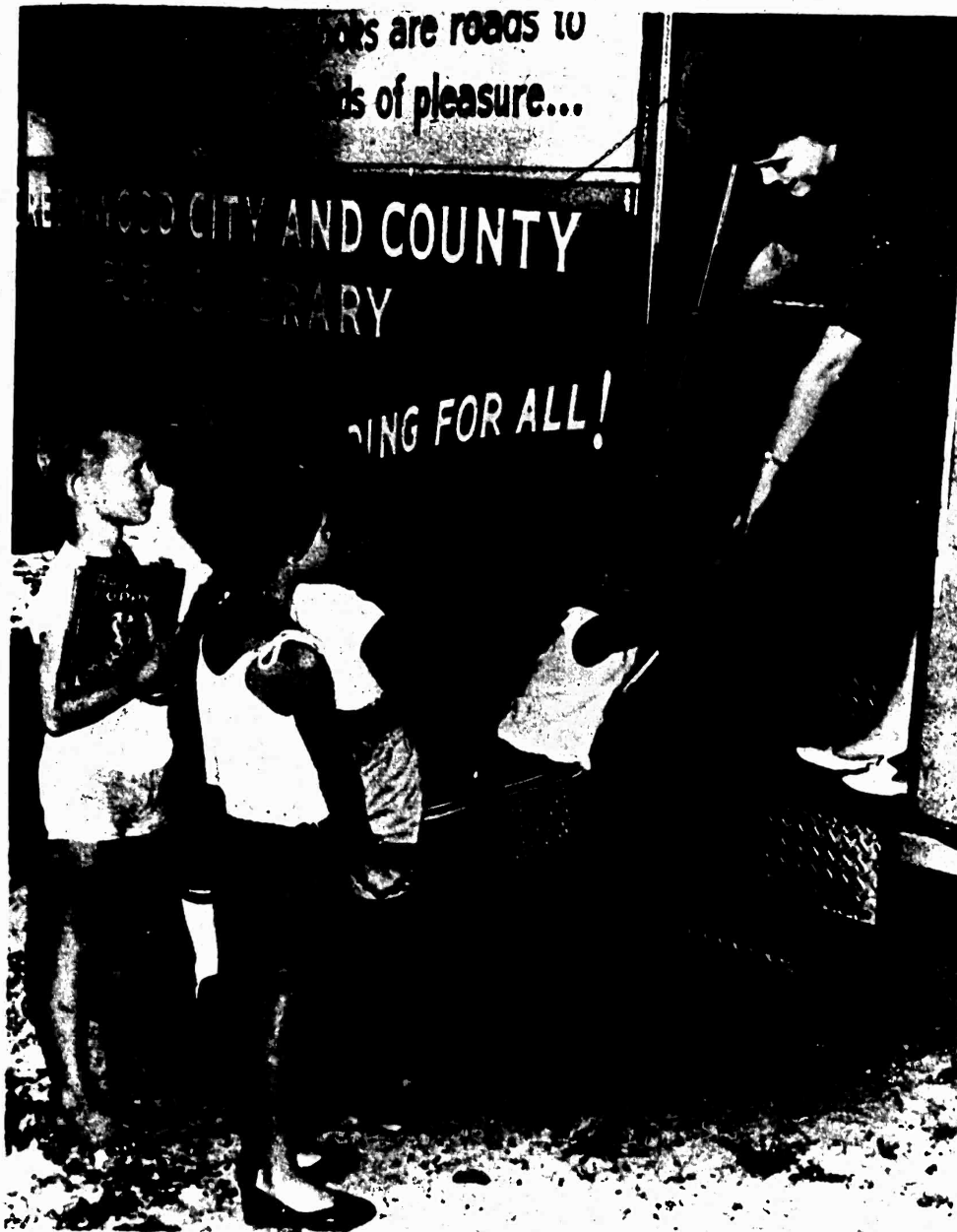
The Junior Intern Program, as a recruiting device, seems to have been most effective. Thirty-six young people have been directly involved in the summer training program and hundreds of others have been contacted through the publicity given the program in colleges throughout the Southeastern area. Of those directly involved, one is now in library school and five others will begin training in 1961. Inservice training for professional librarians has been pursued through the granting of scholarships to attend out-of-State workshops. For the preprofessional, numerous short workshops have been held. A 2-week workshop in cooperation with Winthrop College was attended by 20 preprofessionals whose enthusiasm over the training program warrants its continuance.

As a means of improving the personnel standards in public libraries of the State, the State Library Board has developed, with the assistance of L. Marion Moshier, a certification plan for South Carolina. The State Library Board has the legal authority to carry out such a plan, but has never had time or staff to develop the program. The proposal will be presented to the Public Library Section at the next meeting of the South Carolina Library Association.

In order to remedy the deficiency in the size of the unit of administration by developing library systems in areas wide enough to provide good service measured by both State and national standards, the State Library Board developed two projects—the County Library Project and the Regional Library Project. The County Library Project was designed to accomplish the consolidation of libraries in the larger counties where more than one library was supported by public funds. The first project undertaken was that of the Anderson County Library which was legally established in the spring of 1957 following a referendum which established the consolidated library system and approved a 1½-mill tax for its support. The demonstration, in spite of many difficulties and frustrations, can be judged now to have been a complete success. The system has resulted in improved public library service over the entire area. The objectives of the demonstration program were fully accepted by the people of the community whose continued use and support of the program is the best proof of its success. That this demonstration has been influential in the library thinking of the rest of the State is demonstrated by the fact that a neighboring county, Greenville, consolidated its two public libraries by an act of the legislature in the spring of 1961 and approved a 2¼-mill tax on all county property for its support. Some progress is being made in York and Florence Counties towards the same objective, and it seems reasonable to hope that by the end of the next 5 years, these two counties will also have established strong central systems.

The Regional Library Project was designed to demonstrate the values of consolidation and cooperation between groups of small counties in the establishment of large systems of service. The first such demonstration undertaken was in Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield area adjacent to the new hydrogen bomb plant. The regional library systems in South Carolina are actually one library system serving an entire area with consolidated budget, board and staff. The regional library has been successful in offering service of a relatively high level to people throughout the area. Now in the final year of the demonstration period, local funds are beginning to replace grant funds for the support of the service. This regional library is apparently a permanent organization which will continue without interruption at the close of the demonstration period. Two other areas in the State have considered and studied the establishment of regional library service. These are the five counties in the southeastern section of the State and the three counties in the Piedmont section. So far, these plans have met with little success, but the plans are far from dead.





**An eager reader gets a helping hand from the bookmobile librarian, a recipient of one of South Carolina's junior library internships.**

As a means of helping public libraries overcome deficiencies in their book collections, the State Library Board developed a Book Collection Improvement Project under which qualifying county and regional libraries secured grants based on rural population of 7 cents per capita. Grant funds were spent according to an adopted budget and in categories where book needs were greatest. By and large, the greatest amount of grant funds were used to purchase adult nonfiction.

The past 5 years have seen an unprecedented improvement in the quality of public library service throughout the State. This improvement was made pos-



sible largely through Library Services Act funds. Every project developed under the State Plan is one which can be carried on with either State or local funds at the close of the demonstration period. It has been the aim of the State Library Board to develop the library program as a part of the total State development. Although this means that projects lack some glamour and dramatic appeal, the end result is a sound development of library service which has a strong basis in local support.

### 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.....	46
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1, 842, 649
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	2

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	3
Others.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population in this category for the first 3-year period of the Library Services Act for South Carolina should be 1,244,735, not 1,672,405 as shown in *State Plans Under the Library Services Act. Supplement 2 (OE-15012)*.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Effective date of State Plan: December 15, 1956

The State library continued the classification and cataloging service for regional and other public libraries requesting the services. The project was started in 1957 and since then has produced over 80,000 catalog cards for more than 22,000 titles.

The Northwest Regional Library was inaugurated in fiscal 1957 and was established permanently on January 1, 1959. The Northwest Regional Library Board is composed of representatives of the Harding County and Butte County library boards as provided in State Law.

The Brown County Regional Library began in fiscal 1958, and was permanently established by law on July 1, 1959, with tax revenue becoming available 1 year later. The Brown County Library Board entered into contracts with areas in Spink and Day Counties to provide bookmobile service to the residents of each area on the same financial basis as provided by one-half mill levy on property in

Brown County. Organizations in Edmunds County, which adjoins Brown County, are studying the program with the objective of becoming a part of the Brown County Regional Library.

The Tri-County Regional Library was inaugurated in fiscal 1959, and comprises the counties of Corson, Dewey and Ziebach Counties in June 1960, in accordance with State laws. County library boards were appointed by the County Commissioners of Ziebach and Dewey Counties. Corson County, however, failed to appoint a county library board.

Mandamus proceedings were started in Corson County by seven residents who petitioned the Circuit Court to direct the county commissioners of Corson County to appoint a county library board and to provide funds for the operation of the Corson County Library. When the Circuit Court Judge requested the petitions for evidence in the case, the county auditor could not produce them so the case was thrown out of court. A new set of petitions were immediately circulated in Corson County which received more signatures than the first petitions and were filed with the county commissioners, July 1, 1961. Also in July, the Corson county commissioners appointed a county library board which met and developed a budget for the Corson County Library and which was subsequently approved by the Corson county commissioners.

The Regional Library Board was established in August 1961, with legally appointed representatives from the Corson, Dewey, and Ziebach county library boards. This board has had regular meetings and has taken over the operation of the Tri-County Regional Library which was legally established July 1, in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Laws of South Dakota.

Officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs were contacted regularly and advised concerning the progress of the Tri-County Regional Library on the Standing Rock and Cheyenne Indian Reservations. Representatives of the Tribal Council participated in the meetings of the steering committee.

The Minnehaha Rural Public Library, with headquarters at Hartford, was inaugurated July 1, 1960. Bookmobile routes were established and service has been maintained on a monthly basis since July 1, 1960.

Petitions to establish the Minnehaha Rural Public Library permanently were circulated. The Minnehaha county commissioners recognized the petitions and appointed a county library board which met in July and prepared a budget for the operation of the library. This budget was presented to the county commissioners and approved by them. In January 1962 when the county tax revenue becomes available the Minnehaha Rural Public Library will be permanently established on a local basis.

Organizations have requested the display of the bookmobile at countywide and district meetings in six counties. Bon Homme and Charles Mix Counties are preparing an application for a bookmobile demonstration and Edmunds County is continuing their activity toward requesting a demonstration.

In 1956-57 with the original \$40,000 grant, the State Library Commission improved the facilities of the State library by purchasing equipment and books for the subsequent demonstrations of regional library service.

*The Open Door*, a film showing library development in South Dakota, was produced by the Max Howe Film Productions, Inc., of Rapid City, in 1961. The purpose of this film is to acquaint the public with the development of libraries, the present library program, and to awaken interest in the development of good library service as a means of meeting the book needs of the State.

The book grant program, inaugurated in 1961, made funds available on a matching basis to those rural libraries which qualified. For example, libraries

with book budgets of \$250-\$500 which increased this amount by \$125 were eligible for a grant of \$125 from Federal funds. Libraries with book budgets of \$1,000-\$1,500 which increased their book budget by \$500 were eligible for a grant of \$500 from Federal funds.

The specific requirements to be met before the Book Grant was paid included: the increased book budget to be certified by city or county officials; total budget not reduced; indication of the types of books or periodicals to be purchased; and attendance of librarians and trustees at workshops.

The scholarship program, inaugurated in 1961, included not more than four professional scholarships of \$1,500 each and not more than eight nonprofessional scholarships of \$500 each. Recipients of professional scholarships were required to attend an American Library Association accredited graduate library school and to agree to work in rural library service in the State for at least 2 years. Recipients of nonprofessional scholarships were required to attend summer sessions in an American Library Association accredited library school and to work in rural library service in the State for at least 1 year.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<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.....	15,979
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	5
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	89,141
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	4

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	11
Others.....	1
Total.....	12

### TENNESSEE

Effective date of State Plan: February 6, 1957

The Tennessee State Plan is based on a plan for developing library systems which was in operation before the Library Services Act was passed. Federal funds have meant an accelerated expansion of the program and the addition of some features which would otherwise not have been possible. Expanded services have resulted in a tremendous increase of public interest in libraries.



Major emphasis was placed on developing the multicounty library systems which were designed to serve the 91 small- and medium-sized counties. On June 30, 1958, 68 of these counties were included in 10 regional systems.

In order to serve the counties which would be added during the 5-year program, 1 additional regional library center was established during the first year, bringing the total number of centers to 11.

Two-year demonstrations financed with Federal funds were conducted in 12 rural counties. Each demonstration county was attached to one of the regional systems and the demonstration was conducted by the regional librarian. These demonstrations, which would have been impossible without Federal funds, are perhaps the most dramatic success of the 5-year program. Most of the demonstration counties were small, extremely poor rural counties in which it would have been very difficult to establish public library service without a demonstration. The response of people who, as one library trustee remarked, had never had anything to read except the Bible and the mail order catalogs was truly wonderful. At the end of the demonstrations, all 12 counties appropriated local funds to continue the service. Their appropriations were at a much higher level than those in most of the other counties.

The services offered by the 11 regional library centers were expanded and improved. During this period all 10 regional library centers, which were in operation on July 1, 1956, moved to more adequate quarters. Staff has been enlarged; more books and equipment have been purchased; more bookmobiles and station wagons have been provided. With expanded staff and facilities the regional centers have been able to accomplish a great deal in the development of library service in their regions. An inservice training program for local librarians has been started, with more supervision by the regional staff. Local libraries have been reorganized for better service. Reading programs for adults and children have been expanded. Cooperation with local clubs and organizations has been improved. Publicity has been emphasized.

The Public Libraries Division added one additional consultant whose primary responsibility was the development of an inservice training program for local librarians. She has prepared a total of 21 lesson plans for use with inservice training classes. She has taught a total of 69 classes and regional librarians have taught others. The program has shown results in the changed attitude of the local librarians and in their greater ability and self-confidence.

For a number of years an annual series of work conferences for trustees and local librarians was held, the last being in September 1957. In 1958 these were replaced by the inservice training program for local librarians and an annual statewide trustee institute followed by regional institutes for the trustees. The trustee institutes have proved valuable in giving the trustees an opportunity to discuss library problems and to hear speakers present information of importance to them. The programs are planned by a committee of trustees and for the most part are carried out by the trustees themselves. The growth and development of the Tennessee library trustees as a result of these institutes has been remarkable.

Contracts were made with three of the four metropolitan counties under which the State Library and Archives financed projects for the development of public library service to rural residents. These projects have added professional personnel; expanded branches, stations, and bookmobile service; added to the bookstock; and reimbursed the central library for reference and circulation service to the rural people.

State appropriations have not increased appreciably during the 5 years of the program. The appropriation for the Public Libraries Division remained at \$25,000 a year for the entire period. The appropriation for Regional Libraries was \$250,000 in 1955-56 and \$300,000 in 1960-61, an increase of \$50,000 in 5 years.

The 1961 General Assembly amended the Regional Library Boards Act to correct some ambiguities and omissions.

In 1959-60 the Legislative Council Committee, as directed by the General Assembly, made a study of public library service in Tennessee. The final report was released in November 1960. The making of the study was a significant experience for the trustees, librarians, and citizens who participated in it, and an informative one for the members of the Legislative Council Sub-Committee. The final report has already resulted in a revision of the rules and regulations for the regional library program with increased requirements for local funds on a graduated scale in four steps. These requirements will become effective on July 1, 1962.

### Statistical Summary

#### Services

	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	7
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	87,340
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	76
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	1,763,699
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	13

#### Personnel added

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	10
Clerks and drivers.....	16
Others.....	17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44</b>

### TEXAS

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

The Library Services Act has given the Texas State Library its greatest opportunity to put into effect a program to establish public libraries and to improve library service in the rural areas of the State. Approximately 73 percent of Texas' existing libraries are either county libraries or are located in towns under 10,000 population. To begin the implementation of the act, the Texas Rural Library Service was organized to work in cooperation with the Director of Extension for rural library development. In December 1960, the Texas Library and Historical Commission placed the LSA program under the

Director of Extension, and approved an expansion of the State plan to provide for different types of demonstrations designed to fit the wide variety of rural library conditions and needs in this large State.

The staff of the Texas Rural Library Service began its work on May 1, 1957, and in the following 4 years bookmobile demonstrations served as the principal means of promoting library development. Library field consultants, in addition to supervising the demonstrations, gave professional advice and aid to librarians, trustees, and citizens interested in establishment and improvement of rural library service. The consultants also conducted workshops both in the demonstration areas and in other parts of the State.

The overall State plan provides for expanded statewide extension services to rural areas without library service or with inadequate service. In order to distribute services more equitably the State has been divided into five library service areas.

A major accomplishment under the Library Services Act has been to make possible a continuing program of statewide planning and service which furnishes professional aid to librarians, trustees, and citizens interested in improving existing libraries or starting new ones in parts of the State not included in demonstration areas. Sixteen workshops have been held in this program.

Other activities have included predemonstration work in 53 counties; completion of multicounty bookmobile demonstrations of 1 year's duration in 35 counties; multicounty bookmobile demonstrations of 1 year's duration still underway in 6 counties, and post-demonstration aid to 24 counties. The 2-year "Coastal Bend Regional Library Demonstration" covering four counties has been completed. One result of this demonstration has been the hastening of the organization of the libraries of Jim Wells County into a legally established county library, a plan proposed some years prior to the regional library demonstration. Appropriations for rural library service by counties participating in the demonstration programs have increased 45 percent, and the first tricounty bookmobile service locally financed by county governments was established. Another notable accomplishment was the fact that for the first time in Texas a local organization planned and executed a specific program of cooperative practices in a multicounty area including five participating libraries.

Five air-conditioned bookmobiles have been purchased for the LSA program, each being supplied with book collections of approximately 7,500 volumes and important nonbook materials. A total of 19,000 books has been supplied to the Coastal Bend Region for deposit in libraries of that area. A total of approximately 20,000 books had been purchased prior to fiscal year 1961 for use in post-demonstration aid. Book collections have been assembled for field consultants to use in workshops, plus materials prepared for workshop use and for distribution as training aids. Approximately 7,760 titles representing nearly 30,000 volumes were ordered in the second half of fiscal year 1961 to be used for loan collections, interlibrary loan, additions to present bookmobile collections, loan to town libraries combining into county systems, and for fiscal year 1962 post-demonstration aid.

An important development in the Texas program has been the setting up of a processing center for the State library to catalog and process all books and materials for the demonstration program of the Texas Rural Library Service as well as those in use by other divisions of the State library. Further, this center manufactures all catalog cards for these books and it has assisted in the cataloging of four libraries in the regional demonstration. Multilith and





**Friendliness and interest are characteristics of bookmobile librarians.**

Xerox machines have been purchased to facilitate the production of catalog cards.

During the second half of fiscal 1961, approximately 600 letters outlining the expanded rural development plan have gone to rural organizations, county officials, librarians, and trustees throughout the State.

At the beginning of the Texas State Library development program, there were 181 predominantly rural counties with no library service or inadequate library service. Of this number, 43 counties have been served with demonstra-

tions. Staff work toward other demonstrations of various types is in progress in 10 others.

The plan for fiscal 1962 includes demonstrations for extension of service to rural areas by city and county libraries; the establishment of federated systems and cooperative library service arrangements; exhibits of bookmobiles; book acquisition to expand the State library's interlibrary loan service and the book collection loans of the Extension Division; book loans to qualifying town libraries presenting a plan for combining into legally established county library systems; and book loans and staff assistance for larger libraries which agree to serve the interlibrary loan needs of county libraries and those in towns under 10,000 population in the "natural areas" of the larger libraries. These methods are in addition to those in effect since the initiation of the rural program.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	11
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	116,398
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	34
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	528,900
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	5

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	11
Clerks and drivers.....	16
Others.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33</b>

## UTAH

Effective date of State Plan: July 30, 1957

An appropriate title for this report should be "The First Five Years in Four" since Utah accomplished a 5-year program in 4 years. From the first day LSA support became available to Utah, there seemed to be a rebirth of interest in public libraries as a strong desire on the part of many leaders to see Utah have the best public library service.

Basic geographic facts meant that Utah, with its population of 820,000 spread over an area of 85,000 square miles, needed to develop and promote some type of library service that would be effective in spite of the great distances and sparse population. Recognizing this, the State Library Commission held meetings throughout the State with librarians, library boards, and lay people. It was

soon apparent that even large regional libraries could not solve the problem of distance versus population. Bookmobiles seemed a natural approach to the problem of distance, so the State library conducted bookmobile demonstrations in various areas of the State. This proved to be a perfect solution for making books conveniently available to small communities, but even though the bookmobile covered 12,682 square miles, it reached only 9,244 people, not a large enough tax base to make it possible for the region to maintain adequate headquarters to operate the bookmobile. This problem was solved by having the counties contract with the State library to provide supervision and headquarters for the bookmobile.

This is accomplished in the following manner: the county pays the State to provide bookmobile service and the State library fully administers it for them. In this way the headquarters work for 6 bookmobiles serving 12 counties is done at the State library. Rather than six separate headquarters, there is only one central headquarters. Each bookmobile has a "sub-headquarters" where the circulation details are maintained and an immediate extra supply of books is housed. Through an economical long-distance telephone system (\$4 per month), a rapid communications system is always available with the sub-headquarters and the bookmobile librarians. In this manner, books can be dispersed rapidly from the central headquarters at the State library to meet specific needs on any bookmobile operating in the State.

At the end of the first 5-year development program, the State library is serving 11 counties which prior to the program had no countywide library service. Nine of these are under contract and the other two are part-way through a 6 month's demonstration. This brings either new or improved service to 96,247 people. To accomplish this, the State library has purchased and put into use 6 bookmobiles and 70,000 books, and it trained 8 driver-librarians who do an outstanding job.

The most significant aspect of this development program and one that should be rated high is the fact that seven new county library taxing units have been created to levy for library service without one new administrative library unit being organized. In addition two county libraries have increased their tax levy to purchase bookmobile service from the State library rather than increase their present operation.

One of the most significant developments in Utah from the Library Services Act was the creation of the Utah State Library on July 1, 1967. Although the Utah Library Association had tried several times previously to secure the establishment of a State library, it was the impetus of LSA that finally urged the Legislature to pass the bill creating a Utah State Library with the authority to administer Federal funds for libraries. Utah, the only State without a State library at the time the Library Services Act bill was passed, was able to start 1 year later in the public library development program. With no space available at the State Capitol Building the State library had to use temporary quarters for a year while the "coach-house" at the rear of the State-owned, former governor's residence was remodeled to provide suitable library quarters. It is hoped that a long-range building program which is in the planning stages will eventually provide permanent housing for the State library.

The State library has office equipment and furniture for 12 staff members, a well-equipped cataloging department, plus 102 linear feet of double-faced standard library shelving, a reference collection of 10,000 books, and a public development collection of 70,000 books. The development collection is in use on the six bookmobiles operated by the State library on a contract basis with the



counties. In the face of critical shortages, the State library has been able to assemble a staff of three professional librarians, nine subprofessional librarians, and five clerical workers.

With the growth of the State Library's reference collection there has been a steady increase in requests from public libraries throughout the State. This has been a tremendous help in filling local book needs where the book collections are small.

As a direct side effect of LSA the Utah Library Association has made some significant strides forward. Dues have been increased from \$1 to a sliding scale based on salary with a minimum of \$2. The position of Executive Secretary, on a part-time basis, has also been created. Section and permanent committees have been organized to allow for more concentrated effort throughout the year, and the convention has grown into a 2-day program rather than a 1-day meeting.

In conclusion it may be stated that under LSA, Utah has come to life and is making good progress in the library field.

### 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.....	3,948
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	11
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	87,560
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	6
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	7
Others.....	10
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"/>
Total.....	20

### VERMONT

Effective date of State Plan: January 16, 1957

The Library Services Act has made possible improved library services and facilities in Vermont. It has also stimulated interest and concern for all library services in the State. The results are evident in the greater use of books and library services throughout the State. Better services, buildings and staff are now available in Vermont than before the Library Services Act became effective.

Vermonters borrowed two books more per capita in 1960 than they did before the Library Services Act funds were available. The circulation of

books from the Free Public Library Service increased 25 percent during this period. More books were available because of the increase in the book budget. Also these books were more readily available from five new large bookmobiles with more staff to give guidance in the selection of books.

Many librarians of small public libraries were better prepared to select books and encourage reading because of inservice training received at workshops made possible by Federal funds. Forty-three workshops on book selection, reference services, library promotion, cataloging and classification, book mending and storytelling have been held.

Greater use of books is also due to the 1,577 film programs where books were introduced and made easily available at the library following the film programs. In one community, the circulation of juvenile books tripled during the first year of Saturday morning film programs.

These films were made available through the film cooperative with Maine and New Hampshire. Vermont purchased 46 films for the cooperative and through the use of Federal funds 1,577 film programs were conducted for a total audience of 88,721 people.

Another reason for increased use of books and libraries is the fact that many libraries were made more attractive and books were more readily available due to help from the Free Public Library Service staff in weeding, cataloging, and providing book exhibits and posters. The additional staff members needed to give this help were made available only because of Federal funds. Over 75 percent of the libraries have received such help since Federal funds have provided more consultative services and field workers.

The publication, *North Country Libraries*, which Vermont and New Hampshire initiated December 1967 with Federal funds, has helped stimulate better services. Trustees and librarians have become more aware of potentialities in library services and also more informed about budgets and library administration. Upon questioning trustees and librarians many of them replied, "I read every word of it and wouldn't be without it."

Since Federal funds have been available to Vermont, 25 percent of the public libraries have received increased appropriations. Throughout the State, 50 cents more per capita is being spent for library services than was spent before Federal funds were available.

The increased services include better reference services, film programs, story hours and book services. All book services have been improved because of the book services and book selection help provided by *North Country Libraries* and the Free Public Library Service staff.

Improved library promotion and greater dissemination of pertinent information is evident in three new library buildings and in many others that have improved lighting, heating, decoration, and space.

The Vermont Free Public Library Service has used Federal funds to increase its staff in quantity and quality. This is reflected in all the improved library services in the State.

The public libraries that have had changes in head librarians show improved staff services. The trustees have used suggestions available from the State agency and have hired well-qualified, professional librarians to fill top positions.

The Vermont Library Association has been active in the field of certification for librarians. Slow but steady progress is being made.

The use of Federal funds has made possible definite growth and improvement in all library services in Vermont. Without the funds and also the stimulation

provided by them it would have taken many, many more years to accomplish what has been done in the past 5 years.

### 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.....	241
People in these towns to whom this service is available.....	316,011
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	5

#### *Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	6
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	1
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9</b>

### VIRGIN ISLANDS

Effective date of State Plan: November 22, 1957

Since its inception in the latter part of the fiscal year 1957-58, the rural library extension program in the Virgin Islands has made great strides. After approval of the State plan in December 1957, much was done to build up this special service to the people of the Virgin Islands. For the first year of operation, the Virgin Islands were fortunate in being able to qualify for a cumulated amount of funds since the funds for the first year carried over. That year the Federal portion was matched by the stipulated \$5,000. Since that time, an effort has been made to match the Federal portion at a two-to-one ratio. The local legislature has been very diligent in appropriating the necessary amount.

Because of specific designations regarding population made by the Act, the Islands of St. Croix and St. John are considered wholly rural and the LSA program has been concentrated on these two islands. Many innovations have been made in order to carry these services through. The library at Frederiksted moved to new quarters and much was done in the way of repairing and furnishing the library to attract more patrons, both young and old. The new location and separation of age groups were also important factors in attracting newcomers. New equipment was purchased; centralized processing was started in order to insure uniformity in all the branches; and a union catalog was estab-



lished so that there would be knowledge of the holdings of all the branches at the main library. To carry this full load of work, it was necessary to enlarge the processing section of the main library. New books and other library materials were purchased in order to keep the interest high and circulation growing.

Plans were formulated for the purchase of a bookmobile which would enlarge the services on the Island of St. Croix and for the extension of the service to St. John. With a large majority of the population in St. Croix being unable to fully utilize the facilities of the two public libraries, it was felt that the "library-on-wheels" would best meet this need. On November 15, 1958, the bookmobile arrived in St. Croix and following appropriate ceremonies the new service was introduced to the public. This service has continued to hold the enthusiasm of the borrowers and whenever there is a lapse in its appearances, the queries are many. This bookmobile service has been responsible for the noticeable growth in circulation on that island. There is always the necessity to keep this source of library materials well supplied. At the start, the bookmobile made regular school stops in order to acquaint the students with the facilities since these were centralized areas. However, after they became familiar with the service and had interested their parents, the school stops were discontinued, and they were urged to use the bookmobile at community and neighborhood stops. A sizable collection of Spanish books has been included in the holding of the bookmobile in order to serve the large Spanish-speaking population on the island. The routes that the bookmobile follows are announced daily on the local radio station to alert the villagers of its coming.

On the island of St. John, the Cruz Bay branch library was opened early in 1959 and was welcomed by the residents of that island. Presently the library is sharing the quarters of the municipal court of St. John. This venture brought the library into their "back yards." However, this branch could not possibly serve the entire island as there is much traveling to be done from the outer edges of the island. To accommodate these far-off residents, traveling Treasure Chests are sent out periodically. Interlibrary loans from the main library are also sent to the branches upon request.

Much has been done in the way of renovating and redecorating the libraries. The children's room of the Frederiksted Public Library is presently being equipped with new steel shelving and modern attractive furniture. The wooden shelving of the adult section of the same library will also be replaced. The Christiansted Public Library building, since it is an historic site and supervised by the National Park Service, cannot have any appreciable renovation done by the local government.

It is hoped that when the St. Croix Museum, which occupies the ground floor of this building, moves to its new home the library will be given first preference in obtaining the vacated space. This area would be used to house the children's section of the library which at present is very small and the adult section would be able to spread out into much needed space.

As yet, nothing has been done to take the service to the rural areas of St. Thomas since the residents of those areas have some access to the public library and it was felt that the need for expanding the service in the other two islands was more urgent. The main library has participated in the LSA program to the extent that several pieces of equipment were provided to carry out the centralized processing operations. Of course, there is still the problem of insufficient personnel in the main library to carry this additional load.

## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties <sup>1</sup> now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	0
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom service is now available.....	6, 779
Counties <sup>1</sup> with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	0
People in these counties <sup>1</sup> to whom this service is available.....	8, 417
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	1

*Personnel added*

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

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

## VIRGINIA

Effective date of State Plan: January 18, 1957

The Virginia public library program has been strengthened greatly during the past 5 years according to statistics of such factors as number of libraries, local revenue, volumes held, and circulation. These comparative data show increases for every phase of library operation.

Care must be used, however, in evaluating the statistics. For example, the growth in total circulation from 4,827,814 in 1955 to 7,579,436 in 1960 is not significant unless an analysis by type of reading is made. In many instances, the circulation per capita is unusually high because of service to schools. This quantitative circulation represents a minimum of effort in the public library function. It may be compared to net fishing versus angling. A bookmobile may go to a school and literally unload to a captive audience with the result that between 60 and 88 percent of the books loaned are juveniles. On the other hand, adult nonfiction circulation, which increased from 18 percent to 22 percent represents a real effort on the part of the librarian to lure serious readers into the library. Providing books and materials to meet the informational needs of the community is the most important job of the librarian. It is heartening to know that Virginia's public libraries show a marked trend upward in providing this service.

While the total library revenue of \$2,540,688 for 1960 is considerably higher than the \$1,881,949 in 1955, the greater figure represents an expansion rather

than an increase. Local per capita revenue for regional and rural county libraries shows very few gains. Had it not been for State and Federal grants, the level of library service in the rural areas would have been very low indeed. Both Federal and State aid are designed to encourage increased support at the local level. Rather than attaining this objective, it appears that many Virginia libraries are leaning more on outside help. In some instances, local budgets have not been increased for 5 years or more. Even with the grants-in-aid, Virginia library revenue is far below the national standard proposed for effective library service. It is well to keep in mind that the average per capita expenditure shown for Virginia is based on the population served by libraries. Based on the total population of the State, only 42 cents per capita is being spent for public library service. In spite of this, progress is being made. The percentage of persons without library service has been reduced from 35 to 30 in the last 5 years (1950 census). Measured by the 1960 census, the percentage of people without library service is 27.5.

Federal aid in Virginia has been allocated to libraries serving rural populations under the same formula used for State aid. In order to qualify for either or both grants, a library must meet minimum standards set by the State Library Board.

In addition to allocating grants to existing libraries, we also set up demonstration libraries and give establishment grants to newly organized libraries. The Eastern Shore Public Library was organized as an independent regional library in 1958 following an 18-month demonstration period. Wise County followed suit in 1960 and Russell County in 1961. Establishment grants of \$1 per capita up to \$50,000 have been made to the following libraries: Walter Cecil Rawls Library and Museum at Courtland, Virginia Beach-Princess Anne County, and the Norfolk County Public Library.

There is no doubt that interest in library organization and development has increased greatly during the past 5 years. In April 1961, the first Governor's Conference on Public Library Service was held in Richmond. This was sponsored by the Virginia Library Association and financed by Federal funds. Approximately 200 trustees, Friends of Libraries and librarians attended, and group participation exceeded all expectations. This was, no doubt, due to the excellent discussion leaders, many of whom came from Maryland and the Library Services Branch, U.S. Office of Education.

The Governor's Conference did much to create a favorable climate for library improvement in the State. Unfortunately, it is impossible to take full advantage of this because of the lack of trained personnel. In an effort to bring recruits in to the profession, a scholarship program for graduate work in library science was established in 1957. This program carries a stipend of up to \$2,000, in return for which the recipient agrees to work for the sponsoring library for 2 years. Any library receiving State or Federal funds is eligible for the scholarship grants. To date, only 12 persons have taken advantage of this program.

The progress of Virginia's public libraries during the last 5 years, while not spectacular, has been sound. The future looks encouraging. The extension of the Library Services Act for another 5-year period will enable Virginia to continue its demonstration program which seems to be the only effective means of establishing libraries in rural areas.



## Statistical Summary

*Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	7
People in these counties to whom this service is now available..... <sup>1</sup>	239, 663
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	28
People in these counties to whom this service is available..... <sup>1</sup>	657, 709
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	18

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	3
Clerks and drivers.....	13
Others.....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16</b>

<sup>1</sup> Population figure includes 2 independent cities of less than 10,000.

## WASHINGTON

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1957

The Library Services Act left its mark upon the library world of Washington State, primarily because it made possible the Columbia River Regional Library Demonstration. This resulted in the establishment of the North Central Regional Library, a five-county library district. This development was a significant step in implementing Washington's Regional Library Plan.

The State Library Commission has as its goal the achievement of good library service for all the citizens of Washington State—services which meet the national standards of the American Library Association. To this end, it adopted the proposed Regional Library Plan as a guide for long-range library development. The plan divides the State into 12 regions, each with a large enough tax and population base to support a program of good library services.

The Washington State Plan, under the Library Services Act, included:

1. Continuation of service to unserved areas by the State library on a limited basis.
2. Improvement of both the quality and quantity of service to libraries from the State library through interlibrary loan, supplementary materials, and reference service.
3. Continuation and improvement of State library consultant service.
4. Provision for grants to existing library units when they combine or consolidate to implement library service. These grants would be nonrecur-

ring and designed to assist in upgrading below standard service to the level the combined program could support.

5. Library demonstrations which would ultimately achieve local support and direction of a fully integrated region.

The State library has used increased appropriations during the Library Services Act period to strengthen and increase its book and reference services throughout the State. This enrichment program has provided additional materials and research assistants to better the State library's program of library service.

A 23-minute color film *Yours for the Asking: Regional Library Service in Washington State*, was produced by the State library and has served as a great boon to the library consultants in telling the story of the proposed library development plan for Washington to groups throughout the State.

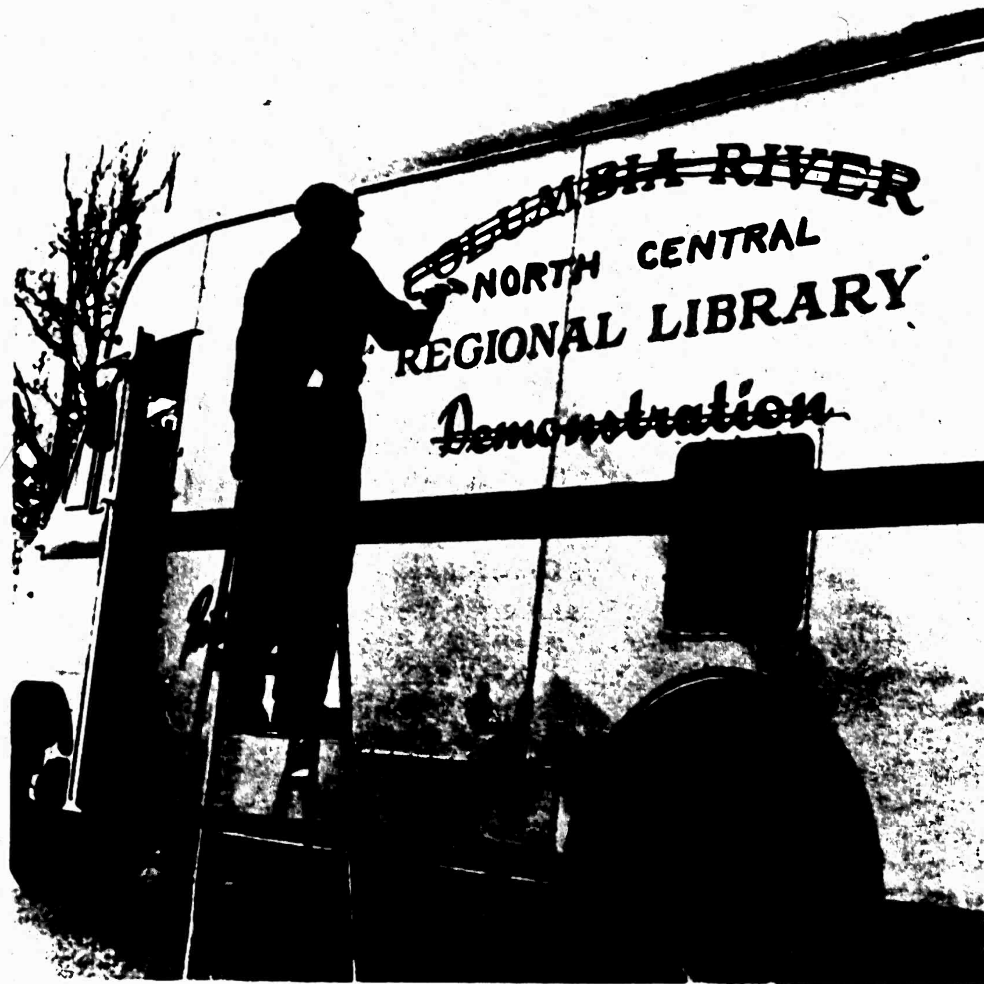
Integration grants have been given to five library systems when cities within their respective areas contracted for library services, thus enabling the libraries to upgrade the service so that affiliation began at a standard level.

Principles for demonstrations were adopted and selection of the area of the State for Washington's first library demonstration was made. The choice was Region IX of the Proposed Regional Library Plan, an area comprising the five counties of Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, and Okanogan—15,000 square miles with a total population of approximately 138,000. On June 1, 1958, the Columbia River Regional Library Demonstration initiated full library service through its headquarters, participating community libraries, three bookmobiles, and the U.S. mails—providing books, periodicals, pamphlets, recordings, and films with a staff trained in the various facets of library service. In other words, library service approaching the goal of meeting American Library Association standards of service was in effect.

For 2½ years residents of the area enjoyed the library service provided by the demonstration with the knowledge that in November 1960 they would have to decide if they wished to keep it. And on November 8, 1960, the people voted "yes" to the question as to whether the library district should be established. Library service for the rural areas was assured since what had been a demonstration under the State library now became a legally established governmental unit under the supervision of a seven-man library board appointed by the county commissioners.

When the State library began its phasing-out period, this new board started to assume control of the library district, both in operation and in financing. A major task was the negotiation of contracts with towns which wished to continue to receive the high level of library service they experienced during the demonstration. By the end of July 1961 a majority of the 37 towns in the area had signed contracts with the new district. The North Central Regional Library is now "on its own."

Following the successful vote, an evaluation of the demonstration was undertaken to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the program. The president of the Washington Library Association, the group which hand-in-hand with the State library has over the years assisted in determining direction and promoting library development in the State, conducted a series of interviews in the demonstration areas for first hand coverage. The findings were reported at an evaluation meeting held in the State library to which representative individuals from the area were invited to present their opinions to a group of key librarians. From this meeting came information, suggestions, and recom-



**A successful five-county demonstration of good rural library service resulted in the establishment of the North Central Regional Library in the State of Washington.**

mentations to assist in the continuing program of statewide library development in the future.

Now underway is Washington's second library demonstration: extension of library service to unserved Island County from the already established Snohomish County Library District. The predemonstration period was April-October 1961 during which time materials and equipment were purchased and staff recruited by the Snohomish County Library District. The district library is administering and operating the demonstration program under a grant from the State library. The "library story" is being told to Island County residents by the consultant staff of the State library which is responsible for the promotional end of the program.



**144 STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT**

Full library service began in October 1961 and will continue until November 1962 when the rural residents will decide if they wish to keep the service by voting the establishment of a library district and assuming responsibility for its support.

The success to date of Washington's program under the Library Services Act serves as impetus for the continuation of its plan for library development as a means of providing good library service for every citizen in the State.

**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.....	5
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	91,755
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	3
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	0
Other professional librarians.....	12
Clerks and drivers.....	34
Others.....	0
	<hr/>
Total.....	46

**WEST VIRGINIA**

**Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957**

The general aims of the West Virginia State Plan under the Library Services Act were to continue the West Virginia Library Commission's program of developing larger units of service; to continue the Commission's policy of exercising its leadership and aid through services rather than money grants; to work for a specific service plan for a specific area each year, such as county or regional demonstrations, cooperative activities among existing libraries, and cooperative activities between nonserved areas and existing libraries; to enlarge the scope of loan services to small libraries including additional books, advisory services, and technical aid; and to expand the centralized ordering and processing of books and materials.

In 1962, the State was divided into 14 regions by a special library survey. To implement the library development program, one or more of these specific areas were included in the LSA activities each year.

In 1957, the acquisition of a basic book collection for Region "B", composed of Harrison and Upshur Counties, was completed. A 3-year demonstration was begun in this region in 1956.

Preparation for demonstrations in Marshall and McDowell Counties was made in 1958. County survey reports for the two counties were done by a Commission consultant. Two bookmobiles and basic book collections were purchased and processed.

In 1959, advisory committees appointed by the county courts worked with the Library Commission on plans for a regional program to serve Raleigh and Fayette Counties. Since McDowell County did not accept the program, the books and bookmobile purchased for that county were held for the Raleigh-Fayette service, and additional books and a second bookmobile were also purchased. A survey report was made by a Commission consultant. A 3-year demonstration of the Raleigh-Fayette regional library began in late 1959.

Another region, composed of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, Putnam, and Wayne Counties, was given priority in 1960. The preparation included working with the Huntington-Cabell librarian and library board, and community leaders in the other counties; completion of a basic book collection; and the purchase of a bookmobile. During the same period, plans were made for Lewis County to join the Harrison-Upshur Region. The contribution of the State Library Commission included a survey report by a staff consultant, the purchase of additional books for the region, and the purchase of a bookmobile.

In 1961, Putnam County contracted with the Huntington-Cabell Library Board for service, and Lewis County contracted with the Harrison-Upshur Regional Library for service to begin January 1961. Activities in another region, composed of Braxton, Clay, Gilmer, Nicholas, Pocahontas, and Webster Counties, included completion of the basic book collection, the purchase of two bookmobiles, and work with advisory committees appointed by county courts in all six counties.

Preparation for Region "J", composed of Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel and Wood Counties, included a survey report by a Commission consultant, purchase and processing of a basic book collection for the area, and the purchase of a bookmobile. When Wood County declined participation in the regional program, emphasis was shifted to extending service from Marshall County into the other counties in the region. Wetzel County plans to join Marshall County in the first year of a regional demonstration. It is significant that Marshall County, which was West Virginia's first new program under the Library Services Act, is now becoming the center for a regional library.

LSA funds have helped the Commission to exercise a leadership role in stimulating statewide library development through conducting workshops; exhibiting bookmobiles; working with advisory committees; preparing a manual for regional advisory committees; sponsoring a film of a West Virginia regional library development program; and publishing various informational items about the work of the Commission and the library program. The film entitled *Books—Lots of Books* was produced in 1958 and has been used extensively by consultants, librarians, and community leaders to show how a regional library operates.

The improved quality and expanded quantity of Commission services to rural libraries is indicated by such activities as providing basic reference collections to 16 small tax-supported libraries in 1957; emphasizing interlibrary loan services from the Commission; assigning special personnel to the interlibrary loan program; sponsoring statewide workshops which have been well attended; and



**A statewide conference on library problems in West Virginia attracts both librarians and library board members from rural areas.**

giving improved consultant services to every county in the State by staff members who were assigned geographical territories for this purpose.

A project to expand centralized ordering and processing of books and other library materials included leasing and remodeling a former supermarket for the processing operations and for housing the headquarters book collection; addition of clerical personnel; assignment of a full-time professional librarian as head of technical processing; and processing of books purchased from local funds for regional libraries.

### Statistical Summary

#### *Services*

	<i>Number</i>
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program.....	2
People in these counties to whom service is now available.....	103, 464
Counties with some service prior to program now receiving improved or extended service.....	25
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	336, 666
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	8



*Personnel added*

	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	0
Clerks and drivers.....	5
Others.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8</b>

## WISCONSIN

Effective date of State Plan: January 1, 1957

When funds became available under the Library Services Act, the Free Library Commission, the Wisconsin Library Association, and the Library Trustees Association agreed upon a greatly broadened plan for development of adequate public library service in Wisconsin. The funds made possible a major study of the State's public libraries which will give guidance in developing future activities and county governing boards have been stimulated to take a second look at library service. LSA funds have given the State library extension agency staff, books, equipment, and operating funds to serve the State more adequately; and perhaps most significantly, have helped convince library boards and governing bodies that they must look toward cooperation with others as a means of solving the very serious problem of providing good service where the service level has been very poor.

The Wisconsin State plan has provided for funds to be used each year in strengthening the services of the Free Library Commission. A part of the improvement of the agency's services has been achieved by a thorough review of its organization and subsequent improvements in policies and practices. Staff appointments have varied in number for special short-term activities, but four "permanent" employees are now (1961) paid from Federal funds, and State appropriation for these positions has been sought (to date, without success) from each session of the legislature. Federal funds have also been used for the purchase of such equipment as a station wagon, shelving, filing cabinets, desks, and typewriters.

Books purchased with LSA funds have materially strengthened the Commission's General Reference and Loan unit. In a 10-year period, State appropriations for books have actually declined while there has been a sharp rise in book costs. In the first 5 years of LSA, expenditures for books from Federal funds totaled \$71,458, while expenditures from State funds for the same purpose amounted to \$48,310. The Commission's ability to meet its responsibility for training librarians and library board members on the job has been improved through these increases in staff and materials, and by the availability of funds for extensive travel and other operating expenses. Workshops related to various aspects of the LSA program have been held in all parts of the State; statewide programs have included a conference on work simplification in libraries, and a Governor's Conference for library board members.

A statewide survey of public library conditions was made for the Commission by the Bureau of Government of the University of Wisconsin, under the terms

of a contract between the two agencies in fiscal 1959. Financed by a \$10,000 grant of LSA funds, the Bureau of Government in April 1961, produced a two-part report entitled *Facing the '60s—The Public Library in Wisconsin*. This report is rapidly being recognized as a steppingstone to further progress by the Commission, by librarians, and by library board members. The facts published in this survey are not new, but they have been brought together for the first time in this report for use by those Wisconsin citizens who are not going to be satisfied to continue ill-organized and inefficiently functioning government services.

Scholarships for graduate study and for library assistants have been offered for 3 years. Ten awards have been made of \$1,000 each to students attending graduate library schools, and 29 grants of \$50 each have been made to individuals enrolled in the University of Wisconsin Extension Division's course "Introduction to Library Science."

Legislation enacted in 1957 authorized county boards of supervisors to appoint library committees to study existing library services available in their counties and to make recommendations for improvement. Since then, such committees have been appointed in more than 20 of Wisconsin's 70 counties. The Commission's consultants work with each of these committees, assisting them in designing and conducting the study and in formulating recommendations. Sixteen of the committees are in counties participating in demonstration projects, and of these, 5 contributed to the initial planning of the LSA projects. Eleven county committees were appointed after the projects got underway.

Wisconsin's six LSA projects have taken several forms. Three have been planned and organized on a one-county basis. Each of these has passed a successful demonstration phase, and has secured local support that will permit continued operation. Wisconsin's first such project provided for extension of Milwaukee Public Library's bookmobile service into eight suburban communities in Milwaukee County which do not have libraries of their own. A demonstration project in Shawano County has permitted the Shawano City-County Library to add a second bookmobile to serve rural adults. By late 1961, the Shawano Library, serving a population of 34,351, had begun to talk of extending the services of its two bookmobiles into rural areas of surrounding counties. A third project in Barron County, has brought the librarians of five small libraries together through the use of a central book collection; it has resulted in the opening of two station libraries in small communities; and it has stimulated the appropriation of funds for library service for the first time by the county board of supervisors.

Three multicounty projects have been underway. A Library Processing Center serving 18 libraries in five counties of southwest Wisconsin was organized in 1959 and within 2 years the number of participating libraries rose to 23. The center was planned as the first part of a potential five-county library system. It quickly stimulated the participating libraries into increased spending for books, due in part to periodic book selection meetings which were held by the supervising librarian at the Center. During 1961, county boards of supervisors appointed committees to work together in planning for the center's future, and appropriated funds, for the first time in this area, for partial operation of the activity.

A four-county library project, serving Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, and Price Counties, has been in operation for 2 years and now has secured partial sup-



port from each of the participating counties. This is another case in which county funds have been appropriated for library service in an area for the first time. County library committees are making plans for continued operation of the service which includes a bookmobile serving 43 communities without libraries, deposit collections of circulating and reference books in each of the area's libraries, and a central reference service at the project offices in Ashland.

A six-county project, serving Florence, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, and Vilas Counties with a bookmobile and collections of books added to the area's several small libraries, got underway in fiscal 1960. County library committees have been appointed, and the possibilities of organizing the area as one library system are being studied. No appropriations have yet been sought from these county boards.

Wisconsin's State plan for the use of Federal funds in rural library extension does not limit the Free Library Commission to one or two patterns of service or organization which must be made to fit all areas of the State. In 5 years the Commission has experimented with several types of library programs to see just how each might work in a particular area.

The Milwaukee bookmobile has been an example of extension of well-organized city library service by contract to suburban areas; the Shawano project was designed to strengthen the service of an already well-established city-county library; the Barron County experiment was set up to test the feasibility of a county, or possibly a multicounty library system in this part of the State. The four- and six-county bookmobiles have been operated to test the feasibility of multicounty units in sparsely settled and relatively poor parts of the State. The Library Processing Center in southwest Wisconsin is organized as a federation among existing libraries.

Wisconsin's use of LSA funds, then, might be described as flexible and experimental in its first 5 years. Two aims have been uppermost: that the pattern of organization must fit the area's desire to take advantage of the service and its ability to pay for it; and, that in any area of the State the value of cooperative effort in making any sort of improvement is all-important. The achievements in library development that might be attributed to the availability of "seed money" under LSA are both great and small—great, because of a fresh and widespread interest in library improvement; but small, because the increased appropriations, to date, have been really meager in terms of what is needed. Five years of experimentation is just a beginning of a new program of library development in this State.

## Statistical Summary

### *Services*

	Number
Counties now receiving library service which were unserved prior to program:.....	0
People in these counties to whom this 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.....	1,917,171
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	4



*Personnel added*

	<i>Number</i>
Field librarians.....	2
Other professional librarians.....	5
Clerks and drivers.....	7
Others .....	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14</b>

## WYOMING

Effective date of State Plan: July 1, 1959

Although the Library Services Act program has been in operation for only 2 years in Wyoming, indications of its value have become quite apparent. Prior to the adoption of the *State Plan for the Further Extension of Library Services to Rural Areas*, the Wyoming State Library gave only incidental and token extension service to the 23 county library systems in the State. Budgetary limitations in salary and travel categories prevented us from securing trained personnel to set up a good extension program.

In July of 1960, Wyoming's first library field consultant began a tour of the 65 county and branch libraries scattered over an area of 97,411 square miles. Since then, this consultant has traveled 4,513 miles visiting 30 county and branch libraries. Some of these were revisited for follow-up work. Many librarians and trustees, who hadn't felt the need of a consultant back in 1958 (when a questionnaire was circulated) are now eagerly waiting for a second or third visit. The consultant has helped with book selection, cataloging, weeding, public relations, and building programs.

During the 2 years of the program, various staff members have traveled a total of 9,169 miles and have given consultative service to 44 county and branch libraries. Eight workshops in library problems and procedures were presented with a total attendance of 223 librarians and trustees. During the past year, a special session for trustees has been arranged at each workshop. A trustees section of the Wyoming Library Association, organized with three members in April 1961, now boasts 18 members.

Book resources at the State and county level have been expanded and improved with LSA funds. The State Library has acquired 3,535 volumes during the 2-year period. Duplicates of standard catalogs and reference tools have been added to the collection for workshop presentation. Professional publications are now received in duplicate so that the staff members may have ready access to them. Art books, including the UNESCO series, have been purchased for long-term loans to public libraries. Under the centralized purchasing plan 16,727 volumes have been ordered by the 18 participating libraries. A basic reference list was provided and first purchases were selected from this basic list. When reference needs were filled, books in the fields of art, science and Western Americana, as well as adequately bound juveniles, comprised the bulk of the orders.

In addition to the field consultant, two full-time employees and one part-time employee have been added to the State Library staff. A part-time professional

assistant takes charge of technical processes and any duties not assigned to other staff members. A full-time assistant handles centralized purchasing for 18 county libraries, has charge of publicity and serves as official photographer. The third staff member is a full-time bookkeeper needed to handle the work involved in centralized purchasing and Federal fiscal forms. Since July 1, 1960, a full-time professional law librarian has been employed and beginning in July 1961, the law division will operate under a separate budget. Although law service is not included in the LSA plan, this change in operation is important because it relieves other staff members from performing a part of the function of the law division.

To strengthen the role of the State extension agency, a professional reference librarian and at least one more field consultant are needed. The area to be covered and the distances between libraries make consultative visits very difficult and time-consuming. There simply isn't time for one field consultant to do the follow-up work necessary in those libraries which have never been cataloged. More and more, it is being found that small branch libraries are simply existing with pitifully inadequate budgets and virtually no direction or help from the county library. Some of these branches are located in counties where Federal funds have been refused.

Publicity on library activities through State and local newspapers has been excellent. National Library Week provides a good opportunity to tell the story of the library and every county has taken advantage of this opportunity to inform the community of what the public library has in books and services. The State Library has, for the past 10 years, compiled, edited, mimeographed, and distributed the *Wyoming Library Roundup*, official publication of the Wyoming Library Association. We have long felt the need for an extension publication beamed to county librarians, branch librarians, and trustees. This need has been met with the publication of the *Flying Maverick*, a two- or three-page newsletter published irregularly. The *Flying Maverick* is edited by the field consultant under the guise of "Oscar, the Maverick." Various staff members contribute ideas.

In the summer of 1959, additional quarters in the basement of the Supreme Court and State Library Building were acquired. These quarters are used for offices, workrooms, and stack areas. Library Services Act funds were used to purchase two desks, one correspondence file, a verifax copier, a typewriter and stand, a three-shelf book truck, a formica-topped worktable and three large stand-up fans which make the basement area more livable.

Plans for the future include the following: Employing additional professional staff at the State Library to expand the extension program; formulating standards for Wyoming libraries, including certification of personnel; providing more inservice training workshops; extending county library service to a point where regional cooperation may be considered; and finally, implementing the county library law revisions passed by the 1961 State legislature.

## Wyoming State Plan

### I. GENERAL AIMS AND POLICIES

- A. The overall objective is to develop a statewide plan to strengthen the service now in existence, particularly the improvement of book resources.

- B. Improve and expand the extension services of the State library including the provision of consultant services, inservice training activities, and with emphasis on improved book resources.

II. METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

- A. Strengthen and expand the extension services of the State library by employing a professional librarian who will conduct workshops in library methods and procedures; provide advisory service on individual library problems; and assist librarians and trustees to expand and improve library services.
- B. Expand and improve the book collections of local libraries serving rural areas to meet the needs and interests of individual communities.
  - 1. Conduct workshops in book selection and weeding.
  - 2. Conduct workshops in selection and use of reference materials.
  - 3. Work toward an awareness of American Library Association standards for public library service.

III. PROGRAM FOR JULY 1, 1959 TO JUNE 30, 1960

- A. Strengthening the State library by employing a professionally trained public library consultant, and expanding the book collection.
- B. Purchase through the State library, basic collections for each of the 17 participating library systems. The need for basic reference materials will be emphasized for first purchase. When basic reference needs are met, librarians will select books of enduring value which meet community needs. Books will be centrally purchased and local librarians will be encouraged to use generally recognized book selection guides.

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.....	18
People in these counties to whom this service is available.....	154, 110
Bookmobiles purchased under program.....	0
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double black;"/>

*Personnel added*

Field librarians.....	1
Other professional librarians.....	2
Clerks and drivers.....	0
Others.....	0
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>
Total.....	3



# Basic Tables

**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957–61**

[Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports. First year given for each State indicates the year State entered the Library Services Act program.]

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local <sup>1</sup>	Federal <sup>2</sup>
<b>Aggregate United States</b> .....	<b>\$79, 775, 198</b>	<b>\$37, 941, 629</b>	<b>\$17, 236, 830</b>	<b>\$24, 596, 748</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
1960.....	19, 757, 172	8, 820, 571	4, 290, 375	6, 646, 226
1961.....	22, 266, 339	10, 114, 348	5, 154, 116	6, 997, 875
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>15, 749, 653</b>	<b>10, 973, 319</b>	<b>634, 154</b>	<b>4, 133, 189</b>
1957.....	1, 093, 610	887, 851	0	205, 759
1958.....	2, 714, 900	2, 061, 433	0	653, 467
1959.....	3, 199, 155	2, 326, 373	0	872, 782
1960.....	3, 577, 191	2, 404, 315	115, 650	1, 057, 226
1961.....	5, 155, 797	3, 293, 347	518, 504	1, 343, 946
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	<b>945, 897</b>	<b>637, 770</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>308, 127</b>
1957.....	130, 859	91, 694	0	39, 165
1958.....	189, 643	127, 061	0	62, 582
1959.....	197, 979	132, 646	0	65, 333
1960.....	199, 315	133, 541	0	65, 774
1961.....	228, 101	152, 828	0	75, 273
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>343, 399</b>	<b>128, 814</b>	<b>114, 530</b>	<b>99, 956</b>
1960.....	167, 865	62, 115	57, 359	48, 391
1961.....	175, 435	66, 699	57, 171	51, 565
<b>Maine</b> .....	<b>583, 567</b>	<b>257, 889</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325, 678</b>
1958.....	139, 155	57, 875	0	81, 280
1959.....	147, 261	76, 102	0	71, 159
1960.....	139, 813	58, 302	0	81, 511
1961.....	157, 338	65, 610	0	91, 728

<sup>1</sup> Only those local funds used for matching purposes under the State plans are included, therefore figures given in the column for local expenditures do not represent total expenditures made by local public libraries for rural service in the 50 participating States, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Local funds were used for matching by 20 States.

<sup>2</sup> Since the total Federal payment may not have been reported as an expenditure during the same fiscal year in which it was paid, the amounts in the Federal expenditures column will not necessarily equal the payments shown in table 4.

**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local 1	Federal 2
<b>Maryland</b> .....	<b>992, 053</b>	<b>619, 064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>372, 989</b>
1958.....	185, 937	123, 937	0	62, 000
1959.....	219, 611	143, 611	0	76, 000
1960.....	211, 434	145, 434	0	66, 000
1961.....	375, 071	206, 082	0	168, 989
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	<b>850, 650</b>	<b>496, 755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353, 895</b>
1957.....	93, 549	59, 765	0	33, 784
1958.....	183, 387	106, 214	0	77, 173
1959.....	177, 549	100, 335	0	77, 214
1960.....	187, 568	107, 724	0	79, 844
1961.....	208, 597	122, 717	0	85, 880
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	<b>849, 226</b>	<b>583, 230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265, 996</b>
1957.....	97, 285	57, 697	0	39, 588
1958.....	177, 676	124, 565	0	53, 111
1959.....	182, 076	126, 290	0	55, 786
1960.....	195, 114	135, 711	0	59, 403
1961.....	197, 075	138, 967	0	58, 108
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	<b>1, 113, 862</b>	<b>780, 941</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>332, 921</b>
1957.....	111, 372	77, 608	0	33, 764
1958.....	210, 107	145, 292	0	64, 815
1959.....	247, 137	176, 804	0	70, 333
1960.....	254, 665	175, 866	0	78, 799
1961.....	290, 581	205, 371	0	85, 210
<b>New York</b> .....	<b>6, 438, 562</b>	<b>5, 651, 642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>786, 920</b>
1957.....	568, 676	528, 676	0	40, 000
1958.....	1, 050, 833	950, 182	0	100, 651
1959.....	1, 321, 165	1, 129, 683	0	191, 482
1960.....	1, 358, 259	1, 146, 583	0	211, 676
1961.....	2, 139, 629	1, 896, 518	0	243, 111
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	<b>2, 276, 328</b>	<b>944, 756</b>	<b>519, 624</b>	<b>811, 948</b>
1958.....	283, 060	237, 814	0	45, 246
1959.....	400, 073	237, 437	0	162, 636
1960.....	539, 908	238, 479	58, 291	243, 138
1961.....	1, 053, 287	231, 026	461, 333	360, 928
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	<b>428, 426</b>	<b>223, 450</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>204, 976</b>
1958.....	88, 045	48, 045	0	40, 000
1959.....	97, 024	51, 122	0	45, 902
1960.....	120, 440	61, 135	0	59, 305
1961.....	122, 917	63, 148	0	59, 769



Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local <sup>1</sup>	Federal <sup>2</sup>
<b>Vermont</b> .....	<b>918, 782</b>	<b>649, 006</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269, 774</b>
1957.....	91, 869	72, 411	0	19, 458
1958.....	207, 057	140, 448	0	66, 609
1959.....	209, 280	152, 343	0	56, 937
1960.....	202, 810	139, 426	0	63, 385
1961.....	207, 766	144, 381	0	63, 385
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>15, 062, 796</b>	<b>8, 710, 711</b>	<b>625, 534</b>	<b>6, 246, 553</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
1960.....	3, 946, 389	1, 920, 358	302, 254	1, 723, 777
1961.....	3, 997, 890	2, 011, 917	233, 655	1, 752, 318
<b>Illinois</b> .....	<b>2, 461, 471</b>	<b>1, 706, 695</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>754, 786</b>
1957.....	254, 349	214, 969	0	39, 380
1958.....	552, 610	409, 927	0	142, 683
1959.....	512, 697	360, 813	0	151, 884
1960.....	595, 404	382, 055	0	213, 349
1961.....	546, 411	338, 921	0	207, 490
<b>Indiana</b> .....	<b>113, 926</b>	<b>68, 695</b>	<b>8, 352</b>	<b>36, 879</b>
1961.....	113, 926	68, 695	8, 352	36, 879
<b>Iowa</b> .....	<b>1, 135, 021</b>	<b>395, 351</b>	<b>104, 068</b>	<b>635, 602</b>
1957.....	74, 375	34, 375	0	40, 000
1958.....	184, 436	81, 829	0	102, 607
1959.....	191, 888	86, 039	0	105, 849
1960.....	377, 726	104, 348	59, 659	213, 719
1961.....	306, 596	88, 760	44, 409	173, 427
<b>Kansas</b> .....	<b>532, 510</b>	<b>248, 739</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>284, 771</b>
1958.....	140, 367	69, 248	0	71, 119
1959.....	118, 986	54, 997	0	63, 989
1960.....	130, 590	60, 960	0	69, 630
1961.....	143, 567	63, 534	0	80, 033
<b>Michigan</b> .....	<b>2, 414, 239</b>	<b>1, 697, 213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>717, 026</b>
1957.....	237, 196	226, 459	0	10, 737
1958.....	490, 707	344, 160	0	146, 547
1959.....	503, 185	363, 812	0	139, 373
1960.....	556, 959	351, 475	0	205, 484
1961.....	626, 192	411, 307	0	214, 885

**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local	Federal
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	<b>1, 236, 322</b>	<b>616, 073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620, 249</b>
1957.....	48, 949	22, 600	0	26, 349
1958.....	264, 572	134, 007	0	130, 565
1959.....	298, 914	163, 164	0	135, 750
1960.....	304, 494	143, 112	0	161, 382
1961.....	319, 393	147, 190	0	172, 203
<b>Missouri</b> .....	<b>1, 332, 495</b>	<b>682, 929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>649, 575</b>
1957.....	97, 412	63, 690	0	33, 722
1958.....	245, 213	137, 454	0	107, 759
1959.....	256, 387	125, 722	0	130, 665
1960.....	383, 566	187, 185	0	196, 381
1961.....	349, 917	168, 869	0	181, 048
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	<b>816, 349</b>	<b>282, 183</b>	<b>114, 464</b>	<b>418, 693</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
1960.....	204, 460	62, 155	33, 787	108, 518
1961.....	193, 675	61, 960	23, 196	108, 519
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	<b>634, 553</b>	<b>292, 772</b>	<b>66, 851</b>	<b>274, 930</b>
1957.....	61, 652	21, 652	0	40, 000
1958.....	129, 474	69, 625	0	59, 849
1959.....	121, 339	56, 177	13, 707	51, 455
1960.....	167, 539	63, 856	53, 144	50, 539
1961.....	154, 549	81, 462	0	73, 087
<b>Ohio</b> .....	<b>2, 328, 452</b>	<b>1, 295, 525</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>942, 917</b>
1957.....	144, 321	104, 321	0	40, 000
1958.....	407, 819	234, 305	0	173, 514
1959.....	493, 255	293, 643	0	199, 612
1960.....	640, 270	375, 470	0	264, 800
1961.....	652, 787	387, 796	0	264, 991
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	<b>599, 852</b>	<b>274, 515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>325, 337</b>
1957.....	75, 118	35, 123	0	39, 995
1958.....	119, 792	58, 338	0	61, 454
1959.....	135, 821	65, 068	0	70, 753
1960.....	133, 970	58, 490	0	75, 480
1961.....	135, 151	57, 496	0	77, 655
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	<b>1, 466, 617</b>	<b>555, 629</b>	<b>331, 799</b>	<b>579, 788</b>
1957.....	86, 631	53, 830	0	32, 801
1958.....	227, 431	116, 041	0	111, 390
1959.....	245, 418	117, 980	18, 437	109, 001
1960.....	451, 411	131, 252	155, 664	164, 495
1961.....	455, 726	135, 927	157, 698	162, 101

Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local	Federal
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>19, 967, 545</b>	<b>11, 131, 833</b>	<b>747, 773</b>	<b>8, 087, 939</b>
1957.....	1, 418, 584	1, 004, 690	8, 219	405, 675
1958.....	3, 861, 684	2, 365, 310	59, 244	1, 437, 130
1959.....	4, 352, 709	2, 443, 844	149, 797	1, 759, 068
1960.....	4, 953, 033	2, 481, 906	232, 387	2, 238, 740
1961.....	5, 381, 535	2, 836, 083	298, 126	2, 247, 326
<b>Alabama</b> .....	<b>1, 524, 838</b>	<b>832, 262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>692, 576</b>
1957.....	70, 538	30, 538	0	40, 000
1958.....	327, 626	206, 018	0	121, 608
1959.....	370, 172	218, 353	0	151, 819
1960.....	368, 290	203, 240	0	165, 050
1961.....	388, 212	174, 113	0	214, 099
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	<b>1, 424, 791</b>	<b>845, 557</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>579, 234</b>
1957.....	82, 690	43, 046	0	39, 644
1958.....	293, 471	185, 938	0	107, 533
1959.....	305, 541	186, 709	0	118, 832
1960.....	376, 510	214, 927	0	161, 583
1961.....	366, 579	214, 937	0	151, 642
<b>Florida</b> .....	<b>1, 028, 233</b>	<b>195, 279</b>	<b>382, 539</b>	<b>448, 424</b>
1958.....	168, 640	55, 049	40, 048	73, 543
1959.....	264, 235	45, 123	101, 524	117, 588
1960.....	311, 427	43, 289	131, 849	136, 289
1961.....	281, 931	51, 818	109, 109	121, 004
<b>Georgia</b> .....	<b>2, 214, 291</b>	<b>2, 465, 017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>809, 274</b>
1957.....	379, 304	339, 304	0	40, 000
1958.....	615, 618	466, 459	0	149, 159
1959.....	656, 124	483, 165	0	172, 959
1960.....	756, 215	532, 637	0	223, 578
1961.....	807, 030	583, 452	0	223, 578
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	<b>1, 811, 231</b>	<b>1, 012, 772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>798, 459</b>
1957.....	63, 622	23, 678	0	39, 944
1958.....	315, 096	170, 978	0	144, 118
1959.....	377, 434	205, 443	0	171, 991
1960.....	419, 462	198, 259	0	221, 203
1961.....	635, 617	414, 414	0	221, 203
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	<b>1, 168, 638</b>	<b>512, 066</b>	<b>39, 929</b>	<b>556, 643</b>
1957.....	103, 470	55, 251	8, 219	40, 000
1958.....	231, 685	124, 813	19, 196	87, 676
1959.....	176, 266	71, 608	4, 775	99, 883
1960.....	299, 579	124, 561	3, 944	171, 074
1961.....	297, 638	135, 833	3, 795	158, 010



**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957–61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local <sup>1</sup>	Federal <sup>2</sup>
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	<b>1, 119, 531</b>	<b>357, 262</b>	<b>56, 000</b>	<b>706, 269</b>
1957.....	77, 400	37, 400	0	40, 000
1958.....	206, 966	75, 954	0	131, 012
1959.....	228, 576	77, 720	0	150, 856
1960.....	293, 529	83, 468	17, 000	193, 061
1961.....	313, 060	82, 720	39, 000	191, 340
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	<b>2, 847, 929</b>	<b>1, 954, 733</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>893, 196</b>
1957.....	221, 638	192, 531	0	29, 107
1958.....	583, 050	407, 943	0	175, 107
1959.....	656, 477	439, 046	0	217, 431
1960.....	704, 911	440, 343	0	264, 568
1961.....	681, 853	474, 870	0	206, 983
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	<b>1, 076, 517</b>	<b>427, 098</b>	<b>194, 822</b>	<b>454, 597</b>
1957.....	71, 687	34, 653	0	37, 034
1958.....	139, 695	92, 977	0	46, 718
1959.....	237, 129	97, 837	43, 498	95, 794
1960.....	251, 954	99, 846	43, 396	108, 712
1961.....	376, 052	101, 785	107, 928	166, 339
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	<b>2, 044, 059</b>	<b>1, 267, 131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>776, 928</b>
1957.....	150, 841	125, 367	0	25, 474
1958.....	432, 531	288, 985	0	143, 546
1959.....	461, 233	291, 519	0	169, 714
1960.....	499, 449	280, 352	0	219, 097
1961.....	500, 005	280, 908	0	219, 097
<b>Virginia</b> .....	<b>1, 763, 793</b>	<b>995, 425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>768, 368</b>
1957.....	129, 945	89, 945	0	40, 000
1958.....	367, 325	225, 495	0	141, 830
1959.....	414, 785	250, 753	0	164, 032
1960.....	395, 681	184, 428	0	211, 253
1961.....	456, 057	244, 804	0	211, 253
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	<b>1, 065, 694</b>	<b>327, 231</b>	<b>74, 492</b>	<b>663, 971</b>
1957.....	67, 449	32, 977	0	34, 472
1958.....	179, 981	64, 701	0	115, 280
1959.....	204, 737	76, 568	0	128, 169
1960.....	276, 026	76, 556	36, 198	163, 272
1961.....	277, 501	76, 429	38, 294	162, 778
<b>WEST AND SOUTH- WEST</b> .....	<b>27, 729, 969</b>	<b>6, 952, 453</b>	<b>15, 229, 369</b>	<b>5, 548, 167</b>
1957.....	2, 010, 185	428, 720	1, 230, 885	350, 580
1958.....	5, 627, 663	1, 453, 891	3, 095, 249	1, 078, 523
1959.....	5, 864, 534	1, 496, 935	3, 159, 320	1, 208, 279
1960.....	6, 867, 762	1, 812, 841	3, 640, 084	1, 414, 837
1961.....	7, 359, 845	1, 760, 066	4, 103, 831	1, 495, 948

**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local	Federal
<b>Alaska</b> .....	<b>267, 961</b>	<b>92, 133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175, 848</b>
1958.....	60, 606	20, 606	0	40, 000
1959.....	62, 151	22, 151	0	40, 000
1960.....	70, 692	24, 035	0	46, 657
1961.....	74, 532	25, 341	0	49, 191
<b>Arizona</b> .....	<b>579, 364</b>	<b>329, 388</b>	<b>42, 864</b>	<b>307, 012</b>
1957.....	71, 788	31, 788	0	40, 000
1958.....	105, 294	46, 780	0	58, 514
1959.....	116, 908	50, 280	3, 100	63, 528
1960.....	139, 602	50, 280	16, 837	72, 485
1961.....	145, 772	50, 260	23, 027	72, 485
<b>California</b> .....	<b>15, 370, 663</b>	<b>665, 423</b>	<b>12, 997, 831</b>	<b>767, 409</b>
1957.....	1, 275, 686	45, 595	1, 190, 101	39, 990
1958.....	3, 259, 838	128, 767	2, 974, 646	156, 425
1959.....	3, 211, 122	129, 497	2, 916, 562	165, 063
1960.....	3, 601, 933	138, 509	3, 276, 208	187, 216
1961.....	4, 022, 084	163, 055	3, 640, 314	218, 715
<b>Colorado</b> .....	<b>715, 379</b>	<b>365, 193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350, 186</b>
1957.....	77, 672	37, 674	0	39, 998
1958.....	136, 979	77, 785	0	59, 194
1959.....	157, 130	82, 304	0	74, 826
1960.....	170, 321	82, 237	0	88, 084
1961.....	173, 277	85, 193	0	88, 084
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	<b>2, 640, 937</b>	<b>1, 817, 105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>723, 832</b>
1957.....	169, 277	132, 089	0	37, 188
1958.....	389, 622	343, 820	0	45, 802
1959.....	398, 554	349, 754	0	48, 800
1960.....	496, 845	459, 085	0	37, 760
1961.....	586, 639	532, 357	0	54, 282
<b>Idaho</b> .....	<b>557, 633</b>	<b>299, 669</b>	<b>66, 252</b>	<b>287, 712</b>
1958.....	103, 424	35, 732	5, 374	62, 318
1959.....	137, 773	38, 645	23, 141	75, 987
1960.....	151, 890	57, 165	20, 529	74, 196
1961.....	164, 546	78, 127	11, 208	75, 211
<b>Montana</b> .....	<b>886, 471</b>	<b>156, 653</b>	<b>431, 797</b>	<b>298, 021</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
1960.....	220, 315	45, 445	102, 444	72, 426
1961.....	221, 238	39, 715	112, 085	69, 438

**Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local <sup>1</sup>	Federal <sup>2</sup>
<b>Nevada</b> .....	<b>661,844</b>	<b>339,486</b>	<b>324,137</b>	<b>398,221</b>
1958.....	129,549	61,372	25,255	42,922
1959.....	170,689	69,873	46,470	54,346
1960.....	177,740	53,630	63,528	60,582
1961.....	183,866	44,611	88,884	50,371
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	<b>535,956</b>	<b>336,394</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>399,663</b>
1957.....	65,671	25,671	0	40,000
1958.....	104,782	45,135	0	59,647
1959.....	113,219	49,288	0	63,931
1960.....	124,842	51,800	0	73,042
1961.....	127,442	54,400	0	73,042
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	<b>817,955</b>	<b>356,647</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>461,308</b>
1957.....	71,897	31,900	0	39,997
1958.....	165,108	68,990	0	96,118
1959.....	168,337	70,367	0	97,970
1960.....	186,346	88,323	0	98,023
1961.....	226,267	97,067	0	129,200
<b>Oregon</b> .....	<b>1,463,561</b>	<b>994,896</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>468,665</b>
1957.....	116,814	83,397	0	33,417
1958.....	326,596	251,418	0	75,178
1959.....	346,896	263,556	0	83,340
1960.....	341,895	252,381	0	89,514
1961.....	271,360	144,144	0	127,216
<b>Texas</b> .....	<b>1,661,565</b>	<b>373,459</b>	<b>387,447</b>	<b>906,599</b>
1957.....	71,874	31,874	0	40,000
1958.....	231,252	96,353	0	134,899
1959.....	377,082	98,227	76,037	202,818
1960.....	497,043	73,512	142,167	281,364
1961.....	484,254	73,493	169,243	241,518
<b>Utah</b> .....	<b>539,983</b>	<b>353,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>276,533</b>
1958.....	108,837	46,169	0	62,668
1959.....	129,971	54,586	0	75,385
1960.....	111,338	46,284	0	65,054
1961.....	179,836	106,410	0	73,426
<b>Washington</b> .....	<b>1,461,650</b>	<b>973,250</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>480,930</b>
1958.....	335,925	199,839	7,500	128,586
1959.....	289,141	187,371	0	101,770
1960.....	480,926	355,639	0	125,287
1961.....	355,688	230,401	0	125,287



Table 1.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by source of funds and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by source			
	Total	State	Local †	Federal ‡
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	<b>239, 078</b>	<b>70, 008</b>	<b>77, 441</b>	<b>91, 629</b>
1960.....	96, 034	34, 516	18, 371	43, 147
1961.....	143, 044	35, 492	59, 070	48, 482
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b> .....	<b>1, 254, 313</b>	<b>673, 304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>580, 999</b>
1958.....	167, 614	86, 527	0	81, 087
1959.....	302, 530	172, 691	0	129, 839
1960.....	412, 797	201, 151	0	211, 646
1961.....	371, 272	212, 935	0	158, 337
<b>Guam</b> .....	<b>163, 249</b>	<b>113, 491</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49, 758</b>
1958.....	38, 960	28, 514	0	10, 446
1959.....	44, 621	28, 613	0	16, 008
1960.....	45, 338	28, 974	0	16, 364
1961.....	34, 330	27, 390	0	6, 940
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	<b>899, 437</b>	<b>431, 867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>477, 570</b>
1958.....	88, 498	38, 498	0	50, 000
1959.....	211, 995	108, 946	0	103, 049
1960.....	316, 784	132, 581	0	184, 203
1961.....	282, 160	141, 842	0	140, 318
<b>Virgin Islands</b> .....	<b>191, 537</b>	<b>137, 946</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53, 581</b>
1958.....	40, 156	19, 515	0	20, 641
1959.....	45, 914	35, 132	0	10, 782
1960.....	50, 675	39, 596	0	11, 079
1961.....	54, 782	43, 703	0	11, 079

**Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61**

[Provisional figures, subject to final audit of State reports. First year given for each State indicates the year State entered the Library Services Act program.]

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>AGGREGATE UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$78, 778, 128</b>	<b>\$37, 394, 281</b>	<b>\$24, 889, 639</b>	<b>\$4, 648, 608</b>	<b>\$11, 846, 733</b>
1957.....	5, 678, 824	2, 241, 462	2, 044, 634	738, 681	654, 147
1958.....	15, 290, 028	7, 064, 080	4, 924, 074	1, 455, 148	1, 850, 730
1959.....	16, 782, 835	8, 170, 981	5, 312, 068	1, 074, 145	2, 225, 611
1960.....	19, 757, 172	9, 399, 779	6, 264, 271	1, 210, 601	2, 902, 521
1961.....	22, 294, 839	10, 439, 090	7, 334, 552	1, 170, 993	3, 321, 704
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b>	<b>14, 749, 683</b>	<b>6, 884, 126</b>	<b>6, 644, 798</b>	<b>784, 678</b>	<b>2, 436, 283</b>
1957.....	1, 093, 610	333, 030	500, 783	162, 355	95, 472
1958.....	2, 714, 900	1, 147, 625	1, 114, 430	131, 167	321, 688
1959.....	2, 199, 155	1, 269, 011	1, 310, 972	129, 609	489, 506
1960.....	2, 577, 191	1, 358, 436	1, 350, 434	148, 481	721, 870
1961.....	5, 158, 797	1, 748, 034	2, 368, 207	212, 849	826, 717
<b>Connecticut</b>	<b>944, 897</b>	<b>399, 618</b>	<b>233, 863</b>	<b>22, 649</b>	<b>284, 776</b>
1957.....	130, 859	31, 627	46, 441	23, 170	29, 621
1958.....	199, 643	83, 801	55, 941	2, 594	47, 217
1959.....	197, 979	83, 218	34, 657	1, 980	78, 124
1960.....	199, 315	93, 472	28, 509	74	77, 290
1961.....	228, 101	101, 410	68, 315	4, 822	53, 554
<b>Delaware</b>	<b>343, 899</b>	<b>142, 894</b>	<b>58, 694</b>	<b>96, 721</b>	<b>43, 690</b>
1960.....	167, 865	66, 910	29, 325	50, 510	21, 120
1961.....	176, 435	75, 984	29, 369	46, 211	21, 760
<b>Maine</b>	<b>653, 687</b>	<b>222, 144</b>	<b>162, 789</b>	<b>64, 689</b>	<b>124, 075</b>
1958.....	139, 155	39, 018	45, 275	28, 619	26, 243
1959.....	147, 261	59, 879	39, 487	12, 481	35, 414
1960.....	139, 813	65, 136	31, 634	17, 661	25, 382
1961.....	157, 338	69, 111	47, 393	5, 898	34, 936
<b>Maryland</b>	<b>992, 853</b>	<b>481, 245</b>	<b>394, 175</b>	<b>97, 243</b>	<b>128, 390</b>
1958.....	185, 037	68, 223	55, 190	22, 934	19, 590
1959.....	219, 611	104, 816	59, 913	25, 951	28, 931
1960.....	211, 434	113, 430	62, 435	4, 806	30, 763
1961.....	376, 071	176, 786	108, 637	43, 552	46, 096
<b>Massachusetts</b>	<b>556, 656</b>	<b>548, 619</b>	<b>164, 591</b>	<b>44, 693</b>	<b>93, 416</b>
1957.....	93, 649	38, 322	21, 430	24, 492	9, 303
1958.....	183, 387	114, 170	42, 109	7, 335	19, 773
1959.....	177, 549	115, 196	36, 905	4, 236	21, 210
1960.....	187, 568	128, 669	33, 681	5, 261	19, 957
1961.....	208, 597	152, 251	30, 466	2, 709	23, 171
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>848, 226</b>	<b>598, 284</b>	<b>128, 615</b>	<b>46, 476</b>	<b>167, 859</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, 416	27, 692	1, 438	34, 531
1960.....	195, 114	119, 030	30, 766	784	44, 534
1961.....	197, 075	121, 008	31, 468	3, 369	41, 230

Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	<b>112,863</b>	<b>586,630</b>	<b>224,613</b>	<b>62,234</b>	<b>227,106</b>
1957.....	111,372	45,218	20,247	27,437	18,470
1958.....	210,107	110,313	43,762	12,737	43,295
1959.....	247,137	131,104	56,938	7,000	52,095
1960.....	254,665	144,244	54,607	3,567	52,247
1961.....	290,581	157,941	60,058	11,493	61,089
<b>New York</b> .....	<b>6,438,543</b>	<b>1,373,631</b>	<b>4,561,691</b>	<b>93,915</b>	<b>409,325</b>
1957.....	568,676	132,364	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
1960.....	1,358,259	323,296	894,696	30,864	109,403
1961.....	2,139,629	324,457	1,663,429	16,256	135,487
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	<b>2,278,328</b>	<b>879,727</b>	<b>476,261</b>	<b>164,668</b>	<b>756,252</b>
1958.....	283,060	179,532	64,441	7,338	31,749
1959.....	400,073	176,796	111,062	51,683	60,532
1960.....	539,908	141,443	65,126	31,678	301,661
1961.....	1,053,287	381,956	235,652	73,369	362,310
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	<b>428,426</b>	<b>156,167</b>	<b>265,846</b>	<b>17,559</b>	<b>48,954</b>
1958.....	88,045	21,153	44,777	15,310	6,805
1959.....	97,024	38,484	47,193	1,260	10,087
1960.....	120,440	43,875	60,636	216	15,713
1961.....	122,917	52,655	53,240	773	16,249
<b>Vermont</b> .....	<b>918,793</b>	<b>548,664</b>	<b>191,229</b>	<b>62,920</b>	<b>116,540</b>
1957.....	91,860	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
1960.....	202,810	116,931	59,019	3,030	23,830
1961.....	207,766	134,554	39,980	2,397	30,835
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>15,662,796</b>	<b>7,639,360</b>	<b>2,662,239</b>	<b>1,570,991</b>	<b>2,210,606</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
1960.....	3,946,389	1,915,851	1,061,877	374,155	594,506
1961.....	3,997,890	2,114,336	939,052	273,755	670,747
<b>Illinois</b> .....	<b>2,461,471</b>	<b>1,462,630</b>	<b>685,658</b>	<b>199,786</b>	<b>373,997</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
1960.....	595,404	336,124	134,799	51,014	73,467
1961.....	546,411	313,226	83,652	51,725	97,908
<b>Indiana</b> .....	<b>113,926</b>	<b>60,610</b>	<b>42,998</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>7,615</b>
1961.....	113,926	60,610	42,998	2,703	7,615
<b>Iowa</b> .....	<b>1,135,021</b>	<b>463,466</b>	<b>419,696</b>	<b>66,722</b>	<b>185,157</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
1960.....	377,726	130,350	174,091	10,448	62,837
1961.....	306,596	135,747	96,644	8,280	63,925



**Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>Kansas.....</b>	<b>833,510</b>	<b>174,474</b>	<b>316,315</b>	<b>74,318</b>	<b>68,563</b>
1957.....	140,367	34,841	38,733	54,164	12,629
1958.....	118,986	44,204	53,326	3,994	17,462
1959.....	130,590	45,660	58,488	8,666	17,776
1960.....	143,567	49,769	65,668	7,494	20,636
<b>Michigan.....</b>	<b>2,414,239</b>	<b>1,492,266</b>	<b>491,635</b>	<b>122,976</b>	<b>397,362</b>
1957.....	237,196	146,960	56,720	6,164	27,352
1958.....	490,707	259,155	129,172	48,152	54,228
1959.....	503,186	323,563	103,842	13,291	62,489
1960.....	556,959	321,419	90,635	21,276	123,629
1961.....	626,192	351,169	111,266	34,093	129,664
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	<b>1,394,372</b>	<b>515,719</b>	<b>337,924</b>	<b>191,563</b>	<b>191,176</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
1960.....	304,494	130,249	86,976	40,343	46,926
1961.....	319,393	134,962	88,460	30,887	65,064
<b>Missouri.....</b>	<b>1,322,495</b>	<b>592,665</b>	<b>317,745</b>	<b>267,465</b>	<b>154,600</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
1960.....	383,566	145,001	98,018	105,728	34,819
1961.....	349,917	174,364	82,534	56,893	36,106
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	<b>816,340</b>	<b>446,776</b>	<b>205,396</b>	<b>56,455</b>	<b>166,643</b>
1957.....	76,442	28,281	28,748	15,604	3,809
1958.....	154,746	81,949	33,323	20,178	20,296
1959.....	186,017	97,555	47,590	13,848	27,024
1960.....	204,460	114,887	56,482	5,238	27,853
1961.....	193,675	124,104	39,163	3,587	26,821
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	<b>634,553</b>	<b>312,373</b>	<b>144,436</b>	<b>93,569</b>	<b>84,364</b>
1957.....	61,652	15,600	13,500	28,500	4,052
1958.....	129,474	61,188	26,973	26,297	15,016
1959.....	121,339	71,488	25,557	4,249	20,045
1960.....	167,539	87,220	37,835	15,975	26,509
1961.....	154,549	76,777	40,571	18,539	18,662
<b>Ohio.....</b>	<b>2,328,452</b>	<b>1,191,799</b>	<b>561,736</b>	<b>362,249</b>	<b>271,557</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
1960.....	640,270	301,815	188,289	75,106	75,090
1961.....	652,787	357,837	156,649	45,620	92,681
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	<b>599,652</b>	<b>262,567</b>	<b>114,533</b>	<b>82,867</b>	<b>119,865</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
1960.....	133,970	65,957	26,824	11,568	29,621
1961.....	135,151	72,119	30,474	3,982	28,576
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	<b>1,466,617</b>	<b>662,124</b>	<b>366,967</b>	<b>166,377</b>	<b>269,139</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
1960.....	451,411	237,169	109,440	28,793	78,009
1961.....	458,726	263,632	99,073	9,952	83,090

Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>19,967,845</b>	<b>6,437,023</b>	<b>9,503,494</b>	<b>1,905,977</b>	<b>2,118,051</b>
1957.....	1,418,584	290,384	832,867	151,539	143,794
1958.....	3,861,684	1,152,977	1,827,133	464,968	416,606
1959.....	4,352,709	1,490,492	2,063,278	283,677	495,262
1960.....	4,953,033	1,698,325	2,278,617	362,987	613,104
1961.....	5,381,535	1,804,845	2,486,599	342,806	747,285
<b>Alabama</b> .....	<b>1,534,833</b>	<b>461,020</b>	<b>765,579</b>	<b>191,844</b>	<b>166,989</b>
1957.....	70,538	13,989	24,964	27,222	4,273
1958.....	327,626	86,039	151,023	70,663	19,901
1959.....	370,172	125,541	167,059	37,955	39,617
1960.....	368,290	118,191	183,764	38,524	27,811
1961.....	388,212	117,200	179,079	17,490	74,393
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	<b>1,434,791</b>	<b>729,092</b>	<b>399,526</b>	<b>111,964</b>	<b>192,399</b>
1957.....	82,090	16,787	14,580	19,090	31,363
1958.....	293,471	141,272	77,938	37,294	36,967
1959.....	305,541	167,560	83,178	15,878	38,925
1960.....	376,510	203,147	111,526	19,150	42,687
1961.....	368,579	191,836	112,604	19,682	42,457
<b>Florida</b> .....	<b>1,028,233</b>	<b>509,599</b>	<b>245,501</b>	<b>105,949</b>	<b>165,283</b>
1958.....	168,640	64,856	39,184	37,106	27,494
1959.....	264,235	132,299	63,429	27,507	40,000
1960.....	311,427	164,147	69,832	29,041	48,407
1961.....	281,931	147,278	73,066	12,295	49,302
<b>Georgia</b> .....	<b>3,214,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,214,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1957.....	379,304	0	379,304	0	0
1958.....	615,618	0	615,618	0	0
1959.....	656,124	0	656,124	0	0
1960.....	756,215	0	756,215	0	0
1961.....	807,030	0	807,030	0	0
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	<b>1,811,231</b>	<b>506,929</b>	<b>724,199</b>	<b>192,795</b>	<b>377,407</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	144,656	5,280	79,742
1960.....	419,462	158,782	164,054	10,296	86,330
1961.....	635,617	186,619	242,281	71,273	135,444
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	<b>1,168,638</b>	<b>246,187</b>	<b>373,224</b>	<b>174,496</b>	<b>314,729</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
1960.....	299,579	64,671	108,131	28,749	98,028
1961.....	297,638	83,977	83,998	42,062	87,601
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	<b>1,119,631</b>	<b>436,612</b>	<b>306,915</b>	<b>163,611</b>	<b>210,989</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
1960.....	293,529	110,914	89,205	44,032	49,378
1961.....	313,060	137,814	80,241	33,066	61,907
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	<b>2,847,929</b>	<b>1,211,643</b>	<b>1,155,067</b>	<b>219,065</b>	<b>379,395</b>
1957.....	221,638	91,941	107,204	8,198	14,295
1958.....	583,050	245,775	254,431	46,965	35,879
1959.....	656,477	288,661	287,442	39,677	40,667
1960.....	704,911	289,828	246,879	83,090	84,714
1961.....	681,853	295,647	259,601	31,255	95,350

**Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	<b>1,070,517</b>	<b>455,371</b>	<b>475,819</b>	<b>49,244</b>	<b>90,183</b>
1957.....	71,687	11,639	42,179	13,935	3,934
1958.....	139,095	52,819	72,290	1,576	13,010
1959.....	237,129	104,141	95,936	21,992	15,060
1960.....	251,954	129,549	99,783	3,715	18,937
1961.....	376,052	157,123	165,661	8,026	45,242
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	<b>2,044,050</b>	<b>912,283</b>	<b>554,611</b>	<b>312,722</b>	<b>364,443</b>
1957.....	150,841	57,063	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
1960.....	499,449	217,873	133,181	58,054	90,341
1961.....	500,006	233,964	140,168	39,090	86,783
<b>Virginia</b> .....	<b>1,763,723</b>	<b>545,729</b>	<b>922,695</b>	<b>182,647</b>	<b>111,723</b>
1957.....	129,945	42,460	57,999	21,433	8,053
1958.....	367,325	105,320	177,803	59,962	24,240
1959.....	414,785	116,263	232,265	38,672	27,595
1960.....	395,681	142,393	207,037	23,496	22,755
1961.....	456,057	139,303	248,591	39,084	29,079
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	<b>1,005,694</b>	<b>339,967</b>	<b>415,567</b>	<b>191,218</b>	<b>148,942</b>
1957.....	67,449	11,972	44,173	0	11,304
1958.....	179,961	44,247	81,124	30,719	23,891
1959.....	204,737	70,894	86,441	17,098	30,304
1960.....	276,026	96,830	109,540	23,940	43,716
1961.....	277,501	114,024	94,289	29,461	39,727
<b>WEST AND SOUTHWEST</b> .....	<b>27,729,969</b>	<b>16,859,224</b>	<b>5,649,825</b>	<b>1,566,912</b>	<b>2,653,008</b>
1957.....	2,010,185	1,107,862	436,364	243,625	222,334
1958.....	5,627,663	3,259,072	1,185,187	407,058	776,346
1959.....	5,864,534	3,624,249	1,151,561	324,985	763,739
1960.....	6,867,762	4,250,177	1,439,242	304,783	873,560
1961.....	7,359,845	4,606,874	4,437,481	316,461	997,029
<b>Alaska</b> .....	<b>267,961</b>	<b>78,588</b>	<b>78,292</b>	<b>41,571</b>	<b>71,633</b>
1958.....	60,606	16,446	31,655	4,417	8,088
1959.....	62,151	22,866	21,757	6,907	10,621
1960.....	70,692	18,592	3,261	10,066	38,753
1961.....	74,532	20,682	19,529	20,161	14,160
<b>Arizona</b> .....	<b>579,264</b>	<b>228,624</b>	<b>241,275</b>	<b>32,671</b>	<b>76,784</b>
1957.....	71,788	5,870	38,108	20,946	6,864
1958.....	105,294	43,065	42,773	2,833	16,623
1959.....	116,908	50,653	50,778	2,043	13,434
1960.....	139,602	61,851	57,731	4,119	15,901
1961.....	145,772	67,195	51,885	2,730	23,962
<b>California</b> .....	<b>14,379,963</b>	<b>10,199,526</b>	<b>2,546,640</b>	<b>651,994</b>	<b>2,011,803</b>
1957.....	1,275,666	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	553,063	179,177	390,614
1960.....	3,601,933	2,431,670	610,483	134,548	425,232
1961.....	4,022,064	2,686,858	662,264	117,270	555,692
<b>Colorado</b> .....	<b>715,379</b>	<b>437,168</b>	<b>127,127</b>	<b>62,979</b>	<b>77,095</b>
1957.....	77,672	18,069	30,034	23,726	5,853
1958.....	126,979	81,536	34,990	9,145	11,308
1959.....	157,130	101,837	20,048	12,505	22,740
1960.....	170,321	111,591	22,364	17,588	18,778
1961.....	173,277	124,145	29,701	1,015	18,416



**Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	<b>2,040,937</b>	<b>1,376,508</b>	<b>367,130</b>	<b>64,490</b>	<b>212,810</b>
1957.....	109,277	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
1960.....	496,845	345,193	88,290	11,678	51,684
1961.....	586,639	370,770	116,436	40,753	58,680
<b>Idaho</b> .....	<b>557,633</b>	<b>229,745</b>	<b>167,537</b>	<b>55,178</b>	<b>105,173</b>
1958.....	103,424	30,315	38,020	15,723	19,366
1959.....	137,773	59,863	36,179	9,705	32,026
1960.....	151,890	62,119	43,260	19,984	26,527
1961.....	164,546	77,448	50,078	9,766	27,254
<b>Montana</b> .....	<b>894,471</b>	<b>455,973</b>	<b>292,634</b>	<b>88,896</b>	<b>141,658</b>
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	4,062	38,395
1960.....	220,315	117,335	48,415	23,345	31,220
1961.....	221,238	112,705	56,912	14,627	36,994
<b>Nevada</b> .....	<b>861,844</b>	<b>387,213</b>	<b>165,767</b>	<b>69,240</b>	<b>118,624</b>
1958.....	129,549	78,096	17,543	13,365	20,545
1959.....	170,689	108,113	15,573	9,673	37,330
1960.....	177,740	98,956	36,871	15,064	26,849
1961.....	183,866	102,048	35,780	12,138	33,900
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	<b>535,946</b>	<b>261,590</b>	<b>112,968</b>	<b>73,448</b>	<b>67,940</b>
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
1960.....	124,842	74,383	19,056	7,569	23,834
1961.....	127,442	85,369	13,927	12,878	15,268
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	<b>817,955</b>	<b>326,668</b>	<b>262,591</b>	<b>131,997</b>	<b>96,879</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
1960.....	186,346	72,780	70,747	15,593	27,226
1961.....	226,267	110,164	56,247	31,285	28,571
<b>Oregon</b> .....	<b>1,463,561</b>	<b>863,215</b>	<b>299,527</b>	<b>67,978</b>	<b>172,841</b>
1957.....	116,814	54,167	20,866	26,378	15,403
1958.....	326,596	184,171	73,541	27,860	41,024
1959.....	346,896	226,373	68,207	8,506	43,810
1960.....	341,895	222,343	74,097	3,574	41,881
1961.....	271,360	176,161	62,816	1,660	30,723
<b>Texas</b> .....	<b>1,661,595</b>	<b>1,044,258</b>	<b>381,280</b>	<b>85,675</b>	<b>149,383</b>
1957.....	71,874	30,551	32,826	4,383	4,114
1958.....	231,262	152,334	30,113	28,062	20,743
1959.....	377,082	241,242	83,002	23,178	29,660
1960.....	497,043	308,718	127,203	24,337	36,785
1961.....	484,254	311,413	108,125	15,715	49,001
<b>Utah</b> .....	<b>529,863</b>	<b>179,823</b>	<b>197,831</b>	<b>85,649</b>	<b>75,660</b>
1958.....	106,837	15,475	30,492	36,440	26,430
1959.....	129,971	43,049	53,063	21,899	11,940
1960.....	111,338	45,468	49,914	2,870	13,086
1961.....	179,836	66,831	64,332	24,440	24,233

**Table 2.—Expenditures for extension of rural library services under the Library Services Act by category of expenditure and by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61—Continued**

Region, State, and year	Expenditures by categories				
	Total	Salaries and wages	Purchase of books and materials	Purchase of equipment	Miscellaneous operating expenses
<b>Washington</b> .....	<b>1,441,680</b>	<b>775,568</b>	<b>455,597</b>	<b>63,398</b>	<b>213,147</b>
1958.....	335,925	95,292	167,893	46,168	26,572
1959.....	289,141	157,472	87,145	2,698	41,826
1960.....	480,926	240,762	145,282	9,520	85,362
1961.....	355,688	232,042	55,277	3,962	64,367
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	<b>239,678</b>	<b>163,459</b>	<b>96,449</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>28,239</b>
1960.....	96,034	38,416	42,268	4,908	10,442
1961.....	143,044	65,043	54,172	8,041	15,768
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b> .....	<b>1,254,213</b>	<b>512,618</b>	<b>493,165</b>	<b>91,166</b>	<b>246,233</b>
1958.....	167,614	54,429	73,209	22,684	17,292
1959.....	302,530	127,188	102,642	23,077	49,623
1960.....	412,797	168,990	124,101	20,225	99,481
1961.....	371,272	163,011	103,213	25,122	79,926
<b>Guam</b> .....	<b>163,249</b>	<b>102,792</b>	<b>26,668</b>	<b>12,694</b>	<b>11,885</b>
1958.....	38,960	21,398	10,522	2,516	4,524
1959.....	44,621	27,535	8,649	6,275	2,162
1960.....	45,338	29,814	8,316	4,966	2,242
1961.....	34,330	23,955	8,581	(663)	2,457
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	<b>899,437</b>	<b>318,458</b>	<b>319,539</b>	<b>52,946</b>	<b>296,513</b>
1958.....	88,498	21,628	48,516	7,596	10,758
1959.....	211,995	71,978	84,535	12,898	42,584
1960.....	316,784	112,639	106,629	12,145	85,371
1961.....	283,160	112,213	79,840	20,307	69,800
<b>Virgin Islands</b> .....	<b>191,577</b>	<b>92,458</b>	<b>47,577</b>	<b>25,068</b>	<b>26,434</b>
1958.....	40,156	11,403	14,171	12,572	2,010
1959.....	45,914	27,675	9,458	3,904	4,877
1960.....	50,675	26,537	9,156	3,114	11,868
1961.....	54,782	26,843	14,792	5,478	7,669

Table 3.—Federal allotments and matching funds under the Library Services Act by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61

Region and State	Total for fiscal years 1957-61		1967		1968*		1969		1961 (Figures for 1960 and 1961 are identical)		Federal percentage share <sup>1</sup>
	Federal allotments	Matching funds	Federal allotments	Matching funds	Federal allotments and re-allotments	Matching funds	Federal allotments	Matching funds	Federal allotments	Matching funds	
Aggregate United States.....	535,049,000	524,574,456	53,049,000	51,000,546	54,000,000	54,718,200	54,000,000	54,479,000	57,500,000	56,758,796	
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	5,000,419	6,549,311	449,000	503,319	924,904	1,197,693	1,071,309	1,309,743	1,311,653	1,796,336	
Connecticut.....	344,833	700,115	40,000	81,212	65,812	133,018	71,643	145,487	83,689	169,914	33.00
Delaware.....	237,822	482,850	40,000	81,212	46,261	93,924	48,391	98,248	51,865	104,733	33.00
Maine.....	340,451	242,949	40,000	28,481	63,250	45,036	71,159	50,068	83,021	59,382	58.30
Maryland.....	431,183	505,080	40,000	48,554	78,267	98,005	91,283	110,805	110,906	125,858	46.82
Massachusetts.....	432,490	567,286	40,000	90,273	78,487	98,645	91,577	115,096	111,213	146,642	43.13
New Hampshire.....	273,188	280,181	40,000	33,543	53,112	44,528	55,971	46,936	62,051	52,582	54.13
New York.....	406,872	606,366	40,000	66,906	74,163	124,028	85,783	143,481	103,213	168,991	38.34
Pennsylvania.....	894,151	1,452,015	40,000	62,119	164,345	256,255	191,482	297,367	249,162	418,637	37.31
Rhode Island.....	1,183,968	1,268,130	40,000	43,091	202,887	218,565	258,289	278,248	341,396	364,113	48.39
Vermont.....	239,640	260,788	40,000	45,251	46,562	52,675	48,794	55,200	52,142	53,816	49.21
	276,345	192,669	40,000	37,579	52,638	36,293	56,937	39,257	63,385	44,670	58.66
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	7,304,897	7,617,315	499,000	453,487	1,338,878	1,377,111	1,006,309	1,078,547	2,084,177	2,049,645	
Illinois.....	820,875	1,180,221	40,000	62,828	142,780	132,821	177,739	279,174	230,178	352,699	39.49
Indiana.....	578,377	687,789	40,000	43,196	142,780	89,309	151,229	163,307	193,574	196,980	49.69
Iowa.....	635,899	476,151	40,000	31,865	112,109	75,045	136,636	108,847	173,427	130,192	57.12
Kansas.....	496,971	516,186	40,000	34,116	88,072	190,346	104,329	98,980	128,830	102,372	55.72
Michigan.....	802,268	1,036,740	40,000	53,034	146,547	201,628	171,799	236,372	221,976	271,853	44.95
Minnesota.....	637,004	539,240	40,000	34,308	117,448	100,735	135,750	116,433	172,203	143,882	54.48
Missouri.....	683,862	646,046	40,000	37,956	120,099	118,877	147,343	138,482	198,210	175,551	51.74
Nebraska.....	423,694	328,167	40,000	31,644	77,030	60,745	89,626	70,678	108,519	81,100	57.23
North Dakota.....	346,986	191,118	40,000	21,652	66,337	35,909	72,079	39,917	84,291	47,270	64.07
Ohio.....	965,451	1,216,981	40,000	50,724	177,140	224,629	207,041	262,646	270,635	339,041	64.94
South Dakota.....	340,926	1,196,032	40,000	23,725	65,248	37,070	70,753	49,197	82,462	44,530	64.94
Wisconsin.....	659,938	611,535	40,000	37,882	116,138	109,967	142,036	134,614	180,882	164,576	52.36



BASIC TABLES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>											
Alabama.....	756,165	389,639	40,000	20,000	139,644	71,988	101,309	83,129	207,576	100,933	66.00
Arkansas.....	613,347	316,946	40,000	20,000	114,056	58,756	130,203	67,074	164,544	84,785	66.00
Florida.....	504,385	424,768	40,000	31,788	90,388	90,388	107,527	85,450	133,235	108,571	66.10
Georgia.....	809,274	445,365	40,000	21,632	149,159	80,741	172,959	93,578	223,674	124,674	66.00
Kentucky.....	801,391	412,838	40,000	20,000	147,746	76,112	171,239	88,314	221,203	113,963	66.00
Louisiana.....	991,690	361,826	40,000	22,804	110,170	78,525	125,470	71,531	183,010	94,483	62.58
Mississippi.....	707,990	364,723	40,000	20,000	131,012	67,491	150,856	77,714	193,061	99,456	66.00
North Carolina.....	1,070,645	551,543	40,000	20,000	196,986	100,982	229,997	118,483	302,331	155,746	66.00
South Carolina.....	632,799	325,986	40,000	20,000	117,541	90,551	134,445	69,261	170,405	87,784	66.00
Tennessee.....	794,462	411,742	40,000	20,016	146,494	78,650	169,714	87,467	219,097	114,080	66.00
Virginia.....	788,368	547,365	40,000	28,640	141,830	101,196	164,032	117,037	211,253	150,206	66.76
West Virginia.....	623,735	351,761	40,000	21,520	115,917	62,363	132,470	71,267	167,674	98,306	63.04
<b>WEST AND SOUTHWEST</b>											
Alaska.....	230,006	118,488	40,000	20,006	44,967	23,165	46,657	24,035	49,191	25,241	66.00
Arizona.....	307,012	237,053	40,000	31,788	58,514	46,500	63,528	50,485	73,485	54,415	67.12
California.....	861,526	1,405,998	40,000	63,654	158,520	282,240	184,362	263,384	239,322	398,360	37.52
Colorado.....	359,586	333,629	40,000	36,925	168,562	63,316	74,826	69,070	88,084	82,160	51.74
Hawaii.....	250,072	260,072	40,000	40,000	48,971	48,971	50,927	60,927	55,087	55,087	60.00
Idaho.....	306,850	209,784	40,000	27,363	59,262	39,463	63,704	43,578	72,729	49,090	60.41
Montana.....	307,622	283,724	40,000	39,428	59,262	58,434	63,496	62,578	72,427	66,642	52.08
Nevada.....	221,765	400,963	40,000	79,190	59,262	86,323	44,828	88,748	46,647	73,361	38.88
New Mexico.....	309,662	202,409	40,000	25,671	59,647	38,279	63,931	41,029	71,042	48,715	66.99
Oklahoma.....	547,767	373,360	40,000	27,579	97,570	67,272	117,151	80,773	146,523	98,868	66.71
Oregon.....	428,986	416,081	40,000	40,048	80,681	80,748	89,514	89,621	108,365	102,832	51.31
Texas.....	1,113,439	871,416	40,000	31,225	191,212	149,265	242,643	189,414	319,792	250,756	54.06
Utah.....	275,986	200,126	40,000	29,469	52,579	38,736	56,857	41,987	63,275	45,017	58.43
Washington.....	483,058	596,706	40,000	48,496	90,714	109,981	101,770	123,385	125,287	139,422	47.33
Wyoming.....	198,709	244,854	40,000	40,128	90,714	47,832	50,291	50,432	54,209	53,221	50.46
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b>											
Guam.....	729,873	374,993	60,000	24,746	132,866	66,446	157,578	91,178	194,719	169,369	66.00
Puerto Rico.....	67,940	29,848	40,000	26,006	12,970	6,882	13,980	7,202	15,493	7,982	66.00
Virgin Islands.....	618,332	318,545	10,000	3,182	109,254	66,282	132,810	68,417	168,144	86,620	66.00
	53,381	27,602			10,641	5,492	10,782	5,564	11,079	5,707	66.00

Federal funds available to each State and outlying part under appropriations for Fiscal Years 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, and 1961. Minimum expenditures required to match the full Federal allotment in column 2. The Appropriation Act for Fiscal 1958 provided that if a State certified that it would not use the amount of its allotment, then this amount could be proportionally reallocated to the other States. The amount of \$170,877 allotted to Indiana and Wyoming was distributed on this basis to 28 States and Territories. The matching expenditures shown for these States include those additional expenditures from State and local sources necessary to qualify for the reallocated funds. This Federal percentage applies to Fiscal Years 1960 and 1961 only. In accordance with the Library Services Act, the Federal percentage for any State is 100 percent less the State percentage and the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 percent or less than 33 percent. The Federal percentages for Fiscal Years 1957, 1958, and 1959 may be found in State Plans Under the Library Services Act; Supplement 2 (OE-18012), p. 118-119.

172 STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

Table 4.—Federal payments under the Library Services Act to participating States by region and State: Each fiscal year, 1957-61  
(— = State had not yet entered program)

	Total	Fiscal year				
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<b>AGGREGATE UNITED STATES</b> .....	<b>\$36,301,334</b>	<b>\$1,440,000</b>	<b>\$4,092,032</b>	<b>\$5,302,445</b>	<b>\$7,078,874</b>	<b>\$7,427,983</b>
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>4,433,034</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>884,709</b>	<b>811,119</b>	<b>1,110,806</b>	<b>1,330,210</b>
Connecticut.....	316,787	40,000	65,812	68,413	67,807	74,755
Delaware.....	108,981	—	—	—	48,391	58,590
Maine.....	318,482	—	103,250	71,169	61,052	83,021
Maryland.....	406,993	—	66,000	72,000	72,000	106,993
Massachusetts.....	363,385	40,000	78,487	78,000	80,000	86,898
New Hampshire.....	273,185	40,000	53,112	55,971	62,015	62,087
New Jersey.....	400,736	40,000	74,163	85,783	97,408	103,389
New York.....	894,151	40,000	164,365	191,482	249,152	249,152
Pennsylvania.....	876,011	—	187,882	85,472	250,496	352,171
Rhode Island.....	204,976	—	40,000	43,902	50,305	50,769
Vermont.....	276,345	40,000	52,638	56,937	63,385	63,385
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>6,647,085</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>1,292,547</b>	<b>1,361,639</b>	<b>1,649,814</b>	<b>1,633,105</b>
Illinois.....	820,875	40,000	142,790	177,739	230,178	230,178
Indiana.....	60,341	—	—	—	60,341	60,341
Iowa.....	635,599	40,000	102,604	105,849	213,719	173,427
Kansas.....	288,664	—	71,649	64,543	76,570	75,902
Michigan.....	795,207	40,000	148,547	171,799	221,976	214,885
Minnesota.....	631,289	40,000	117,448	135,750	172,203	165,888
Missouri.....	678,770	40,000	119,936	134,010	108,893	185,931
Nebraska.....	423,694	40,000	77,030	89,626	108,519	108,519
North Dakota.....	346,998	40,000	66,337	72,079	84,291	84,291
Ohio.....	965,451	40,000	177,140	207,041	270,635	270,635
South Dakota.....	340,925	40,000	65,248	70,753	82,482	82,482
Wisconsin.....	659,792	40,000	116,138	132,450	190,468	180,736
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>8,588,732</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>1,004,863</b>	<b>1,807,163</b>	<b>2,342,504</b>	<b>2,334,193</b>
Alabama.....	756,165	40,000	139,644	161,369	207,576	207,576
Arkansas.....	613,347	40,000	114,056	130,203	164,544	164,544
Florida.....	504,385	—	95,308	129,583	146,259	133,235
Georgia.....	807,544	40,000	149,159	172,959	223,578	221,848
Kentucky.....	801,391	40,000	147,746	171,239	221,203	221,203
Louisiana.....	591,600	40,000	110,170	125,470	158,010	158,010
Mississippi.....	706,269	40,000	131,012	150,856	193,061	191,340
North Carolina.....	1,070,645	40,000	195,986	229,997	302,331	302,331
South Carolina.....	550,811	40,000	117,541	69,270	127,918	190,082
Tennessee.....	794,402	40,000	146,494	169,714	219,097	219,097
Virginia.....	788,368	40,000	141,830	164,032	211,253	211,253
West Virginia.....	623,735	40,000	115,917	132,470	167,674	167,674
<b>WEST AND SOUTH-WEST</b> .....	<b>5,836,375</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>1,114,992</b>	<b>1,247,763</b>	<b>1,528,886</b>	<b>1,574,734</b>
Alaska.....	175,848	—	40,000	40,000	46,657	49,191
Arizona.....	307,012	40,000	58,514	63,528	72,485	72,485
California.....	861,526	40,000	158,520	184,362	239,322	239,322
Colorado.....	359,586	40,000	68,592	74,826	88,064	88,064
Hawaii.....	250,072	40,000	48,971	50,927	55,067	55,067
Idaho.....	306,850	—	62,412	83,293	85,934	75,211
Montana.....	307,622	40,000	59,282	63,486	72,427	72,427
Nevada.....	218,565	—	43,757	55,272	68,141	50,395
New Mexico.....	309,662	40,000	59,647	63,931	73,042	73,042
Oklahoma.....	481,687	40,000	97,570	100,063	99,815	144,239
Oregon.....	428,996	40,000	80,651	89,514	89,514	127,216
Texas.....	957,506	40,000	138,494	205,606	288,142	285,264
Utah.....	275,986	—	67,868	70,185	74,658	63,275
Washington.....	483,058	—	130,714	101,770	125,287	125,287
Wyoming.....	104,500	—	—	—	50,291	54,209
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b> .....	<b>709,898</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>53,011</b>	<b>134,763</b>	<b>246,674</b>	<b>234,651</b>
Guam.....	57,980	—	12,970	13,980	15,495	15,495
Puerto Rico.....	589,077	—	50,000	110,000	220,000	209,077
Virgin Islands.....	62,841	—	20,041	10,783	11,079	11,079

<sup>1</sup> Includes reallocated amounts provided in the 1958 appropriation bill for the Library Services Act.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes a total of \$355,907 in Federal funds which was distributed to Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania, based on reported 1960 expenditures. These payments were made from allotment balances remaining available to the States and did not require increased matching expenditures.



Table 5.—Comparison of State and local funds expended in fiscal 1956 and available for 1961, 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 1961	Percent difference	Expended in fiscal 1956	Available for fiscal 1961	Percent difference
<b>AGGREGATE UNITED STATES</b> .....	<b>86,792,445</b>	<b>111,532,267</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>631,861,845</b>	<b>852,256,174</b>	<b>62.4</b>
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>1,639,998</b>	<b>2,916,524</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>7,227,543</b>	<b>12,498,653</b>	<b>72.9</b>
Connecticut.....	55,547	78,586	37.8	44,311	108,400	144.6
Delaware.....	38,413	68,170	77.4	36,139	60,702	68.0
Maine.....	46,636	81,388	74.5	362,485	605,314	61.0
Maryland.....	127,404	221,039	73.4	502,235	890,992	75.4
Massachusetts.....	90,350	119,113	31.8	1,230,831	1,843,785	49.8
New Hampshire.....	108,037	140,418	30.0	236,886	334,198	41.1
New Jersey.....	95,940	283,398	192.3	1,375,808	2,487,721	80.8
New York.....	731,348	1,500,166	105.1	2,188,105	4,349,738	98.7
Pennsylvania.....	172,142	220,861	28.3	845,792	1,185,240	40.1
Rhode Island.....	24,140	60,717	151.5	104,460	127,706	22.3
Vermont.....	138,951	144,678	4.1	300,500	509,857	69.6
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>1,598,633</b>	<b>2,314,488</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>11,225,894</b>	<b>15,198,179</b>	<b>61.8</b>
Illinois.....	270,496	378,995	40.1	1,096,189	1,570,725	43.3
Indiana.....	101,293	158,226	56.2	2,062,588	4,461,231	117.3
Iowa.....	55,444	85,783	54.7	885,458	1,165,890	31.7
Kansas.....	52,652	63,801	21.0	482,140	485,093	0.7
Michigan.....	342,493	436,894	27.5	1,620,986	3,547,943	118.8
Minnesota.....	50,283	159,000	216.2	1,001,809	1,379,800	37.7
Missouri.....	275,039	274,956	-0.1	797,464	1,389,748	96.4
Nebraska.....	60,294	62,000	2.8	402,118	493,839	22.8
North Dakota.....	40,324	76,617	90.0	139,062	228,278	64.1
Ohio.....	206,168	366,136	77.6	1,559,171	1,901,677	22.0
South Dakota.....	45,940	57,500	25.4	383,954	505,365	31.7
Wisconsin.....	98,197	194,780	98.4	904,785	1,050,000	16.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>2,262,272</b>	<b>2,551,829</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>5,631,868</b>	<b>8,842,945</b>	<b>57.9</b>
Alabama.....	83,534	206,860	146.4	246,255	430,011	74.6
Arkansas.....	130,340	235,984	81.0	306,582	708,800	191.1
Florida.....	35,944	51,996	44.6	242,828	525,697	116.5
Georgia.....	926,407	1,516,868	63.7	1,795,974	2,255,075	25.5
Kentucky.....	168,102	414,432	146.5	260,262	345,146	32.6
Louisiana.....	0	95,532	.....	0	4,000	.....
Mississippi.....	81,916	82,720	1.0	449,686	621,107	38.1
North Carolina.....	358,886	472,911	31.8	626,614	864,304	37.9
South Carolina.....	87,332	102,439	17.3	544,052	822,228	51.1
Tennessee.....	199,288	240,570	20.8	191,865	387,658	102.0
Virginia.....	174,902	260,070	48.7	348,949	684,364	95.1
West Virginia.....	115,621	172,447	49.1	618,331	1,195,555	93.4
<b>WEST AND SOUTH-WEST</b> .....	<b>967,649</b>	<b>2,299,611</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>7,866,411</b>	<b>12,786,297</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Alaska.....	14,197	25,341	78.5	28,136	118,969	320.7
Arizona.....	0	50,280	.....	210,376	235,000	11.7
California.....	102,098	244,480	139.4	3,099,434	4,376,413	41.2
Colorado.....	61,133	86,928	42.1	388,269	572,933	47.5
Hawaii.....	243,628	473,560	90.5	19,842	25,000	26.0
Idaho.....	13,155	69,626	429.2	87,219	218,977	151.0
Montana.....	21,329	39,715	86.2	331,167	401,485	21.2
Nevada.....	43,020	50,188	16.7	65,991	120,306	82.3
New Mexico.....	90,517	169,506	87.3	82,971	283,802	368.6
Oklahoma.....	48,206	94,817	96.7	170,124	238,577	40.2
Oregon.....	145,155	337,514	132.5	725,180	1,363,748	90.8
Texas.....	60,149	101,166	68.2	662,421	1,060,740	60.1
Utah.....	0	121,670	.....	230,336	290,136	25.9
Washington.....	111,247	302,629	172.0	1,564,137	2,912,895	86.2
Wyoming.....	28,225	42,267	49.8	200,811	395,016	96.7
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b> .....	<b>194,563</b>	<b>296,836</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>.....</b>
Guam.....	28,974	28,974	.....	0	0	.....
Puerto Rico.....	70,888	149,243	110.4	0	0	.....
Virgin Islands.....	24,671	52,608	112.2	0	0	.....

<sup>1</sup> Data supplied by States pursuant to Sec. 6 (a) of P.L. 84-597 (The Library Services Act) for legal requirements for minimum State and local expenditures under State plans.



**Table 6.—Number of counties or other reporting administrative units and population receiving new or improved services under the Library Services Act by region and State: Fiscal years, 1957-61**

Region and State	Number of counties or other reporting administrative units			Population served <sup>1</sup> (1950 census <sup>2</sup> )		
	Total	New service	Improved or extended service	Total	New service	Improved or extended service
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,865</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>25,900,196</b>	<b>1,932,646</b>	<b>24,967,550</b>
<b>Counties</b> .....	<b>1,522</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>32,990,032</b>	<b>1,557,500</b>	<b>31,441,532</b>
<b>Other administrative units:</b>						
Towns (New England).....	1,051	122	929	2,450,534	69,600	2,380,934
Judicial divisions (Alaska).....	4	0	4	117,389	0	117,389
Villages (Guam).....	10	0	10	59,498	0	59,498
Barrios (Puerto Rico).....	278	200	18	318,547	299,707	18,840
Unclassified (Virgin Islands).....				15,195	6,779	8,417
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>1,161</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>7,920,400</b>	<b>61,700</b>	<b>7,858,700</b>
Connecticut.....	123	0	123	542,893	0	542,893
Delaware.....	3	0	3	33,996	0	33,996
Maine.....	122	122	0	69,600	69,600	0
Maryland.....	21	1	20	736,521	12,100	724,421
Massachusetts.....	305	0	305	1,055,191	0	1,055,191
New Hampshire.....	231	0	231	320,725	0	320,725
New Jersey.....	21	0	21	1,595,195	0	1,595,195
New York.....	57	0	57	2,763,362	0	2,763,362
Pennsylvania.....	8	0	8	340,801	0	340,801
Rhode Island.....	29	0	29	146,054	0	146,054
Vermont.....	241	0	241	316,011	0	316,011
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>544</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>8,571,703</b>	<b>297,923</b>	<b>8,274,441</b>
Illinois.....	57	1	56	327,303	8,416	318,887
Indiana.....	1	1	0	108,458	108,458	0
Iowa.....	57	0	57	196,556	0	196,556
Kansas.....	105	1	104	1,178,441	7,212	1,171,229
Michigan.....	30	0	30	508,247	0	508,247
Minnesota.....	17	6	11	357,870	87,902	269,968
Missouri.....	96	7	91	1,229,403	57,877	1,171,526
Nebraska.....	11	3	8	48,469	4,569	43,900
North Dakota.....	9	1	8	100,741	6,849	93,892
Ohio.....	79	0	79	2,543,924	0	2,543,924
South Dakota.....	9	4	5	55,120	15,979	39,141
Wisconsin.....	71	0	71	1,917,171	0	1,917,171
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>637</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>14,611,597</b>	<b>1,052,665</b>	<b>13,558,932</b>
Alabama.....	43	5	38	1,143,456	128,043	1,015,413
Arkansas.....	34	5	29	604,098	43,145	560,953
Florida.....	18	7	11	232,531	48,006	184,525
Georgia.....	123	1	122	1,797,899	3,712	1,794,187
Kentucky.....	46	0	46	842,811	0	842,811
Louisiana.....	14	11	3	220,438	159,778	60,660
Mississippi.....	64	15	49	1,312,450	208,449	1,104,001
North Carolina.....	96	2	94	3,926,724	30,865	3,895,859
South Carolina.....	46	0	46	1,342,649	0	1,342,649
Tennessee.....	83	7	76	1,851,039	87,340	1,763,699
Virginia.....	33	7	26	897,372	239,653	657,719
West Virginia.....	27	2	25	440,130	103,464	336,666

<sup>1</sup> The establishment of public library service in a county or other reporting administrative unit which did not previously have such service prior to the beginning of the State Plan under the Library Services Act is reported as new service. All other improvement or extension of public library service is reported as improved or extended services. Counties and other units in this table are reported in only one of these two categories.

<sup>2</sup> The 1950 Census was required for reporting purposes in this 5 year period (fiscal 1957 through fiscal 1961) inasmuch as rural population, used as a basis for allotments, is required by the Library Services Act to be the most recent available decennial census.

**Table 6.—Number of counties or other reporting administrative units and population receiving new or improved services under the Library Services Act by region and State: Fiscal years, 1957-61—Continued**

Region and State	Number of counties or other reporting administrative units			Population served <sup>1</sup> (1930 census <sup>2</sup> )		
	Total	New service	Improved or extended service	Total	New service	Improved or extended service
<b>WEST AND SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>4,463,346</b>	<b>196,673</b>	<b>4,267,673</b>
Alaska.....	4	0	4	117,399	0	117,399
Arizona.....	14	0	14	466,325	0	466,325
California.....	29	0	29	1,166,006	0	1,166,006
Colorado.....	17	4	13	267,023	9,965	247,058
Hawaii.....	4	0	4	234,562	0	234,562
Idaho.....	16	0	16	123,673	0	123,673
Montana.....	18	1	17	162,577	2,798	149,779
Nevada.....	10	1	9	67,814	1,850	65,964
New Mexico.....	26	4	22	378,338	27,704	350,634
Oklahoma.....	10	3	7	166,407	33,010	133,397
Oregon.....	15	0	15	358,462	0	358,462
Texas.....	45	11	34	645,298	116,308	528,990
Utah.....	14	3	11	91,508	3,948	87,560
Washington.....	6	0	6	91,755	0	91,755
Wyoming.....	18	0	18	154,110	0	154,110
<b>OUTLYING PARTS.....</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>268,241</b>	<b>266,466</b>	<b>67,775</b>
Guam.....	10	0	10	59,498	0	59,498
Puerto Rico.....	278	260	18	318,547	290,707	18,840
Virgin Islands.....	0	0	0	15,196	6,779	8,417

**Table 7.—Number of personnel added, by type, and number of bookmobiles purchased under the Library Services Act by region and State: Fiscal years, 1957-61**

(When personnel in full-time equivalent was reported in fractions, 1/2 or more has been rounded to nearest higher figure and less than 1/2 was rounded to the nearest lower figure.)

Region and State	Total personnel added	Professional			Nonprofessional			Bookmobiles purchased
		Total	Field consultants	Other	Total	Clerks and drivers	Other	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,319</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b> .....	<b>145</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
Connecticut.....	10	4	2	2	6	6	0	0
Delaware.....	5	1	0	1	4	3	1	2
Maine.....	15	3	2	1	12	8	4	6
Maryland.....	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	7
Massachusetts.....	14	6	4	2	8	2	6	1
New Hampshire.....	6	2	2	0	4	4	0	4
New Jersey.....	13	4	2	2	9	9	0	1
New York.....	15	8	7	1	7	3	3	3
Pennsylvania.....	48	22	3	19	26	21	5	3
Rhode Island.....	8	2	0	2	6	5	1	1
Vermont.....	9	8	6	2	1	1	0	5
<b>GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS</b> .....	<b>311</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>
Illinois.....	81	28	18	10	53	30	23	9
Indiana.....	4	1	0	1	3	2	1	0
Iowa.....	22	8	5	3	14	12	2	0
Kansas.....	6	3	2	1	3	3	0	1
Michigan.....	22	4	3	1	18	17	1	2
Minnesota.....	49	13	5	8	36	36	0	12
Missouri.....	9	5	4	1	4	4	0	2
Nebraska.....	18	5	3	2	13	12	1	2
North Dakota.....	25	9	3	6	16	11	5	7
Ohio.....	49	9	1	8	40	33	7	12
South Dakota.....	12	0	0	0	12	11	1	4
Wisconsin.....	14	7	2	5	7	7	0	4
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> .....	<b>605</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>174</b>
Alabama.....	63	13	3	11	50	30	20	10
Arkansas.....	37	7	1	6	30	26	4	9
Florida.....	30	7	1	6	23	20	3	8
Georgia.....	115	31	1	30	84	52	32	41
Kentucky.....	36	12	1	11	24	24	0	9
Louisiana.....	59	21	0	21	38	38	0	12
Mississippi.....	31	14	8	6	17	16	1	9
North Carolina.....	57	16	1	14	42	41	1	35
South Carolina.....	9	4	1	3	5	3	2	2
Tennessee.....	44	11	1	10	33	16	17	13
Virginia.....	16	3	0	3	13	13	0	18
West Virginia.....	8	2	2	0	6	5	1	8
<b>WEST AND SOUTHWEST</b> .....	<b>317</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>
Alaska.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Arizona.....	17	4	2	2	13	10	3	2
California.....	46	17	3	14	29	28	1	3
Colorado.....	13	7	4	3	6	6	0	3
Hawaii.....	26	4	0	4	21	9	12	3
Idaho.....	9	5	2	3	4	3	1	2
Montana.....	11	2	0	2	9	9	0	4
Nevada.....	11	5	1	4	6	6	0	1
New Mexico.....	27	11	0	11	16	13	3	5
Oklahoma.....	21	3	3	0	18	5	13	7
Oregon.....	34	13	3	10	21	21	0	5
Texas.....	23	13	2	11	20	16	4	5
Utah.....	20	3	1	2	17	7	10	6
Washington.....	46	12	0	12	34	34	0	3
Wyoming.....	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
<b>OUTLYING PARTS</b> .....	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
Guam.....	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	31	6	0	6	25	18	7	0
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1



# Bibliography of Manuals, Surveys, and Films

**T**HIS BIBLIOGRAPHY is a continuation and supplement to the selective list of manuals, surveys, and films in *Supplement 2* (OE-16012), a progress report of the first 3 years of the Library Services Act. Again, it represents only a sampling of a wealth of excellent material produced by the States in their public library development activities.

Attention is also called to two other bibliographies included in publications of the Office of Education. The initial publication of this series, *State Plans Under the Library Services Act* (Bulletin 1958, No. 10) included a partial listing of background materials which are significant in the study of library development in the individual States. A benchmark study, *State Library Extension Services; A Survey of Resources and Activities of State Library Administrative Agencies: 1955-56* (OE-15000), by Wilfred L. Morin and Nathan M. Cohen, also included a listing of background studies and materials, useful to the States in developing State plans for rural library development.

## Organization and Administration

### Idaho

State Library. *Procedure Handbook for Idaho Libraries*. Boise, 1961. 16 pages.

### Indiana

State Library. Extension Division. *Budget Making for Public Libraries in Indiana*. [Indianapolis] 1957. 29 pages.

### Kansas

DRURY, JAMES W. and SHEDD, HARRIET. *Library Finance Handbook. 1960 Revision by Zella J. French*. Topeka, Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, 1960. 15 pages.

### Mississippi

Library Commission. *Rating Sheets for Evaluation of Public Librar-*

*ies*. Prepared by the Mississippi Library Commission in Cooperation with Public Library Evaluation Committee of the Mississippi Library Commission. Jackson, 1960. Unpaged.

### Missouri

Daniel Boone Regional Library, Columbia. *Policies and Procedures; By-Laws. Adopted 1959*. Columbia, 1960. 22 pages.

HARDKOPF, JEWEL C. *Personnel Utilization in the Missouri State Library, Jefferson City*. [Jefferson City, Mo.] 1961. 12 pages.

### Montana

MCCALLY, MIRIAM ERMINA. *The Library Image; A Manual of Library Interpretation*. Public Re-

lations Planner in Cooperation With Montana State Library Extension Commission. [Missoula] 1960. 31 pages.

New York

(State) University. Commissioner's Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources. *A Co-operative Program for the Development of Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State; An Interim Report to James E. Allen, Commissioner of Education.* [Albany] 1960. 28 pages.

North Carolina

North Carolina Library Association. Public Libraries Section. *Outline for a Procedure Handbook for Public Libraries.* Raleigh, North Carolina, State Library, 1961. 24 pages.

North Carolina Library Association. Public Libraries Section. Development Committee. *Suggested Policies for Public Libraries.* Raleigh, North Carolina, State Library, 1960. 25 pages.

Oklahoma.

State Library. *Accounting Procedures for the State of Oklahoma District Library Systems.* Oklahoma City, 1960. 34 pages.

Tennessee

State Library and Archives. Regional Library Service. *Manual for Regional Librarians. Prepared by Mary Nelson Bates, With the Assistance of Regional Librarians of the Tennessee Regional Library System.* Rev. Ed. Nashville, Public Libraries Division, Tennessee State Library and Archives, 1960. 65 pages.

Surveys

Arizona

MOORE, ELISABETH S. *The Library Services Act and Public Library Development in Arizona.* 1960. 70 pages.

Study undertaken to fulfill part of the M.S.L.S. degree requirement for the School of Library Science, University of Southern California.

California

WYNN, BARBARA L. *The Present and Future Relationship Between the Placer County Library and the Roseville Public Library; A Study with Recommendations.* [Sacramento] California State Library, 1960. 12 pages.

Hawaii

LEIGH, ROBERT D. *Governor's Study of Public and School Libraries in the State of Hawaii.* Vol. 1. *Organization and Government.* Honolulu, Department of Public Instruction, 1960. 83 pages.

Illinois

BUNDY, MARY LEE. *An Analysis of Voter Reaction to a Proposal to Form a Library District in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Illinois.* Springfield, 1960. 61 pages. (Illinois. State Library, Springfield. Research Series No. 1.)

Published also as University of Illinois Graduate School of Library

Science. Rural Library Study, Progress Report No. 1.

BUNDY, MARY LEE. *The Attitudes and Opinions of Farm Families in Illinois Toward Matters Related to Rural Library Development*. Thesis (Ph.D. in L.S.), University of Illinois, 1960. 261 p. (Abridged with title: "What Farmers Think of Libraries." *Illinois Libraries*, November 1960)

PARKER, EDWIN B. *The Impact of a Radio Book Review Program on Public Library Circulation*. Urbana, Ill., Institute of Communications Research, University of Illinois, June 1961. 10 pages.

#### Kansas

FRENCH, ZELIA J. and HICKOK, JAMES R. *Grant County: A County Library Study*. Topeka, Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, 1960. 38 pages.

#### Michigan

Macomb County Planning Commission, Mount Clemens. *Macomb County Library Study: An Analysis of Public Library Services in Macomb County*. Mount Clemens, 1960. 40 pages.

State Library. *Demand for Public Library Service in Oakland County, Michigan; Based on an Attitude Survey by Alice Elizabeth McKinley, Public Library Consultant*. [Lansing, Michigan State Board for Libraries, 1960] 45 pages.

State Library. *Report of the Tri-County Library Study: Dickinson, Menominee, Delta*. Lansing, 1960. 33 pages.

#### New Hampshire

FORD, JOSEPH P. and HOLDEN, JOHN T. *A Study of Library Service in New Hampshire*. Concord [N.H.] State Library, 1961. 57 pages. (New Hampshire. University. Department of Government. Governmental Series, No. 10)

#### Tennessee

General Assembly. Legislative Council Committee. *Final Report: Public Library Study, 1960*. Nashville, 1960. 61 pages.

#### Texas

State Library. *Our Library: What Is It Doing? Where Is It Going? A "Do-It-Yourself" Survey for the Small Library*. Austin, 1961. 6 pages.

#### Washington

State Library. *Evaluation of the Columbia River Regional Library Demonstration*. [Olympia, 1960] 6 pages.

#### Wisconsin

BAUMANN, RUTH. *Facing the '60's—The Public Library in Wisconsin; A Report to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission*. [Madison] Bureau of Government, Research and Advisory Service, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, 1961. 2 parts. Part 1. Findings and Conclusions. Part 2. Facts About Books.

Free Library Commission. *Action for the 60's; A Discussion Guide for Library Board Members Based on, "Facing the '60's; The Public Library in Wisconsin"*. Madison, 1961. 52 pages.



### Trustees

#### Missouri

State Library. *Manual of Policies and Procedures for Public Library Boards: Recommended by Execu-*

*tive Committee, Trustees and Citizens Division, Missouri Library Association.* Rev. Ed. Jefferson City, 1960. 20 pages.

### Technical Processes

#### Hawaii

TAUBER, MAURICE F. *The Processing Operations of the Library of Hawaii; A Report on the Organization, Facilities, Operations, and Problems of the Processing Division.* Honolulu, Library of Hawaii, 1960. 164 pages.

#### North Carolina

State Library. Processing Center. *North Carolina State Library Processing Center: Development and Procedures, January 1, 1960-June 30, 1961.* Raleigh, 1961. 81 pages.

### Bookmobile Service

#### Michigan

State Library. *Policy and Procedure Manual for Bookmobile Exhibits and Demonstrations.* Rev. Ed. Lansing, 1960. 28 pages.

#### New York

State Library. Division of Library Extension. *Initiating Bookmobile Service for Systems of Libraries.* [Prepared by E. Paul Beckerman, Public Library Consultant and Others] Albany, 1960. 11 pages.

### Book Collections

#### New Hampshire

State Library. *Acquisition and Book Selection Policies of the New*

*Hampshire State Library.* Concord, 1961. 25 pages.

### Library Films

#### Louisiana

State Library. *Libraries for Louisiana.* Baton Rouge, 1960. Made and released by Carolyn Ramsey Film Productions. 20 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

Features the demonstration program of the State Library by which public libraries have spread over Louisiana. Includes scenes of the new State Library, showing the relationship of the State agency to the parish library demonstrations.

## New England States

Library Extension Agencies, New England States. *The Day the Books Went Blank*. Produced by Dephoure Studios, Inc., Boston, Mass. 27 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

This example of interstate cooperation and financing dramatizes the importance of the public library, in a New England setting, as an educational institution deserving support by the residents of New England. Stressing the many aspects of good library service, the film informs the general public how to achieve and maintain a high level through cooperation among libraries.

## Oklahoma

State Library. *Books on the Go*. Oklahoma City 19. Produced by the University of Oklahoma. 15 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

On the organization of multicounty libraries in Oklahoma and on cooperation among independent libraries.

## South Dakota

State Library Commission. *The Open Door*. Pierre, 1961. Produced by Max Howe Productions, Rapid City, S.D. 27 minutes, sound, color, 16-mm.

Shows library development in South Dakota, the possibilities for future development, and the services available from the State library agency.

# Appendix A

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 this 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.

186 STATE PLANS UNDER THE LIBRARY SERVICES 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.



# Appendix B

Public Law 86-679  
86th Congress, S. 2830  
August 31, 1960

## AN ACT

To amend the Library Services Act in order to extend for five years the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3 of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 352) is amended by striking out "four succeeding fiscal years" and inserting in lieu thereof "nine succeeding fiscal years".

Library Services Act, amendment. 70 Stat. 293.

SEC. 2. Section 4 of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 353) is amended by striking out subsection (b) and by striking "(a)" after "Sec. 4."

SEC. 3. Section 6(c) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 355(c)) is amended to read as follows:

"(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 all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands), 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 Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum."

"Federal share".

SEC. 4. Section 6(d) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 355(d)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(d)", by striking out "the States and of the continental United States (excluding Alaska)" and inserting in lieu thereof "each of the States and of all of the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands)," and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Promulgations made before satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce for a full year on the per capita income of Alaska shall prescribe a Federal share for Alaska of 66 per centum and, for purposes of such promulgations, Alaska shall not be included in determining the per capita income of all of the States. Promulgations made thereafter but before per capita income data for Alaska for a full three-year period are available from the Department of Commerce shall be based on satisfactory data available therefrom for Alaska for such one full year, or, when such data are available for a two-year period, for such two years."

Promulgations.

74 STAT. 571,  
74 STAT. 572.

SEC. 5. Section 9(a) of the Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 358 (a)) is amended by striking out "Alaska, Hawaii."

SEC. 6. The amendments made by section 2 of this Act shall be effective in the case of allotments from sums appropriated under section 3 of the Library Services Act for any fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1961, except that no payment shall be made to any State from its allotment under section 4 of such Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, until its allotment for any preceding year has been exhausted or ceased to be available. The amendments made by sections 3 and 4 of this Act shall be effective in the case of promulgations of Federal shares under the Library Services Act made after the enactment of this Act.

Effective dates.

Approved August 31, 1960.