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**NORTH DAKOTA
STATE DEPOSITORY
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THIRTY-THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

**LOAN
COPY**

**North Dakota State Library
Bismarck, N. D. 58505**

of the

DIRECTOR

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

to the

GOVERNOR

and to the

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS



**For The Period Beginning
July 1, 1970 and Ending June 30, 1972**

 **COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.**
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INTRODUCTION

In our thirty-second report we indicated that the development of libraries in our state was at crossroads, that it was evident that the ways of the past would no longer entirely do for the future, and that much thought needed to be given toward the future direction of library development.

Two years later, we can see that a new direction is emerging, a direction which shows promise of increased library resources and utilization of these resources in meaningful ways in the patterns of life of all North Dakotans.

The contrast is clear when we compare 1972 State Library services with those reported more than thirty years ago:

“The State Library Commission is a busy place with a staff of three trained and three clerical workers trying to meet the library needs of a state largely rural and largely without professional book help, except as it is given from the state agency.” —Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Library Commission to the State Board of Administration for the period July 1, 1936 - June 30, 1938. P. 4.

The contrast is not limited to the fact that the State Library now has a professional staff of three persons and seventeen other persons of varying degree of library skills and education. Nor is the contrast limited to the more urbanized nature of the state than the 1930's. The contrast lies in a population better educated, more mobile, and more affluent, with more leisure time, more educational opportunities, and a broader, more sophisticated view of life.

From these factors three distinct trends are appearing:

1. Community libraries operated by local schools serving both students and adults in the entire community.
2. Regional libraries operated by the larger city libraries, and acting under contract with the State Library to serve all persons and libraries within the region.
3. The State Library serving as a bibliographic-communications-resource center for the entire state through a system of regional and community libraries.

Community Libraries

Population concentrations and expanded educational programs are leading to fewer schools. These schools, however, have library media centers staffed with certified school librarians or media specialists. The schools are also rapidly developing into community learning centers for students of all ages. Their libraries are becoming community

information centers, operating as a resource center for a wide range of information and a dissemination point for cultural and recreational material.

If this trend continues, then the State Library must change to become a coordinator in this new pattern. Instead of sending state employees (who had meager training at best) to the rural areas to help establish, organize and support local public or association libraries, we now have school libraries which not only serve curricular needs of the school, but the reading and information needs of the whole community.

Instead of the State Library sending out to rural areas "Traveling Library" boxes and collections of "Reading Circle" books, there is a growing number of school libraries stocking books on a multitude of subjects and library materials in a variety of formats (film, filmstrips, tape cassettes, sculpture, art prints, etc.) which can fill most local needs. Since the state is not in a uniform stage of development, we have schools and communities still dependent upon the outmoded pattern, sometimes resisting the new pattern. The State Library recognizes this and continues to provide the traditional but ineffective "Traveling Library" boxes of books and the "Reading Circle" collections of juvenile books. This established pattern is declining. No new material for these two services has been added during the past two years and no promotion of the services is being done.

The provision of State Library staff to visit local libraries is also changing. With the growth of qualified school librarians, the need to instruct in basic techniques of librarianship has declined. In its place is the need for continuing education in our time of rapid change and for the coordination of total library service on a statewide basis. The continuing education function is served by formal instruction at colleges and universities and the coordination function will be served by regional consultants supervised by the State Library.

With the development of school library media centers and their expansion to community-wide service, is there a role for the traditional public and association library in the small community? In many communities the library, as a separate physical entity, will probably cease to exist and its resources will be merged with the school library media center. But an important role for a community library board, committee, or council should emerge. Its role would be to insure community access to the school library media center, and the provision of materials of interest to the whole community, and to stimulate community-regional relationships for the provision of regional services, funding, and organization. These are the important functions for local community groups, not "How do I catalog these books?" (which were out-of-date two generations ago), or "How should I collect overdue book fines?" These library techniques would be carried

out more easily and properly by qualified librarians at the school media centers, or at the regional libraries.

Regional Libraries

Equally important in this pattern are the regional libraries which are being established. It is from these centers of strength that consultant services will come, provision of materials needed on a supplementary basis, workshop training, program development, and the coordination of services necessary to insure proper utilization of development of resources.

The State Library

The State Library thus emerges as the central point in a statewide community of libraries. From this central point flows direction, funds for development and service, coordination, and materials of a more specialized nature usually infrequently needed on a local or regional basis (films, expensive books, documents, etc.).

Service

Important in this web of libraries which is being established — whether they be school, public, or academic — is that service is given on a one-to-one basis. That is, whether the patron and the librarian meet in person, by phone, or by mail, the patron should feel that the librarian is interested in his needs and has a belief that the librarian can help him secure the library materials desired. It is at this personal contact point that the whole system, regardless of what it is, stands the test or fails. The patron must be satisfied with the provision of service. If not, we have no future and must change our pattern so that the service desired is received.

This biennial report highlights some of the developments of the past two years and projects some objectives for the coming two years. The next biennial report will be an opportunity to evaluate the trends now evident.

I. State Library Authorization

The North Dakota State Library was established in 1907 as the Public Library Commission and its responsibilities included a legislative reference bureau, an educational reference library, traveling libraries (pre-packed boxes of books), consultant service to public libraries, aid in forming new libraries, and preparation and publication of statistical reports.

From 1907 to 1915, the State Library Commission (then named the Public Library Commission) consisted of a separate board appointed

by the Governor. Starting in 1915, the State Board of Regents also functioned as the Public Library Commission in addition to their having charge of higher education. The Board of Administration constituted the State Library Commission starting in 1919 and continued until 1969 when the Director of Institutions became the State Library Commission. The State Librarian is the Secretary-Director of the State Library Commission. An Advisory Council on Libraries was appointed by Governor Guy's Executive Order No. 53.

II. Purposes of the State Library

1. The State Library is maintained to serve all of the state's residents directly or in cooperation with existing local libraries so that a full range of library resources is readily available to everyone. At least a minimal level of library service is made available to everyone in the state regardless of where he lives, and supplemental library service is provided to all sizes and types of libraries throughout the state.
2. The State Library fosters the improvement of library service throughout the state and coordinates all types of libraries to the end that all library resources are utilized to the maximum needed by all citizens.

III. Services Provided by the State Library

- A. The State Library serves as a statewide resource library which is available to all North Dakotans by mail, telephone, in person, or through local public, school, academic, or special libraries.
- B. The State Library supplements the collections of community libraries, public libraries, regional libraries, and school libraries with information and with library resources which are specialized, infrequently used, and generally not available in local libraries.
- C. The State Library operates the "North Dakota Network for Knowledge", a telephone-teletype-mail communications system with headquarters and information center in Bismarck. This network facilitates the location and dispatch of books, periodicals and reference information to and from the various libraries located within and beyond state boundaries. Any citizen may tap into this network through his local library or by contacting the State Library directly.
- D. The State Library provides library services to state government officials and employees in the performance of their duties. Daily messenger service is provided between the State Library and the Capitol.
- E. The State Library collects twelve copies of all publications of the many agencies of state government, maintains a depository collec-

- tion of these publications, and distributes copies to depository collections at designated libraries across the state and to the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.
- F. The State Library provides consultant service to public librarians and trustees to aid them in improving the operation of their library and to effect better coordination in the acquisition and utilization of library materials and services.
 - G. The State Library prepares a biennial report for the Governor and the State Director of Institutions indicating the state of library development, library needs and attainments, and provides statistical and narrative supporting data.
 - H. The State Library establishes proposed levels of certification for public librarians and standards of library service for public libraries.
 - I. The State Library engages in research and development programs or contracts with other organizations to conduct such functions under its direction.
 - J. The State Library aids and encourages the formation of new libraries and services or the merger or consolidation of existing libraries and service as studies and circumstances indicate need and feasibility.
 - K. The State Library serves as a central information center for libraries of the state by compiling, interpreting, and disseminating library statistics.
 - L. The State Library develops and administers a state plan for library development which will improve and equalize library service throughout the state.
 - M. The State Library administers the federal Library Services and construction Act in North Dakota.
 - N. The State Library provides educational opportunities for public librarians:
 - 1. Subsidies are provided for college undergraduate work in library science to persons employed in a public library and who agree to continue to work in a public library for at least another year.
 - 2. Statewide and regional workshops conducted by the State Librarian or other qualified librarians.
 - O. The State Library gives statewide publicity of library needs, attainments and available services through its publications.
 - P. The State Library provides a series of publications to keep librarians abreast of current developments in the state and to improve their skills in administering library service.

1. **Flickertale Newsletter**, published as a quick medium for immediate library news items.
2. **Flickertale Selections**, published as a selected list of materials added to the State Library.
3. **Recent Publications on Governmental Affairs**, a publication for state government officials and employees which lists selected articles, pamphlets and books on topics of current interest to state government.
4. **North Dakota State Publications**, a semi-annual listing of all North Dakota state publications received by the State Library as part of the depository collection of state documents.
5. **North Dakota Library Notes**, a series of publications containing more lengthy treatment of individual topics.

IV. Resources of the State Library

A. General library materials:

1. Books, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter.
2. Recordings on tape cassettes and LP discs.
3. Filmstrips, slides.

B. Special collections:

1. Professional material on libraries and library collections, library techniques, administration, and education.
2. Professional education materials (elementary, secondary, special, higher, and vocational education).
3. North Dakota subject matter.
4. Governmental affairs.
5. State documents.
6. Exhibit collections:
 - a. Childrens' books about American Indians.
 - b. Caldecott and Newbery Medal award books.
 - c. Foreign language paperback books (German, Spanish).

C. Special collections not provided by the State Library, but available at other libraries include:

1. Films (available from State Film Library, Fargo)
2. Medicine (available from UND Medical Library, Grand Forks)
3. Historical (available at State Historical Society, Bismarck)
4. Law (available at State Law Library, Bismarck and UND Law Library, Grand Forks)
5. Federal documents (available from UND, Grand Forks, and NDSU, Fargo)
6. Agriculture (available from NDSU, Fargo)

V. Use of the State Library Resources

- A. The library is open to all persons for research purposes at the library.
- B. Persons who live in communities with a public library which meets certain state standards are expected to borrow library materials from their local library. Local librarians will refer requests for materials not available locally to the State Library. The State Library will send the needed material to the local library on a regular loan for use of the person desiring the material. In communities with a local library which does not meet these state standards, persons should consult with their local library before communicating their requests to the State Library. Where no local public library services exist, a person should communicate directly with the State Library in person or by telephone or mail.
- C. Students and teachers in schools with library media centers should make requests for materials not available in the school library media center or in the district to the school library media specialist who will refer the request to the State Library. The State Library will send the requested material to the school library media center on a regular loan for use by the student or teacher needing the material. In schools without a librarian, students and teachers are expected to make library material needs known to the teacher or administrator responsible for forwarding requests to the State Library. All school media centers have the responsibility to provide materials specified in the curriculum of the school. Requests to the State Library should be limited to specialized material enriching the curriculum.
- D. Students and faculty at colleges and universities in the state are expected to make primary use of the library at their institution. Inter-library loan requests are to be made through the academic library to the State Library.
- E. Organizations or businesses with established libraries may deal directly with the State Library for library services but should not overlook services offered by the local public and academic libraries.
- F. Employees and officials of state government are encouraged to visit, call, or write the State Library for services and materials to help them in the performance of their state duties. Those state departments which maintain their own library should encourage their department staff to use the resources of the State Library in addition to their department library.

VI. State Library Lending Policy

- A. Most State Library materials are available on loan for a five-week period. Some items, because of their nature or heavy demand for their use, may be loaned for shorter periods.

- B. Small collections of some library material may be loaned for a three-month period to small schools and public libraries.
- C. All loans are free of charge. When items are ordered through the mail, the State Library pays postage on out-going library items, and the borrower pays any return postage, except for special loans of a large number of items when the borrower is required to pay postage both ways.
- D. The amount of library material which may be borrowed at one time depends upon the type of material requested, the amount available, and popular demand. Up to ten items may usually be borrowed from the State Library by an individual through his public library, or directly from the State Library if local library facilities are inadequate or do not exist. Schools and public libraries may borrow larger quantities of library materials upon special request.
- E. Exhibit collections are loaned to groups, organizations and libraries upon application, and postage is paid both ways by the borrower.
- F. Photocopies of library materials may be made in lieu of loaning the original material. The State Library adheres to the policy of providing a single photocopy of a work or part thereof when the copy is for individual use and within the legal restrictions of the U. S. Copyright Law.

VII. Personnel

The services of the State Library are provided by a staff of twenty full-time persons. Three are professional librarians and the seventeen other persons have educational qualifications of varying degree plus considerable experience in library or related work. There are also usually three to five part-time students employed.

The staff is to be complemented for their flexibility and resourcefulness expressed in their daily activities during the past two years. They have responded to the changing role of the State Library very well.

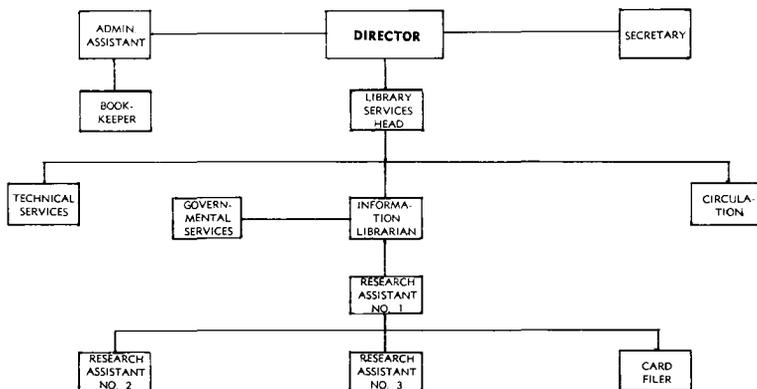
Mrs. Leone Morrison, reference librarian and acting director from August 1, 1968 to October 31, 1969, resigned June 30, 1971. Mrs. Morrison served with the State Library for twelve years.

Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, Union Catalog librarian, retired on June 30, 1971. Mrs. Schoenhard had been serving with the State Library since 1967.

Mrs. Cheryl Bailey (formerly Cheryl Sinkula) was hired as head of Technical Services on September 1, 1970. and became head of Library Services on July 1, 1971.

Mr. Donald Wald was hired as the Administrative Assistant on March 9, 1969.

The internal organization structure of the State Library is as follows:



VIII. State Library Moves to New Building

On October 1, 1970, the State Library moved to the newly constructed privately owned Randal Professional Building located two miles north of the Capitol on Highway 83. The leased quarters contain 10,820 square feet of open space on the lower level of the building. Twice daily messenger service is provided between the new location, the Capitol, and the post office.

Located in the Liberty Memorial Building since the early 1930's and long in overcrowded conditions, the new facilities permit more efficient operation of services.

After two years in the new building, the increase in output and quality of service has dramatically improved as has staff morale. There is some agitation for constructing a building for the State Library on the Capitol grounds so that recently improved services to state officials and employees can be further expanded, and so that rent now paid to a private owner can be paid into the state's general fund.

IX. Services to State Government

While the State Library no longer has responsibility for legislative reference service as it did when it was created in 1907, it does have statutory responsibility for service to state government officials and to state employees in the performance of their governmental duties.

These services include the acquisition of library materials on public administration such as management, purchasing, personnel, budgeting, plannings, and intergovernmental relations; and the many functions

and concerns of the agencies and the legislature; the answering of reference queries from government offices; consultant service in organizing departmental libraries; and the compiling of bibliographies and selected lists of publications on aspects of government.

Three special and lengthy projects were undertaken during the biennial period:

1. A survey of periodicals received by the various state agencies in the Bismarck-Mandan area was requested by the Legislative Fiscal and Audit Review Committee. The completed report with commentary was submitted to the Committee. A union list of all periodicals received was compiled from survey data published and distributed to all state agencies.
2. An analysis of annual and biennial reports of state agencies was requested by the Legislative Committee on Budget "A". The completed study, with recommendations, was submitted to the Committee.
3. The Constitutional Convention called upon the State Library many times for information and resource material. The State Library prepared and published a special report titled **State Constitutions and the Process of Constitutional Revision; and Annotated Bibliography**. Publications on constitutional revisions were acquired from many states and organized for use. A special citation was awarded to the State Library by the Constitutional Convention for services rendered. (See: **Journal, North Dakota Constitutional Convention 1971-1972**, P. 521, February 17, 1972. Resolution "R".)

The State Library has proposed to the Governor that a Governmental Affairs Library be established in the Capitol as a branch of the State Library. This library would better serve state agencies and could serve as a public information center pertaining to state government operation.

X. State Document Depository

In 1965 the State Library was designated by the legislature as the agency to receive ten copies of each state publication and to designate nine depository libraries geographically located around the state. In 1971 legislation was passed raising the number of depository copies to twelve and designating the Library of Congress as a depository.

Since 1965 a semi-annual compilation and index of documents received has been published. In 1972, the index of the entire document collection was programmed into the state's computer facility. Now print-outs of the titles of any agency's publications can be made available quickly. In 1973, the entire documents collection will be microfilmed for permanent safekeeping.

XI. Federal Documents Depository

On April 15, 1971, the State Library was designated by Senator Quentin Burdick as a federal documents depository library, No. D457A. This was made possible when Assumption College in Richardton relinquished its documents depository function upon the closing of the college.

XII. Federal Audit

During the summer of 1970, federal auditors from the Denver regional office of DHEW came to Bismarck to audit federal funds received and expended by the State Library during fiscal years 1967, 1968, and 1969. Certain audit exceptions were made and the State Library was required to return \$13,722.00 to the federal government because the expenditures were not in accordance with federal regulations. Certain management deficiencies were also cited in the audit report.

All audit deficiencies have been cleared up to the satisfaction of the federal government auditors and state government auditors. The annual audits prepared by the State Auditor for the fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972 have revealed no shortcomings in the State Library's financial operations.

XIII. State Library Publications

A complete listing of all State Library publications during this biennial period may be found in **North Dakota State Publications**, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14.

XIV. Tape Cassette Service

The State Library has moved ahead rapidly in the acquisition and promotion of tape cassettes. This new medium for recorded sound permits easy listening under a wide range of mobile and stationary circumstances. Mobile listening in automobiles is popular and the tape cassette decks and players are common in schools, homes, and offices.

We have over 3,000 cassette tapes on a multitude of subjects and over a wide range of music. Circulation figures on use of the tapes by individuals and schools have been gratifyingly high.

XV. State Library Budget

The budget figure for the State Library for the 1971-1972 fiscal years was disappointing. The disappointment was not in the total appropriation for the internal functioning of the library but in the appropriation of only \$2.00 more in state funds than in the previous two fiscal years.

The state administration and the legislature do not support the growth of free public library service, leaving financing for library services to the federal and local governments. Local support for public libraries is dependent upon local tax levies and is severely limited by legislature-imposed mill levy limitations as well as by taxpayer resistance. Local levies are permissive and at best can only generate about one-half of the funds needed for modern library service. One-third of the state's population levies no local funds for public library service; one-third levies an amount so meager that grossly inadequate library service results; only one-third (the larger cities) levies an amount that produces recognizable library services.

The federal priorities for use of Library Services and Construction Act funds are changing. It is quite clear that public library service is a state and local responsibility. The federal library funds are for specified national priorities: the disadvantaged, drug abuse information, career education, reading disorders, etc. Federal authorities see themselves in an advocacy role, a problem solving agency, innovators, but not in a long-term support role for fundamental library services.

In order to have public library service flourish we need a commitment from state government to develop and support local libraries and library services through state appropriations to the State Library. State standards and a plan for library development have been drawn up. It is waiting for implementation through adequate funding. Perhaps in North Dakota we could expect the funding pattern to be: 25 percent local, 50 percent state, and 25 percent federal. It is now 90 percent local and 10 percent federal. The State Library budget request for fiscal 1974 and 1975 again recommends substantial increases in state funds.

XVI. The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development

The Library Services and Construction Act amendments of 1970 requires that each state which participates in the Act prepare and submit to the U. S. Commissioner of Education for approval, a plan for library development. The Plan is to be prepared in consultation with the Offices of Education and with the State Advisory Council on Libraries. The State Librarian prepared such a plan in accordance with the Act and has submitted it for approval to the U. S. Commissioner of Education. The Plan has been published as the August 1972 issue of **North Dakota Library Notes**.

The Plan is the legal and developmental framework for the expenditure of state and federal funds by the State Library. The Plan sets forth twelve programs:

1. Administration
2. State Institutional Library Service

3. Library Service to the Physically Handicapped
4. Library Service to State Government
5. Library Service to the Disadvantaged
6. Statewide Library Service
7. Planning, Research, Education
8. Library Service to Special Groups of Persons
9. Incentive Grants for the Establishment and Improvement of Public Library Services
10. Grants-in-aid for Improved Library Service
11. Interlibrary Cooperation
12. Construction of Public Library Facilities

Each of these programs has, to some extent, been part of the State Library operation for some time. However, they now have been more fully developed and they present the framework for an assessment of needs, annual activities, coordination with related projects, and evaluation of the program. The State Plan is not a static document. It will be revised annually based upon an assessment of the changing library needs of the state, workable programs that can be implemented, and evaluation by various designated groups.

XVII. Research Commissioned

Three research projects were commissioned during the biennium. A bibliographic essay on North Dakota was written by Duane Crawford at UND's Chester Fritz Library. It was published as the March 1971 issue of **North Dakota Library Notes**. A study of the need for film resources in North Dakota was done by Mrs. Ora Stewart of the Carnegie Bookmobile Library, Grafton. A copy is available on loan from the State Library.

A study of community information and reading needs, and provision for satisfying these needs by the school media center, was done by Dr. Raymond Pelton, Superintendent of the Velva School District. A copy is available on loan from the State Library.

XVIII. Publicity

Two excellent newspaper articles about the North Dakota State Library appeared in 1971, one by Calvin Engh, in the **Morning Pioneer**, and one by Lucille Hendrickson in the **Bismarck Tribune**. Each article was illustrated with several pictures. An exhibit of photographs of persons in various reading poses and informative posters of current library services was developed by the State Library in conjunction with Michael Miller and Denise Homme of NDSU Library. The exhibit has been displayed in various cities, the Capitol, the State Fair, the North Dakota Education Association convention and the North Dakota Library Association convention.

The State Librarian appeared on television and radio several times. Twice with Senator Frank Wenstrom, President of the Constitutional Convention, and once on the "Meet Your State Officials" program. Attractive mobiles and pencil boxes were also designed and produced. They were widely distributed around the state.

XIX. Consultations

Uncounted telephone consultations on library problems and services were made during this period as well as library visitations. Consultations were with large and small public libraries, school libraries, college and university libraries, institutional libraries and various special libraries. The State Librarian or appropriate staff member consulted with city, county, and school officials and state and federal officials. It is planned that library consultant service will be made available at the regional level. This may be a joint project between the State Library and the State Department of Public Instruction. The consultant service would be for school and public libraries within the region.

XX. Legislation

Six bills were introduced into the 1971 Legislative Assembly. A bill to establish an Advisory Council on Libraries was also drafted but was withdrawn by its sponsors.

Senate Bill 2026 contained the State Library appropriation. No changes were made in the bill by either the House or Senate.

Passed.

Senate Bill 2076 related to revising section 54-40-08 pertaining to joint functions of local governmental units. This bill deleted references to libraries.

Passed.

Senate Bill 2135 related to the State Library's distribution of state publications. This bill, as amended, provides the State Library with twelve copies of state publications instead of ten and established the Library of Congress as a depository library of state publications.

Passed.

Senate Bill 2192 related to the establishment, discontinuance, and financing of public libraries. This bill was heavily amended in both Senate and House. It had some opposition from a segment of the library community. It lacked understanding by the Legislature and there was little opportunity for "education" of the committee members. The bill, as amended, **Passed.**

The bill as introduced, contained these provisions:

- a. Permitted a school district to establish and operate a public library - **Failed.**

- b. Eliminated the petition process in establishing a public library - **Failed.**
- c. Permitted the establishment of a public library by a vote of the people - **Passed.**
- d. Provided for the discontinuance of public library service by a vote of the people - **Passed.**
- e. Permitted a mill levy of six mills for public library service - **Failed.**
- f. Permitted an increased mill levy for public library service upon vote of the people - **Passed.**
- g. Eliminated the mandatory requirement for a member of the school board to be a member of the library board operated by a city, and a member of the County Commissioners to be a member of a library board operated by a county - **Failed.**
- h. Permitted a city or county to establish library service without appointing a library board if the city or county contracted with a library board established by another city or county - **Passed.**

The requirement that library boards contain members of both sexes was eliminated by amendment in committee. Considerable discussion was held with various librarians and trustees on the present North Dakota Century Code provision requiring school boards to make the appointments to city library boards. However, no legislation was introduced.

Senate Bill 2194 related to the consolidation or merger of library services. This bill, as amended, **Passed.** The bill provided for an orderly process of consolidation or merger of libraries. It also established a treasurer for the consolidated or merged library.

House Bill 1286 related to the dissolution of public libraries - **Failed.** The provisions in this bill were incorporated into Senate Bill 2192.

XXI. Provision for Public Libraries in New Constitution

The State Librarian submitted a statement to the Constitutional Convention Committee on Education, Resources and Public Lands pertaining to the need for a provision for free public library services in the proposed constitution. It was published in **Flickertale Newsletter**, July 1, 1971. The provision was considered several times by the Committee and on the floor of the full convention and had some support among delegates but not enough to include it in the final draft of the education article. The following statement does appear in the Convention **Journal** at the request of Delegate Peterson:

“It is also the consensus of the Committee on Education, Resources and Public Lands that the phrase ‘to prevent illiteracy’ of Com-

mittee Proposal 1-15 shall be a directive for the legislature to provide for library services." -**Journal, North Dakota Constitutional Convention, 1971-1972**. P. 292, January 26, 1972.

XXII. ABM Impact Funds for Public Library Service

The State Library was instrumental in the securing of federal ABM Impact funds for the provision of public library service to the ABM installation area. The funds were channeled through the State Library to the Carnegie Bookmobile Library, a four-county operation with headquarters at Grafton. The State Library also refurbished a state-owned bookmobile for use in the ABM area. Service is provided by bookmobile, mail and improved service from local libraries.

XXIII. Talking Book Service

The State Library and the State Division for Vocational Rehabilitation cooperate in the provision of Talking Book Service to North Dakota persons who are visually impaired or so physically handicapped that they cannot read conventionally printed material. The State Library provides 60 percent of the cost and the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation provides 40 percent of the cost of the service.

The service is provided by contract with the Minnesota Department of Welfare's Braille and Sight Saving School at Faribault, Minnesota.

XXIV. Advisory Council on Libraries

On October 29, 1969, Governor Guy issued Executive Order N. 50, establishing the North Dakota Advisory Council on Libraries. The Council's purpose was to provide advice and counsel to the State Librarian and to the Director of Institutions (who functions as the State Library Commission) on matters of policy and programs pertaining to the State Library and to statewide library service and development. In the LSCA amendments of 1970, an advisory council composed of various library interests became mandatory. The Council established in 1969 was dissolved and Governor Guy issued Executive Order No. 53 on May 7, 1971, establishing a new council to meet the LSCA requirements. The new council includes representation of persons in state institutions, the physically handicapped and the disadvantaged in addition to the first council's representation of public, school, academic and special libraries and of library users and trustees.

XXV. State Library Use and Service Patterns

This biennial period contained a continuation of long-term trends in patterns of service from the State Library.

- A. **The utilization of juvenile books** has continued to decline as have the Traveling Library and Reading Circle services. Schools have accounted for the bulk of the circulation of these special collections. As schools establish and build up their own libraries their dependence upon the State Library diminishes.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Juvenile Books	14,972	14,719
Reading Circle	7,190	5,228
Traveling Libraries	10,439	9,970

- B. **Adult readers' use of information books** has increased. The State Library has emphasized its role as a statewide information center. The changing nature is reflected in the statistics. Much fiction and other "popular" reading material previously supplied at the state level is now being provided at the regional level. A more sophisticated State Library collection fills a need for this type of material, but the utilization is less than a popular collection. The objective is to place lesser used material at one location in the state - the State Library - with access to all.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Adult Information Books	18,165	20,068

The circulation of State Library books of fiction has declined. Apparently people are reading less fiction, or the supply of fiction books is more abundant in local libraries. Moreover, the sale of paperback fiction has boomed personal collections in recent years.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Adult Fiction Books	6,227	5,424

Tape cassettes and filmstrips are in great demand by individuals, schools, and for adult listening groups. The State Library has greatly expanded its collection of these popular and instructive items during the biennium to meet the growing need. The tapes are rapidly replacing use of phonograph recordings, and filmstrips are supplanting demand for slides.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Tape Cassettes	679	3,898
Phonograph Records	896	644
Filmstrips	149	603
Slides	302	-0-
Other	117	180

- C. **Service to state government** officials and employees has increased as we have promoted this service. We have added staff and selected additional appropriate material to the collection.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
State Officials and Employees	1,280	2,603

- D. **Book loans to college and university libraries** have also increased. The increase can be attributed to the State Library collection becoming more academically useful as it builds its non-fiction collection.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
College and University Libraries	370	894

- E. **Use of the State Library by individuals** without local library service has declined while loans to libraries has increased. This pattern is a result of channeling requests for service through local and regional libraries. In this way libraries close to patrons supply requests for most popular materials, and generally only requests for more sophisticated and specialized material are now being filled from the State Library collection.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Individuals	37,536	29,472
Public Libraries	3,835	6,324

- F. **Service requests from high schools** has increased for material not available in the school library media center. Such items include back issues of periodicals, filmstrips, tape cassettes, and many teen and adult level books. This increase is in contrast to the decline in requests for the "pre-packaged" Reading Circle and Traveling Library collections which contain mostly books for younger school children.

Loans

	1970-71	1971-72
Schools	8,334	12,753

- G. **Service on the "Network for Knowledge"** has increased. The Network is a teletype-telephone-mail communication system coordinating and improving the services of all North Dakota libraries. The headquarters is at the State Library and contains a listing of all books and periodicals in the twenty-six larger libraries of the state. The provision of information and reading material through the Network makes the total resources of the state's libraries available to all its citizens.

Network Transactions

1970-71	1971-72
6,192	10,122

As these trends continue, the State Library will eventually no longer maintain its collections of juvenile books: the loan collection in the library, the Traveling Library boxes of books, and the Reading Circle collection of juvenile books. As school and community libraries develop, demand for a state-level collection of such materials will no longer be sufficient to justify its existence. Likewise, the collection of information books, filmstrips and tape cassettes grows with increased demand. The trend is toward the State Library providing from its collection those materials less frequently in demand at local or regional levels of service.

The provision of a State Library 16mm film service is still lacking. The State Film Library maintained by the Division for Independent Study in Fargo does not provide films of community interest. It is a curriculum-oriented film collection for schools. Since it is a self-supporting operation, it charges rental fees which discourage use of the films. More study needs to be done before the establishment of another state level film service is undertaken.

In 1972 the provision of adult club program suggestions and materials was discontinued since Cooperative-Extension Service at NDSU annually publishes an attractive booklet describing their club program services. The State Library continues to provide supplementary library materials to any club upon request.

Also in 1972, the collection of periodicals being subscribed to by the State Library was pared down. We now receive approximately 300 periodicals, almost 40 percent less than the nearly 500 previously received. Many runs of back issues were transferred to other libraries. Through the Network for Knowledge, photocopies of articles in any magazine held in any library is available to any person in the state.

A Materials Selection Policy Committee was formed within the State Library to study present practices and future needs of the State Library. The immediate results of the Committee's work were the revised list of periodicals to be subscribed to and the recommendation of the development of certain subject areas in the State Library collection.

XXVI. State Library Collection

The size of the State Library collection is fairly stable through rapidly changing in nature. A sizeable amount of worn and obso-

lete books have been withdrawn from the collection. With few exceptions, new book acquisitions are limited to adult books. Most of the books are of the information or non-fiction category. Audio-visual materials have been added at an accelerated rate.

In January 1970, the decision was implemented to classify newly acquired books by the Library of Congress system, and to reclassify non-fiction books already in the collection from the Dewey system to Library of Congress. By using commercially processed catalog cards, the change has shortened the Library's cataloging process and eliminated the need for a full-time cataloger.

STATISTICS
Size of and Additions to Library Collection

Type of Material	Beginning Biennium	Added	Withdrawn	End of Period
Books				
Cataloged	55,072	13,427	6,946	61,553
Reading Circle	8,445			8,445
Traveling Library	12,984			12,984
TOTAL BOOKS	76,501			82,982
Pamphlets	3,500	500		4,000
Maps	100			100
Federal Documents	500	1,000		1,500
State Documents	2,500	1,000		3,500
Periodicals (Bound)	1,750			1,750
Tape Cassettes	-0-	3,060		3,060
Filmstrips	-0-	154		154
TOTALS	84,851			97,046
	(July 1, 1970)			(July 1, 1972)

CIRCULATION REPORT
Year July 1971 - June 1972

County	Adult	Juvenile	Other Material	Total
Region I				
Divide	204	308	97	609
McKenzie	94	26	27	147
Williams	619	319	168	1,106
Region II				
Bottineau	766	174	186	1,126
Burke	618	801	127	1,546
McHenry	1,032	855	300	2,187
Mountrail	503	196	104	803
Pierce	261	5	150	416
Ward	556	32	344	932
Renville	82	1	47	130

CIRCULATION REPORT
Year July 1971 - June 1972

County	Adult	Juvenile	Other Material	Total
Region III				
Benson	730	146	207	1,083
Cavalier	334	48	102	484
Eddy	569	620	144	1,333
Ramsey	498	856	116	1,470
Rolette	325	36	180	541
Towner	490	761	94	1,345
Region IV				
Grand Forks	413	73	568	1,054
Nelson	227	90	44	361
Pembina	459	47	148	654
Walsh	406	119	157	682
Region V				
Cass	428	196	139	763
Ransom	708	305	130	1,143
Richland	438	996	183	1,617
Sargent	216	149	109	474
Steele	98	66	43	207
Traill	70	14	53	137
Region VI				
Barnes	702	548	290	1,540
Dickey	300	99	144	543
Foster	168	89	5	262
Griggs	269	1	59	329
LaMoure	351	19	98	468
Logan	129	10	48	187
McIntosh	623	176	306	1,105
Stutsman	597	354	94	1,045
Wells	422	589	181	1,192
Region VII				
Burleigh	4,696	2,328	2,789	9,813
Emmons	1,166	1,108	412	2,683
Grant	456	559	43	1,058
Kidder	395	51	273	719
McLean	1,431	482	339	2,252
Mercer	502	138	166	806
Morton	1,170	1,840	708	3,718
Oliver	421	1,551	190	2,162
Sheridan	409	219	113	741
Sioux	199	266	151	616

CIRCULATION REPORT
Year July 1971 - June 1972

County	Adult	Juvenile	Other Material	Total
Region VIII				
Adams	185	146	110	441
Billings	29	86	3	118
Bowman	409	843	32	1,284
Dunn	556	648	81	1,285
Golden Valley	354	249	130	733
Hettinger	452	297	191	940
Slope	146	343	232	721
Stark	1,423	1,637	472	3,532
TOTAL	29,104	21,915	11,627	62,646*

*Excludes some categories of materials

XXVII. Development of Public Libraries

New Libraries Established - Three new publically supported libraries were established during the biennium. Griggs County established the Prairie Bookmobile Library in July, 1970. Griggs was the only one of six counties which participated in the Red River Valley Bookmobile Demonstration that levied a tax to continue the service. Golden Valley County established a library in July, 1971 and incorporated the association-sponsored library in Beach. The city of West Fargo established a library in June, 1971. Library Services and Construction Act funds were used to help establish each of these libraries.

XXVIII. New Public Library Construction

A new Grand Forks Public Library building was constructed during this biennium. It is a substantial building consisting of 31,166 square feet at a cost of \$948,417.00. Library Services and Construction Act funds granted by the State Library aided in the construction. The Grafton Carnegie Library was remodeled and enlarged with Library Services and Construction Act funds. The enlargement was undertaken to facilitate the merger of the Grafton city library with the four-county library (Walsh, Nelson, Cavalier and Pembina Counties) also housed in Grafton a few blocks away.

XXIX. Wide Area Library Service

In 1971 and 1972 the State Library designated twelve libraries as state-supported resource libraries which provide service to all persons living within their respective trade areas. These resource libraries are reimbursed by the State Library for library use privileges given to

persons coming from outside of their local library tax-levy area. It is hoped that eventually wide-area library service will develop to the point where it will be practical for the citizens of North Dakota to have a statewide library card which will allow check out of material from any public library in the state and its return to any public library in the state. One of the major links still lacking in this practical type of statewide library service is the spirit of cooperation and experimentation among librarians and local officials. However, procedures of this kind are being used satisfactorily in other parts of the United States and Canada. Funds required for book return to home libraries are recovered in most cases by savings made in avoiding a lot of duplication of often expensive and little used, but important, materials. Another major link which is now too weak to support such a broad program is state funding to coordinate the service.

XXX. Library Mergers

North Dakota has several situations where two public libraries are located in the same city. One is a city supported library and the other is a county or multi-county supported library. The State Library encourages libraries in these situations to merge their facilities, staff and materials so as to expand and make improved services available to the public.

The city of Grafton library and the four-county library of Nelson, Pembina, Cavalier and Walsh counties merged in January, 1972 to form one library. Improved services have resulted from the merger. There are more staff, materials and space, and a greater depth of services and hours of service.

Other cities which still have two libraries are:

Mandan — (Morton County and the city of Mandan)

Williston —* (Williams, Mountrail & McKenzie Counties and the city of Williston)

Cooperstown — (Griggs County and the city of Cooperstown)

Minot — (Ward County and the city of Minot)

Jamestown — (Stutsman County and the city of Jamestown)

XXXI. Library Standards

Public library standards set by the State Library were revised in 1971 and 1972. Standards for community library service extended from school media centers were jointly developed and approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Librarian. These standards reflect the belief that public library service in our smaller communities will probably be provided in time by an expanded school media center program.

XXXII. Certification of Public Librarians

The North Dakota Century Code section 54-24-03(12) provides authority for the State Library to certify public librarians. To date this certification has not taken place. It is planned that it will during the next biennium.

XXXIII. Educational Opportunities

The State Library provided workshops in cooperation with the North Dakota Library Association and the Bismarck Public Library. In May, 1972, the State Library, in cooperation with the North Dakota Library Association, presented Part I of a public relations workshop in Fargo, Part II will be held in Grand Forks in September, 1972.

In cooperation with the Bismarck Public Library, a series of ten workshop sessions were held in the Bismarck region on the basics of library work. Mr. James Dertien, Director of the Bismarck Public Library, was the workshop series instructor.

The State Library has expanded its program of education subsidies to public library staff members for undergraduate library courses to include correspondence courses. It had previously been limited to courses given at North Dakota colleges. A total of twenty-two courses were completed by fourteen local public library staff members at a total cost of \$1,318.18 during the biennium.

XXXIV. Local Public Library Working Conditions

Many of our local public library employees are still working in sub-standard conditions. Many of the buildings are in poor condition, salaries are below the federal minimum wage, and benefits such as retirement and health insurance are almost non-existent. These conditions result from the creation of libraries based upon an inadequate tax base, and the fact that library boards do not make an effort to provide high quality library services.

The national supply of professional librarians has improved, but North Dakota has not benefited from the greater supply because the libraries do not have adequate funds to hire them. As of June 30, 1972, there are only seven professional librarians in all the local public libraries in the state.

XXXV. State and Local Library Support

The average per capita expenditure from local funds for public library service in those localities which support public library service is \$2.37. The average per capita expenditure drops to \$1.72 when areas not locally supporting public library service are included.

Per capita local support decreases with the size of the city:

Number of Cities	Population Span	Per Capita Average
4	20,000 - 50,000	\$3.28
9	5,000 - 20,000	2.34
48	under 5,000	1.24

13 County Systems (excluding cities with their own library services) 1.85

State appropriations for the biennium for the State Library amount to only 15.6 cents per capita. The American Library Association recommends a per capita **minimum** of \$6.00 for local public library service.

Statistics from **Book of The States**, 1972-73, pp. 332-333, show states surrounding North Dakota, their population estimated for July 1, 1971, state funds appropriated to their State Library, and the per capita amount of state funds for public libraries:

State	Population	State Library Appropriation	Per Capita Library Funding
North Dakota	625,000	\$ 96,000	\$.154
Colorado	2,283,000	202,300	
		600,000 (1)	.352
Minnesota	3,881,000	88,700 (2)	.175
		480,000 (1)	.175
Montana	708,000	161,600	.228
South Dakota	670,000	129,500	.193
Wyoming	340,000	101,100	.297

(1) Direct financing of public libraries

(2) Public library section of State Library only; lowers relative per capita funding figure

XXXVI. Statistics of Library Service

Public library statistics for the fiscal year 1970 were published in **North Dakota Library Notes**, June, 1971, and for the fiscal year 1971 in **North Dakota Library Notes**, July, 1972. Academic library statistics for the fiscal year 1971 were published in **North Dakota Library Notes**, October, 1972. A directory of North Dakota libraries and libraries (public, academic, and special) was published in **Flickertale Newsletter**, February 15, 1971 and February 1, 1972.

XXXVII. Future Developments of the State Library

The functions of the State Library as we enter the 70's still include those stated in 1907 except for the Legislative Reference Bureau function. Added responsibilities, however, have gravitated to the State Library over the years. Perhaps emphasis placed upon se-

lected functions over the years has been the most deciding factor in the history of the agency, and emphasis certainly will be the deciding factor in future developments. It is not necessary that all designated functions receive equal emphasis.

Until recently, heavy emphasis has been concentrated upon the following programs:

- A. State Library service has been geared to basic and popular information and fiction books usually found in local libraries. Juvenile books made up a large percentage of the collection and services. This emphasis reflected the poor state of development of local public libraries and almost non-existent school libraries.
- B. Statewide library development was limited to "bookmobile demonstrations" on a single or multi-county basis with emphasis on rural school library service. The demonstrations did not provide service indefinitely.

Over the years school libraries have been developing, thus reducing the demand for basic library materials from the State Library and from some local public libraries.

Public libraries located in cities with a growing tax base have been able to improve services and thus reduce the need for basic library materials from the State Library.

Unfortunately, school and public library development is far from uniform across the state. Large areas of the state still depend upon the State Library for basic library materials which should now be available in local schools and public libraries.

The development of eight regional library service centers located in cities with the larger public libraries could supply basic library materials to those areas of our state which have poor school and public libraries instead of this service being provided by the State Library. The regional library program has not been implemented because of lack of funds at the state level to reimburse the city libraries for services rendered to their surrounding areas.

In addition to maintaining a basic collection, the State Library has recently been developing a resource collection of materials which are not appropriately held in every school and public library across the state because they are the more expensive, specialized, and less frequently requested types of materials. Thus, the State Library has an important supplementary role in statewide library development.

In addition to emphasizing the acquisition of materials beyond the scope of local school and public libraries, the State Library encourages the coordination of all types of libraries (school, public, academic, and special) so that a **community of libraries** is developing instead of isolated libraries bearing no relation or concern for other libraries.

On a statewide basis, emphasis is now being placed on extending the services of existing libraries (school and public) to serve a wider area than their present constituency and thus reduce the need to create additional new libraries in the sparsely populated and more limited tax base areas.

We are encouraging more use of school libraries by the general public in communities with a small population and tax base to avoid the expense involved in developing duplicate library services.

Development of the State Library's "Network for Knowledge" has been an outstanding example of the advantages of coordination and utilization of library resources in the state.

XXXVIII. Possible Additional Responsibilities

Possible additional responsibilities for the State Library might include:

1. A state-level bibliographic center to provide cataloging information to all types of libraries so as to reduce unnecessary duplication of this work at the local public, school, academic, and special libraries around the state. The State Library already maintains a bibliographic center which provides information about the location of specific books or periodicals around the state.
2. State funding of community library service programs by utilizing school libraries to provide local library service to the entire community. This program would be an appropriate extension of the state's Education Foundation funding program to expand public education services to all residents of the state.
3. Expand service to state government which would include information service to both the legislative and executive branches (a service which the State Library had in 1907). Provision of materials on governmental affairs is important, and the State Library has made only a beginning in providing this type of service.
4. Provide expanded service to improve, centralize and extend film service to all North Dakota users, with service to state residents on a low-cost user fee to cover mailing costs and service of films.
5. Expand state service in audio-visual materials (other than films) that are **not** included in school media centers, and which would supplement the curriculum and enrich the resources available to the entire community.
6. Consider establishing a state examination center for multi-media materials, including books, for the benefit of educators, librarians, and others responsible for selecting materials at the local and regional levels.

7. Provide specialized library service for professional personnel such as lawyers and educators, and business and industry groups not presently served in local communities.
8. Have space available for accommodation of infrequently used books in order to free space in local libraries for new materials in current demand.

Added responsibilities would, of course, require increased budget and space. Concentrating such services in one state center is more economical and efficient than providing it in bits and pieces (in redundant programs) around the state. A state general fund appropriation to provide such desirable statewide services is needed.

XXXIX. The State Library and Its Place in State Government Organization.

The State Library cuts across many lines of governmental responsibility and public interest. For example, it has a program of local grants to public libraries which requires it to work with local government officials and directly with officials in the U. S. Office of Education. It also administers grants to state institutions for special library service.

The State Library deals with people of all ages and interests. It is not limited to grades 1 through 12 as is the Department of Public Instruction, or with higher education, or even just with formal education or vocational education. State Library service is provided directly to the citizen as well as to libraries and schools, and directly to state offices and employees.

It seems obvious that the reasonable place for the State Library in state government is as an autonomous department, directly responsible to the Governor. This would provide a position from which to coordinate the work of all types of libraries over the entire state. To attempt to do this from the division status within a department with other specific and quite different responsibilities is much more difficult.

The location of the State Library in the maze of state government is an important issue for librarians and for the state as a whole. Public access to information is a prime requisite for a democracy. The freedom of a library to service the needs of citizens is directly related to the freedom libraries have to select and disseminate library materials beyond the limitations of established educational institutions.

BIENNIAL APPROPRIATION**July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1973**

Salaries & Wages	\$ 296,905.00
Fees & Services	127,118.00
Supplies & Materials	138,408.00
Equipment	6,000.00
Grants	762,719.00
TOTAL	<u>\$1,331,150.00</u>
General Fund	192,423.00
Estimated & Federal Funds	1,138,727.00
TOTAL	<u><u>\$1,331,150.00</u></u>

EXPENDITURES**July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971**

	Expended FY 1971
Salaries & Wages	\$119,859.12
Fees & Services	
Travel	3,816.84
Utilities	2,167.45
Rent	29,755.03
Communication	2,924.18
Repair	2,719.95
Professional Fees	1,319.58
Insurance	481.55
Miscellaneous	7,681.87
TOTAL	\$ 50,866.45
Supplies & Materials	
Office Supplies	12,528.55
Printing	248.92
Books	40,065.95
Audio-Visual	18,011.55
Periodicals	2,116.58
Miscellaneous	152.61
TOTAL	\$ 73,124.16
Equipment	36,993.72
Grants	305,893.32
TOTAL	<u><u>\$586,736.77</u></u>

General Funds \$ 96,210.95

Federal Funds \$490,525.82

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT**TITLE I****LIBRARY SERVICE GRANTS****Grants to Improve Libraries****July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971**

Griggs County, Cooperstown	\$ 5,200.00
Northern Red River Valley, Grafton	4,500.00
Northwestern Federation, Minot	5,000.00
West Fargo Public	10,000.00
Fargo Public Library	12,250.00
Divide County Library, Crosby	740.00
Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	19,218.00
Grand Forks Public	18,560.00
Minot Public	5,205.00
James Memorial, Williston	5,745.00
Mott Public	224.00
Harvey Public	385.00
Grafton Public	960.00
Sioux County, Fort Yates	3,000.00
TOTAL	\$90,987.00
Student Subsidies	755.00
TOTAL	\$91,752.00

CONSTRUCTION**TITLE II****Public Library Construction**

Carnegie Bookmobile, Grafton	25,075.00
Grand Forks Public	69,094.80
TOTAL	\$94,169.80

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION**TITLE III****Grants to Promote Cooperation Among****All Libraries in North Dakota**

Alfred Dickey Free, Jamestown	529.20
Northwestern Federation, Minot	10,000.00
Fargo Public	251.25
Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	326.10
Grand Forks Public	1,279.25
Minot Public	25,161.32
UND - Williston Center	1,041.00
Lake Region Jr. College	1,151.58
Individual Planning Expense	1,058.82
TOTAL	\$40,798.52

STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY GRANT**TITLE IV-A****Service to State Institutions**

North Dakota State Hospital, Jamestown	8,700.00
State Industrial School, Mandan	6,150.00
School for the Deaf, Devils Lake	5,175.00
State Penitentiary, Bismarck	1,150.00
Grafton State School	575.00
TOTAL	<u>\$21,750.00</u>

LIBRARY SERVICES TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**TITLE IV-B****Grants to Provide Service to Those Who
Cannot Use Conventional Library Material**

Vocational Rehabilitation, Bismarck	6,676.00
Dickinson Public	295.00
Grand Forks Public	3,315.00
Alfred Dickey, Jamestown	350.00
Mandan Public	700.00
Minot Public	5,000.00
Northeastern Dakota, Grafton	1,850.00
South Central, Edgeley	525.00
TOTAL	<u>\$18,711.00</u>

ABM IMPACT FUNDS**Dept. of Defense****Defense Funds Granted to Provide
Library Service to the Impacted ABM Areas**

Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile, Grafton	<u>\$25,000.00</u>
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OTHER

Education & Research Refund	<u>13,722.00</u>
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(Represents refund made to federal government as a result of federal audit.)

TOTAL GRANTS

Grants for FY 1971	<u>\$305,893.32</u>
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EXPENDITURES**July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972**

	Expended FY 1972
Salaries and Wages	\$117,691.06
Fees and Services	
Travel	\$ 3,497.59
Utilities	3,505.44
Rent	26,960.89
Communications	6,340.37
Repairs	2,078.09
Professional Fees	5,745.95
Insurance	655.00
Miscellaneous	4,628.45
TOTAL	\$ 53,411.78
Supplies & Materials	
Office Supplies	\$10,106.87
Printing	2,358.54
Books	45,471.08
Audio-visual	19,231.45
Periodicals	3,153.15
Miscellaneous	601.28
TOTAL	\$ 80,922.37
Equipment	4,638.84
Grants	410,007.77
TOTAL	<u>\$666,671.82</u>
GENERAL FUNDS	\$ 96,210.00
FEDERAL FUNDS	570,461.82
TOTAL	<u>\$666,671.82</u>

LIBRARY SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION ACT**TITLE I****LIBRARY SERVICE GRANTS****WIDE AREA LIBRARY SERVICE****Service to Surrounding Trade Area Free of Charge**

Devils Lake	1,000.00
Dickinson Public	1,000.00
Divide County, Crosby	500.00
Fargo Public	5,000.00
Harvey Public	500.00
Jamestown Public	2,000.00
Lisbon Public	1,020.00
Mandan Public	1,000.00
Mott Public	500.00
Valley City Public	1,000.00
TOTAL	\$13,520.00

WIDE AREA RESOURCE GRANTS**Providing Funds to Improve Quality of Library Materials**

Adams County, Hettinger	\$ 222.00
Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	9,235.00
Carnegie Bookmobile, Grafton	2,279.00
Dickinson Public	3,568.00
Divide County, Crosby	529.00
Fargo Public	9,000.00
Grand Forks Public	9,339.00
Harvey Public	273.00
James Memorial, Williston	2,808.00
Alfred Dickey, Jamestown	5,732.00
Mandan Public	1,286.00
Minot Public	8,763.00
Mott Public	158.00
South Central Area, Edgeley	658.00
Valley City Public	909.00
West Fargo Public	598.00
West Plains, Williston	1,425.00
TOTAL	\$56,782.00

GROUPS OF PERSONS GRANTS**Service to the Blind, Physically Handicapped,
Ethnic Groups, Shut ins, Etc.**

Dickinson Public	\$ 590.00
Fargo Public	23,000.00
Grand Forks Public	8,000.00
James Memorial, Williston	3,000.00
Minot Public	8,000.00
Northeastern Dakota, Grafton	2,850.00
Valley City Public	575.00
Veterans Memorial, Bismarck	2,920.00
South Central Area, Edgeley	525.00
West Fargo Public	3,000.00
West Plains, Williston	500.00
TOTAL	\$52,960.00

ESTABLISHMENT GRANTS

Golden Valley, Beach	\$3,000.00
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COMMUNITY LIBRARY SERVICE GRANTS

Velva Community Library	\$3,750.00
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SERVICE TO THE DISADVANTAGED PROGRAM GRANTS**Indian Population**

Rolette County	8,000.00
Sioux County	3,428.00
TOTAL	\$11,428.00

STATE INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE GRANTS**Service to State Institutions**

State Hospital, Jamestown	8,700.00
Industrial School, Mandan	5,663.00
State Penitentiary, Bismarck	1,150.00
School for the Deaf, Devils Lake	5,662.00
Grafton State School	825.00
TOTAL	\$22,000.00

BLIND & PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROGRAM GRANTS**Talking Book Service Through Vocational Rehabilitation**

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation	\$9,676.00
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STUDENT SUBSIDIES GRANTS**Reimbursements for Under-graduate Studies**

Student Subsidies	\$633.18
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ADVISORY COUNCIL & PLANNING

Expense Reimbursements	\$994.34
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WORKSHOP EXPENSES

Public Relations Workshop	\$1,363.05
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CONSTRUCTION**TITLE II**

Carnegie Bookmobile, Grafton	\$ 53,100.00
Grand Forks Public	161,221.20
TOTAL	<u>\$214,321.20</u>

INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION**TITLE III****Grants to Promote Cooperation Among
All Libraries in North Dakota**

Chester Fritz, UND, Grand Forks	\$ 9,580.00
UND-Williston Center	10,000.00
TOTAL	<u>\$19,580.00</u>
TOTAL GRANTS FY 1972	<u>\$410,007.77</u>

EMPLOYEES

Wolfert, Richard J., Director	(24 Mo.)	\$35,206.67
Bailey, Cheryl	(22 Mo.)	14,550.00
Bates, Cynthia	(6 Mo.)	1,949.76
Bougie, Maureen	(11 Mo.)	3,458.68
Buchert, Thelma	(24 Mo.)	8,328.00
Crimmins, Inez	(24 Mo.)	8,100.00
Davenport, Josephine	(24 Mo.)	9,360.00
Ellingson, Paul	(15 Mo.)	3,197.14
Fischer, Paulette	(15 Mo.)	4,558.58
Geier, Sandy	(16 Mo.)	6,361.82
Grahl, Eleanor	(20 Mo.)	7,576.08
Igoe, Debbie	(14 Mo.)	3,375.62
Larson, Steve	(20 Mo.)	8,433.00
Mertz, Lois	(24 Mo.)	8,900.00
Johnson, Mildred	(24 Mo.)	7,440.00
Morrison, Leone	(13 Mo.)	8,291.02
Nelson, Mildred	(24 Mo.)	7,668.00
Norton, Mary Lou	(24 Mo.)	7,020.00
Schafer, Alice	(24 Mo.)	7,380.00
Schoenhard, Ruth	(12 Mo.)	7,132.64
Splonskowski, Carol	(6 Mo.)	2,116.16
Sprynczynatyk, Betty	(24 Mo.)	9,675.00
Stocker, Arlene	(24 Mo.)	14,475.00
Wald, Donald	(24 Mo.)	17,250.00
Welder, Pauline	(9 Mo.)	3,274.64
Ziegler, Shirley	(24 Mo.)	8,550.00

(12 Mo.) 7,332.64

(18 Mo.) 2,118.06

(24 Mo.)

(31 Mo.)

(38 Mo.)

(45 Mo.)

(52 Mo.)

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