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Flickertale Newsletter

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY **BISMARCK**

NUMBER 1 **VOLUME 3**

JANUARY 1, 1971

State Library Attempts **Regional Planning**

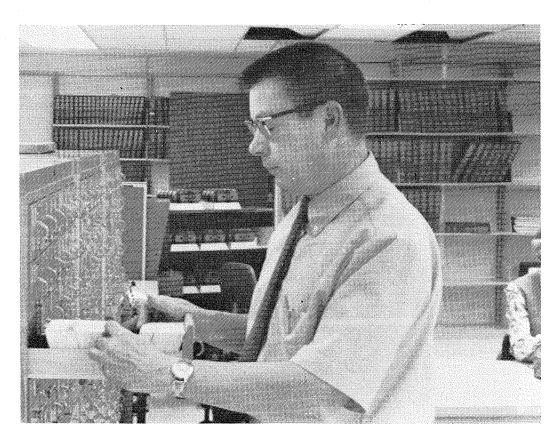
By CALVIN ENGH Pioneer Staff Writer

With over a million books now available, the State Library system is moving through phase one of its regional planning for library development to provide all North Dakota communities free access to these books.

Rather than working within a piecemeal framework, serving counties at random as has been the practice in the past, the State Library is initiating a plan which would divide the state into eight regions for more effective coordination of all library resources.

"We want to give rural people equal opportunity for library service when their towns are too small," Richard Wolfert, director of the State Library said. "We want to provide free library service for everyone."

Phase one, which is to arouse people to the value of a library system, has the objective of arranging regional task forces to study the various social, economic, educational, cultural, political, and library data available from as many sources as possible. Each task force will be representative of the various organizations within a region and will submit a planning proposal to the State Library Commission with special reference to the residents' age, education, interests, and special conditions such as the handicapped and minority groups.



Richard Wolfert looks through the card catalogue.

The eight regions. (Williston, Grand Forks, Bismarck, Minot, Fargo, Dickinson, Devils Lake, and Jamestown). to accomplish such a goal. have been urged to apply for \$1,200 regional planning grants from the federal government. For example, in the Williston region the grant went to Williston Junior college and it is their job to locate people, especially lay people because of the shortage of professional personnel, to organize a library system for the counties of Divide, McKenzie and Williams.

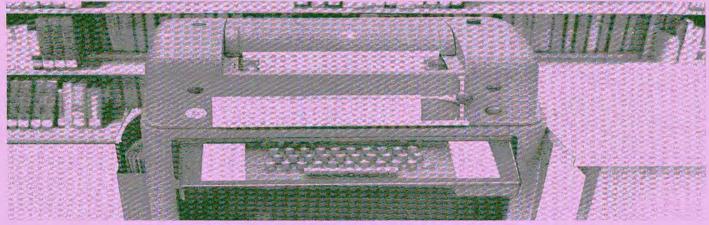
Each grantee has until June 30, 1971 to evaluate the region's situation, identify what should be done and submit

"If it's needed," Wolfert. said, "we may extend the planning phase one more year."

He went on to say "North Dakota doesn't lack library services because we can't afford them, but we lack enthusias m.'

The per capita cost for library service in North Dakota is \$1.98; the national reca report North Dakuts State Thrownmended minimum is \$6.12.

Bismoral



Pictured above is the teletype machine which now connects Grand Forks, Minot, Fargo and Bismarck.

"Library service today."
Wolfert added. "is not much better than it was ten years ago; we need improvement."
If the people in a region don't want a library, they don't have to have one, and thus far only one region has not applied for a grant.
Once the program is completed it's hoped that each community in the state will have either free bookmobile. The state of the

gional planning is completed, at least one center in each re-gion will have teletype fa-cilities available. Small towns won't have teletype of course, but would be able to contact

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the regional center by phone and have their requests relayed anywhere in the state. How does the teletype system work? If you wanted the book "Dakota Imprints." published in 1947 and now out of print, you would contact your center with the teletype service and they would send your request over the wire to Bismarck. Bismarck would the check its records and find that three libraries in the state have "Dakota Imprints." Bismarck would next contact one of these libraries and have the book mailed to your home at no cost.

While this reporter was visiting wired a request over the teletype for the "The Logic of Perfection" by Charles Hartshonne. Bismarck checked its catalogue and found that Fargo had the book and relayed the request on to them. As a result, Fargo will send

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the book to Grand Forks.
Teletype service will enable people throughout the state to utilize a wide range of current and useful library resources such as books, pamphlets, periodicals, records, tapes and films, and if the state cook the cook of t

sion is located in the lower level of the Randal Profession-al building on highway 83 North and has 85,000 volumes avail-able for the state's use.

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Working in the mailing room are Mary Lou Norton and Josephine Davenport.



The union catalog personnel (Mildred Nelson, Mildred Johnson, Ruth Schoenhard and Paulette Gion) are kept busy in the new building searching for books and magazines.

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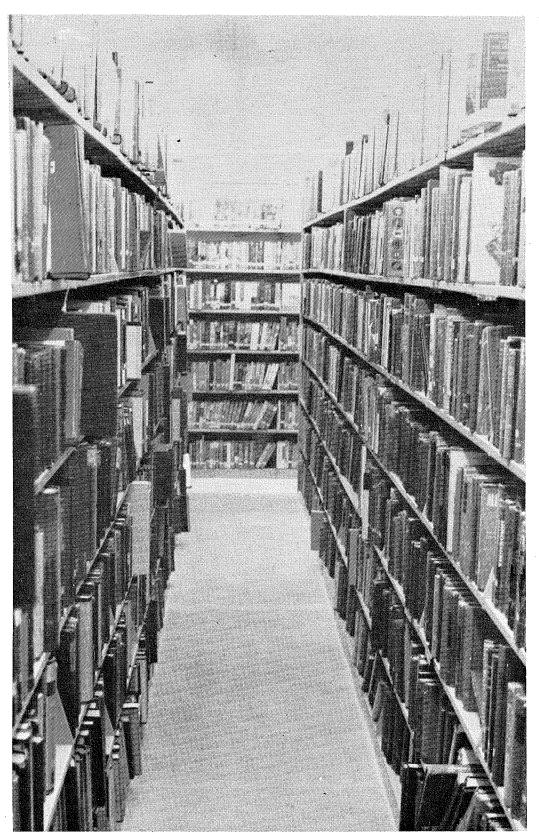
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Two rows of books, part of the library's $85,\!000$ volume collection, wait for the state's use.

January 4, 1971 Val. 3, no. 2.

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FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

LOAN COPY

A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

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State Library Commission
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone
Information 224-2490
Union Catalog 224-2491
Administration 224-2492

Volume 3, Number 2

January 4, 1971

STATE LIBRARY BUDGET

Since the federal Library Services Act of 1956, the State Library Commission has been the state agency to administer federal funds for public libraries in North Dakota.

The administration of these federal funds is based upon a State Plan prepared by the State Library Commission. The State Plan is submitted to the U.S. Office of Education, and when approved, constitutes the contract between these two governmental agencies for the disbursement of the federal funds allocated to our state.

In 1965, the Library Services Act became the Library Services and Construction Act and was broadened to include urban as well as rural services, construction, interlibrary cooperation, state institutional library service, and library service to the blind and physically handicapped.

To meet the demands for improved library services from local libraries and citizens, the State Library over the years increased its staff and book budget, largely with federal funds.

Increases in state funds never kept pace with the increase in federal funds over the years. As a result, the State Library Commission has year by year become more dependent upon federal funds for its day to day operation.

To add to the problem, state policy now requires the state library to pay rent, janitorial service, insurance, and telephone costs which were heretofor paid out of the state general fund for maintaining the Capitol.

It should be pointed out that the federal library program is essentially one which the states should have undertaken themselves but did not and thus the initiative passed to Washington. The federal library program in North Dakota has been the provision of more books and other library materials, better trained staff, larger and new buildings, improved level of reference and information services, coordination of various library services, increased local financial support, etc.

FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER, Page 2

This program is hardly innovative requiring large sums of federal funds. The federal public library funds at their peak amounted only to 33 cents per capita in North Dakota, not enough to shake out much of the "this is the way we always have done it" attitude.

In preparing the biennial budget for the State Library Commission for the coming biennium, the State Librarian decided that it was time for the State Library's day to day operations to be funded by the State General Fund and thus permitting the federal library funds to be used for improvement of local library service.

A well prepared budget and supporting documentation was submitted to the State Budget Office, giving in detail the State Library's programs and the need for state funds. At the budget interview, the same case was presented orally. There is no doubt the case for state funding for the State Library was understood.

The outcome as presented in the Governor's Executive Budget shows a rejection of the State Librarian's point of view of state financing for the State Library. A \$2.00 increase in state funds was recommended for the State Library for the next biennium. (The total state support now only amounts to 15.5 cents per capita.)

The continued dependence on federal funds by the State Library results in less federal funds for the local libraries, and in time, no grants at all to local libraries. Only the State Legislature now can change this 15 year trend. Does anyone out there care?

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January 20, 1971 Wol.3, no. 3. AN FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



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Volume 3, Number 3

January 20, 1971

NEW YORK REPORT PUTS CHILDREN SERVICES IN SCHOOLS

A New York State library development committee has recommended that school media centers take on all library service to children. The controversial recommendation was released by the New York State Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development.

The report recommends that library service to children, preschool through grade six, be provided by the elementary school media center, and that school library hours be extended through evenings, weekends, and vacation periods to provide full service. It also suggests that public school budgets include a state recommended percentage for library resources and, in the long range, school library service should be a state funding responsibility, along with all of elementary and secondary education.

The recommendation does not preclude children's use of the public library, but places major responsibility, as well as the capacity to meet their needs, within the school. The report says that this will eliminate unnecessary duplication of public funds and free public libraries to devote full attention to adults and young adults. It points out that "schools are where the children are. ... Even taking into consideration the present inadequate state of school libraries, there are many more school library outlets and more staff and more library materials in the schools of New York State than in the children's rooms of public libraries. One important reason for this situation is that school libraries and standards of performance can be mandated rather easily, whereas it would be doubtful that it would ever be possible to mandate even minimal public library service to children."

STATE LIBRARY TO STUDY LIBRARY FILM RESOURCES AND NEEDS

The State Library has awarded to Ora Marie Stewart, Librarian of the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library in Grafton, a research grant to study and report to the State Library on film resources and needs throughout the state.

Mrs. Stewart will conduct interviews and send out questionnaires to selected libraries to gather needed information for the study.

North Dakota State Library Bismarck, ND 58505

STATE LIBRARY PUBLISHES TAPE CASSETTE CATALOG

The State Library has distributed to public libraries its new publication, Music, A List of Recorded Music Available on Tape Cassettes From the North Dakota State Library.

This thirty-eight page catalog, the first in a series, is devoted to music ranging from Gregorian Chant to electronic music, and includes symphonies, concertos, chamber music, and piano solos.

Later catalogs will be on such topics as theatre, drama, education, politics, history, etc.

Tape cassettes are easy to handle and use and may well supersede the LP disc.

The State Library is building a comprehensive collection of tape cassettes for use in school and at home. Public library patrons should request loans through their local library, and school teachers and students through their school librarian.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

An international Library Conference will be held on September 30 - October 3, 1971 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, at the Fort Garry Hotel. The Manitoba Library Association is planning a major conference and inquiries should be directed to: Miss Sharon Tully, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manioba, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba.

DUANE CRAWFORD AWARDED UND RESEARCH GRANT

Duane Crawford, Reference and Documents Librarian at Chester-Fritz Library, University of North Dakota has been awarded a UND faculty research grant to study the life and activities of Herman Stern. Stern is the chairman of the boards of the Strauss Companies, North Dakota men's clothing stores.

State January 25, 1971

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Volume 3, Number 4

January 25, 1971

Before Cooperation Begins

By DENNY R. STEPHENS

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is excerpted and digested from an address delivered to the Salina Library Association, September 17, 1970, by Denny Stephens, State Librarian of Kansas. Mr. Stephens prefaced his remarks by pointing out previous efforts in Kansas to lead librarians and library governing bodies to a clearer understanding of the roles and functions of the institutions they represent within the total state information and library service framework of the community.

The first wrong step in considering intergovernmental cooperation, or interlibrary cooperation, is to exclusively analyze what other institutions are doing wrong, rather than giving critical attention to your own library. We have begun to explore the types of library service that exist in the State of Kansas. We have found, too frequently, that administrators and their governing bodies have little understanding of the identity, or definitions of purpose, of any one of the various types of institutions which provide library services. School boards, public library boards, county commissions. city councils and college regents too seldom have a clear understanding of the responsibility of the library under their jurisdiction.

What are the goals of these libraries; what are reasonable objectives? We have found that few governing bodies have developed plans for library service and have more frequently reacted to situations rather than planning action. If you cannot accept the hypothesis that no library institutions are sacred as presently organized, then I won't have much to contribute.

When we consider any public service, whether it be educational or otherwise, we are inclined to begin with the basic assumption that nothing about this institution must be changed; however, if we indulge for a moment in subjecting ourselves to think of the primary reason for the existence of the various types of libraries, who uses their services, what needs for library service does the parent institution create, we are forced to a greater objectivity. The simplified objective is to serve the needs of the individuals using the institution.

In the library field it is not difficult to identify our respective audiences. It is difficult sometimes for us to be willing to accept our audience. The public library audience is fairly easily identifiable. The school library users are not complicated to identify; and the audience or users of academic libraries are most identifiable. However, when we begin to restrict and direct our library services to these identifiable audiences, we may become somewhat reticent or at least inadequate in our ability to accept our primary roles and functions.

In the exploration of roles of our various types of libraries, we can investigate the history of these libraries and or their parent institutions and their present status in our society. Many of our early libraries were established by religious orders and served primarily the informational and research needs of the church. Early universities and colleges found a need to establish libraries to meet the needs of the students, scholars and faculty of the institution. Benjamin Franklin is credited with establishing the first public library in the U.S. which served a "membership" patronage primarily. The public library as we know it today is an American phenomena. With the development of a public education system in America, coupled with the development of private secondary educational institutions, a need for the school library was found necessary in order for students to successfully pursue the institution's courses of learning and for teachers' use in providing instruction. Early "public libraries" were frequently called lyceums or mercantile

libraries and were more frequently a private library for the use of adults, who contributed to their support. One of the best examples of the evolving role and history of a public library in Kansas is recorded in a paper by Bessie Gaiser of the history of the Leavenworth Public Library. You can follow the stages of this public library's development which parallels many others across the nation; it moved from private and semiprivate during its lyceum and mercantile days to the currently accepted public library status. In its early beginning it was primarily a library for adults interested in the pursuit of continuing education, independent study and culture.

In early times the college library met the informational needs of its students and faculty; the school library filled the library needs of the students enrolled in its parent institution; and the public library allowed adults of a community to continue to study and pursue recreational reading.

Today all educational institutions are faced with many problems, whether they are supported by public or private funds. This is causing a need for reexamining the roles and functions of libraries. We must ask, to whom does our particular library have a primary responsibility for serving? What areas of our service are duplicated by the library of another intitution? Is this duplication justifiable?

We, librarians, sometimes tend to be less than objective. The public librarian will state, "We are a public

library and, therefore, we must serve everyone." Yes, this is reasonable, but should we serve everyone; or should we, through cooperation, be serving some elements of the society indirectly through assisting other libraries and receiving assistance when appropriate? Criticism of school libraries is frequently heard, also. The usual

charges are that the school does not provide the library services for students and faculty to meet needs it generates. Many excuses are given for this. A few of these are: students will not return to the school in the evening; the library is open only when students are in the classroom; the the school building is not designed so as to permit use of the school library when the students are free from the classroom, and others.

Colleges providing courses of study have fared better in the identification of their library responsibilities even though they have not always been able to successfully meet the informational needs generated by the college's curriculum. There is generally little argument that higher education institutions have responsibility for providing library service for their student bodies and faculty, at least that part which relates to formal study sponsored by the college.

Special, or private industrial and business libraries, have been the most successful in identification of their roles and functions. Few would argue that a special library has a primary responsibility for meeting the general informational or recreational needs of a community, or the local high school, or a private or parochial school. The special libraries are designed to serve the employees of a firm or business.

Public libraries many years ago assumed responsibility for serving the "preschool" child. Inadvertently, after the child had enrolled in school, the public library continued to provide the child with library materials necessary for his school work. The public librarian or the public library board failed to evaluate this service in terms of competition with, or duplication of the school's library service. Also, this may have given the public library popular support in competing for the tax dollar. The public library may be excused in part, inasmuch as many of our schools sponsor no library service to support its curriculum generated needs. School administrators frequently would introduce a new course of study with little or no concern for developing simultaneously a

library service to support it. As our school libraries have developed and have become better equipped to fill their responsibility, public libraries have failed or been reluctant to change their policy, "we serve everyone."

Why should a school or any institution make available through its library the library resources and other informational media necessary to the students or faculty needs as related to the course of study provided by the school? It is in the school library that the faculty acts primarily as the selector of the materials to be used with a course of study, and the faculty has knowledge of the uses to which such materials will be put within the course of study. The teacher must not only work with the school librarian in assuring the needed materials will be in the library; but the teacher is also responsible for assuring that these are available in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of students at the time the teacher makes an assignment requiring independent, curriculum related study on the part of the students. Also, schools are funded at federal, state and local levels for, in part, this purpose.

Public library administrators, often self-convinced, will assure that the public library does not select and purchase library materials to meet students' school work needs. They will contend that their selection policies exclude such practices, and therefore. they avoid duplication of materials for which the school has primary responsibility and for which adults have only incidental need. Little research exists to prove or disprove this; however, I would challenge public librarians to examine the use of many titles and determine if not almost 100% is the result of student use.

We are here to consider interlibrary cooperation. I must contend that interlibrary cooperation among the various types of libraries within a community must begin with a definition of roles and functions for each of the types of libraries. This cannot be done alone by the librarians through meetings where they talk only with

other librarians; it must begin with a concerted effort by the governing bodies of the various libraries and their librarians. This means the developing of plans for a total library service to a total community through its various libraries and identifying the responsibility of each library in order that the total library service may be available in the community. Librarians may recommended policies but the governing bodies or boards are the groups responsible for establishing policy. Librarians manage what is provided or authorized by the boards. If the governing bodies have failed to adopt plans, policies and objectives to identify the primary patronage and services of the library they govern, they have not fulfilled their responsibility. Also, their librarians have failed professionally if they have not advised the governing bodies on these matters. Perhaps no library should be allowed any additional funds until its governing body has clearly identified these; otherwise how can this governing body assure that there will proceed a wise expenditure of funds. In other words, the governing body has the responsibility for defining the role of the institution it governs; and failure to do this will result in a loss of identity of purpose.

If the governing body cannot achieve this, then perhaps the continued existence of the library should be challenged. If the school library cannot meet the needs of its students or be open at hours reasonably convenient to the student use, perhaps it has no justification for existence. If a college library cannot fill a similar role for its faculty and students, perhaps it has no justification for continuing to exist. If the public library does not primarily meet the library and informational needs of the adults and preschool children of the community, perhaps its existence should

be challenged. If the primary patronage of a library of a particular type will not or cannot use the services, what is the purpose in continuing to sponsor the library.

What are the roles of the various types of libraries within a community?

How can the governing bodies and librarians work toward a clearer community understanding of their respective functions? Perhaps the following statements, which are an outgrowth of a school-public library workshop sponsored by the State Department of Education, our Graduate School of Librarianship at Kansas State Teachers College and State Library, may assist you in your investigation which must precede any significant efforts for interlibrary cooperation.

"School and public libraries have distinctive and separate roles which, if each is operating properly, is not a duplication of services. The role of the school library is to meet the resource and reference needs of the students and faculty of the school as they engage in school work. In other words, the school library should fill all the library needs of the student necessary to his school work. The role of the public library is to serve those persons of the community which are not affiliated with an institution for their non-institutional library needs.

This is, in the main, adults engaged in independent study or pursuing recreational or cultural interest. Also, another segment of the population served by the public library is the preschool child. In addition, the public library patronage may include persons enrolled in a school or college for their non-institutional or non-curricular needs. Examples of this might be a student desiring recreational or independent study materials. Too many public libraries have willingly assumed the role of a school library annex; and therefore, due to

budget limitations deprived persons not affiliated with institutional education programs of the services they need and deserve. People need and deserve a place for continuing independent study once they leave the school or university. It is the public library's responsibility to operate a program to meet this need, not to operate a service for school or college students. Schools have a moral and legal responsibility for meeting the library needs of their students result-

ing from their courses of study under the school program. The public library has a moral and legal responsibility to provide the services for the non-institutional needs of persons not affiliated with an institution."

The responsibility within a community for coordinating these services rests with the governing bodies of the libraries, and librarians have a professional responsibility to advise their respective governing bodies in this regard. Only these governing bodies have authority to establish policies and develop plans which can create a climate for interlibrary cooperation; and if the governing bodies fail to accept this responsibility, the results will be a course on nondirection for their library and, more important, the failure to establish a framework for meeting the total informational and library service needs of the total community. When policies are established defining the roles and functions of these types of libraries within a community, interlibrary cooperation can begin.

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Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

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F55

February 8, 1971

NIXON BUDGET SLASHES LIBRARIES 64 PERCENT

President Nixon's "full employment" budget for the coming fiscal year has slashed library funds by 64 percent, announced Richard J. Wolfert, North Dakota State Librarian.

"Libraries", Wolfert said, "have only received meagre amounts of federal funds, and now a 64 percent cut in an economic expansionary budget leads one to believe that the President has only minimal regard for the importance of libraries in our country."

"Revenue sharing holds little hope for North Dakota libraries", Wolfert added, "since the Governor's Executive Budget recommended only a \$2.00 increase for the State Library out of the 43 million additional state general funds available this year."

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS

On December 31, President Nixon signed Senate Bill 3318, the House amended version of the Library Services and Construction amendments of 1970. The House, under suspension of the rules, passed the bill on December 7, and was approved by the Senate on December 15.

Under the new Title I, programs formerly authorized under Title IV A and B (State Institutional Library Services and Library Services to the Physically Handicapped) will be consolidated into Title I. In addition, three new programs have been authorized under this title:

Special library service programs for the disadvantaged, in both urban and rural areas;

Strengthening metropolitan public libraries which serve as national or regional resource centers; and

Strengthening the capacity of State Library administrative agencies for meeting the needs of all the people of the States.

Title II of the extended Library Services and Construction Act continues the public library construction program; Title III continues the interlibrary cooperation program. The act will be effective after June 30, 1971, and through June 30, 1976.

The President's budget, unless raised by Congress, will not provide sufficient money in North Dakota to fund any projects other than strengthening the State Library, North Dakota Network for Knowledge, state institutional library services, and library services to the physically disadvantaged. These are existing projects which the State Library is required to maintain, regardless of the level of federal funding.

STATE LEGISLATION REPORT

Senate Bill 2026

State Library Appropriation.

Senate Appropriations Committee hearing held January 20; passed Senate January 21 by vote of 45 to 1 - 3 absent; House Appropriations Committee (Rep. Robert F. Reimers, Chairman) hearing scheduled for February 10.

Senate Bill 2076

Relating to the consolidated or merger of library services.

Senate Education Committee (Sen. Donald Holland, Chairman) hearing held on January 25; no committee action as yet.

Senate Bill 2135

Relating to the State Library's distribution of state publications.

Senate Education Committee hearing held January 6; amended Senate January 11; passed Senate January 13, vote of 48 to 0; amended House, January 26; 2nd reading passed House, January 28; by vote of 95 to 0; 3 absent; February 2 Senate concurred. Final passage Senate February 4 by vote of 47 to 0.

Senate Bill 2192

Relating to establishing, discontinuing, financing, etc. of public libraries.

Senate Education Committee (Sen. Donald Holland, Chairman) hearing on January 25; no committee action as yet.

Senate Bill 2194

Relating to the consolidation or merger of library services.

Senate Education Committee (Sen. Donald Holland, Chairman) hearing on January 25; no committee action as yet.

House Bill 1286

Relating to the dissolution of public libraries.

House Education Committee hearing February 9; no committee action as yet.

Copies of these bills can be obtained from the State Library.

A bill to establish an Advisory Council on Libraries was drafted for introduction into the Legislative Assembly, but was withdrawn by its sponsors.

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.N67 F55 171

FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

LOAN COPY

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

JHARD J. WOLFERT

DIRECTOR

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

58501



TELEPHONE

INFORMATION 224-2490 UNION CATALOG 224-2491 ADMINISTRATION 224-2492

Volume 3, Number 6

February 15, 1971

DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARIES

	\cdot	
ASHLEY 58413	Ashley Public Library Mrs. Bruce McShane, Librarian	288-3616
BEACH 58621	Beach Public Library Mrs. Frank Kress, Librarian	872-3988
BISMARCK 58501	Bismarck Hospital School of Nursing Library, 613 East Rosser Ave.	e.
	Miss Mattie Hamery, Librarian	223-4700
	Bismarck Junior College Library	-
	Mrs. Lois Engler, Librarian	223-4500
	Miss Carol Moreland, Asst. Librarian	
	Mary College Library, R.R. #2, Box 119	
	Sister Marie, OSB, Librarian	255-1520
	N. D. Mental Health & Retardation Center Library	9
	Memorial Building	
	Miss Roberta Backfisch, Librarian	255-4933
	N. D. State Health Dept. Library, State Capitol	
	Miss Bernadine Cervinski, Librarian	224-2370
	N. D. State Dept. of Public Instruction Library,	
	State Capitol	
	Mrs. Genevieve Buresh, Director of School	
	Library Services	224-2260
	N. D. State Historical Society Library, Liberty	
	Memorial Building, Capitol Grounds	
	Mr. Frank Vyzralek, Librarian	224-2668
	N. D. Law Library, State Capitol	
	Mr. Elmer Dewald, Librarian	224-2227

BISMARCK (cont.)	N. D. State Library Commission, Highway 83, N. Mr. Richard J. Wolfert, Director Mr. Donald Wald, Admin. Asst. Mrs. Leone Morrison, Reference Miss Cheryl Sinkula, Technical Services	
	Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, Union Catalog	224-2491
	N. D. State Public Welfare Board Library, State Capitol Mrs. Leona Boldt, Librarian	224-2310
	Quain and Ramstad Clinic Library, 221 N. 5th St. Mrs. Marie Albrecht, Librarian	223-1420
	St. Alexius Hospital Library, 311 N. 9th St. Mrs. Mary Harkness, Librarian	223-5000
	Veterans Memorial Public Library, 520 Ave. A E. Mr. James Dertien, Director Mrs. Eugenie Moss, Head of Ref. Service Miss Cynthia Harrison, Head of Public Services Miss Susan Lundberg, Young Peoples Librarian	
	Miss Connie Sylvester, Asst. Young Peoples Lit	rarian
BOTTINEAU 58318	State School of Forestry Mr. Wendal J. Cushing, Librarian Mary Thorlaison, Interlibrary Loans	228-2278
BOWMAN 58623	Clara Lincoln Phelan Library Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Librarian	523-2311
CARRINGTON 58421	Carrington City Library Mrs. Ella Mae Hargrave, Librarian	652-3921
CAVALIER 58220	Cavalier Public Library Mrs. Carl A. Berg, Librarian	265-8952
COOPERSTOWN 58425	Cooperstown Public Library Mrs. Marjorie Larson, Librarian	797-4691
CROSBY 58730	Divide County Library Mrs. Ruth Ralph, Librarian	965-6305
DEVILS LAKE 58301	Carnegie Library Mrs. Merle McIntyre, Librarian	662-2220
	Lake Region Junior College Miss Beatrice Larson, Librarian Mrs. Donna Matter, Asst. Librarian	662-4851
	School for the Deaf, 14th & 1st Ave. Miss Estelle Provow, Librarian	662-5113
DICKINSON 58601	Dickinson Public Library Mr. Darrel Hildebrant, Librarian	225-2162



Page 3

DICKINSON (Cont.)	Dickinson State College Mr. Bernett Reinke, Director Mr. James Martz, Reference Mr. Dennis Olson, Circulation Miss Maryalls Bedford, Cataloger	225-2313
DRAKE 58736	Drake Public Library Mrs. Gerald Krueger, SecTreas., Library Guild	465 - 2212
EDGELEY 58433	Edgeley Public Library Mrs. Ruth Evert, Librarian	493-2769
	South Central Area Library Mrs. Ruth Evert, Librarian	493-2769
ELLENDALE 58436	Ellendale Public Library Mrs. Agnes Martinson, Librarian	349-4072
	UND-Ellendale Branch Library Mr. Thomas A. Hunt, Librarian	349-3427
ENDERLIN 58027	Enderlin Municipal Library Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Librarian	437-4911
FARGO 58102	Dakota Clinic Library, 1702 University Dr. Catherine E. Olson, Librarian	235-0531
	Fargo Public Library, 102 N. 3rd Mr. Richard C. Waddington, Librarian Mr. Jerome D. Lamb, Asst. Librarian Eileen C. Ulven, Cataloger Anna M. Pomeroy, Children's Librarian Beverly A. Rogers, Circulation Mr. William C. Buck, Reference	235-7567
	Mr. Kilbourn L. Janecek, Director of Libraries Margaret Sullivan, Supervisor of Curriculum Carol Koehmsted, Head of Reference Dept. Mrs. Beverly Brkic, Head Cataloger Mrs. Carol H. Bodien, Documents Librarian Miss Nancy Breckinridge, Catalog Librarian Mrs. Patricia Schommer, Head of Acq. Dept. Mr. Michael Miller, Instructional Service Libration Mrs. Freda Hatten, Head of Serials	
	Sacred Heart Convent College Library Sister Marie Phillip, Librarian	237-4857
	St. Johns Hospital Library, 510 S. 4th Sister Margaret, Librarian	232-3331
	St. Lukes Hospital Library, 5th & Mills Ave. Mrs. Floy Johnson, Librarian	235-3161

FARGO (Cont.)	Veterans Hospital Library, N. Elm & 21st Ave. Phillis Lahti, Librarian	232-3241
	Temple Beth El Library, 809 11th Ave. S.	232-0441
FORMAN 58032	Forman Public Library Mrs. Clifford Dahl, Librarian	7243681
FORT YATES 58538	Sioux County Library Mrs. Patricia Laubach, Treasurer	854-5555
GACKLE 58442	Gackle Public Library Mrs. Alvin Hummel, Librarian	4 85 - 3229
GLEN ULLIN 58631	Glen Ullin Public Library Mrs. Lena Gartner, Librarian	348-3739
GRAFTON 58237	Grafton Public Library Mrs. Alice Baird, Librarian	352-2754
	Grafton State School Library	352-2140
	Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library Mrs. Ora Stewart, Librarian	352-2011
GRAND FORKS 58201	Air Force Institute of Technology Library, Grand Forks Air Force Base Miss Laura H. Lewis, Librarian	594-6725
	Deaconess Hospital Library, 212 S. 4 Mrs. Dorothy Walters, Librarian	775-4241
	Grand Forks Public Library, 423 1st Ave. N. Mr. Dennis Page, Director Margaret Ruff, Cataloger Elaine Strand, Reference Circulation Lona Kittelson, Reference Circulation Marine Braaton, Children's Librarian	775 - 9461
	St. Michaels Hospital Library, 501 Columbia Rd. Mrs. Brenda Samson, Librarian	775-5521
	Roger Hanson, Director of Libraries Donald J. Pearce, Chief Bibliographer Mrs. Judy Caramanica, Acq. Librarian Mrs. Selma Robbins, Head Cataloger Mrs. Linda Dries, Coordinator of Pub. Serv. Jane Loehrlein, Periodicals Librarian Ivan Opp, Asst. Cataloger Shelby Strand, Asst. Cataloger Mrs. Joyce McWilliams, Curator of Libby Manus Richard A. Lyders, Asst. Director, Technical Donald Olson, Administrative Assistant Duane Crawford, Government Documents	777-2617 script Services

GRAND FORKS (Cont.)	UND Geology Library Mary Woods, Librarian	777 - 2231
	UND Law Library Mrs. Fern O. Day, Librarian	777 - 2204
	UND Medical Library Mrs. Melba L. Younggren, Asst. Librarian	777-2494
HANKINSON 58041	Hankinson Public Library Mrs. Edwin Roeder, Librarian	None
HARVEY 58341	Harvey Public Library Mrs. Violet Bailey, Librarian	324-2156
HETTINGER 58639	Adams County Library Mrs. Geraldine Marion, Librarian	567-2741
HOPE 58046	Hope City Library Miss Peggy Kainz, Librarian	945-2461
JAMESTOWN 58401	Alfred Dickey Free Public Library Mrs. Jeanne Cobb, Director Mrs. Eleanor Glenney, Children's Librarian Mrs. Connie Houge, Cataloger	252–2990
	Jamestown College Library Mr. Robert A. Perrin, Director	252-4331
	N. D. State Hospital Library Staff Library Mrs. Laurie Reule, Librarian Patient Library Mrs. Sylvia Risk, Librarian	252 - 2120 252 - 2120
	Stutsman County Library Mrs. Ella Zimmerman, Librarian	252-1531
LAMOURE 58458	LaMoure Community Library Mrs. Sharon Mohberg, Librarian	None
LEEDS 58346	Leeds Public Library Miss Gail Himle, Librarian	466-2234
LIDGERWOOD 58053	Lidgerwood City Library Mrs. Alice Biewer, Librarian	5386552
LINTON 58552	Linton Public Library Mrs. Albert Wenzel, Librarian	254-6651
LISBON 58054	Lisbon Public Library Mrs. Carol A. Frey, Librarian	683-4304
MANDAN 58554	Mandan Public Library Mrs. Frances Geiss, Librarian	663-3255

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MANDAN (Cont.)	Morton County Library Mrs. Anne Rebenitsch, Librarian	786-6133
	U.S. Northern Great Plains Research Center Libra Georgene Schmidt, Librarian	ry 663-6448
	N. D. State Industrial School, Box 548 Jeanette L. Holm, Librarian	663-9523
MAYVILLE 58257	Mayville Public Library Mrs. Marcus I. Moen, Librarian	786-2841
	Mayville State College Cleanora E. Quanbeck, Head Librarian Mrs. Betty Karim, Cataloger Mrs. Margit Eastman, Order & Interlibrary Loan	786 – 2016
MINOT 58701	Armed Forces Institute of Technology Library Mrs. Dallas Gilmore, Librarian	727-4761 Ext.3731
	Minot Air Force Base Library Mrs. Geraldine Brosman, Librarian	727-4761
	Minot Public Library Mr. Everett Foster, Director Melody N. Kuehn, Adult Services Brenda Burchil, Catalog Librarian Germaine Nelson, Interlibrary Loan	838-7045
	Minot State College Memorial Library Leon Whitinger, Head Librarian George Clark, Reference and Interlibrary Loan George Hager, Reference Assistant Marylynn Anderson, Circulation Assistant Raymond Chu, Cataloger Richard Thompson, Periodicals	838-6101
	Northwest Bible College, Andrew Anderson Librar 1900 8th Ave. SE Clyde Root, Librarian Pattie Shebeck, Assistant Librarian Colleen Danials, Assistant Librarian	838 – 5902
	Northwest Clinic, 20 4th Ave. SW Lillian Blake, Librarian	838-3321
	Trinity Hospital School of Nursing Lib., 17th A Mrs. Mildred Morgan, Librarian	ve. SW 838-4011
	Ward County Bookmobile Library Mrs. C. Dean Caley, Librarian	838-7045
MOHALL 58761	Mohall Public Library Mrs. John Smith, Librarian	756-6692
MOTT 58646	Inez Hendrickson Library Mrs. Frank Vasey, Librarian	824-2163

NEW ENGLAND 58647	New England Public Library Mrs. Don Opdahl, Librarian	5799554
NEW ROCKFORD 58356	New Rockford Public Library Mrs. Roy Brown, Librarian	947 – 2744
NEW SALEM 58563	New Salem Public Library Mrs. William Becker, Librarian	843-7755
NEW TOWN 58763	New Town Public Library Mrs. Lilian O. Wilson, Librarian	627-4741
OAKES 58474	Oakes Community Library Mrs. Doris Hankle, Librarian	742-2117
PARK RIVER 58270	Park River Public Library Mrs. Art Erovick, Librarian	284-6116
PARSHALL 58770	Parshall Public Library Mrs. Claudia R. Risan, Librarian	862-3466
RICHARDTON 58652	Assumption College Library Brother Paul Nyquist, OSB, Librarian Rev. Louis Pfaller, OSB, Archivist Sister Dorothy Ulrich, OSB, Cataloger Rev. Cyprian Meier, OSB, Librarian	974-3315
RIVERDALE 58565	McLean-Mercer Regional Library Mrs. Vera DeTienne, Librarian	654-7652
ROLETTE 58366	Rolette Public Library Mrs. Carl Myhre, Librarian	246-3372
ROLLA 58367	Rolla Public Library Mrs. Hazel E. Kyle, Librarian	449-5791
RUGBY 58368	Heart of America Library Mrs. Florence Hornstein, Librarian	776-6223
STEELE 58482	Kidder County Library Mrs. Kent Fredrickson, Librarian	None
VALLEY CITY 58072	Carnegie Public Library Mrs. Bernice Martin, Librarian	845-3821
	Valley City State College, Allen Memorial Librar Mrs. Lillian Jacobson, Head Librarian Miss Kay Conrad, Curriculum Library Mr. Dennis Davis, Cataloger Anne Haugaard, Circulation and Reference Libra	845-3318
WAHPETON 58075	Leach Public Library Mrs. Helen Fleishman, Librarian	642-5732
	North Dakota State School of Science Library Jerald Stewart, Head Librarian	642-6671

WAHPETON (Cont.)	North Dakota State School of Science (Cont.) Mrs. Mildred Larson, Cataloger Elizabeth Haverland, Reference Librarian Mrs. Lenna Anderson, Periodicals Librarian Mrs. Leona Fogarty, Inter-Library Loan Mrs. Mary Carter, Periodicals Librarian Mrs. Mary Kroshus, Cataloger Mrs. Mary Soehren, Part-time Cataloger Steve Krohn, Audio-visual Coordinator	
WALHALLA 58282	Walhalla Public Library Mrs. Leonard Tetraul, Librarian	549-2531
WATFORD CITY 58854	Watford City Public Library Mrs. Lillian G. Piper, Librarian	842-4911
WEST FARGO 58078	West Fargo Public Library	None
WILLISTON 58801	James Memorial Library Mrs. Wanda Miller, Librarian	572 - 9751
	West Plains Rural Library Mrs. Anne Lassey, Librarian	572 - 2811
	UND - Williston Branch Library Miss Mary L. Shemorry, Librarian	572-6736

Libraries operated by elementary and secondary public and non-public schools can be located by consulting the North Dakota Education Directory, published by the State Department of Public Instruction, Bismarck.

State Doc. Z 733 .N67 F55 February 22, 1971 Val. 3, no. 7

LOAN-ICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

COPY JELICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone
Information 224-2490
Union Catalog 224-2491
Administration 224-2492

Volume 3, Number 7

February 22, 1971

FILMS (16mm) IN THE FIELD OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Available on Loan from the North Dakota State Library

THE ADULT AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY (1964)

22 MIN.

COLOR

Illustrates good library service to adults, with particular emphasis on continuing education through activities such as discussion groups. Appropriate for use with smaller libraries. Can be used for in-service training and with community agencies. University of Wisconsin.

...AND SOMETHING MORE (1964)

28 MIN.

COLOR

Shows the part a good school library plays in a stimulating instructional program. For administrator, parent, teacher. Filmed at Sedgefield Elementary School, Charlotte, North Carolina. Knapp School Libraries Project.

AT THE CENTER (1970)

28 MIN.

COLOR

Depicts school library media specialists in a full range of activities from elementary through secondary schools. The variety of roles presented reflects the various career opportunities within the school library profession. American Library Association.

BEGINNINGS (1960)

30 MIN.

An interview with Ralph Ulveling, Director of the Detroit Public Library. Dr. Ulveling, in conversation with Professor Don Fedderson of the National Educational Television and Radio Center, presents reading, librarians, and the challenge of the library profession. Field Enterprises.

BOOKS FOR ALL (1957)

30 MIN

COLOR

Introduction to library services, as well as to cooperative county library systems. Suitable for small libraries, illustrating how they may better fuction through a system. Syracuse University Audio-Visual Center.

THE FIFTH FREEDOM (1963)

15 MIN.

COLOR

Focuses on the services as well-supported library can provide. Useful to libraries seeking to increase their financial support. Wing Productions.

IT'S ALL YOURS (1949)

10 MIN.

Ralph Bellamy reflects on the familiar sport of his youth--- fields where he played ball, stores, streams and the library. Designed to show the benefit and pleasure that come from reading books. Willard Pictures.

KEY TO A FUTURE (1963)

 $15\frac{1}{2}$ MIN.

COLOR

A high school boy and girl imagine themselves as science, school and public librarians. Most useful for recruiting with junior and senior high school students. Emphasizes variety in librarianship through scenes in libraries in which the young people imagine themselves as the librarian. Wing Productions.

THE LIVELY ART OF PICTURE BOOKS (1963)

58 MIN.

COLOR

Discusses the development of good picture books through the use of book illustrations. Interviews with Caldecott award winners Barbara Cooney, Maurice Sendak, and Robert McCloskey are included. Printed programs are available to accompany the film. Weston Woods.

THE MAGIC BOOK (1962)

10 MIN.

COLOR

A small boy learns ten lessons in the proper care of a book through the magic of a "speaking" book which he encounters in a library. New Method Book Bindery, Inc.

THE PLEASURE IS MUTUAL: HOW TO CONDUCT EFFECTIVE PICTURE BOOK PROGRAMS (1966) 24 MIN.

An excellent study of the presentation of picture-book programs for three-to-six-year-olds. Accompanying booklists are available. Westchester Library System.

REACHING OUT: THE LIBRARY AND THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD (1968)

25 MIN. COLOR

A report of the Demonstration of Library Service to Exceptional Children conducted by the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The film shows the value of the library service to children with handicaps and includes actual scenes of work with children who are blind, deaf, mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, homebound or hospitalized with physical handicaps. Connecticut Films, Inc.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ACTION (1960)

18 MIN.

COLOR

This film, photographed in North Carolina schools, interprets the school library's services to pupils and teachers, grades 1-12. Five major areas of the school library program are illustrated: planning for school library use, guiding pupil's reading, teaching library skills, supplying instructional materials, guiding reference work.

A SHOW OF HANDS (1968)

14 MIN.

COLOR

Dramatizes the role of the trustee in the local public library and focuses upon the importance of personal participation in community affairs. Wing Associates.

TELLING STORIES TO CHILDREN (1959)

27 MIN.

COLOR

Illustrates principles of storytelling through actual presentations before elementary school children. For training staff members to conduct storytelling programs. University of Michigan.

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THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A STORY (1969)

27 MIN.

COLOR

Includes segments of ten different storytelling situations in Dayton, Ohio, filmed unrehearsed. The storytellers vary in experience. Throughout, they informally discuss the value of storytelling, personal preparation, etc. Connecticut Films, Inc.

WORKING TOGETHER--NASSAU BUILDS STRONGER LIBRARIES (1961) 12 MIN.

Shows how the quality of service is strengthened in the 38 public libraries which comprise the system. Shows how adequate support can be secured through the efforts of the people in the community. Nassau County (N.Y.) Library System.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING (1966)

19 MIN.

Relates development of library systems in Washington State by indicating the legislation involved in establishing regional libraries as well as local branch libraries. Charles R. Perryman.

State TERIALS val 3, no. 8 State Doc.

733

.N67 F55

LOANLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER COPY UBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone Information 224-2490 Union Catalog 224-2491 Administration 224-2492

Volume 3, Number 8

March 1, 1971

NDLA NEWS Mrs. Richard E. Frank, Editor

PRESIDENT GRIBBLE RESIGNS

To the Executive Board and members of the association:

With real regret, I submit my resignation as president of our association, effective with the conclusion of the Executive Board meeting scheduled for February 26, 1971.

You are all aware, I am sure, of the imminent closing of the Ellendale Branch of the University of North Dakota. Lacking any indications to the contrary, either by the University or by the Board of Higher Education, I must assume that my usefulness to them and to the State of North Dakota will likewise end at the conclusion of this school year. Therefore, Mrs. Gribble and I will need all the free time left after meeting my teaching and library commitments to capitalize our assets so that we may live until I can find a position in which to start over.

I have nothing but grateful praise for those in the association with whom I have worked and who have worked with me in the last six years. Friends and acquaintances in the association have given me a broader perspective on life and have provided me pleasure. I will remember them.

Sincerely.

Don E. Gribble

NDLA CONVENTION, 1971

The place: Fargo. The time: September 22, 23. Ruth McMartin, conference chairman, writes:

"The general sessions and exhibits will be open to NDLA members who are not NDEA members upon application by mail to Irving Iverson, Executive Secretary of NDEA, at the address below. Mr. Iverson will forward a Guest Badge to those making application, and admittance to NDEA event will depend on presentation of this badge.

> Mr. Irving Iverson, Executive Secretary North Dakota Education Association Box J Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

"The combined NDEA - NDLA meeting offers the librarians a fabulous opportunity to see hundreds of exhibits and hear excellent speakers on topics of educational interest, all in addition to the exhibits and programs exclusively for librarians."

REPORT ON THE JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE by James L. Dertien

In light of a recent development I am recommending that the proposed DAKOTA/JMRT be dropped from consideration by NDLA. I encourage this in view of the recent formation of a JMRT as a new section of the Mountain-Plains Library Association. During its November convention in Las Vegas the MPLA Executive Board approved a petition creating this new section.

By the looks of things it will be a section that can actively serve JMRT needs in the entire Mountain-Plains region. For next year's convention in Colorado Springs, JMRT will be sponsoring a middle management workshop/seminar. The group is also considering a chalkboard-type job opportunity board for display at conventions. Also discussed were activities which would help get more new librarians to both ALA and MPLA conventions, including financial assistance, inexpensive travel and lodging, etc.

Tyron Emerick, director of the Kansas City, Kansas, Community College, is the first MPLA/JMRT section president, and Donna Jones (Colby Community College, Colby, Kansas) is the secretary.

I would encourage all interested persons to contact me. MPLA membership is essential in order to belong. My address is Veterans Memorial Public Library, Bismarck, ND.

NEW FORMAT FOR NEWSLETTER ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM by James L. Dertien, Director Bismarck Veterans Memorial Library

The official publication of the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association is now in a new format, making it a more effective tool in reporting activities and problems involving the freedom to read situation around the country.

The new format reports region by region on the status of censorship attempts, court decisions, legislative decisions, and success stories in the promotion of the freedom to read. Other more detailed reports are made on particular library situations and related news. Numerous books and surveys are reviewed in each issue.

There are ten subscribers to the NEWSLETTER in North Dakota. This includes about 1/18th of the number of personal members of ALA in our state.

The NEWSLETTER, with its new format, has much to recommend it. Most importantly, the focus makes it of interest to everyone. A subscription costs \$5.00 per year. Send your orders to the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

North Dakota librarians are well aware of the importance of the proposed library legislation, spelled out in detail in the <u>Flickertale Newsletter</u> of December 7. It is to be hoped that they are aware, too, of the importance of informing their representatives of the urgency of the measures.



A letter from the members of the professional staff of the Chester Fritz Library of the University of North Dakota was sent to every senator and representative of the eighteenth and nineteenth districts. Are members of the remaining legislative districts as well informed?

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Representative ____:

Attached are drafts of four bills which will be introduced in the 1971 North Dakota Legislative Assembly on behalf of the State Library Commission. They also have the support of the North Dakota Library Association.

The changes or new provisions contained in these four bills have been discussed for many years in library circles and by many organizations and units interested in library services and in government. The undersigned members of the staff of the libraries of the University of North Dakota feel that these provisions are good and desirable and will be of benefit to the library services of the state.

We therefore ask that you give them your support when they come before the legislature and encourage others to support them also. If there are any questions you may have about them or explanations that you feel are needed, the undersigned librarians will be very happy to be of assistance to you in any way that we can.

The State Library Commission and the Legislative Committee of the North Dakota Library Association will be making arrangements for testimony to be given before the committees which hold hearings on these bills, but we also stand ready to be of service in this regard if there is need. We realize that improvement of state library services rests to a large extent upon the librarians of the state, but we feel that these new provisions would allow us to be more effective.

Yours sincerely, (signed by the sixteen members of the staff)

NDLA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING November 13, 1970 12:15 P.M.

Chieftain Motel Carrington, N. Dak.

Board members present were: Don Gribble, Everett Foster, Ruth Ralph, Lois Engler, Dennis Page, Kilbourn Janecek, Harold Aleshire, James Dertien, Mary Fuxa, and Lillian Jacobson.

Also present were: Nora Mohberg, retiring treasurer; Mary Margaret Frank, NDLA editor; Tom Nielsen, chairman of Library Certification and Standards Committee; Ora Marie Stewart, chairman of North Dakota Committee for Library Development; and Ruth McMartin, chairman of Intellectual Freedom Committee.

The business meeting, which had been preceded by the assemblage of the group for lunch, was called to order by the president at 1:30 P.M.

Copies of the minutes of the Executive Board Meetings held at Medora on September 20 and 22 were distributed. The motion was made by Harold Aleshire and seconded by Ruth McMartin that they be approved. The motion carried.

Discussion of the 1971 conference included a brief report by the conference chairman, Ruth McMartin, that the site of Fargo and the dates of October 22 and 23 had been cleared and established. Mrs. McMartin was delegated the task of reporting this information to American Libraries and to American Library Association and the R. R. Bowker Company.

The next item on the agenda was a consideration of the relationship between the State Library Commission and NDLA in regard to publishing official business. After contemplation by the group of various alternatives, which had been suggested by Mr. Wolfert, President Gribble requested the secretary to ask Mr. Wolfert to send transcriptions of the proceedings to Mary Margaret Frank for editing. The materials will then be returned to the State Library Commission for publishing.

After brief discussion of the matter of the need of a historian for the association, a motion was made by Ruth McMartin, seconded by Lois Engler, that the Director of the State Library Commission by asked to serve as archivist. The motion carried.

The need of secretarial assistance for the president was considered, with the result that a motion was made by Mr. Aleshire that the president be authorized to hire parttime secretarial help and that next year this become a budget item. The motion was seconded by Mr. Foster and carried.

Mr. Janecek and Mr. Gribble presented quotations of costs of printing and/or assembling the revised constitution. The motion that the Board arrange to have one thousand copies printed by the <u>Dickey County Leader</u> per their quotation was made by Ruth McMartin, seconded by Dennis Page, and carried.

Tom Nielsen, chairman of the Certification, Library Standards and State Aid Committee, went over the committee's report and recommendations. President Gribble offered to contact the Director of the State Library Commission on the matter of certification and report to the Executive Board at its next meeting.

Budget requests were presented by chairmen of sections and standing committees. The request of the North Dakota Committee for Library Development was given special consideration. Everett Foster made a motion, which was seconded by Kilbourn Janecek, that the Board allow five hundred dollars to this committee and strongly endorse the idea of a state bookmark. The motion carried.

Other budget requests were as follows:

NDLA Editor	\$600.00
MPLA Representative	600.00
ALA Councilor	1000.00
Intellectual Freedom Committee	225.00
Academic Library Section	687.00
Public Library Section	250.00
School Media Specialists Section	25.00
President of NDLA	25.00
Secretary of NDLA	25.00
Treasurer of NDLA	25.00
Executive Board Meetings	300.00
Contingent fund	75.00
	\$3837.50

It was decided by consensus to allow 50% of each of the above requests unless otherwise arranged.

The Intellectual Freedom Committee requested endorsement of the Freedom to Read statement. The motion was made by Ruth McMartin and seconded by Mary Fuxa that the NDLA Executive Board reaffirm the endorsement of the Library Bill of Rights and endorse the Freedom to Read statement. The motion passed. The President named Don Pearce as an additional member of the committee. The committee questioned whether they were to study present state laws concerning matters related to intellectual freedom and to make recommendations for changes. The committee was instructed to contact ALA for advice on drafting legislation.

An Ad Hoc Committee was appointed by the president to investigate ways of accomplishing the preservation of the Ralph Hubbard history. Named were: Everett Foster, chairman, Harold Aleshire, Jim Dertien, Bernett Reinke, and Brother Paul Nyquist.

Lois Engler reported on a meeting of the Legislative Committee and the resulting changes made in the proposed legislation.

Jim Dertien reported on his attendance at a meeting of the North Dakota Council on Education held recently.

The question of need of a legal defense fund for NDLA was raised by the president. The Intellectual Freedom Committee was delegated to work on recommendations.

Mr. Gribble announced, after discussion of each problem, that he will write to Jonathan Eaton to request that he draw up a charter for NDLA as a non-profit organization; he will also write to ALA for clarification of the meaning of "Association" and "Chapter" memberships.

Everett Foster recommended that the NDLA Executive Board give endorsement to the Library Technician Training Program planned by Valley City State College and made such a motion. Ora Marie Stewart seconded the motion. Following debate the vote ended in a tie, the president cast an aye vote, and the motion carried.

Lois Engler, ALA Councilor, asked for advice in voting at ALA Midwinter meeting on the changes proposed by ACONDA, particularly those pertaining to the method of choosing ALA Council members.

The next meeting was set for January 8, at which time the following items will be included on the agenda:

- 1. The appointment of nominating, resolutions, and budget committees.
- 2. Program for the 1971 conference.

The meeting adjourned at 5:10 P.M.

Lillian Jacobson, Secretary

State Doc. 7.33 .N67

F55

march 35, 1971 vol 3, no 9 CKERTALE NEWSLETTER PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

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March 25, 1971

NDLA NEWS Mrs. Richard E. Frank, Editor

NDLA CONVENTION 1971

To make reservations at the Town House for NDLA, October 22 and 23, be sure to address your request directly to Mr. Sam Camasi, Convention Manager, Town House Motel, Fargo, North Dakota 58102, and state that you are an NDL member. Ruth McMartin suggests that those who have not been able to get reservations try it again, using this address.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM

The members of your state Association Intellectual Freedom Committee urge your thoughtful consideration of this statement from the ALA Office of Intellectual Freedom. The "right to read" does include picture books. Succumbing to pressure groups at any level dimishes the authority of the librarian and the library board. Because this attack concerns a picture book, it should not be dismissed as unimportant and librarians should not accept the easy solution and remove the book. Librarians have an obligation to express their point of view succinctly and to the people where it makes a difference. The article quoted expresses well the librarian's viewpoint.

> -- Ruth C. Martin Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee

Advisory Statement concerning SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE

by the Office for Intellectual Freedom AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

During the past several months, the American Library Association has received a steadily increasing number of reports concerning efforts to remove the illustrated children's books, SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE, from library collections. Written by William Steig, and published by Windmill Books and Simon & Schuster, SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE received the 1970 Randolph J. Caldecott Medal as the most distinguished picture book for children published in the United States in the preceding year.

> North Dakota State Library Bismarck, ND 58505

In a book in which all characters are portrayed as animals, the basis for objections is an illustration on page 13 depicting policemen as pigs. It should be noted, however, that pigs depict other characters as well. While the majority of complaints have come to libraries from police organizations and individual law enforcement officers, other persons have also requested that the book be removed.

Information and assistance has been requested from the American Library Association by librarians across the nation. To date, individual libraries have responded to the requests for removal in varying ways. Some libraries re-evaluated the book and kept it in the collection. Some libraries removed the book without an argument. One librarian went so far as to tear out the controversial page and return the book to the shelf.

In response to the unusual volume of requests for assistance from librarians under pressure to remove SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE from their collections, the ALA Office for Intellectual Freedom advises librarians and library boards that:

- (1) The LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS, the American Library Association's basic policy statement concerning intellectual freedom, states that, "... no library materials should be proscribed or removed from libraries because of partisan or doctrinal disapproval".
- (2) Librarians who remove SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE from their collections, or who remove the controversial page, play, in effect, the role of censor. Such a role violates both the spirit and the letter of the LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS.
- (3) In the absence of a court order, issued after a fair hearing and decision, the publication SYLVESTER AND THE MAGIC PEBBLE is a legitimate library acquisition, fully protected under the law.

Judith F. Krug, Director
Office for Intellectual Freedom

NDLA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING February 26, 1971 (postponed from January 8, 1971) 11:00 A.M.

Chieftain Motel Carrington, North Dakota

- Board members present were: Don Gribble, Everett Foster, Ruth Ralph, Lois Engler,
 Dennis Page, Kilbourn Janecek, Anne Lassey, James Dertien, Mary Fuxa, and Lillian
 Jacobson.
- Also present were: Jonathan Eaton, chairman of Legislation Committee; Ruth McMartin, chairman of Intellectual Freedom Committee; Ora Marie Stewart, chairman of North Dakota Committee for Library Development; and Mr. Donald Wald, Administrative Assistant, State Library Commission.

The meeting opened with a review by the president of communications he had received as follows:

- 1. From Mary Margaret Frank questioning the need of the association for an editor, since to date she had received little news.
- 2. From Oklahoma Library Association requesting information about types of awards presented by NDLA. The secretary was instructed to return the form with a notation that "at the present time NDLA makes no special awards."



3. From ERIC Clearing House in Las Cruces, New Mexico, soliciting reports of research done in rural education, Indian education, migrant education, etc. Mr. Wald was asked to take the correspondence back to the State Library Commission.

The president then presented a proposed 1971 budget to be taken up for action later in the meeting.

Reports were called for from committees and sections and the following were given:

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE, Ruth McMartin, chairman, reported on its meeting in Bismarck on December 14, 1970 and the Intellectual Freedom Kit which was sent to NDLA members in January. Planned publicity regarding encouraging members to subscribe to Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom was also mentioned.

NORTH DAKOTA COMMITTEE FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT, Ora Marie Stewart, chairman, reported that NLW billboards now appear in various locations around the state and that special bookmarks have been ordered. She showed samples of bookmarks which had been made by Sioux Indians of Cannonball, North Dakota. She also reported on activities being planned in various regions of the state.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, Jonathon Eaton, chairman, discussed the pending legislation.

PUBLIC LIBRARIANS SECTION, Jim Dertien, chairman, reported that a workshop for public librarians is being considered and that plans will be presented to the Academic Librarians Section.

Plans completed to date for the 1971 Conference to be held in Fargo were presented by Ruth McMartin and Kilbourn Janecek, chairmen. Reported was that the theme chosen is "The Shape of Things to Come" and that the banquet speaker for Friday evening is to be Luouida Vinson, Executive Secretary of the ASSL. Mr. Janecek reported the names of persons from which the luncheon speaker will be chosen. Sections will plan their own programs for Friday's luncheons and afternoon sessions, according to the chairmen's tentative schedule.

At 12:30 the meeting was recessed for lunch to be reconvened at 1:30.

Jonathan Eaton, who had been commissioned by the Executive Board to draw up articles of incorporation for the Association, presented the prepared documents and explained the procedure necessary to change from an association to a corporation. After brief discussion a motion was made by Ruth McMartin, seconded by Kilbourn Janecek, that the Executive Board adopt the charter as presented. The motion carried unanimously.

The matter of committee appointments was discussed with the following action:

NOMINATION COMMITTEE is to be named by Mr. Foster at the next meeting of the Board. Names of possible appointees are to be sent to him before that time.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE also is to be named by Mr. Foster, persons suggested being: Carol Koehmsted, Fargo; Sally Hanson, Valley City; Elaine Strand, Grand Forks; Jeanne Cobb, Jamestown; and Bertha Weyrauch, Ray.

BUDGET COMMITTEE is to consist of the president, the treasurer, and other members chosen by them.

The proposed budget was studied. After a request by the membership committee for a budgeted allowance and some discussion, a motion was made by Jim Dertien and seconded by Mary Fuxa that this item be included in the budget. The motion carried. A motion for the adoption of the budget was then made by Kilbourn Janecek, seconded by Ruth McMartin, and passed.

Jim Dertien, chairman of the Public Librarians Section, announced that the section plans to publish a newsletter this year, probably in the summer. He recommended that publication of this newlsetter be an NDLA project next year.

President Gribble announced his resignation from office, a decision which he had made known to the Executive Board in a letter of February 16, 1971, and turned materials over to Everett Foster, vice-president who will succeed to the office.

An expression of thanks from the Executive Board to Mr. Gribble was made by Kilbourn Janecek and best wishes were extended to him by all members present.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:55 P.M.

Lillian Jacobson, Secretary

1971 Budget (Adopted by the NDLA Executive Board February 26, 1971)

From current income:

ALA Dues	\$ 30.00		
Executive Board Meetings	400.00		
College and University Section	687.00		
Public Library Section	250.00		
Intellectual Freedom Committee	225.00		•
Secretary of the Association	25.00		
Treasurer of the Association	25.00		
School Media Specialists Section	25.00		
Membership Committee	100.00		
ND Committee for Library Development	500.00		
MPLA Representative	600.00		
ALA Councilor	1000.00		
Contingency Fund - President	75.00		
		3942.00	
Editor		600.00	
			\$4542.00

From deposit certification:

Legislative Committee	\$ 500.00
Publishing the Constitution	160.75
	660.75
Incorporation	300.00
	\$960.75

ACADEMIC SECTION, NDLA December 11, 1970

Wahpeton State School of Science Wahpeton, North Dakota 58075

The meeting was called to order by acting president, Don Pearce.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved as distributed.

The Nominating Committee report was made by Brother Paul Nyquist. The following slate was presented:

Bernett Reinke----Vice President and President Elect Roger Hanson-----Member at Large Jerald Stewart----Treasurer

A motion was made that the slate be accepted and that a unanimous ballot be cast. This was approved.

Vice President Reinke took over the meeting and asked each person present to introduce himself.

The members then divided up into Committees. Each person present who was not on a committee attended the meeting of the Committee which interested him most.

After the Committee meetings the entire membership reconvened as a group to hear Committee reports.

Mr. Reinke announced that 50% of the budget request for 1970-71 had been approved by the N.D.L.A. Executive Board.

Don Pearce reported for the Resource Committee. The Essay and General Literature forms were to be returned by midnight, December 10, 1970. The results show that most of the material since 1960 is in the state. It was suggested that cooperative purchasing be arranged on a scale something like this:

Universities to pick up 20-24 titles. Colleges to pick up 12 titles. Smaller colleges to pick up 6 each.

Plans are to assign certain alphabetical letters to each institution from now on.

Priorities for next project were set up with Reader's Guide to be the next investigation.

Centralized Purchasing and Processing Committee's report was given by Dick Lyders. The recommendation was made that this committee and the Computer Committee be abolished and a new committee be formed.

Computer Committee's report was made by Dick Thompson. His report agreed with recommendation made by Dick Lyders for the merging of the two committees. He stated that there is a plan by N.D. Computer Association to get a National Science Foundation Grant to set up a system of computers throughout the state.

Carol Koehmsted reported for the <u>Interlibrary Loan Committee</u>. The recommendation was made that all libraries use A.L.A. forms. She also stated that a Tela-Type workshop was being planned to be held in Bismarck.

The Scholarship and Recruitment Committee and the National Library Week Committee made a joint report. The report was made by Beverly Brkik. She stated that the Committees felt that they should function jointly. They felt it would be a good idea to get involved in high school career days and also to recruit on college campuses. It was suggested that a possible approach was to get in touch with the counseling service on each campus. The Committees felt that all types of libraries should be stressed. Mike Miller announced that billboards will be used to advertise libraries before the Legislature meets. Packets will be made available to be used for Career Days.

An invitation was extended to hold the spring meeting at Minot State College on May 7th, 1971. This met with approval from all persons present. It was suggested that some type of work meeting might be feasible.

Thanks were extended to Mr. Stewart and his staff for hospitality by Vice President Reinke.

Motion to adjourn was made by Pat Schommer. Seconded and carried.

After lunch the group toured the New State School of Science Library.

Cleanora E. Quanbeck
Sec. Academic Section
N.D.L.A.

State Doc. Z 733 .N67 F55

ELICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501 Telephone
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COPY

April 15, 1971

NEW LIBRARY LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE 42nd LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Senate Bill 2098

46-04-02. STATE LIBRARIES ENTITLED TO RECEIVE COPY OF STATE LAWS.) The state libraries shall receive copies of the Session Laws, compilations, or codifications as follows:

- 1. The supreme court law library, five copies.
- 2. The law library of the state university, fifty copies.
- 3. The library in each state institution of higher education and junior college which receives state support, one copy.

Vote: Senate 47 - 0 2 Absent House 96 - 0 2 Absent

Senate Bill 2135

54-24-09. DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN STATE PUBLICATIONS FOR CERTAIN LIBRARIES RE-QUIRED.) All state departments, offices, and agencies shall deposit with the state library commission twelve copies of all publications issued by them, whether printed, mimeographed, or duplicated in any way, which are not issued solely for use within the issuing office. The state library commission shall keep one copy on file in its own library, transmit one copy to the library of congress, and transmit the remaining copies to depository libraries distributed geographically over the state, which libraries shall be those of the state historical society, North Dakota state university, the university of North Dakota, Minot public library, and Dickinson state college, plus five others which the state library commission shall determine.

Vote: Senate 47 - 0 2 Absent House 95 - 0 3 Absent

Senate Bill 2192

40-38-01. PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM - ESTABLISHMENT - ELECTION.) The governing body of any municipality or county upon petition of not less than fifty-one percent of the voters of such municipality or county as determined by the total number of votes cast at the last general election or upon a majority vote of the electors thereof shall establish and maintain public library service within its geographic limits by means of a public library and reading room or other public library service, either singly or in cooperation with the state library commission, or with one or more municipal-North Dakota State Library

Rismarck ND ESCA

ities or counties, or by participation in an approved state plan for rendering public library service under the Library Services and Construction Act, 20 U.S.C.A., sections 351-358, and act (s) amendatory thereof. Such question shall be submitted to the electors upon resolution of the governing body or upon the petition of not less than twenty-five percent of that number of electors of the municipality or county that voted at the last general election, filed with the governing body not less than sixty days before the next regular election. Library service may be discontinued within any municipality or county by any of the methods by which library services may be established, except that once established, such service shall not be discontinued until after it has been in operation for at least five years from the date of establishment.

40-38-02. LIBRARY FUND - LEVY - COLLECTION - KEPT SEPARATE.) For the purpose of establishing and maintaining public library service, the governing body of a municipality or county authorizing the same shall establish a library fund by annually levying and causing to be collected as other taxes are collected, a municipal or county tax not to exceed four mills on the net taxable assessed valuation of property in such municipality and not to exceed two mills on the net taxable assessed valuation of property in such county. The treasurer of the municipality or county shall keep such fund separate and apart from the other money of the county or municipality, and it shall be used exclusively for the establishment and maintenance of public library service. Whenever a tax for county library service is levied, any municipality already levying a tax for public library service under the provisions of this section or other provisions of law shall, upon written application to the county board of such county, be exempted from such county tax levy to the extent that the municipality making such application levies taxes for a library fund during the year for which such tax levy is made. If such municipality has been totally exempted from participation in any prospective county library program, the phrase "not less than fifty-one percent of the voters of such municipality or county as determined by the total number of votes cast at the last general election" as stated in section 40-38-01 shall mean fifty-one percent of the total number of votes cast at the last general election in such county less the total number of votes cast at the last general election in such municipality, and if an election on the question is held, the voters of any municipality so exempted from the county library tax shall not be entitled to vote on the establishment or discontinuance of the county library service. Upon motion of the governing body or upon petition of not less than twenty-five percent of the voters in the last general election of any city, school district, township, or county, filed not less than sixty days before the next regular election, the governing body shall submit to the voters at the next regular election the question of whether such governing body shall increase the mill levy a specified amount for public library service above the mill levy limitation set out in this section. Upon approval by sixty percent of the voters voting in such election, the governing body shall increase the levy for public library service in the amount approved by the voters.

40-38-03. BOARD OF DIRECTORS - APPOINTMENT - TERM OF OFFICE - NO COMPENSATION - FILLING VACANCIES - ORGANIZATION.) The school board of a school district which embraces a municipality which has established a public library and reading room, or the board of county commissioners for a county library, shall appoint a board of five directors who must be residents of the municipality or county, as the case may be, or govern such library and reading room. One member of the school board shall be a member of the board of directors of a municipal library, and must be a resident of the municipality which establishes and maintains such municipal library; and one member of the board of county commissioners shall be a member of the county board of directors. The terms of office of the members of the first board of directors shall be as follows: one member shall hold office for one year; two members shall hold office for two years; and two members shall hold office for three years. The members, at their first meeting, shall determine the length of their respective terms by lot. Thereafter, the number of directors re-



quired to fill expired terms shall be appointed each year, and each such director shall hold office for a term of three years from the first day of July in the year of his appointment and until his successor has been appointed. No member of such board shall serve for more than two consecutive terms, after which an interval of one year must elapse before the same member may be reappointed. All vacancies on the board of directors shall be reported by such board to the school board or the board of county commissioners, as the case may be, and shall be filled thereby. Appointments made to fill unexpired terms shall be for the residue of the term only. No compensation shall be paid or allowed to a director. Immediately after the appointment of its members, the board of directors shall meet and organize by electing a president. The governing board of a municipality or county establishing public library service may, in lieu of appointing a library board, contract directly with a library board established by another governing body of a municipality or county for the purpose of extending public library service.

Section 58-03-08 of the North Dakota Century Code is hereby repealed.

Vote: Senate 41 - 4 3 Absent House 81 - 1 16 Absent

Senate Bill 2194

40-38-11. CONSOLIDATION OR MERGER OF LIBRARY SERVICES.) Upon the approval of the electors of the municipality or county thereof, and with the approval of the state library cormission, public library service maintained by any municipality or county may be merged or consolidated with any other existing library service maintained by any other municipalities or counties. The merger or consolidation shall become effective only if approved by each individual municipality or county considering the question. Such mergers and consolidations shall include provision for a single library board representing the various municipalities or counties levying funds for support of library services. The method of representation on the consolidated or merged board shall be determined in the merger or consolidation agreements. Such consolidated or merged library board shall have all power and responsibilities provided in sections 40-38-04 through 40-38-09. The treasurer of the consolidated or merged library board shall receive and retain all tax funds levied for public library service by the governing boards of all municipalities and counties represented on the consolidated or merged library board. The treasurer shall pay out moneys belonging to the consolidated or merged library board only upon properly drawn vouchers, pursuant to order of the library board, by library board treasurer's checks. The funds received by the consolidated or merged library board treasurer shall not revert to or be considered funds on hand by any governmental unit furnishing the same, at the end of any biennium or fiscal year. The consolidated or merged library board treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as may be specified by resolution adopted by the consolidated or merged library board. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting an agreement between political subdivisions for the joint provision of libraries and library services pursuant to chapter 54-40, which agreement does not encompass the merger or consolidation of existing library services.

Vote: Senate 46 - 0 2 Absent House 80 - 1 17 Absent may 1, 1971 vae, 3, no 11

DAN ICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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May 1, 1971

STATE LIBRARY AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

House Bill 1484 directs the State Library as one of the agencies of state government to provide information and assistance as the delegates of the Constitutional Convention may request.

It directs the chief records clerk to deposit with the State Library all of the materials (journals, records, proposals, reports, books, correspondence, documents, and similar papers) of the convention and its committee with the State Library for preservation, cataloging and safekeeping.

The chief records clerk is also directed to urge all convention delegates and staff, as well as any other state officials, private individuals, or groups that have any type of correspondence or other material pertaining to the convention, to give this material to him for deposit with the State Library.

All material deposited with the State Library will be microfilmed for safekeeping (fire, loss, deterioration of paper), cataloged and preserved for future scholars.

The State Library has gathered books, pamphlets, and documents pertaining to state constitutions and the process and problems of constitutional revision in other states and in general.

Some of these materials are available on loan, but most of them can only be used as reference materials in the library.

The State Library has published an annotated bibliography on state constitutions and the process of constitutional revision. This publication has been distributed to all public and college libraries in the state. The State Library has also encouraged public libraries to acquire much of the material for use in their own communities.

STATE LIBRARY DESIGNATED AS FEDERAL DOCUMENTS DEPOSITORY LIBRARY

The State Library has been designated by Senator Burdick as a federal documents depository library. As part of the regional depository system, the State Library will receive only documents pertinent to its own special clientele. Publications of the U. S. Office of Education will be received and made available to the various education agencies in the state.

GOALS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

The Public Library Association project entitled "The Goals of Public Library Service: A Preliminary Study to Prepare a Proposal for Studing Present Goals of Service and Their Relevance to Current Economic and Social Factors," which was prepared by the Public Library Study Committee of PLA, has been jointly funded by the Council on Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities to the extent of \$24,192.

In the nearly twenty years since the publication of The Public Library Inquiry, significant changes have occurred in the nation's political and social structure, among them rapid population shifts to and within metropolitan areas, rising affluence and a widening gulf between the poor and the rest of the nation, the impact of electronic data processing communications, and the increasing level and depth of education. The chief characteristics of the American public Library have not changed radically to meet these trends, and increasingly the place of the public library in the educational and recreational life of the nation is being questioned by many segments of the public it was designed to serve.

Public libraries have identified numerous problems which cannot be met with present resources of manpower and finances or by traditional methods. Examples of the most pressing needs are the following:

- 1. To develop new patterns of service to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the institutionalized.
- 2. To redress the imbalance between the financial resources of the central cities of metropolitan complexes, which have in the past developed and serviced major reference and reserch collections, and those of the suburbs, whose residents now make the greatest use of the collections but contribute little to their support.
- 3. To reorganize public library service, recognizing that traditional organization by local governmental units is evidently inadequate, due to increasing costs of service, the growing quantity and complexity of information demanded, and the mobility of users of libraries.
- 4. To utilize computer techniques and hardware to provide information to users and to simplify and speed up routine processes within libraries.
- 5. To find new ways to serve sparsely populated areas, in view of the continuing decline in rural population.
- 6. To relate and coordinate public libraries with other types of libraries serving much the same clientele.



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SPANISH LANGUAGE EXHIBIT COLLECTION

The State Library has available for exhibit a collection of 350 paperbound westerns in the Spanish language. The books can be of use to migrant workers in the area or for those Spanish reading patrons and students wishing recreational reading.

Other exhibit collections available on loan from the State Library include: Children's Books about American Indians; Newbery and Caldecott Award Books.

NEWBERY AND CALDECOTT AWARDS

Betsy Byars, the author of <u>Summer of the Swans</u>, published by the Viking Press, and Gail E. Haley, the illustrator of <u>A Story-A Story</u>, (retold by Gail Haley) and published by Atheneum, were announced respectively to be the winners of the John Newbery Medal and the Randolph J. Caldecott Medal, awarded by the Children's Services Division of the American Library Association for the most distinguished books for children published in the United States in 1970.

The presentation of the medals will take place at the Newbery-Caldecott Awards dinner to be held on Monday, June 21, 1971, in Dallas during the Annual Conference of the American Library Association.

Betsy Byars, the winner of the John Newbery Medal, was born in Charlotte, North Carolina and graduated from Queens College in 1950 with a degree in English. She now lives in Morgantown, West Virginia with her husband, a professor at West Virginia University, and their four children.

Mrs. Byars is the author of several other books for children, including The Midnight Fox. Summer of the Swans is a moving and perceptive story of an adolescent girl and her sensitive understanding of her little retarded brother.

The three runners-up for the Newbery Medal are Natalie Babbitt, author of Knee Knock Rise, published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux; Sylvia Louise Engdahl, author of Enchantress from the Stars, published by Atheneum: and Scott O'Dell, author of Sing Down the Moon, published by Houghton-Mifflin.

Gail E. Haley, the winner of the Randolph J. Caldecott Medal, was born in Charlotte, North Carolina and attended the Richmond, North Carolina Professional Institute of Design. She now lives in New York City with her husband, a newspaper columnist, and their two children.

A Story-A Story is an African folk tale, illustrated in dramatic multi-colored woodcuts which capture the strength and rhythm of the story.

The three runners-up for the Caldecott Medal are: Blair Lent, illustrator of The Angry Moon, a retelling by William Sleator, published by Little, Brown and

FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER, Page 4

Company; Arnold Lobel, illustrator and author of Frog and Toad are Friends, published by Harper and Row; and Maurice Sendak, illustrator and author of In the Night Kitchen, published by Harper and Row.

CHILDREN'S READING HABITS AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES BY ERVIN J. GAINES DIRECTOR, MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

A revolution in children's reading habits has rolled over us without ewoking a response equal to the scope of the change. Children's work in public libraries is in a parlous state, and if children's librarians shake their heads in denial, they just are not paying attention. Circulation of children's books is falling rapidly, and people knowledgeable about children - like parents - observe that their offspring turn more readily to audio and visual representation, while those who do read move into publications designed for adults at an earlier age than formerly. The mythology of children's work includes retaining a high cut-off age on access to adult collections in the face of evidence that the age of puberty is two to three years earlier than it was a generation ago. An early shift to emotional maturity and the consequent development of adult attitudes and tastes ought not to be frustrated by librarians. There is not a great deal of evidence that the traditional stance of children's libarians has adapted to the new circumstances at anything like the rate of change in children themselves.

WHAT IS AN EDUCATED MAN? (generic term, also including women) -

A recent book titled "Crisis in the Classroom" by Charles E. Silberman gives this definition of an educated person:

"Nor can a man be considered educated unless he has at least some knowledge of the past, some understanding of the human condition, some knowledge of the nature and dynamics of human society and some knowledge of language and the arts. Certain skills or abilities are also essential to the educated man: The ability to learn for himself, so that he is not dependent upon his teacher's direction; the ability to think for himself, to ask the right critical questions and to apply rigorous tests to his hunches, so that he is not dependent upon the ideas and opinions of others; the ability to respond to beauty, the beauty of nature as well as the art made by his fellowman; and the ability to communicate his ideas and feelings to others."

The following state documents have been sent to depository libraries. Other libraries desiring copies should contact the issuing agency (not the State Library).

North Dakota Growth Indicators 1970-71. N. D. Business and Industrial Development

Department, State Office Bldg., Bismarck, N. D.

A statistical publication divided into three sections; state data, county data, and community data showing the economic and demographic patterns in the state.

Facts about North Dakota; revealing the values of mid-continent living. Prepared by N. D. Business and Industrial Development Department. Compiled by David Torkelson. Rev. June 1970. Information on the history, natural environment, population, economy, political status, etc.

North Dakota Past . . . the Art and the Artist. Cooperative Extension Service, N. D. State University, Fargo, N. D. Prepared lessons for clubs, consisting of 10 slides about Fort Stevenson, Steamboat on the Missouri, Chateau de Mores, Fort Berthold, and others.

Focus on the Modern Family; a new look at learning. Cooperative Extension Services of N. D. State University, Fargo, N. D. Ninety-nine programs are offered for women in North Dakota regardless of age, status, or socio-economic group.

North Dakota State Outdoor Recreation Plan - 1970 and 1970 N. D. State Outdoor Recreation Plan; a summary document. State Outdoor Recreation Agency, Bismarck, N. D. The regional study shows that North Dakota should have land acquisition programs to provide areas for public sports and other types of open space lands. The plan includes comprehensive outdoor recreation supply inventory. The inventory includes facilities and areas owned by all levels of government and by the private sector.

Constitutional Reform in North Dakota from Statehood to Present, by Darrel J. Alm. A Master of Arts Thesis, January 1971. Bureau of Governmental Affairs, U.N.D., Grand Forks, N. D. Resource publication B for the N. D. Constitutional Convention delegates.

Crime and Delinquency in North Dakota; a plan for action. N. D. Combined Law Enforcement Council, January 1971. The data presented is to provide insight into the nature of the crime problem in North Dakota and to indicate some of the deficiencies in our criminal justice system.

LAURA

INGALLS

WILDER



Dear Friend:

STATE LIBRARY

As an admirer of Laura Ingalls Wilder, you will be interested to know that a project is currently underway to honor this wonderful American citizen and author through the issuance of a United States Postage Stamp. Laura is richly deserving of such an honor; the job of her friends is to persuade the Post Office Department of this fact. How? By. . .

- 1. Writing letters supporting the idea of a Laura Ingalls Wilder Postage Stamp to the deciding group--The Post Office Department. Letters should be addressed to General Winton M. Blount, Postmaster General, The United States Post Office Department, Pennsylvania Avenue between 12th & 13th, Washington, D. C. 20260.
- 2. Writing State Representatives, urging them to lend their support in this drive to honor Laura.
- 3. Circulating and mailing petitions to the Postmaster General, signed by those who count Laura as a friend and are anxious to see her the subject of a stamp. Many teachers and librarians have done so already but the effort must be continued.

Laura and her books continue to be read and enjoyed all over the world. Now let us all work together to show our gratitude and appreciation to Laura by helping to make this stamp become a reality. All help is valued and welcomed by

> THE LAURA INGALLS WILDER STAMP COMMITTEE WILLIAM ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE

September-December/1970

SUPPLEMENT

Mrs. Robert S. Ihrig, Editor

Official Publication of the American Library Trustee Association 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

THE TRUSTEE CHECKS HIS LIBRARY

by Douglas W. Downey

How good is your library? How well are you fulfilling your job as a library trustee? One way to answer these questions is by asking yourself a number of other questions. Following is a list designed for this purpose. Ideally, the answer to each question should be "yes". In practice, many answers will be "no". Since these questions were prepared for national use, some may not apply in your area and some of the standards used may be superseded by your state standards.

Suggestions for Using This Questionnaire

Answer all the questions you can. Discuss those that you cannot answer with your librarian or fellow trustees.

Analyze your "no" answers. How important are these questions? How applicable are they to your community and your library? If they are important and are applicable, can you develop a program to bring about the necessary changes?

Compare your answers with those of your librarian and fellow trustees. How closely do you agree? If there are disagreements, why? Consider going through the entire list, item by i em, at one or more of your meetings.

Some of the questions may raise issues you have not considered before. Some may raise additional questions. Take time at your meetings to discuss these issues and questions.

If you need assistance in turning "no" answers into "yes" answers, seek advice first from your librarian; if you need additional help, consult your library system, state library agency, or state library association.

Sources and Authority

These questions were prepared by Douglas W. Downey, a trustee and library board president. A basic source was Rating Sheets for a Self-Evaluation of Your Public Library, prepared by a joint committee of the Library Trustees' Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Library Association (1964); some questions are taken verbatim from that source. All questions were reviewed by the Publications Committee of the American Library Trustee Association; this committee includes trustees and librarians at both the local and state levels. Research on standards was done by Mrs. Alison Ewing, reference librarian of the Northbrook (Illinois) Public Library.

These questions are intended only as a guide and do not represent official policy of the American Library Association or the American Library Trustee Association. If an agency in your area has prepared a similar questionnaire, it should, in cases of conflict, take precedence over this one.

Douglas W. Downey has been a trustee for more than seven years and is the past president of the Board of Trustees of the Northbrook (Illinois) Public Library. He is the editor in chief of New Standard Encyclopedia, vice-president of Standard Educational Corporation, and is currently a member of ALTA's Publications Committee.

IS THE LIBRARY DOING ITS JOB?

Physical Plant

- Is the main library conveniently located and easily accessible?
- 2. Are there outlets or access to services in all parts of the community where people are likely to lack private transportation?
- 3. Is there a large sign outside the library identifying it?
- 4. Is there adequate parking for both staff and patrons?
- 5. Is the building space adequate to serve the population based on the following table?

Population	Total Sq. Ft. per Capita		
Under 10,000	.7 to .8		
10,000 - 35,000	.6 to .65		
35,000 - 100,000	.5 to .6		
100,000 - 200,000	.4 to .5		
200,000 - 500,000	.35 to .4		
500,000 and up	.3		

(Source: Joseph L. Wheeler and Herbert Goldhor, *Practical Administration of Public Libraries*, New York: Harper & Row, 1962.)

- 6. Does the library building provide for expansion of service and community growth and for enlargement if and when needed?
- 7. Is the building safe? Are there adequate emergency exits. well marked? Are the floors strong enough to take, if necessary, additional shelf ranges? Has the building been examined to detect potential hazards—such as projecting edges—for small children and the elderly and have measures been taken to eliminate these hazards? If smoking is permitted in certain areas, are ashtrays always provided?
- 8. Was the building originally designed as a library? Recently? Did the architect benefit from the services of a qualified library building consultant? Was the building's function the primary factor in the design?
- 9. Has there been a building survey made by a qualified authority within the past ten years?
- 10. Is the building attractive, inside and out? Are the furnishings both attractive and functional?
- 11. Can elderly or handicapped patrons reach the main areas without having to climb interior or exterior stairs?
- 12. Is the building's interior plan such that control and supervision are effective and economical?
- 13. Is the building air conditioned? Adequately heated?
- 14. Does the lighting meet today's standards?
- 15. Are acoustical materials used wherever necessary to keep the noise level down?

- 16. Is there adequate space—offices and work area—for the staff, including an area where supervisors may hold private conversations with their subordinates?
- 17. Does the staff have its own rest area and washroom facilities?
- 18. Can the public washroom facilities be adequately controlled?
- 19. Is there a meeting room for community groups?
- 20. Is there provision for patrons' boots and coats?
- 21. Are there provisions for returning books when the library is closed, such as a book drop or door slot? Is the book drop or door slot designed in such a way that it is impossible for a child or small animal to enter the library through it?
- 22. Is the shelving adjustable?
- 23. Is the telephone service adequate? Are there public phones?
- 24. Is there copying equipment for public use? If microforms, such as microfilm, are part of the collection, do one or more of the readers have provision for making prints?
- 25. Are there signs identifying various areas of the library and of the collection, and explaining procedures (e.g., how to use the card catalog) and various rules?
- 26. Are there adequate facilities for displays, announcements, exhibits, and the like?
- 27. Do maintenance costs compare favorably with those for other public buildings in the area?
- 28. Is there a preventive maintenance program? Do you have service contracts for office machines, heating equipment, etc.?
- 29. Are the building and its contents adequately insured? (A useful book to consult in this respect is *Protecting the Library and Its Resources*, Chicago: American Library Association, 1963.) Is insurance coverage reviewed at least once every two years?

Services

- 1. Is the library dedicated to service rather than to the mere storage of books?
- 2. Does the library have definite goals? In writing? Are these goals discussed periodically?
- 3. Does your collection meet the needs of the entire community? Do you and the staff really know these needs? Is this knowledge based on something tangible, such as a survey? Are community needs reviewed periodically?
- 4. Does the library offer adequate facilities and services for preschoolers? School-age children? College students? The elderly? Shut-ins? The socially or culturally disadvantaged? Minority groups in your community?
- 5. Do you provide or have you considered providing any of the following: Periodical collection (bound or on microfilm), file of local newspapers, phonograph records (circulating), motion picture films, filmstrips, art slides, art reproductions (circulating), pamphlet file, picture file, college catalogs, out-of-town telephone directories, large-print books, investment information, local history collection, cultural programs, preschool reading hours, bookmobile service?
- 6. Does your library take full advantage of the services offered by your system library (if any) and your state library? Do you have cooperative arrangements—such as

- interlibrary loans, coordinated book purchases in special areas, shared equipment and personnel, etc.?
- 7. Have you explored the desirability of reciprocal borrowing agreements with other libraries in your area?
- 8. Have you considered cooperative acquisitions and cataloging services?
- 9. Does the library have a written statement of policy for selection of books and related materials?
- 10. Does the Head Librarian have the authority to approve the selection of books and related materials for purchase?
- 11. To meet high standards of quality of book selection, does the library have available and use a variety of tools including basic lists (such as the Standard Catalog series), general review publications (such as Book Review Digest, Choice, Library Journal, and Booklist), and subject-area periodicals (such as Scientific American and American Historical Review)?
- 12 Does your library meet at least MINIMUM standards for size of book collection as indicated in the following scale?

Population	Volumes per Capita	
Under 10,000	3.5 to 5	
10,000 - 35,000	2.75 to 3	
35,000 - 100,000	2.5 to 2.75	
100,000 - 200,000	1.75 to 2	
200,000 - 500,000	1.5	
500,000 and up	1 to 1.25	

(Source: Wheeler and Goldhor, op. cit. In "What Good are Public Library Standards?" published in Library Journal, February 1, 1970, Wheeler presents a revised set of figures calling, in general, for slightly more books per capita for large and small populations and slightly less for the middle range. Various state agencies also have recommended standards.)

- 13. If your collection is below these standards, do you have a long-range plan to meet them?
- 14. Does annual purchase of new book titles equal 15 to 25 percent of the library's annual budget?
- 15. Are worn-out and out-of-date books regularly withdrawn from the collection?
- 16. Are about 65 percent of the adult books nonfiction?
- 17. Is the library's collection classified according to a recognized system, such as Dewey or Library of Congress?
- 18. Are records for items which are missing or discarded removed from the catalog?
- 19. Is the library open at least the following hours?

Population	Hours Open to the Public (per week)	
Under 5,000	15 - 30	
5,000 - 10,000	30 - 45	
10,000 - 25,000	45 - 66	
25,000 and up	66 - 72	

- 20. Is the library open during the hours most convenient to the community?
- 21. Is there a catalog of the library collection for public use?
- 22. Is the catalog easily accessible to both public and staff?
- 23. Are directions for use posted on or near the catalog?

- 24. Is there a special area of the library for reference service with the reference collection nearby?
- Are staff members trained to refer borrowers to the proper desk or department.
- 26. Does the library have a program of service for adults and young people which includes instruction in the use of books and libraries?
- 27. Does the library provide individual reading guidance?
- 28. Does the library supplement programs of community organizations by preparing booklists or arranging exhibits?
- 29. Does the library cooperate with community organizations in program planning?
- 30. Does the library maintain a list of community organizations?

The Staff

- 1. Have you reached an agreement, tacit or otherwise, with your Head Librarian as to what is policy and what is administration? Do you make it possible for your librarian to administer without constant interference from the board?
- 2. Does the library have at least one staff member (full-time or equivalent), exclusive of maintenance personnel, for each 2,000 people in the area served?
- 3. Is there a professional librarian on duty all hours the library is open?
- 4. Do you have written, up-to-date job descriptions?
- 5. Are the duties and responsibilities of each library position clearly defined, recognizing distinctions between professional and nonprofessional work?
- 6. Do you have a formal (that is, officially adopted) salary scale? Are its contents known to the staff?
- 7. Is the salary scale regularly reviewed by the board?
- 8. Do you know the going rate for professional librarians, clerks, secretaries, pages, and custodial personnel? Does your library compare favorably?
- 9. Is there a merit-incentive factor for pay increases? If so, are there safeguards to make certain it is administered objectively and fairly?
- 10. Do the fringe benefits equal those offered by other public bodies in your area? Do they compare favorably with those offered by local private industry?
- 11. Are all members of the staff informed through a manual or other means of the library's personnel policies on such matters as vacation, sick leave, salary increments, pension, hospitalization, insurance, and other fringe benefits?
- 12. Is the annual vacation allowance for full-time professional employees in conformity with the generally accepted standard of at least one month per year?
- 13. For the nonprofessional staff is the vacation period in conformity with local practice?
- 14. Is the work week for full-time staff members within the range of 35-40 hours?
- 15. Is a five-day work week scheduled whenever possible?
- 16. Is a rest period of at least 10 minutes provided during a continuous four-hour work period?
- 17. Is a regularly scheduled meal period provided for full-time staff members?
- 18. When overtime work is required is payment made at the rate of time-and-one-half either in salary or time off?

- 19. Does the library provide a specific allotment of sick leave?
- 20. Is unused sick leave accumulated to the staff member's credit?
- 21. Are staff members encouraged through staff meetings or other methods to offer suggestions for improving library services and procedures?
- 22. Do you have a low turnover of personnel? If not, do you know why?
- 23. Is the major portion of staff man-hours provided by full-time employees rather than part-time and/or volunteers?

Community Relations

- 1. Do you know the image your library projects to the community? Do you know why it projects that image?
- 2. Do you have a planned, continuously operating public relations program?
- 3. Do photographs or stories of library activities appear in the local press and other available media at least once a month?
- 4. Do you have newsletters? Do they reach all citizens rather than only library patrons?
- 5. Does your public relations program have as one goal the encouragement of use of the library by persons not now patrons?
- 6. Are your board meetings open to the public? Are they attended by observers and the local press?
- 7. Are the persons on the charge desk courteous and helpful to patrons?
- 8. Do your official policies toward overdue books, juvenile behavior problems, etc., take into consideration the poor public relations generated by excessive harshness?
- 9. Do you maintain good working relations with municipal and school officials?
- 10. Do you extend borrowing privileges to persons serving your community even though they may live outside it; i.e., teachers, public employees, etc?

Finances

- 1. Are you taking full advantage of all existing programs—local, state, and federal—that may assist your library?
- 2. Does the Head Librarian meet with the board or a committee of the board to determine budget needs on the basis of which the Librarian then prepares the annual budget?
- 3. Do you determine the service needs of the community that should be met by the library and then formulate your budget to meet those needs?
- 4. Does the board adopt the budget at an official meeting or approve it at an official meeting before submitting it to the governing body?
- 5. Do members of the board participate in the presentation of the budget to the governing body?
- 6. Do you have a policy for accepting gifts? Does this policy make it possible to politely decline unwanted gifts?
- 7. Do you have an organized gift-solicitation program?
- 8. Do you regularly approach local philanthropic groups as to how they can assist the library, keeping in mind their interests and ideas?
- 9. Do you acknowledge all gifts promptly and appropriately?

10. Do you refuse gifts with undesirable strings attached, such as those that would require you to surrender some of your policy-making powers to the donor?

ARE YOU DOING YOUR JOB?

Organization and Administration

- 1. Are you familiar with the statutes and/or ordinances that govern your operations?
- 2. Does the board operate under a written set of bylaws? Are the meetings run in such a way that a minimum amount of time is devoted to formalities, procedural questions, trivial details, and other unimportant but time-consuming matters?
- 3. Does the board meet monthly at a regular time with an agenda that has been distributed in advance?
- 4. Does the Head Librarian attend all board meetings and committee meetings?
- 5. Does the Head Librarian present a monthly written report to the board?
- 6. Is there a training or orientation program for new trustees? Is this program jointly conducted by the Head Librarian and senior trustees?
- 7. Has the library adopted a written statement of clear and specific objectives which serves as the basis of services and activities? Is there a policy manual; that is, a summary of policy decisions as extracted from the minutes of the board meetings?
- 8. Are the statement of objectives and the policy manual reviewed at least once every two years and revised if necessary in the light of new developments?
- 9. Is there a step-by-step plan for the future growth and development of the library?
- 10. Does the library prepare an annual report for the public and/or the governing body of the municipality? Is this report widely distributed?
- 11. Do members of the board and of the staff attend national, state, and regional library meetings?
- 12. Does the library provide funds to pay expenses to such meetings?
- 13. Is there adequate communication between the Head Librarian and the board, between the board president

and other members, between the board and related public bodies, and among the various members of the board? Are routine reports distributed to the board prior to meetings so they can be studied in advance? Are copies of memos, reports, letters, etc., distributed to all parties concerned, including the Head Librarian?

14. Are clerical duties (such as recording the minutes or keeping the books) assigned to staff members or outside services rather than to board members?

You as a Trustee

- 1. Do you attend all—or virtually all—meetings of the board and committees to which you are assigned?
- 2. Do you do your homework?
- 3. Are you courteous toward your fellow trustees, even when you disagree with them?
- 4. Do you have a library card? Are you a regular patron?
- 5. Do you know your library's history? Do you know the rationale for all its various policies?
- 6. Do you refrain from demanding special privileges (first choice of best-sellers, special service, etc.) and, if offered, politely decline them?
- 7. If all the other trustees were to resign tomorrow, would you be prepared to take over, at least temporarily, as president?
- 8. Are you familiar with the various books and pamphlets on trusteeship? Have you read or reread any recently? Does your librarian bring current articles of interest to your attention?
- 9. Are you a member of your state library association, the American Library Association, and the American Library Trustee Association? Do you read their periodicals?
- 10. Have you ever attended a regional, state, or national meeting of library trustees? A seminar or workshop on trusteeship?
- 11. When visiting another city, do you ever stop into the library to look around?
- 12. Do you support, on the local, state, and national level, legislation favorable to libraries?

Additional copies of this supplement are available from Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Prices: 10 copies, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 50, \$3.00; 100, \$5.00.

FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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LOAN JELICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

COPY TORUBlication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone
Information 224-2490
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Administration 224-2492

Volume 3, Number 12

May 15, 1971

REPORT OF LIBRARY ACTIVITIES 1961 - 1970

1961

Macilda Stoxen Library, State Teachers College, Dickinson was completed.

Morton County library service established, with headquarters in Mandan.

South Central Regional library service established, with headquarters in Edgeley.

19b2

Adams County library service established, with headquarters in Hettinger.

Divide - Burke Library Demonstration, consisting of the counties of Divide and Burke completed. Burke County failed to secure county tax support to continue the service.

Harvey Public Library received \$1,000 award from the Book-of-the-Month Club. This award was given to small libraries making notable library development during the year.

Slope Area Library Demonstration, consisting of the counties of Stark, Golden Valley, Billings, Slope, Bowman, Adams, Hettinger and Dunn failed to secure county tax support to continue the service. Adams County did secure the county tax support, and established library service at Hettinger.

1963

Minnie Erlandson Library, Hettinger was completed. Donations for the new building were given by Oscar Erlandson.

Study grants of \$2,000 established to enable North Dakotans to obtain a Master's Degree in Library Science and return to work in a public library in North Dakota for two years.

Subsidy grants of \$15.00 per quarter hour credit was established for public librarians taking undergraduate courses in library science.

Veterans Memorial Library, Bismarck, was completed. It was financed by \$300,000 from Burleigh County Veteran's Memorial Fund.

North Dakota State Library Bismarck, ND 58505 1964

Adams County Library, Hettinger was selected to receive the \$1,000 Book-of-the Month Club award. The Dorothy Canfield Fisher award was given to the small libraries making notable library development.

Federal Library Services Act was amended to become the Library Services and Construction Act. The new federal law provided funds to improve library servies without the earlier community population limitation of 10,000. A separate title in the Act provided funds for the construction of public libraries when matched by local funds.

Sioux County library service established, with headquarters in Fort Yates.

1965

Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes, Director of the State Library Commission since 1947, resigned. Mrs. Freda W. Hatten became Acting Director and was appointed Director in March 1966.

Kidder County library service established, with headquarters in Steele.

State publications depository system established. Ten copies of all state publications are deposited with the State Library and nine of the copies are distributed to designated libraries throughout the state for public use. A semi-annual index is published.

Scate Union Catalog of books contained in twenty three academic and public libraries was established at the State Library.

1966

Library survey of North Dakota libraries was completed by Dr. David K. Berninghausen. University of Minnesota, Library School.

Minot constructs a new public library building. (\$135,000 federal; \$685,000 local)

State Board of Higher Education authorized the establishment of a Department of Library Science at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks with the privilege of granting both the major and minor in library science.

1967

Northern Red River Valley Regional Library Demonstration consisting of the counties of Cavalier, Nelson, Pembina, Grand Forks, and Walsh was completed. The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library was established, consisting of the counties of Cavalier, Nelson, Pembina, and Walsh, with the exception of the cities of Grafton and Park River.

Parshall constructs a new public library building. (\$29,500 federal, \$20,500 local)

1968

Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota and the North Dakota State University Library became joint Regional Depository for all U.S. government publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents.

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1968 (continued)

Fargo constructs a new public library building. (\$140,000 federal; \$500,000 local)

Fargo Public Schools received National Finalist in the Encyclopedia Britannica's 1968 School Library award for the second consecutive time in recognition of their significant improvement of the elementary library school program.

McLean-Mercer Regional Library, Riverdale expansion and remodeling program was completed.

North Dakota wins the National Library Week award.

North Dakota Governor's Conference on Libraries held April 22, 1968 with the theme - "Libraries - A Citizen's Necessity."

Northwest Federation established in an eleven county area with headquarters at Minot Public Library to provide supplemental library services to 38 school and public libraries in the area.

Title III - Interlibrary cooperation becomes a part of the Library Services and Construction Act.

Title IVa - State Institutional Library services becomes a part of the Library Services and Construction Act. State Library provides grants to State Penitentary, State Hospital, School for the Deaf, State Industrial School, Grafton State School.

Title IVb - Library Service to the physically handicapped becomes part of Library Services and Construction Act. State Library provides grants to libraries and to State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Twelve Regional Governor's Conferences on Libraries were held around the state.

Mrs. Freda W. Hatten, Director of the State Library Commission, resigned July 31, 1968. Mrs. Leone Morrison was appointed Acting Director.

Bismarck Junior College new library building completed.

1369

Rigby and Pierce County established a city-county library service and constructed a new library building. (\$69,000 federal; \$48,000 local)

Children's rooms were added to the Grafton Public Library and the Adams County Library at Hettinger.

Cooperstown rennovated an existing building to be used as a public library. (\$13,600 federal; \$10,000 local)

The Director of Institutions constitutes the State Library Commission. Mr. Walter R. Fiedler, appointed Director of Institutions.

North Dakota Advisory Council on Libraries established by Governor Guy's Executive Order No. 50 to advise and counsel the State Library Commission on matters of policy and programs relating to statewide library service and development.

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1969 (continued)

Richard J. Wolfert appointed Director of the State Library on November 1, 1969.

1970

Grafton Public Library adult department remodeled. (\$25,075 federal; \$17,440 local)

Griggs County library service established, with headquarters in Cooperstown.

Library Services and Construction Act amended to include new programs and priorities.

Mrs. William L. Guy serves as State Chairman of National Library Week.

The North Dakota Network for Knowledge was inaugurated with the State Library as the center of a teletype-telephone communications network of twenty six North Dakota libraries, each drawing upon the resources of each other through the State Library's Union Catalog.

The Northern Red River Valley Regional Library Demonstration No. 2, consisting of Griggs, Traill, Steele, Benson and Foster counties failed to secure county tax support to continue the service. Griggs County did obtain a county library tax levy.

Ragional Task Forces for Library Development established to study the library needs on a regional basis and report to the State Library their findings and a plan for library development.

State Library moves to a new and larger quarters on Highway 83 North of Bismarck.

West Fargo establishes public library service.

Wide-area free library borrowers card established in four regions of the state.

North Dakota Union List of Serials published by the State Library listing the holdings of 38 North Dakota libraries.

State School of Science new library building completed.

June 1, 1971 vol. 3, no 13

NORTH DAKOTA FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

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June 1, 1971

U. S. Office of Education Asks Cut in Library Funds

Administration witnesses Peter Muirhead, Executive Deputy Commissioner of Education, and Burton E. Lamkin, Associated Commissioner for Libraries and Educational Technology, appeared before the Senate HEW Appropriations Subcommittee, and recommended that the \$35.7 million for public and college library programs added by the House last month be cut back to the President's budget level.

Mr. Muirhead asked the Senate to adopt the President's budget for the Bureau activities with one modification, an increase for the educational broadcasting facilities program from \$4 million to \$11 million as approved in the House-passed bill (HR 7016). "It is otherwise felt," he said, "that education funds can be spent more productively in other kinds of educational programs."

The President's budget included only 18 million for LSCA, a reduction of over 60 percent from the present year's 47.8 million. The authorization for LSCA in fiscal 1972 is 207 million. HEA Title II-A was budgeted for only 5 million, a 67 percent reduction from the 15.3 million this year.

Secretary Elliot L. Richardson of the U. S. Office of Education in a letter to Representative Arthur Link, April 6, 1971, stated:

"The public library services programs have been supported at relatively high funding levels by the Federal Government for several years. Many new projects were initiated and services were extended to many new areas previously unserved. Federal funds have served as a stimulus for State and local funds. State and local agencies have also contributed more funds than the minimum necessary for entitlement to Federal allotments. The reduction therefore reflects the Administration's view that State and local agencies should now assume a greater degree of responsibility for public library support and that Federal support should be decreased."

STATE LIBRARY FILM COLLECTION NOW ON DEPOSIT AT FARGO

The 16mm films in the field of librarianship owned by the State Library Commission are now on deposit with the Division of Independent Study's film library in Fargo.

The films, available to schools, libraries, and individuals, were listed in Flickertale Newsletter, February 22, 1971, and all orders for these films

should now be sent to:

State Film Library State University Station Fargo, North Dakota 58102 Telephone: 237-8907

The State Film Library will charge the borrower a service fee of \$2.00 per film to cover the cost of inspecting, cleaning, and minor repairs of the films.

Community Library Service

A project, "Total Community Library Service: A Conference and Follow-Up Activities," has been named the principal winner of the J. Morris Jones - World Book Encyclopedia-ALA Goals Award for 1971, it has been announced by the American Library Association. The aims of the project are to define the concept of total community library service and to suggest ways in which the libraries of a community working together can achieve this goal. The project will attempt to provide answers to the questions being raised on the need for both school and public libraries in any one community.

The conference and its follow-up activities will be the work of the National Education Association - ALA Joint Committee. In its proposal for the project, the committee said:

"Changing patterns of living in urban and rural areas, emerging metropolitan centers, and such developments as the community school program are leading to serious questioning by state and local planning and fiscal officers as well as others of the need for both school and public libraries to serve one community. Technological developments making a network system of libraries possible lends validity to the single library approach to community library service."

It calls attention to the need in planning to give attention to the coordination of school, college, and public library service.

The conference, to be held in the Washington, D. C. area in April, 1972, would bring together leaders in education, librarianship, government and higher education. Reports on the conference, including papers, will be published. The NEA-ALA Joint Committee will meet to plan ways to bring the results of the conference to the attention of the ALA and NEA membership. Further follow-up activities will be planned.

New Regional Library Cooperative in Minnesota

A regional library cooperative including 10 cities in southeastern Minnesota has been established.

The Southeastern Minnesota Library Cooperative (SELCO) includes public libraries at Rochester, Winona, Owatonna, Red Wing, Albert Lea, Austin, Northfield, Zumbrota, Stewartville and Pine Island.

Plans for the co-op were drawn up by library consultants in a \$25,000 study financed by the State Department of Education.

The cooperative will facilitate interchange of books, films, tapes and other library material; spread use of specialized services, and facilitate book purchasing and processing.



Western International Library Conference

"New Directions in Library Service" is the theme of the first Western International Library Conference to be held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnepeg, Manitoba, September 30 - October 3, 1971.

All North Dakota librarians are invited to attend. Write Miss Sharon Tully, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba.

West Fargo Public Library Dedicated

The new West Fargo Public Library was dedicated June 10, 1971. Mrs. Freda Hatten is the librarian. Mrs. Hatten was formerly the serials librarian at NDSU and the State Librarian in Bismarck. Congratulations to all the hard workers in West Fargo.

NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED

A <u>Bibliography on Livestock Waste Management</u>, by Dr. Ronald Minor, Agriculture Engineer at Iowa State University has been published and is available at \$2.00 per copy from the Extension Agricultural Engineer at North Dakota State University in Fargo. Over 500 references to papers, articles and theses are arranged by author, title, and key word.

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LOAN COPY

A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

hard J. Wolfert
Director
State Library Commission
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone
Information 224-2490
Union Catalog 224-2491
Director 224-2492

Volume 3, No. 14

June 15, 1971

Governor Guy Appoints New Advisory Council on Libraries

The new Library Services and Construction Act amendments of 1970 require that each state which participates in the Library Act appoint an Advisory Council on Libraries.

Although North Dakota has had an Advisory Council on Libraries since October of 1969, when Executive Order No. 50 was issued, the new LSCA amendment requires different representation on the Council than our present one provides. In addition, the State Library also has Advisory Councils for Title III (Interlibrary Coordination) and Title IV-A (State Institutional Library Services) and Title IV-B (Blind and Physically Handicapped Library Service).

All of these councils have now been dissolved in favor of the new one appointed by the Governor on May 7, 1971. A letter of appreciation has been sent by the Governor to each of the members of the previous Council.

The new Council met on June 4, 1971. Roger Hanson, Director of Libraries, University of North Dakota, was elected chairman and Genevieve Buresh, Director of Library Services, Department of Public Instruction, was elected vice-chairman.

Richard Wolfert, State Librarian, reviewed the Library Services and Construction Act, the North Dakota State Plan and the Annual Program for fiscal 1972 for the Council. The next meeting is scheduled for December 3, 1971. Committees will be appointed and will consist of non-council members, as provided for in the Governor's Executive Order.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 53

WHEREAS, all North Dakota citizens have inadequate free public library services; and

WHEREAS, all libraries are experiencing increased costs of operation resulting from inflation, an increase in demands and complexity of services by adults and students, together with inadequate available materials; and

WHEREAS, there is a continuing need to coordinate library services provided by all types of libraries and to plan for improvement of library service on a statewide, regional and community basis; and

WHEREAS, it is the policy of the state of North Dakota, as a part of its provision for public education to promote the establishment, maintenance and development of public library service, and that such public library service is to be provided by a library supported by public funds and operated for the benefit and free use of individuals of all ages in the community in the meeting of their informal educational, informational, and recreational interests and needs;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William L. Guy, Governor of North Dakota, hereby establish the North Dakota Advisory Council on Libraries to provide advice and counsel to the Director of Institutions and the State Librarian on matters of policy and programs pertaining to the State Library and to statewide library service and development.

The Advisory Council on Libraries shall consist of nine members appointed by the Governor and shall be made on the basis of ability, a sound understanding of the total responsibilities and objectives of a statewide library program, and an active interest in the attainment of comprehensive goals. The term of office of each appointive member shall be from May 15, 1971 to January 1, 1973 or until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Any vacancy on the Council shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. No person shall be appointed to the Advisory Council for more than two consecutive terms. The Advisory Council shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman at the first meeting held, and thereafter on January 1 of each year. The State Librarian shall be the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council. The regular meetings of the Council shall be semi-annually and special meetings may be called by the chairman and the State Librarian jointly.

A Resource Committee of non-Council members may be appointed jointly by the State Librarian and the chairman to assist in the carrying out of the duties of the Council.

This Executive Order supersedes Executive Order No. 50, dated October 29, 1969.

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NORTH DAKOTA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Mr. Everett Foster Librarian Minot Public Library Minot, North Dakota 58701

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mrs. Genevieve Buresh
Director of Library Services
Dept. of Public Instruction
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Mr. Roger Hanson Librarian University of North Dakota Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Isak Hystad Deputy Director of Institutions State Capitol Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Mr. Frank Vyzralek Archivist North Dakota State Historical Society Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

*The Director of Institutions constitutes the State Library Commission

LIBRARY USER (Rural)
Mr. Leonard Knorr
404 2nd Avenue

Riverdale, North Dakota 58565

LIBRARY USER (Urban)
Mrs. Peter Hinrichs
130 6th Avenue West
Dickinson, North Dakota 58601

DISADVANTAGED
Clifford Keller
State Office of Economic Opportunity
State Capitol
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Robert Owens
Public Information Officer
Dept. of Vocational Rehabilitation
418 East Rosser
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS*

Mr. Walter Fiedler

State Capitol

Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

STATE LIBRARIAN**
Richard J. Wolfert
Highway #83 North
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

**The State Librarian is the Secretary and Director of the State Library Commission July 1, 1971 val. 3, no. 15

FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone
Information 224-2490
Network for Knowledge 224-2491
Director 224-2492

Volume 3, No. 15

July 1, 1971

Provision for Public Libraries in New Constitution

Senator Frank Wenstrom President Constitutional Convention State Capitol Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Senator:

In the year 1887, before North Dakota existed as a state, laws were passed by the Dakota territorial legislative body which established the precedent for the development of public libraries in municipalities and townships.

When North Dakota became a state in 1889, the recognition of the importance of libraries continued. By 1907, the state legislature considered promotion and coordination of public library services important enough to establish a state library commission with statewide responsibility for advising and fostering local library services and supplementing school libraries. The State Library was also directed to establish an information and bill-drafting service for the state legislature in the form of a "legislative research bureau", forerunner of the present legislative council.

The pace of library development, especially in the small towns and rural areas of the state, has been slow. There have been no state funds to assist in supporting local libraries, and no requirement that library services be made equally available and convenient to all residents. Establishing public libraries has been dependent upon local initiative and local funding, with only advice and cooperation available from the State Library Commission, until 1957 when federal Library Services Act funds became available. We are now in a period of declining interest in federal participation in public library development at the state and local level.

Since the very first state legislative session following the adoption of the state constitution, education facilities have been required in all counties and encouraged by the commitment of state money under what is now known as the state foundation program, and state supported colleges and

universities were a constitutional requirement. Public libraries, on the other hand, have not had constitutional support, and their development has suffered. In the intervening years, libraries of all kinds have become increasingly important as a more complex technological society and a better educated population tries to keep itself informed. People of all ages need to have access to publicly supported libraries outside of the school system for their individual recreational and informational interests and for continued informal educational needs where classroom education is not available or not practicable or necessary beyond what is considered the normal school years.

North Dakota's first state constitution adopted in 1889 included an article requiring that "the legislative assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the state ...", and that these schools be free and uniform throughout the state. School legislation was required by constitution; libraries were left to the discretion of localities. Even today, much of the state has no local library service, and what we have is not nearly adequate to the demands of the present day, nor is there anything approaching uniformity either in quality or in availability to all residents.

If public education was considered necessary in 1889 for "all children ... in order to insure the continuance of ... government (by the people) and the prosperity and happiness of the people," surely it is tremendously important in 1971 and for the same reasons that the entire state population be provided with equal and adequate library services, required and encouraged by something like the state's education funding.

We therefore recommend that the constitutional convention, in its deliberations, include as a part of its education article a section requiring the state legislative assembly to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and continued development of statewide public library services for the benefit and free use of all residents of the state to meet their informational, recreational and informal educational needs and interests.

We submit the following statement for consideration by the Constitutional Convention:

"It is the policy of the state of North Dakota, as part of its provision for public education, that the legislative assembly promote the establishment, maintenance, and development of public library service, and that such public library service be provided by a library or libraries supported by public funds and operated for the benefit and free use of all individuals of all ages in the state in the meeting of their informal educational, informational, and recreational interests and needs."

Sincerely,

Richard J. Wolfert State Librarian NORTH Day 15, 1971 - val 3, mil6

State DEPOSITORY FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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LOAN COPY

A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501 Telephone

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224-2490

Network for Knowledge 224-2491

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Volume 3, No. 16

July 15, 1971

"The Chance We Take"
By Charles O'Halloran

Missouri State Librarian

Back in the 1940's there was a motion picture called "Rope". Based loosely upon the Leopold-Loeb murder case, the film dealt with two young men who take the life of another because they believe that they, as superior beings, have the right to destroy another whom they consider inferior. One of the poignant scenes of the film is the confrontation between the young men and their teacher who had lead them in discussions of natural superiority, of life and death, and of the idea of the Superman. The dumbfounded horror of the teacher who had dealt, he thought, only with ideas is perhaps the saddest part of the film.

Closer to home, we have all known or at least have heard about the innocent eighteen-year-old who spends a semester at college only to return home at Christmas with questions, doubts, even an outright rejection of the religious, political, or social values which his parents had taught him. Though his agnosticism may be only temporary, it is a wrenching experience for his parents.

To venture into the world of ideas - whether in books, in formal education, or even in conversations with friends - can be exciting, stimulating, profitable, and presumably uplifting. To take a course; to read a book; to travel and to meet new people - probably we all believe that any person truly alive will do each and all of these and that he will be a better man for it.

But it is dangerous.

An idea is just that - a notion, a thought, a judgment, a value statement, an analysis, a system, in itself, the most ephemeral of human creations. Sometimes, though, a new idea may edge out, may even destroy, an old one; any idea may, in the minds of some persons, leave the realm of pure thought and become action - constructive or destructive. One idea - like the engineering systems of the Etruscans - may be only a curiosity, of importance perhaps to scholars but easily dismissed by most persons as irrelevant. Another idea - like public control or ownership of utilities - may be implemented by highly practical men.

Depending on what people do with it, an idea may be innocuous or it may cause revolution.

Libraries, in essence, are simply idea places - places where people can learn about anything. Since people, once possessed of and by ideas, may do all manner of things with them, both good and evil, the library, in dispensing ideas, can be called a dangerous place.

The library, indeed, all of education, when it deals freely with ideas, when it encourages human minds to range widely in the world of thought, represents both a source of potential progress and of possible damage to mankind.

The library is something of a gamble: a gamble that free minds, dealing freely with ideas, will more often than not be influenced by the "good" ideas and will reject the "bad" ideas; that more positive good will come from freedoms of the mind than will evil. This gamble, like all others, implies the possibility of losing: freedom of the mind may backfire.

Consider the alternatives to free access to ideas in schools and in libraries: an imposed limitation on men's right and ability to deal with certain ideas deemed unacceptable; the total suppression of certain ideas; the establishment of boundaries beyond which minds may not travel.

The library "idea", and the gamble involved in libraries, always assumes that there is a difference between idea and act. Whereas it is essential to prohibit certain acts from social necessity, ideas are seen in a library context, as harmless in themselves, however harmful the action which they suggest may be. Thus an examination of the idea of murder can be tolerated while the act is, of course, condemned.

This separation of idea and act follows, I think, from the certainty that the mind cannot, and will not, be chained except by its own choice. Just as the paralytic can dream of himself as star quarterback, so the slave can dream of freedom and the beggar dream of wealth. Of course, the assassin can also fancy himself as destroyer of a tyrant.

Pursuing bizarre notions - thinking about the unthinkable - may lead to evil but is this not also the way in which every notable step toward progress begins? Has not a fantastic idea preceded each monumental breakthrough in man's progress - in economic systems, in political systems, in religious systems, in technological developments?

An imposed restriction on where the mind may move (though such a restriction from the outside, is, I think, impossible in fact) implies also the existence of someone who is able to define the limits of thought. Who, I wonder, is capable of prescribing, not simply for himself, but for other men as well, which ideas, as distinguished from actions, are acceptable, which are not?

Finally, if one is bothered by the emergence of programs, movements, or activities which seem evil and reprehensible, it is both reasonable and necessary that while one is actively opposing those actions which stem from ideas, one must also do battle with the ideas themselves. To deal effectively with Marxist programs, for example, one must cope, I think, with the ideas behind them.



To destroy the movement, the idea must be refuted; to refute the idea, it must be understood; to understand, one must know. One cannot know unless one is free to think, even about the unthinkable. Indeed, even to understand one's own value system, one must, as Plato argued, live the "Examined Life".

And lest anyone think that this is an argument for relativism - that all ideas are, after all, equally true and equally false - it should be noted that it has been in a library where ideas from antiquity have been challenged again and again through the centuries and have not only triumphed but have emerged each time more persuasive and more vital as guides for human choices.

The world of thought, the world of the library, of books and of reading, is fraught with danger and it involves a continuing gamble. Today in a world of conflicting ideas, of confused and confusing confrontations, it is not enough to hate or to love blindly. The examination of ideas, either by way of finding new understandings and new awareness of man's life or by way of reaffirming the old, established ways seems imperative for us all, if we are, indeed, to be men.

It is a dangerous way.

It is an ancient way.

It is, and always has been, man emerging.

Reprinted from Show-Me Libraries, Vol. 22, No. 2, November, 1970.

* * *

President Nixon Appoints National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Members

President Nixon has appointed fourteen persons to serve on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science which was established to develop and recommend overall plans for the most effective use of the nation's educational resources. The Commission will work with agencies of the Federal Government, State and local governments and the private sector in assuring the optimum provision of informational services to the American people. Composed of the Librarian of Congress, who serves ex-officio, and fourteen Presidential appointees, the Commission will report annually to the President and Congress on its recommendations.

* * *

New Handbook on Constitutional Revision Available

A <u>Handbook on Constitutional Revision for Discussion Leaders</u> has been published by the <u>League of Women Voters</u> of North Dakota. This Discussion Leader's Handbook, adapted from material used by the <u>League of Women Voters</u> of North Dakota in its study of constitutional revision, has been prepared for the use of organizations and groups wishing to present their members

with information on North Dakota's Constitutional Convention and the work it is doing.

The handbook contains brief background information, together with questions designed to stimulate discussion, on some of the major issues facing the convention, with some information about the convention itself and about constitutional revision generally.

Its purpose is to arouse interest and to encourage North Dakotans to start thinking NOW about these problems, and about possible new solutions.

Copies of this handbook may be obtained by writing:

Mrs. Donald Casavant, Treasurer League of Women Voters of North Dakota 1545 Eighth Street South Fargo, North Dakota 58102

enclosing \$2.00 per copy, which includes postage and handling.

* * *

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE Friday, June 18, 1971

Panel Argues Library Service

By The Associated Press
Members of the Constitutional
Convention's Committee on Education, Resources and Public
Lands turned a cold shoulder
Friday on a proposal to require
the Legislature to maintain
statewide public library serv-

The proposal was submitted in writing to the committee by Richard J. Wolfert, director of the State Library Commission.

Convention delegate Kenneth Knudson of Taylor said he did not believe such a provision should be put into the proposed new constitution.

He said it appeared that Wolfert does not believe public demand for library services is strong enough to get the Legislature to establish a statewide library system "so he's trying to get past the Legislature by putting it in the constitution."

Comments from many of the committee members indicated general disfavor with the proposal.

Appoint new tri-college librarian

FARGO, N.D. (AP)—A library coordinator and an assistant librarian have been hired to link services of the tri-college university schools in the Fargo-Moorhead, Minn., area

Dr. Ralph Stenstrom, research associate and research assistant professor at the University of Illinois since 1967, will assume the post of head library coordinator Sept. 1, officials said.

During the year beginning July 1, Stenstrom will be assisted by Richard Thompson, assistant librarian and periodicals librarian at Minot State College since 1969.

Both will have offices in the library at North Dakota State University and will coordinate a combined collection that exceeds 530,000 volumes at NDSU, Moorhead State and Concordia Colleges.

A daily, inter-library shuttle service that has been in operation for a year already provides tri-college students with one-day access to the collections at the three schools. august 1, 1971 vol 3, no 17

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A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone Information 224-2490 Network for Knowledge

Director

224-2491 224-2492

Volume 3, No. 17

August 1, 1971

Reading and the Aged

An article in the January 1971 issue of Wilson Library Bulletin (Reading and the Aged," written by Christa H. Buswell) summarizes research done by a number of people into various aspects of library service to the aged. Among a number of interesting comments the article makes are some suggestions about the kinds of reading older people like. Much of the 'modern' literature of our day is repulsive to them. They want, usually, to find "clean and wholesome" books, and since these are currently difficult to find, the older readers go back, according to the article, to read and re-read the old standards: authors such as Yerby, Slaughter, Keyes, Turnbull, Douglas, Lasswell. They often go back even further to the authors popular in the first two decades of this century: Harold Bell Wright, Percival C. Wren, Stewart Edward White, Rafael Sabatini, Gene Stratton Porter, to name a few. The work of these authors has little or no relevance to life today -- but that seems to be an advantage for the older person, who reads not only for pleasure, but for escape. Mysteries are popular with them; Erle Stanley Gardner, Sax Rohmer, and Mary Roberts Rinehart continue to be read, but here some of the modern mystery writers such as John D. McDonald, Stein, and Prather are well-liked, perhaps because of their "straight story-telling, clear plotting, and colorful but not too deeply motivated char-The older group enjoy most the popular periodicals--but they especially like National Geographic, Outdoor Life, Natural History, all the news magazines, and Reader's Digest. They enjoy Popular Science and Popular Mechanics. Westerns are the single most popular form of reading among them; they too are cleancut and fast-moving stories -- and they are out of the modern mainstream of life. In their reading for pleasure, as well as in part of their thinking, the aged have a tendency "to return to the days when life was successful."

Mrs. Buswell makes some other comments about library service to the aged which may prove useful. She had no need to report one thing we all need to remember -- that often those aged ones who need most the opportunity to read are the very ones who cannot come to the library themselves and need to have service taken to them. She does add another interesting comment: that often the aged prefer to have their books chosen for them. Reader's advisory work with them becomes especially individualized and personal -- and requires empathy with the aged person whom one is serving. Individual attention is extremely important to them-a fact that is only natural. They are not able to use card catalogs and other technical aids with independence -- again, naturally enough. Most of all, she says, "...reading in the life of the older person is a source of pleasure to a much higher degree than it is in the life of the younger person, largely because the physical and economic limitations of old age preclude many of the leisure activities open to those in younger groups."

It's a real challenge, this reaching out into the community to give service that makes the library a part of the lives of the people. Service--real service--to the aged group among them may be part of that challenge--a part that brings warm and heart-felt response.

(Adapted from Horsefeathers, May, 1971. Utah State Library Commission)

* * *

Minot Public Library Serves the Aged

by
Melody Keuhn, Adult Services Librarian
Minot Public Library

Increased emphasis on the older generation has alerted many agencies and facets of society to the needs of senior citizens. What these people buy, use, read, talk about, or even complain of are all being surveyed and tabulated to help maintain them as an active and vital part of our community. The 1971 White House Conference on Aging is trying to spotlight the assets of this group and offer solutions to the many problems that plague our older generation. Many smaller units are also trying to encourage the senior citizens at a local level.

Libraries are our focal point and the Public Library at Minot, North Dakota, is specifically what we wish to discuss. Minot is surrounded by a rural population that has moved into the urban area at retirement age. Many of these people are handicapped in sight or in hearing; some are illiterate; some are afraid; some are just lonely and forgotten. There are those people, too, who are useful, active, healthy and vibrant individuals. Although, even here, some of these have designed their lives around a very inclusive shelter that does not include public library service.

As a general rule, anytime an older person comes into the Minot Library they are orientated so they can find the materials they want very quickly. They are shown how to use the card catalog and are told of available services. If they come in a group or ask the staff, they are shown how to run all equipment. If anyone is noticeably bewildered we offer to answer all questions. This procedure was good for those who used the library but there were others that were not coming to us.

The Minot Library undertook a difficult task. We decided to hit hard in two different areas. The first area included weekly trips to the rest homes, care homes and activity centers. All local institutions of this type were contacted with considerable approval from the directors. It was arranged to take a Volkswagon van to each home once a week to bring the senior citizens to the library. They were picked up at a regularly scheduled time and were returned when their group was ready to leave. They usually stayed for around an hour. These people were guided to the bus and seated and unloaded with extreme caution. When they arrived at the library they were taken on a tour and were shown items that they could relate to and read easily. They found that today's library is nothing like the library of fifty or even ten years ago. If we found someone who was hesitant in operating the photocopier, we made a point to help them with the operation. If they were too proud to stop at the large print book section and admit to failing eyes, we took the books to them. If they thought that the only



type of records we had were modern music records, we sat down to teach the operation of the record player with a classical album. One rest home seemed to have a very high percentage of illiterates or poorly educated residents. For this group the library made sure there were audio-visual materials available. For instance, movies were shown, books with a large number of pictures were put out, and the record players and tape players were always available. This group had to be approached a little differently than the others but they were all benefitting from the program.

Many people are easy to please because they know what they want and simply go get it. Others are afraid or have simply gotten into the habit of always choosing the same thing. If the same person asks again and again for only mysteries, he must be carefully guided into broader reading areas with perhaps a suggestion to read related topics. Mystery readers can sometimes be shifted to a biography with a mysterious hero or an espionage story or a good psychological suspense. Sometimes just a very thorough tour will calm the fears of many.

The second area of concern was for those people who were confined to their homes because of age, extended illness, or physical handicap. The program set up for shut-ins in Minot was the first one of its kind in the state. Our program began in June 1970 with the help of Title IV-B and local funds.

To find people that would want to take advantage of this program, clergy and social workers were contacted for possibilities. These people were called and personal visits were arranged. At first, the shut-ins seemed suspicious of the program and were looking for the catch of all free programs. People relaxed when it was explained that they would receive books of their choice or books in their interest ranges once a month at no expense. They took advantage of all books in regular or large print, large-print Reader's Digests, records, cassette tape recorders and cassette tapes, framed art prints, current best sellers, phonograph albums, magnetic tapes, player piano rolls, pamphlets, and photocopy service.

After the initial visit and consent to join the program, a delivery time was set up and a card was issued to the usually new borrower. After a few visits, the selection for individuals became much easier and the canvas tote bags became fuller. In the six months of operation, the program expanded so much that new materials had to be purchased to keep up with the demands. Members of the program include people who have difficulty in walking, those who have had strokes or heart attacks, those with permanent disabilities such as paraparesis victims or amputees, as well as those with cronic illnesses such as Parkinson's disease or cancer and many others.

The programs initiated by the Minot Public Library have been well received and are growing, expanding projects. Our senior citizens not only have a vast hindsight but a great potential for foresight if given the chance they, too, need.

THE LIBRARY—where it's at!

A c	during, and after the White House Conference on Aging	efore,		
	TO PROVIDE SERVICES IN RELATION TO THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE	we are ready	can do quickly	must begin to plan
1.	Confer with agencies in the community which serve the aged and aging about:		<u>'</u>	
	a. Local activities planned, such as meetings of WHC committees, study programs, publicity programs			
	 Key people—older adults, delegates, committee members, subject specialists 			
	c. Kinds of materials and services likely to be needed			
	d. Areas of library-agency cooperation.			
2.	Confer with all other librarians in the community—public, school, college and university, hospital and institutional, special—to insure availability of all resources, cooperative planning of activities.			
3.	Locate appropriate materials for purchase, or to borrow.			
4.	Organize information on community activities and resources of special importance in relation to WHC			
	a. Calendar of meetings			
	 Program resource file, speakers, panel members; films, charts, materials available from other agencies 			
	c. Bulletin board for special information.			
5.	Publicize the availability of such information.			
6.	Prepare a collection of materials of particular use to clubs, organizations, and agencies in the community with special interest in the needs of the aged and aging.			
7.	Inform club presidents and program chairmen of the availabil- ity and use of such materials for programs, committee work, and study			
	a. Mail an informative brochure			
	b. Call a meeting in the library to introduce the materials, and to demonstrate their use.			
8.	Invite each delegate and local committee member to visit the library to examine materials and discuss services, either individually, or at a designated time for the entire group.			
9.	Use the library's publicity programnewspaper space or radio or TV time— to provide information on WHC topics.			
10.	Sponsor or co-sponsor with other agencies and organizations—meetings, discussion series, audio-visual programs on WHC topics.			
11.	Provide reading lists and exhibits of use and interest for the general public of all ages.			

august 15,1971 vol 3, no 18

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A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert Director State Library Commission Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone

Information 224-2490 Network for Knowledge 224-2491

Director

224-2492

Volume 3, No. 18

August 15, 1971

Library Services - A Bill of Rights for Adults

A preliminary draft prepared by the Adult Services Division, American Library Association

Society is complex and changing rapidly. To live and participate intelligently in today's world, every adult must have access to all available sources of information representing the accumulated knowledge of the past, the facts about every aspect of present-day events and the ideas at work in shaping the future.

Each adult is an important, unique individual, with individual aspirations, needs, interests, abilities and responsibilities. He has decisions to make for himself, his family, his community and his nation. He is forced to undergo new learning experiences at an ever increasing rate. His ability to meet the challenges he faces is determined to a great extent by the quality and amount of information available to him.

The adult is conditioned by his environment, his background, his life style. This is true whether he lives in rural America, urban America, suburban America; in his own home, a rented apartment or a furnished room; alone, with family or friends; whether he is in school -- elementary or high school, vocational school, college or university -- engaged in postgraduate study or research, taking extension or home study courses, taking part in on-the-job training programs; whether he is out of school and employed, managing a home, unemployed or retired.

The adult's circumstances change. He may be in the armed services. Employment may take him away from his usual residence. He may be a migrant. He may be engaged in field service at home or abroad. He may be short-term patient in a hospital, a long-term patient in an institution or home for the aged or handicapped, or an inmate of a correctional institution.

The adult's readiness to learn depends upon his skills and his motivation. His language skills vary. He may speak no English or a little English. He may be skilled in many languages. He may not read at all, he may read poorly, he may read well. He may be fully capable of choosing his own methods of learning, or may benefit from assistance and stimulation. His understanding may be increased by communication with others and by participation in group activities. He may learn best, not through print, but through observing, listening, touching, experiencing. He may be emotionally or physically handicapped, and need special tools, materials and assistance.

The adult's perception and pleasure are influenced by taste. His tastes may be vocational or avocational, narrowly specialized or catholic, traditional and conventional or experimental and avant-garde. His tastes change, as do his interests and needs.

What are the needs of today's adult that library services can help to meet? The adult needs to establish identity and to know more about himself, his rights and his responsibilities, both as an individual and as a member of society. He needs to understand other people -- family, friends, co-workers, fellow citizens -- and to know more about his nation, other nations, the world. He seeks personal fulfillment. He may want to know how to make a better living or to prepare for a new occupation or profession. He may seek to satisfy intellectual curiosity. He may have research to conduct. He may need the joy and stimulation of reading, whether to understand his own environment better, to help improve it, or to escape from it. At different times, and to differing degrees, adults will require the widest possible range of information to enable them to function effectively in the contemporary world.

Therefore, every adult has the right to expect:

Full and ready access to all available resources from the sum of recorded fact, opinion and creative effort, in whatever form is most appropriate to his need and most acceptable to him.

The most efficient and convenient library service, which employs the best available modern technology, is centered on the client, and seeks aggressively to bring about the fullest possible utilization of all communications media.

Initial access, through a convenient local point of library service, to the books he wants to read, the films he wants to see, the music he wants to hear, the information he seeks.

Opportunity to use the resources of all libraries through his local library's participation in a cooperative network of regional, state and national libraries and other information centers.

Personal assistance from a librarian who understands his needs and has the knowledge and skills to mediate in his behalf through selection, interpretation, presentation, and evaluation of library materials or to provide instruction in the use of libraries and their resources.

Equal recognition and service whether he is skilled or unskilled, sophisticated or naive, serious or casual, knowledgeable or ignorant, practical or visionary.

Every adult also has the right to expect the library to consult him about his wants, expressed or unexpressed, and to be responsive to these. The library is dependent on his support. He shares with the librarian the responsibility for securing these rights.

THE LIBRARIAN'S COMMITMENT and IMPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES

We recognize the importance of service to adults and the depth and variety of adult needs as expressed in A Bill of Rights for Adults. No one library in

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isolation can fulfill all of these rights. Libraries must work together cooperatively and share responsibilities. Each must establish goals and immediate priorities, so as to determine the most appropriate services and resources to provide locally to its primary clientele. It is also mandatory that every library join in, and contribute to, the emerging regional and national networks. All libraries serving adults have a responsibility to establish contact with this network, whether they are public libraries, college or university libraries, special libraries, institutional libraries or school libraries/instructional materials centers that serve adults. All libraries also have a responsibility to participate with other agencies in cooperative planning and service within the community.

For viable adult services programs, the library's commitment to the adult must include:

STAFF

Librarians who understand the actual and potential client and who are able to meet him on his own terms.

Who have the personal characteristics which make them approachable and helpful.

Who speak the client's language or are able to secure satisfactory translation service.

Who have sufficient time to provide personalized assistance.

Who are flexible, able to modify conventional procedures, accept new ideas, improvise and experiment with new techniques in order to reach potential users.

Librarians who know the characteristics, resources and needs of the total community.

Who have been exposed to social change and are actively striving to free themselves from social prejudice of all kinds.

Who have sufficient freedom of operation within the library and the community to allow for the fullest possible exercise of independent professional judgement in the interests of the client.

Who have appropriate interdisciplinary background in the behavioral and social sciences.

Who have training and experience in working with adults.

Who have appropriate specialized knowledge, training and experience in the area of the adult's particular library needs, or who can draw quickly on consultant help from specialists in such areas as business and technical information, audiovisual materials, information retrieval, research methods, remedial reading, services to the handicapped, etc.

Librarians who are leaders in their community and their profession.

Who can inspire and train staff.

Who recognize the values of continuing education for themselves and their colleagues.

Who can influence the development of facilities and programs.

Who evaluate all services in terms of the needs of the user, and are committed to client-centered programs of library service.

SERVICES

Free and easy access, in attractive and convenient facilities, to all the local library's materials, with orientation and instruction, as needed, in their use.

Loan of materials under reasonable regulations, and at convenient places and times; whether directly from a library or bookmobile, or by delivery or mail to the adult's home, school, place of business or activity.

Ready information services in person and by telephone.

Rapid access to all available materials through interlibrary loan or facsimile test.

Specialized reference and research services, at clearly designated central service points, where competent subject and media specialists are readily available for consultation. Such services include bibliographic identification and location of materials from the total network of libraries and information centers; qualitative evaluation of materials; abstracting, analysis and translation of materials.

Provision of special materials and services for the handicapped, with delivery to home or institution as required.

Planned group activities to stimulate and satisfy community cultural needs, and to extend informal educational opportunities for adults through discussion groups, lectures, films, exhibits, music, etc. The library also participates with other agencies and community groups in cooperative programming for adults.

Supportative services for adult groups, including assistance in program planning, help in location and appraisal of materials, speakers, exhibits for use outside the library, materials for loan in quantity when necessary, and provision of library space for meetings.

Provision of the best techniques, equipment and new technology, which liberate staff from service constraints.

Vigorous, effective promotion of library service to all adults, and interpretation of various aspects of service to appeal to users and non-users (e.g., library brochures, calendar of activities, lists of recent acquisitions, news stories, radio and television programs, etc.)

Leadership in the exchange of ideas.

Protection of the adult's right to read.

MATERIALS

Through systems of libraries and/or information centers, materials to meet the maximum information needs of an adult.

In the local library, materials to satisfy the predominant tastes, needs, reading and language abilities of adults in the community.

In the local library, a diversity of materials, and a diversity of techniques to identify adult tastes and needs as these develop.

A range of relevant, contemporary materials, readily available and including:

Differing viewpoints on controversial issues, with representation of unpopular or unorthodox positions, without censorship or bias.

Materials to suit a variety of tastes, with recognition that materials which offend or shock one adult may be considered pleasing and tasteful by another.

All formats, including books in hardcover and paperback editions, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, recordings, films, tapes, microforms, maps, music scores, pictorial materials. Each library will not necessarily have every form of material, but every adult should have rapid access to it and to the equipment needed for viewing microforms, listening to records, etc.

A variety of materials for inspirational reading, literary and aesthetic enjoyment, and pleasure reading, as well as for informational purposes.

Informational and reference materials available selectively at the local level, and in increasing depth at resource centers and focal points of the information network to:

Meet adult curricular and learning needs.

Supply information on home and family life and social dynamism.

Supply information on vocations, business, industry and labor, scientific and technological developments.

Supply materials on fundamental political, social, and economic questions and local, national, and world affairs.

Supply materials to satisfy cultural and aesthetic interests in literature, the arts, etc.

Materials of historical significance and specialized materials embracing the full range of recorded knowledge available through a national network extending from the nearest general library to the exhaustive research center.

Libraries must participate in cooperative acquisition programs for less frequently used, expensive, rare or unique materials in all forms, and must share responsibility, as appropriate, for collecting and making available resources in depth in specific subject areas.

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If material is not available for purchase, libraries must see to its production and duplication in such quantities as are needed.

(Reprinted from AHIL QUARTERLY, Fall 1969)

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NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY
BISMARCK

Volume 3 Number 19

November 1, 1971

State Library Changes to Meet Needs

A Reshuffling of Priorities

By LUCILLE HENDRICKSON

Tribune Staff Writer

What's been happening to the North Dakota State Library?

For one thing, it has moved. A lot of people don't know that, although the move took place nearly a year ago.

No longer in the Liberty Memorial Building on the State Capitol grounds, it now occupies the basement level of the new Randall Professional Building on Highway 83 on the northern outskirts of the city.

There are a couple of other things a lot of people may not know about their State Library.

Did you know, for instance: that if you can't find a book at your local library, the librarian there will get in touch with the State Library and they will get it for you, even if it means going out of state to locate it?

Did you also know that if the library services available in your community aren't adequate, you can apply for a card at the nearest major public library, and the State Library will pay any fee involved?

Changing times have forced a lot of changes in the library and its functions.

It had shared quarters with the State Historial Society in the Liberty Building since 1932, and in recent years became desperately crowded for space.

"People were working on top of each other and we had to beg for extra storage space in the nooks and crannies of other state buildings," said Richard Wolfert, state librarian.

Recently, the Legislature ruled that any state agency receiving dedicated or federal funds must pay rent for the space it occupies. That meant an expenditure of \$18,000 a year for the State Library.

"We felt the inadequate facilities just didn't justify such an expenditure and with approval of the State Director of Institutions, we started searching for a new location." Wolfert said.

The Randall Building was going up at the time.

"The rental was considerably less and we were assured of plenty of room to work and grow in, good lighting and air conditioning — so we took it," Wolfert said.

Some criticism has been voiced that the new location isn't very accessible.

Wolfert agrees that since it is the repository of state documents and one of its functions is to provide library service to state agencies and the Legislature, the State Library properly should be part of the Capitol complex.

Capitol complex.
"We hope it can one day be moved back to the Capitol grounds," the librarian said.

In the meantime, the building is readily accessible by car, since it is only a short distance north of I-94. Entrance to the library is from the rear of the building, where there is a new parking lot.

The library has had to expand its functions and reshuffle priorities in order to meet new needs.

When the State Library was opened in 1907, it served mainly rural schools and small communities. There were about 500 rural schools in the state, and the boxes of books shipped to them regularly by the library were the only ones they had access to.

In th past, many area people took advantage of the State Library's nearness by coming in and checking out books because their community libraries were very limited.

The rural-to-urban shift has seen the disappearance of many family farms, rural schools and whole communities.

Before 1965, the Library was shipping as many as 44,000 books annually to rural schools and small community libraries. The number has now dropped to about 17,000.

The state is now laced with modern transportation and communication networks. Rural people are better able to get to larger communities, and while perhaps still not adequate, libraries in major cities of the state have grown and are providing better service.

That is why the State Library instituted the user-privilege support to city libraries — so rural people coming in to shop or for medical and other services, also could be provided with library services they need.

That is also why people coming in to the State Library for a book these days may be asked, "Have you checked with your city library?"

Today's adults are better informed and many more young people are attending college. They want and need more sophisticated library service, but the state's resources are very limited.

That is one of the reasons for the interlibrary loan program. It's linked into a national network called the Union Catalog.

Librarian Wolfert prefers to call it a "Network of Knowledge," especially after a legislator once asked him if it had something to do with the Civil War!

Teletype machines in the State Library and in eight public and college libraries form a communication link that can speed a book toward anyone in the state the same day the request is received.

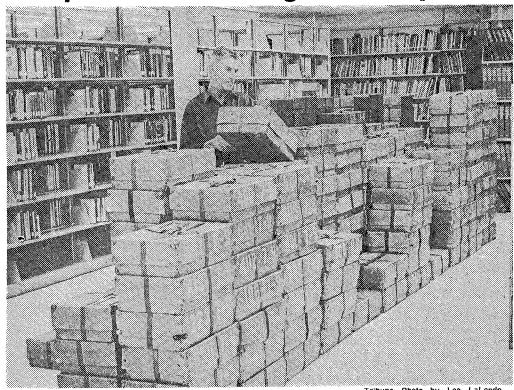
If the State Library doesn't have the book, it messages libraries in the chain until the volume is located. If necessary, the request will go to an out-of-state source, even the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.!

It isn't only books the Library has for loan. There are tapes and films available now as well.

The redesign of State Library services, says Wolfert is an effort to meet social-environmental changes, to make the best use of limited facilities, to avoid duplication of services and to make the best use of the limited financing available.

North Dakota State Library Bismarck, ND 58505

To Speed Knowledge to People---



These Book Boxes are Still Needed, But...



Now We Have Teletype and Cassette Files



PUBLIC LIBRARIES MAY NOW INCREASE LOCAL LEVIES

Section 40-38-02 of the NDCC was revised by the Forty-second Legislative Assembly to permit city libraries to levy more than four mills and county libraries to levy more than two mills. Approval by sixty percent of the voters at an election is required.

Home Rule cities may also increase their appropriation for library service. Fargo and Grand Forks are Home Rule cities and Fargo Public Library has received a five mill levy for fiscal 1972.

UNION CATALOG EXPANDS TO INCLUDE AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

The State Library will call for the inclusion of films, film-strips, slides, tape recordings and disc recordings to the Union Catalog maintained by the State Library.

As with printed materials, this is a voluntary cooperative activity on the part of each library.

GRAFTON CITY LIBRARY AND FOUR-COUNTY BOOKMOBILE LIBRARY MERGED

The Carnegie Bookmobile Library is the new library organization resulting from the merger of the Grafton Carnegie Library and the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library. One board will administer the library and will serve the counties of Pembina, Nelson, Cavalier and Walsh, and all cities with these counties except Park River.

The headquarters will be located in expanded quarters in Grafton. Mrs. Ora Marie Stewart is the librarian.

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY LIBRARY ESTABLISHED

The Beach Public Library, operated by the Beach Women's Club since 1912, became the Golden Valley County Library on July 1, 1971. A building has been given to the county library and this has been remodeled for library service to the community.

WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED

Six workshops on community library service are being sponsored by Bismarck Veteran's Memorial Library and the North Dakota State Libray. James Dertien, director of Veteran's Memorial Library, will be presenting the first workshops in the Bismarck area, after which time they will be available either in kit form or with Mr. Dertien as instructor for use in other areas of the state.

WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED, cont.

Each library represented at <u>all six workshops</u> will receive a travel allowance of \$10 per meeting. In addition, there will be free materials, books and brochures distributed at each workshop. Luncheons will also be free.

All public and school librarians, trustees and principals are being encouraged to attend.

PERSONNEL

Recent changes in personnel at the State Library include the resignation of Mrs. Leone Morrison as Reference Librarian and the retirement of Mrs. Ruth Schoenhard, Union Catalog Librarian. A new position has been created by combining these two positions and Miss Cheryl Sinkula has been appointed the Head of Library Services.

Brother Paul Nyquist, former librarian at Assumption College, Richardton, has been appointed librarian at Mary College, Bismarck.

Don Gribble, former assistant professor English and assistant librarian at UND-Ellendale Branch, has accepted the position of Director of the Hibbing, Minnesota Public Library. Mr. Gribble is a past-president of the North Dakota Library Association and a charter member of the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries.

It is with regret that we note the passing of Mrs. Willard Donahue, the former Erana Stadler of Bismarck. Mrs. Donahue was the head librarian at Bismarck Public Library from 1938 until 1951.

ABM IMPACT LIBRARY SERVICE

The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library, headquartered in Grafton and serving a four-county area, has received a special grant through the State Library to extend bookmobile library services into ABM Impact areas and bolster local existing libraries with added materials and hours of service.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS BY THE STATE LIBRARY

- 1. North Dakota Public Library Trustees Manual.
- 2. Revised edition of the North Dakota Union List of Serial Publications.
- 3. North Dakota State Library Resources and Services.
- 4. Annotated Bibliography of Books About North Dakota.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS, cont.

- 5. Proceedings of the North Dakota Library Association Conference, Medora.
- 6. North Dakota State Publications, January June, 1971.
- 7. Music, a list of tape cassettes available from the State Library.
- 8. Directory of North Dakota Libraries.
- 9. Large Print Books Available from the State Library.

SECOND RULING FINDS SCHOOL FUNDING UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Minnesota has become the second state in the nation to have its system of school finance declared unconstitutional - close on the heels of an earlier ruling in California. U. S. District Judge Miles M. Lord agreed that the traditional system of school finance based mainly on local property taxes is biased in favor of the rich. "Plainly put...the level of spending for a child's education may not be a function of wealth other than the wealth of the state as a whole," Judge Lord declared. He said the issue at stake is whether pupils in publicly financed schools have a right under the equal protection guarantee of the 14th Amendment to have money spent on them "unaffected by variations in the taxable wealth of their school districts or their parents. This court concludes that such a right exists." (Reprinted from Education U.S.A. - October 25, 1971)

It is not yet known what effect, if any, such court rulings will have upon public library financing and governmental structure.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS DUE AT STATE LIBRARY

The Annual Statistical Report form for the fiscal year July 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971, required by state law (North Dakota Century Code 40-38-09) is now due at the State Library from all city and county libraries. The information gathered from this form is used to prepare:

- 1. The publication of a summary of North Dakota Library Statistics.
- 2. The supporting evidence to qualify for federal Library Services and Construction Act funds.
- 3. Basic data for planning library programs on a community, regional, and statewide basis.

THE NUMBERS RACKET - IN LIBRARIES

In spite of continued failures to find meaning in the statistics gathered, no group has been more concerned in print about statistics than librarians. Answers have been sought at the local level, the national, and the international, and definitions have been repeatedly clarified, to the satisfaction, at least, of the group currently working with the definitions, but with very little to be commended in the results.

Now that annual reports are in, for the past fiscal year, and now that tables of comparable statistics are being readied, it is sad to realize that, although some of the columns are helpful, they give, in aggregate, so little of the picture of what is happening.

This is not implying any chicanery or padding. The assistant who checks out materials from his own sector and stashes them in his locker is hardly to be counted in this; nor the librarian who allows only two weeks on books so that she can renew them twice and add this up.

Part of the problem still rests with the fact that the figures give only partial information. A children's room may show a fairly low level of use in books borrowed, but, if the recipient of the statistics knew that the librarian was permitting only two books per child to go out while a neighbor library allowed four or as many as the child could carry, it would be another factor in the information round-up.

Then there is the lack of comparability in the quality of what is checked out of a library (or looked into, in the case of reference use). The quality of the materials available is, again, only part of the problem, as it is probably true that an intelligent librarian with lesser sources can give more satisfactory service in many instances than a less capable librarian with a greater wealth of materials at hand.

More importantly, there is the fact that libraries, with no captive audiences and no report back factor, are seldom able to measure the impact of their wares on the client even when quality of service and excellence of materials can be documented.

There are those who feel that public libraries, at least, will never win in any numbers game. Theirs is chiefly a one-to-one kind of service that is so essential to keep human communication alive in this technology oriented world. While many library systems are making good use of available technology, the goal of libraries is to advance humanism in its greatest sense while promoting knowledge in its broadest sense.

Many librarians agree with Antoine de Saint-Exupery, when he

THE NUMBERS RACKET, cont.

wrote, "I admire Science, to be sure. But I admire Wisdom as well."

In this sense, it is extremely difficult to measure the impact of libraries upon the user, and if one thinks of man's mind as somehow his last place of privacy where no counter of thoughts in, thoughts out, can exist, libraries of all kinds want to be in the forefront of defending man against this last invasion of privacy.

Since, then, present measures appear so feeble, and probing of the user's needs, desires, uses, and end results are ruled out, some thought will have to go to devising target goals which can, in some aggregate way, be measured. Perhaps some lesser objectives than serving as a source of knowledge to all people will have to be carved out of the whole. This segmenting of what we do by special programs and projects must be carried on concurrently with the greater goal; it may serve to give us a certain focus; and it may give us the satisfaction of numbers put into a frame that has real meaning. (Reprinted from the October 15, 1971 Newsletter of the Rhode Island Department of State Library Services)

TRI-COLLEGE LIBRARY SYSTEM

Dr. Ralph Stenstrom has been appointed Library Coordinator of the Tri-College University. Dr. Stenstrom comes from Library Research Center at the University of Illinois in Urbana. Richard Thompson, from Minot State College Library, has been appointed assistant.

Concordia College, Moorhead State College, and North Dakota State University cooperate with each other in an arrangement called the Tri-College University.

Mr. Thompson is preparing a consolidated computer print-out list of periodical holdings of the three college libraries. This union list is the first step to expanding the use of library resources and the study of acquisition procedures. It will also point up areas of duplication and deficiency and allow the individual colleges to invest their funds in the best possible manner.

NEW ROLFSRUD BOOK

Indians of the Upper Midwest, by Erling Rolfsrud has been published. It is available from him at \$3.00 per copy.

Address: Route #2, Alexander, Minnesota

TALKING BOOK SERVICE IN NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota citizens who are blind or are physically handicapped so that they cannot read or use conventional printed materials are eligible to receive "Talking Book Service".

A wide range of books recorded on special low speed discs or on tape cassettes are available on loan free by mail from the Regional Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Fairbault, Minnesota.

To receive this service, apply to:

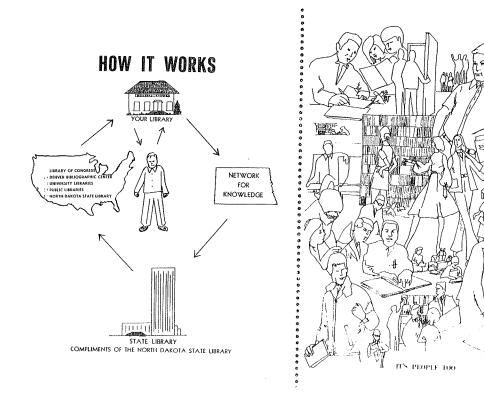
Special Services for Blind and Partial Seeing North Dakota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Box 8117 - University Station Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

The North Dakota State Library makes an annual grant to the Special Services agency so that this service is available to North Dakotans from the Regional Library.

LIBRARY SCIENCE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The State Library maintains a program of reimbursing public librarians for their tuition when enrolled in library science undergraduate courses in North Dakota colleges or in selected library science correspondence courses at approved schools.

This tuition reimbursement program is limited to persons currently employed in a public library at least twenty hours a week and who agree to work in a public library for at least one year after completing the course. Write to the State Librarian for application.



NEW MOBILE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM:

North Dakota State Library Hiway 83 North Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

