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January 17, 1972  
vol 4, no. 1

430 - 72 - 047



# FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

DEPOSITORY

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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

Volume 3, Number 1

January 17, 1972

## TRUSTEES MEETING AT JAMESTOWN

The Trustees Section of the North Dakota Library Association will hold an important meeting at the new Raugust Library at Jamestown College on March 21, 1972, 10 A.M.

The meeting, according to Mr. William Gussner, Chairman of the Trustees Section, may well determine the future of the organization. Important issues are scheduled to be discussed, and panel members have been selected for their competence in the field.

Expenses, meals, and mileage incurred in attending the meeting are eligible for reimbursement by the trustee's local library.

The program includes a presentation of the new Trustee's Manual by the State Librarian; a panel discussion on trustee's legal responsibilities by a number of trustees who are also attorneys; a discussion on censorship, libraries, and trustees, by Harold Aleshire, Minot; section meetings by size of library, and a general session.

Chairman Gussner says "Attend!"

## FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AVAILABLE

The North Dakota State Library has federal funds available for the construction of new public library buildings, or expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing public library buildings, or for the purchasing of an existing building to be used for a public library.

These funds are available on a local matching basis to qualifying public libraries in accordance with the North Dakota State Plan. The maximum ratio for matching grants is 60 percent federal and 40 percent local.

Smaller communities may wish to explore the possibility of enlarging their school library facility and have it serve as a community library information and reading resource center.

Should your library be interested in qualifying for the funds now available, write for an application form and for the detailed guidelines for this federal program. Applications must be received at the State Library no later than April 15, 1972.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

January 24, 1972  
vol 4, no. 2

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Richard J. Wolfert, Director  
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Volume 4, Number 2

January 24, 1972

## EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIANS

The North Dakota State Library maintains a program of providing educational opportunities for public librarians. The program is limited to undergraduate work in library science for persons currently employed in a North Dakota public library at least fifteen hours per week and who will continue to be employed in a public library in North Dakota for at least one year after receiving a grant from the State Library. The amount of the grant is determined at the time the application is approved.

## CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSES IN LIBRARIANSHIP

Correspondence study courses in librarianship have been added to the State Library's educational program.

Aimed primarily at helping the small community librarian who cannot attend classes at our colleges or universities to study library principles and techniques, these correspondence study courses should provide a needed opportunity for personal enrichment and community service improvement.

Upon proper application to the State Library, the cost of these courses is reimbursable by the State Library. (See attached application form for details of eligibility and processing)

The following courses have been approved for the State Library's educational opportunities program:

Loyola University  
Correspondence Study Division  
820 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60611

- 201. Introduction to Library Methods. A general course on the "tools" of the library; the origin and development of the book; ordering, accessioning, classifying, cataloguing, filing, shelving; the circulation of books from the library to the reader. \$65.00.
- 202. Classification of books. The organization of library collections; the principles of dictionary cataloguing; A.L.A. catalogue rules; subject headings; introduction to the chief systems of classification with special emphasis on the Dewey Decimal System. Practice work in preparation of cards. \$65.00
- 204. Book Selection. The principles of book selection; a conspectus of the field including criteria for the selection of books and other materials and the planned development of library collections; practice in the use of standard book selection tools; the evaluation of library collections. \$65.00.



205. Reference Work. The librarian's tools; character and use of the more common reference books; dictionaries, encyclopedias, biographical collections, and various indices; the use of government publications, chiefly those of the United States; practice in the use of reference works. \$65.00.
206. History of Books and Libraries. The definition and scope of bibliography, and something of its history; the divisions of bibliography; historical, bibliothecal, enumerative, and practical; the development of materials and techniques; organized collections of books; the chain of introduction from books to books, sources of bibliographic information; the equipment and methods of a bibliographer; the librarian and bibliography. \$65.00
208. Public Library Service. Study of the aims and purposes of public libraries, the planning, development and administration of service, standards of service and the evaluation of facilities and programs. Emphasis is placed on these topics as they relate to library service in small communities. \$65.00.

University of Utah  
Correspondence Study  
Box 200  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

102. The Use of Books and Libraries. Designed to help beginning college students and others find their way in catalogs, encyclopedias, yearbooks, directories, book reviews, and the like. Fee, \$22.00. Ten lessons and a final examination.
326. Library Work with Children. This course is intended for teachers and librarians who are interested in children and their reading. Poetry and fairy tales, as well as biography, science, and social studies materials are included in the study of all types of literature; reading guidance, reading interests, storytelling, and other phases of library work are included. All materials needed for the course will be included in the textbook and syllabus, except that the student will be expected to read children's books and stories available in his community. Fee, \$55.00. Twenty-five lessons and a final examination.
333. Selection of Library Materials. This course is designed for teachers, librarians, and other readers who are interested in principles and standards of choosing books for school, public, and personal libraries. Covers selecting books in fields of biography, fiction, history, social sciences, science, poetry, and general works. Largely geared to the adult level but may be adapted to the secondary and elementary levels. The student may use books in his personal library or any other library to which he has access as supplementary reading. Fee, \$55.00. Twenty-five lessons and a final examination.
340. Introduction to Cataloging and Classification. An introductory course in the cataloging and classification of books for small public or school libraries; pamphlets and other commonly held non-book materials are also covered. Fee, \$55.00. Twenty-five lessons and a final examination.
351. Reference Work. An up-to-date study of the reference books found in most libraries. Aims to help the student, teacher, or in-service librarian to improve his skills in locating materials through typical problems utilizing general encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, biographies, atlases, and indexes. Later lessons will introduce some of the outstanding books in specialized fields such as science, history, literature, and education. Fee, \$55.00. Twenty-five lessons and a final examination.





501. School Library Service. This course includes in the lesson material all required periodical references for the student's convenience. Organized for beginning librarians and those without formal library training, the subject matter of the course covers the problems encountered in organizing, operating, and using a school library. Librarians of small public libraries and teachers interested in expanding their use of the library in their teaching might also profit from the course. Fee, \$55.00. Twenty-five lessons and a final examination.
553. Teaching the Use of Books and Libraries. The course is designed for librarians and teachers who are interested in problems, methods, and techniques involved in teaching the fundamental library skills. Covers teaching the use of such fundamental tools as the card catalog, *Reader's Guide*, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and special handbooks, as well as such problems as taking notes, compiling bibliographies, use of audio visual aids and standard tests, training student assistants and developing teacher's skills in using and teaching the use of the library. Fee, \$33.00. Fifteen lessons and a final examination.
642. Cataloging and Classification of Special Materials. A new course in Library Science, designed to solve the problems being faced by more and more librarians in the organization and cataloging of non-print materials. This course presents practical methods for cataloging and classifying filmstrips, slides, filmloops, phono records, cassette tapes, transparencies, and other types of non-print media. Any librarian or media specialist who has acquired or expects to acquire non-print materials as part of his collection will find this course particularly valuable. Prerequisite: Library Science 340 or its equivalent. Fee, \$33.00. Fifteen lessons and a final examination.
- Educational Media 512. Introduction to Instructional Media. A course designed primarily for the classroom teacher to develop basic understandings and skills in the selection, use and evaluation of audio visual materials and instructional techniques. Units include the selection, utilization, and evaluation of instructional motion pictures; 2" x 2" and 3½" x 4" slides; filmstrips; maps, charts, and graphs; school trips; bulletin boards; flat pictures; radio; recordings; television; programmed instructional materials; transparencies for overhead projection; instructional systems; multi-media; computers; the organization and administration of an audio visual program in a school or district; and the relationship of color to learning. Study materials from the University of Utah Educational Media Center Library will be made available to each student having access to a motion picture and slide-film projector. Fee, \$33.00, three-hour course; \$55.00, five-hour course. Fifteen or twenty-five lessons and a final examination.

### EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks  
North Dakota 58201

The Department of Library Science of the University of North Dakota has initiated a Bachelor's Degree program with a major in media or librarianship. The program will eliminate the need for media specialist students to obtain an additional subject or elementary education major for certification. The new program, while including the traditional aspects of book and nonbook librarianship, will attempt to



incorporate some of the more sophisticated and technical aspects of media, e.g., radio and television production, data processing, and the design and production of non-book materials. Opportunities for practical and clinical experience in local school media centers are planned, and the senior year will include six weeks work in a "nationally recognized" school-media resources center. Contact Ralph Perkins, chairman, Department of Library Science, 204 Science Hall, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201 for further details.

The following courses in Librarianship-Media Education will be offered by the Department of Library Science at the University of North Dakota during the eight week session:

EIGHT WEEK SESSION (June 19 - August 12)

<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Sem. Hours</u>	<u>Time</u>
L.S. 105	Library Orientation	1	7:30-8:30
L.S. 273	Reference I	2	7:30-8:30
L.S. 274	Reference II	2	8:40-9:40
L.S. 371	Processing for Media Centers	5	1:00-3:20
L.S. 476	Selection of Library Materials	2	TBA
L.S. 487	Library Internship	6	TBA
L.S. 508	Literature of the Social Sciences	2	8:40-9:40
L.S. 509	Literature of the Humanities	2	9:50-10:50
L.S. 510	Literature of the Sciences	2	11:00-12:00
L.S. 597	Practicum	1-4	TBA
L.S. 997	Independent Study Report	2	TBA

FOUR WEEK SESSION (June 19 - July 14)

L.S. 474	Literature & Read. Guid. Children	5	7:30-9:40
L.S. 475	Literature & Read. Guid. Adolescents	3	9:50-12:00

The following courses in Library Science are available at various times at Dickinson State College: (Write for current schedule)

- L.S. 201 - Introduction to Librarianship. 2 qt. hrs. Study of libraries past and present.
- L.S. 202 - Reference to Bibliographies. 4 qt. hrs. Study of basic principles of reference and basic reference tools.
- Educ.220 - Children's Literature. 4 qt. hrs. Study of types and characteristics of good childrens' books.
- L.S. 301 - Library Acquisitions. 4 qt. hrs. Study of selection principles and problems and procedures and aspects of ordering.
- L.S. 302 - Reading Guidance for Adolescents. 4 qt. hrs. Reading and study of teenage literature and reading interests.
- L.S. 304 - Classification and Cataloging. 4 qt. hrs. Study of classification and cataloging (both Dewey and L.C.) of books.
- L.S. 305 - Non-book Materials. 4 qt. hrs. Study of selecting and processing of non-book materials.
- Educ.310 - Audio-visual Education. 2 qt. hrs. Study of A.V. principles and equipment.
- L.S. 405 - Library Administration. 4 qt. hrs. Study of organizational and administration procedures and problems.
- L.S. 406 - Library Practice. 4 qt. hrs. Actual experience in phases of library operation, acquisitions, reference, cataloging, and circulation.
- L.S. 424 - Independent Study in Library Science. 1 or 2 qt. hrs. Research in a special library problem.



The following courses in Library Science are available at various times at Valley City State College: (Write for current schedule)

		Credit Hours (qt. hrs.)
L.S. 310	Selection of Materials	3
L.S. 320	Materials for Elementary Education	4
L.S. 330	Materials for Secondary Education	4
L.S. 340	Classification and Cataloging	4
L.S. 350	Library Materials for Adolescents	3
L.S. 370	Reference and Research	4
L.S. 410	Communication Media and Libraries	2
L.S. 420	Administration of an Instructional Materials Center	4
L.S. 450	Reader Guidance	3
L.S. 460	Laboratory Experience in a I.M.C.	3

The following courses in Library Science are available at various times at Minot State College: (Write for current schedule)

- L.S. 300. Introduction to Librarianship. 4 qt. hrs. The basic course in Library Science providing an introduction to the principles, aims, purposes and philosophy of libraries. It provides a working knowledge of library arrangement and organization. This course is a prerequisite to all other courses in Library Science.
- L.S. 301. Selection of Library Materials. 4 qt. hrs. Use of selection aids, examination of library materials in diverse subject areas, methods of evaluation, and correlation of materials with the State Course of Study.
- L.S. 302. Cataloging and Classification. 4 qt. hrs. Basic cataloging procedures, with use of current codes and manuals of descriptive cataloging, Dewey Decimal Classification tables, Sears Subject Heading List. Cataloging of selected groups of books and practice in filing cards.
- L.S. 400. Library Administration. 4 qt. hrs. Principles of library administration, objectives and services, personnel, planning, equipping, forms of support and control, budgets and records.
- L.S. 401. Reference. 4 qt. hrs. Theory and practice of reference work and close examination and evaluation of outstanding general and special reference tools, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, special indexes and periodical guides.
- L.S. 402. Supervised Practice. 4 qt. hrs. A terminal course in applying proper policies and techniques in simple bibliography, selection and acquisition, business practices, processing, classification and cataloging, inventory and statistical reports. Prerequisites: All other courses in Library Science.

The following courses in Library Science are available at various times at Mayville State College: (Write for current schedule)

- L.S. 200. Introduction to the Library Science. 2 hrs. An introductory survey to the various facets of the library and its use. This course is intended as the beginning course in Library Science. It is also recommended for all students who want to learn to use the library more effectively.
- L.S. 220. Reference. 4 hrs. The theory and practice of reference work; the study and evaluation of reference tools; the study of bibliographies in the various subject areas.
- L.S. 321. Cataloging and Classification. 4 hrs. The organization of library materials for effective use by readers, classification according to Dewey Decimal, cataloging, preparation of library materials, printed cards and filing in the card catalog are all discussed in this course.



- L.S. 330. Practice Work. 2 hrs. Supervised experience in library coordination, theory, and practice. Prerequisites: Library Science 200, 220 and 321. Students must have consent of librarian before being admitted to this course.
- L.S. 331. Selection of Library Materials. 4 hrs. Theory, principles and techniques of selection of materials in various kinds of libraries and for the varied age groups. The basic tools to be used in selection of books and non-book materials are introduced.
- L.S. 332. Techniques of Library Operation. 2 hrs. Integration of all forms of library operation into a single unit. Practice is given in ordering, preparing books for the shelves, making displays, binding, care of non-book materials.
- L.S. 341. Library Materials for the Elementary School. 3 hrs. Selection and use of all types of materials needed by the elementary grades. Correlation of library materials with the curriculum and guidance in recreational reading.
- L.S. 342. Library Materials for the Secondary School. 3 hrs. Selection and use of all types of library materials needed for the secondary school. Correlation of the library with the curriculum and guidance in recreational reading.
- L.S. 410. History of Books and Libraries. 3 hrs. An analysis of the development of books and libraries from earliest times to the 20th century as seen in relation to cultural history.
- L.S. 440. Library Administration. 3 hrs. A study of policy making, organization, standards, personnel, budget, housing, circulation, and cooperation between libraries. Special emphasis is given to the administration of the school library.







APPLICATION FOR A SUBSIDY ... cont.

11. PREVIOUS EDUCATION:

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date of Attendance</u>	<u>Degree</u>
High School	_____	_____	_____
College	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

12. WORK EXPERIENCE:

	<u>Salary</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

13. LIBRARY IN WHICH NOW CURRENTLY EMPLOYED \_\_\_\_\_

HOW LONG EMPLOYED? \_\_\_\_\_

14. LIST TWO REFERENCES (at least one librarian) WHO KNOW YOU:

(name)	(address)
_____	_____
(name)	(address)
_____	_____

15. If awarded a North Dakota State Library Commission subsidy, I agree to work in a North Dakota public library for one year immediately following completion of my library science course.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED:

_____	_____	_____
State Librarian	Amount Awarded	Date

16. This application is to be sent to the State Librarian. When approved, a copy will be sent to the student who will then present it to the instructor at the school at the close of the session. The instructor will need to sign this form and give the following information regarding this student to determine whether a subsidy is to be granted and the amount. A check for amount granted will then be sent to the student.

17. NAME OF COURSE                      DATE GIVEN    CREDIT HOURS EARNED    GRADE

\_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor of Library Science

School \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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Information 224-2490

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## DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARIES

ANETA 58212	<u>Aneta Community Library*</u> Mrs. Norman Christen, Librarian	326-5841
ASHLEY 58413	<u>Ashley Public Library*</u> Mrs. Bruce McShane, Librarian	None
BEACH 58621	<u>Golden Valley County Library</u> Mrs. Frank Kress, Librarian	None
BELCOURT 58316	<u>Community Library</u> Mr. Richard Grant, Librarian	477-3364
BISMARCK 58501	<u>Bismarck Hospital School of Nursing Library,</u> 613 East Rosser Ave. Miss Mattie Hamery, Librarian	223-4700
	<u>Bismarck Junior College Library</u> Mrs. Lois Engler, Librarian Miss Carol Moreland, Asst. Librarian	223-4500 Ext. 50
	<u>Mary College Library,</u> R.R. 2, Box 119 Brother Paul Nyquist, Librarian	255-4681 Ext. 502
	<u>N.D. State Health Dept. Library, State Capitol</u> Miss Bernadine Cervinski, Librarian	224-2367
	<u>N.D. State Dept. of Public Instruction Library,</u> State Capitol Mrs. Genevieve Buresh, Director of School Library Services	224-2281
	<u>N.D. State Historical Society Library,</u> Liberty Memorial Building, Capitol Grounds Mr. Frank Vyzralek, Archivist Mr. J. Liess Vantine, Research Associate	224-2668



BISMARCK, (cont.)	<u>N. D. Law Library, State Capitol</u> Mr. Elmer Dewald, Librarian	224-2227
	<u>N. D. State Library,</u> Highway 83 North	
	Mr. Richard J. Wolfert, State Librarian	224-2492
	Mr. Donald G. Wald, Administrative Asst.	224-2492
	Mrs. Cheryl Bailey, Head, Library Services	224-2490
	<u>N. D. State Social Services Library,</u> State Capitol	
	Mrs. Leona Boldt, Librarian	224-2339
	<u>Quain &amp; Ramstad Clinic Library, 221 N. 5th St.</u>	223-1420
	Mrs. Marie Albrecht, Librarian	Ext. 210
	<u>St. Alexius Hospital Library, 311 N. 9th St.</u>	
	Mrs. Mary Harkness, Librarian	223-5000
	<u>Veterans Memorial Public Library,</u> 520 Avenue A East	
	Mr. James Dertien, Director	223-4267
	Mrs. Eugenie Moss, Head of Reference Service	
	Miss Mary Jane Kluch, Children's Librarian	
BOTTINEAU 58318	<u>North Dakota State University - Bottineau Branch</u> Mr. Wendal J. Cushing, Librarian	228-2278
	Mary Thorlaison, Assistant Librarian	
BOWMAN 58623	<u>Clara Lincoln Phelan Library</u> Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Librarian	523-3797
CARRINGTON 58421	<u>Carrington City Library</u> Mrs. Ella Mae Hargrave, Librarian	652-3921
CASSELTON 58012	<u>Casselton Public Library</u> Mrs. Orville Mattson, Librarian	672-4861
CAVALIER 58220	<u>Cavalier Public Library*</u> Mrs. Carl A. Berg, Librarian	265-8952
COOPERSTOWN 58425	<u>Cooperstown Public Library</u> Mrs. Marjorie Larson, Librarian	797-4691
	<u>Prairie Bookmobile Library</u> Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Librarian	797-4691
CROSBY 58730	<u>Divide County Library</u> Mrs. Ruth Ralph, Librarian	965-6305





DEVILS LAKE 58301	<u>Carnegie Library</u> Mrs. Merle McIntyre, Librarian	662-2220
	<u>Lake Region Junior College</u> Miss Beatrice Larson, Librarian Mrs. Donna Matter, Asst. Librarian	662-4951
	<u>School for the Deaf, 14th &amp; 1st Avenues</u> Mr. Vernon Johnson, Librarian	662-5113
DICKINSON 58601	<u>Dickinson Public Library</u> Mr. Darrel Hildebrant, Librarian	225-2162
	<u>Dickinson State College</u> Mr. Bernnett Reinke, Director Mr. James Martz, Acquisitions Mr. Dennis Olson, Circulation Miss Maryalls Bedford, Cataloger	227-2313
DRAKE 58736	<u>Drake Public Library*</u> Mrs. Gerald Krueger, Sec.-Treas., Library Guild	465-2212
DUNSEITH 58329	<u>Dunseith Community Library**</u> (Dunseith High School) Terry Espe, Librarian	244-5791
	<u>Dunseith Public Library</u> Mrs. John Gillis, Librarian	244-5776
EDGELEY 58433	<u>Edgeley Public Library</u> Mrs. Ruth Evert, Librarian	493-2769
	<u>South Central Area Library</u> Mrs. Ruth Evert, Librarian	493-2769
ELLENDALE 58436	<u>Ellendale Public Library</u> Mrs. Agnes Martinson, Librarian	349-4072
ENDERLIN 58027	<u>Enderlin Municipal Library</u> Mrs. Wayne Wilson, Librarian	437-4911
FARGO 58102	<u>Dakota Clinic Library, 1702 University Drive</u> Mrs. Catherine E. Olson, Librarian	235-0531 Ext. 330



FARGO, (cont.)	<u>Fargo Public Library, 102 N. 3rd</u> Mr. Richard C. Waddington, Manager 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
	<u>North Dakota State University Library</u> Mr. Kilbourn L. Janecek, Director of Libraries Margaret Sullivan, Curriculum Laboratory Supervisor Carol Koehmsted, Head of Reference Department Mrs. Beverly Brikic, Head Cataloger Mrs. Carol H. Bodien, Documents Librarian Mrs. Patricia Schommer, Head of Acquisitions Dept. Mr. Michael Miller, Instructional Services Librarian Miss Kathryn Kylo, Head of Serials Department	237-8876
	<u>Tri-College Library</u> Dr. Ralph Stenstrom, Coordinator Mr. Richard C. Thompson, Assistant	
	<u>Sacred Heart Convent Junior College Library</u> Sister Marie Phillip, Librarian	237-4857
	<u>St. John's Hospital Library, 510 S. 4th</u> Sister Margaret Goblisch, Librarian	232-3331
	<u>St. Luke's Hospital Library, 5th &amp; Mills Ave.</u> Mrs. Floyd Johnson, Librarian	235-3161
	<u>State Film Library</u> Lillian M. Wadnizak, Librarian	237-8907
	<u>Veterans Administration Center Library,</u> N. Elm & 21st Ave. Mrs. Joanna Southwood, Librarian	232-3241 Ext. 280
	<u>Temple Beth El Library, 809 11th Avenue S.</u>	232-0441
FORMAN 58032	<u>Forman Public Library*</u> Mrs. Clifford Dahl, Librarian	None
FORT YATES 58538	<u>Sioux County Library</u> Mrs. Patricia Laubach, Treasurer	854-5555
GACKLE 58442	<u>Gackle Public Library*</u> Mrs. Alvin Hummel, Librarian	None



GLEN ULLIN 58631	<u>Glen Ullin Public Library*</u> Mrs. Lena Gartner, Librarian	None
GRAFTON 58237	<u>Carnegie Bookmobile Library</u> Mrs. Ora Stewart, Librarian	352-2754
	<u>Grafton State School Library</u> Mr. Don E. Watson, Administrator	352-2140
GRAND FORKS 58201	<u>U. S. Air Force Institute of Technology Library,</u> Grand Forks Air Force Base Annette L. Wilson, Librarian	594-6366
	<u>United Hospitals - Deaconess Hospital Library</u> 212 S. 4th Mrs. Phyllis Sunderland, Librarian	775-4241 Ext. 360
	<u>Grand Forks Public Library</u> Mr. Dennis Page, Director Margaret Ruff, Cataloger Elaine Strand, Reference Circulation Lona Kittelson, Reference Circulation Marine Braaton, Children's Librarian	772-8116
	<u>United Hospitals - St. Michael's Hospital Library</u> 501 Columbia Road Mrs. Phyllis Sunderland	775-5521 Ext. 355
	<u>University of North Dakota - Chester Fritz Library</u> Mr. Roger Hanson, Director of Libraries Mr. Donald Pearce, Chief Bibliographer Mrs. Shelby Harken, Head Cataloger Mrs. Linda Dries, Corodinator of Public Service Miss Jane Loehrlein, Science Bibliographer Mr. Richard A. Lyders, Asst. Director, Technical Services Mr. Duane Crawford, Reference Librarian Mrs. Adelaura O'Connell, Interlibrary Loan Mr. Theodore Kruse, Serials Librarian Mr. Ivan Opp, Asst. Reference & Documents Librarian Mr. Dan Rylance, Curator, Manuscript Collection Mr. Don Eshelby, ERIC	777-2617
<u>University of North Dakota - Geology Library</u> Mrs. Helen Sweeney, Librarian	777-3221	
<u>University of North Dakota - Law Library</u> Mrs. Fern O. Day, Librarian	777-2204	
<u>University of North Dakota - Medical Library</u> Mrs. Melba L. Younggren, Asst. Librarian	777-2494	



HANKINSON 58041	<u>Hankinson Public Library*</u> Mrs. Edwin Roeder, Librarian	None
HARVEY 58341	<u>Harvey Public Library</u> Mrs. Violet Bailey, Librarian	324-2156
HETTINGER 58639	<u>Adams County Library</u> Mrs. Geraldine Marion, Librarian	567-2741
HOPE 58046	<u>Hope City Library*</u> Miss Peggy Kainz, Librarian	945-2461
JAMESTOWN 58401	<u>Alfred Dickey Free Public Library</u> Mrs. Jeanne Cobb, Director Mrs. Eleanor Glenney, Children's Librarian Mrs. Connie Houge, Cataloger	252-2990
	<u>Jamestown College Library</u> Mr. Robert A. Perrin, Director	252-4331 Ext. 260
	<u>North Dakota State Hospital Library</u> <u>Staff Library</u> Mrs. Laurie Reule, Librarian	252-2120
	<u>Adult Patient's Library</u> Mrs. Sylvia Risk, Librarian	Ext. 396 252-2120
	<u>Adolescent's Library</u> Mrs. Linda Harris, Librarian	252-2120
	<u>Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center,</u> P. O. Box 1747 Nancy A. Dorgan, Librarian	252-5363 Ext. 37
	<u>Stutsman County Library</u> Mrs. Ella Zimmerman, Librarian	252-1531
KILLDEER 58640	<u>Killdeer Public Library*</u> Miss Cheryl Tabor, Librarian	None
LAKOTA 58344	<u>Lakota City Library*</u> Mrs. H. J. Byrne, Librarian	247-2565
LAMOURE 58458	<u>LaMoure Community Library**</u> Miss Nancy Folk, Librarian	883-4811
LANGDON 58249	<u>Langdon Public Library*</u> Mrs. E. J. Donovan, Librarian	None



LARIMORE	58251	<u>Edna Ralston Library</u> Mrs. William Eastgate, Librarian	343-2650
LIDGERWOOD	58053	<u>Lidgerwood City Library</u> Mrs. Alice Biewer, Librarian	None
LINTON	58552	<u>Linton Public Library</u> Mrs. Albert Wenzel, Librarian	None
LISBON	58054	<u>Lisbon Public Library</u> Mrs. Grace Taylor, Librarian	None
MANDAN	58554	<u>Mandan Public Library</u> Mrs. Frances Geiss, Librarian	663-3255
		<u>Morton County Library</u> Mrs. Anne Rebenitsch, Librarian	786-6133
		<u>N. D. Memorial Mental Health &amp; Retardation Center Library</u> Mrs. Astrid Ongstad	663-6575
		<u>N. D. State Industrial School, Box 548</u> Jeanette L. Holm, Librarian	663-9523
		<u>U. S. Northern Great Plains Research Center Library</u> Georgene Schmidt, Librarian	663-6448
MAYVILLE	58257	<u>Mayville Public Library</u> Mrs. Marcus I. Moen, Librarian	786-2841
		<u>Mayville State College</u> Cleanora E. Quanbeck, Head Librarian Mrs. Betty Karim, Cataloger Mrs. Margit Eastman, Order & Interlibrary Loan	786-2016
MINOT	58701	<u>Angus L. Cameron Medical Library,</u> Trinity Hospital School of Nursing, 404 1st St., SW Mrs. Mildred Morgan, Librarian	839-7541
		<u>Minot Air Force Base Library</u> Mrs. Geraldine Brosman, Librarian	727-4761
		<u>Minot Public Library</u> Mr. Everett Foster, Director Melody N. Kuehn, Adult Services Brenda Burchil, Catalog Librarian	838-7045

MINOT, (cont.)	<u>Minot State College Memorial Library</u> Leon Whiting, Head Librarian George Clark, Reference & Documents Mrs. Georgie Hager, Reference & Curriculum Mrs. Lynn Anderson, Circulation Raymond Chu, Cataloger Mrs. Jennifer Mayer, Periodicals	838-6101 Ext. 245
	<u>Northwest Bible College, Andrew Anderson Memorial Library, 1900 8th Ave. SE</u> Clyde R. Root, Librarian	838-5920
	<u>St. Joseph's Hospital Library</u> Librarian	838-0341
	<u>Trinity Medical Center</u> Mrs. Mildred Morgan, Librarian	839-7541
	<u>U. S. Air Force Regional Hospital Library</u> Lt. Gill H. Phillippi, Librarian	838-8281
	<u>U. S. Armed Forces Institute of Technology Library</u> Mrs. Dallas Gilmore, Librarian	727-4761 Ext.3711
	<u>Ward County Bookmobile Library</u> Mrs. C. Dean Caley, Librarian	838-7045
MOHALL 58761	<u>Mohall Public Library</u> Mrs. John Smith, Librarian	756-6464
MOTT 58646	<u>Mott Public Library</u> Mrs. Frank Vasey, Librarian	824-2163
NEW ENGLAND 58647	<u>New England Public Library*</u> Mrs. Don Opdahl, Librarian	None
NEW ROCKFORD 58356	<u>New Rockford Public Library*</u> Mrs. Roy Brown, Librarian	947-2744
NEW SALEM 58563	<u>New Salem Public Library*</u> Mrs. William Becker, Librarian	843-7755
NEW TOWN 58763	<u>New Town Public Library</u> Mrs. Lilian O. Wilson, Librarian	627-4741
OAKES 58474	<u>Oakes Community Library**</u> Mrs. Doris Hankle, Librarian	742-2117



PARK RIVER 58270	<u>Park River Public Library</u> Mrs. Art Erovick, Librarian	284-6116
PARSHALL 58770	<u>Parshall Public Library</u> Mrs. Claudia R. Risan, Librarian	862-3466
PEMBINA 58271	<u>Pembina Public Library*</u> Mr. Lloyd B. Parker, Librarian	None
RIVERDALE 58565	<u>McLean-Mercer Regional Library</u> Mrs. Vera DeTienne, Librarian	654-7652
ROLETTE 58366	<u>Rolette Public Library</u> Mrs. Carl Myhre, Librarian	246-3372
ROLLA 58367	<u>Rolla Public Library</u> Mrs. Hazel E. Kyle, Librarian	None
RUGBY 58368	<u>Heart of America Library</u> Mrs. Florence Hornstein, Librarian	776-6223
STANLEY 58784	<u>Linson Memorial Library</u>	None
STEELE 58482	<u>Kidder County Library</u> Mrs. Kent Fredrickson, Librarian	None
VALLEY CITY 58072	<u>Carnegie Public Library</u> Mrs. Bernice Martin, Librarian	845-3821
	<u>Valley City State College</u> <u>Allen Memorial Library</u> Mrs. Lillian Jacobson, Head Librarian Miss Kay Conrad, Curriculum Library Mr. Dennis Davis, Cataloger Anne Haugaard, Circulation & Asst. Librarian	845-4321
VELVA 58790	<u>Velva Community Library**</u> Iris Dockter, Media Specialist	338-3151
WAHPETON 58075	<u>Leach Public Library</u> Mrs. Helen Fleishman, Librarian	642-5732

WAHPETON, (cont.)	<u>North Dakota State School of Science Mildred Johnson Library</u> Mr. Jerald Stewart, Head Librarian Elizabeth Haverland, Reverence Librarian Mrs. Leona Fogarty, Interlibrary Loan Mrs. Mildred Larson, Cataloger Mrs. Mary Kroshus, Cataloger Mrs. Lenna Anderson, Periodicals Librarian Mrs. Mary Carter, Periodicals Librarian Mr. Steve Krohn, Audio-visual Coordinator	642-6671
WALHALLA 58282	<u>Walhalla Public Library*</u> Mrs. Leonard Tetraul, Librarian	None
WATFORD CITY 58854	<u>Watford City Public Library</u> Mrs. Lillian G. Piper, Librarian	842-2533
WEST FARGO 58078	<u>West Fargo Public Library</u> Mrs. Freda W. Hatten, Librarian	282-0415
WILLISTON 58801	<u>James Memorial Library</u> Mr. Alfred Beltran, Librarian	572-9751
	<u>North Dakota Masonic Memorial Library, University of North Dakota - Williston Center</u> Miss Mary C. Shemorry, Librarian	572-6736 Ext. 38
	<u>West Plains Rural Library</u> Mrs. Anne Lassey, Librarian	572-2811
WISHEK 58495	<u>Wishek Public Library</u> Miss Susanne Sayler, Librarian	None

\* Association sponsored library

\*\*Community library service provided from the school library

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.



April 1, 1972  
vol 4, no 4

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# 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 4, Number 4

April 1, 1972

## NOTABLE CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 1971

Notable Children's Books of 1971 is a list selected each year by the Book Evaluation Committee of the Children's Services Division, American Library Association, and aided by suggestions from school and children's librarians in forty-five libraries.

The forty-seven titles honored by inclusion in this year's list are notable for their honesty in dealing with their subject matter and for their authors' respect for the reader. The list is greatly enriched by contributions from English and European writers and illustrators. Fiction and folklore make up the bulk of the titles, but offer a wide variety in writing styles. Settings range widely from the days of medieval witchcraft to the city streets.

The State Library does not have copies of these books available for loan. This list is suggested to you for your consideration as possible additions to your library.

ADOFF, ARNOLD. Ma nda la. Pictures by Emily McCully. Harper, \$3.95. In a picture book that celebrates an African family's way of life, the monosyllabic text to be chanted or sung is amplified by energetic paintings, vibrant with tropical color.

BAWDEN, NINA. Squib. Lippincott, \$3.95. Divergent social groups intermingle in a tense, sensitive story of four English children who daringly come to the rescue of a silent, lonely, mistreated little boy.

BIERHORST, JOHN, ed. In the trail of the wind: American Indian poems and ritual orations. Farrar, \$4.95. A significant, scholarly, elegantly produced book of poetry, songs, prayers, and incantations, translated from over forty languages representing most of the Indian cultures of the Americas.

BURNINGHAM, JOHN. Mr. Gumpy's outing. Holt, \$4.95. Exchanging his usual darkly brilliant tones for muted, hazy colors, the artist has made an exuberant summer boating party into a pastoral picture book.



- CAMERON, ELEANOR. A room made of windows. Illus. by Trina Schart Hyman. Atlantic-Little, \$5.95. A rich, leisurely story of a headstrong girl - tempestuous child and creative adolescent - and of her intense relationships with the striking personalities that surround her.
- CARLE, ERIC. Do you want to be my friend? Crowell, \$4.50. A simple, child-like story - told almost without words - in a picture book splendid in color and design.
- CHUTE, MARCHETTE. The green tree of democracy. Dutton, \$4.95. A history of the right to vote in America, from the first assembly in the Jamestown colony to the triumph of the Voting Rights Act of 1970.
- COOLIDGE, OLIVIA. Gandhi. Houghton, \$5.95. India's passionate leader emerges - his weaknesses as well as his genius recognized - in a remarkably objective, comprehensive biography.
- DICKINSON, PETER. Emma Tupper's diary. Illus. by David Omar White. Atlantic-Little, \$5.95. A harmless sea monster hoax turns into a terrifying adventure for four Scottish young people in a literate, witty story for older readers.
- ECKERT, ALLAN W. Incident at Hawk's Hill. With illus. by John Schoenherr. Little, \$5.95. Based on an actual occurrence, an appealing, ageless story, rich in nature lore, about a lost little boy adopted for a summer by a female badger.
- FEELINGS, MURIEL. Moja means one: Swahili counting book. Pictures by Tom Feelings. Dial, \$4.50. Spacious smoky brown double-spreads evoke the sights and sounds of rural East Africa in a beautiful picture book.
- FLEISCHMAN, SID. Jingo Django. Illus. by Eric von Schmidt. Atlantic-Little, \$4.95. A rousing, fast-moving adventure tale, featuring a resourceful boy on a search for buried treasure, and a whole gallery of broadly farcical characters.
- GEORGE, JEAN CRAIGHEAD. All upon a stone. Illus. by Don Bolognese. Crowell, \$3.95. A summer day in the life of a mole cricket, described in poetic text and unusual pictures, each one an enlarged fragment of a single painting reproduced at the end of the book.
- GRIMM (BROTHERS). About wise men and simpletons; twelve tales from Grimm. Translated by Elizabeth Shub. Etchings by Nonny Hogrogian. Macmillan, \$4.95. A newly-translated collection of some of the best-loved tales with beautifully, concise, expressive illustrations.
- HAMILTON, VIRGINIA. The planet of Junior Brown. Macmillan, \$4.95. Two Black eighth-grade boys of New York - one a neurotic, obese, musical prodigy, the other a homeless, tough-minded child of the streets - are the protagonists in an extraordinary story of heroism and survival and the interdependence of human beings.
- HAUGAARD, ERIK CHRISTIAN. The untold tale. Illus. by Leo and Diane Dillon. Houghton, \$3.95. Seventeenth-century Denmark, when the country was at war with Sweden, is the setting for a powerful story that highlights universal human problems and experiences.



- HEIDE, FLORENCE PARRY. The shrinking of Treehorn. Drawings by Edward Gorey. Holiday, \$3.95. A comic fantasy, with droll, understated pictures, about a small boy and his tidy suburban world.
- HOBAN, TANA. Look again! Macmillan, \$4.95. Superb photographs and an imaginative format make a wordless book into an experience in visual aesthetics.
- HOGROGIAN, NONNY. One fine day. Macmillan, \$4.95. With the verbal and the visual in perfect balance, an Armenian variant of a familiar cumulative theme is illustrated with beautiful simplicity in full-color double-page spreads.
- HUTCHINS, PAT. Changes, changes. Macmillan, \$4.95. In a wordless, wholly original picture book, bold, bright-colored drawings show what wooden building blocks can become in a child's imaginative play.
- If all the seas were one sea. Etchings by Janina Domanska. Macmillan, \$4.95. Brilliant pages, full of geometric shapes, swirls, and movement, greatly extend a familiar nursery rhyme in a picture book, striking in color and design.
- ISH-KISHOR, SULAMITH. The master of miracle; a new novel of the Golem. Pictures by Arnold Lobel. Harper, \$3.95. An exciting, romantic tale based on the Jewish legend of the Golem of Prague, a huge figure of animated clay created by a High Rabbi of the sixteenth century to save his people from destruction.
- ITERSON, S. R. VAN. Pulga. Translated from the Dutch by Alexander and Alison Gode. Morrow, \$4.95. An impoverished urchin from the streets of Bogota meets a succession of violent adventures and finally some promising possibilities in a vivid, impressionistic roadside novel of Colombia.
- JABLOW, ALTA. Gassire's lute; a West African epic. Translated and adapted by (the author). Illus. by Leo and Diane Dillon. Dutton, \$4.50. A legendary hero tale - part of the Dausi, the Sudanese epic - transcribed into cadenced rhythmic language and illustrated with handsome woodcuts.
- JONES, HETTIE, comp. The trees stand shining; poetry of the North American Indians. Paintings by Robert Andrew Parker. Dial, \$4.95. A collection of short, imagistic song-poems in exaltation of life and nature, handsomely illustrated in full color.
- LE GUIN, URSULA K. The tombs of Atuan. Illustrated by Gail Garraty. Atheneum, \$5.50. With roots deep in mythology, a superb tale of high fantasy in which a young priestess - together with Sparrowhawk, the chief character of A Wizard of Earthsea - escapes the divinities of death and destruction.
- LOBEL, ARNOLD. On the day Peter Stuyvesant sailed into town. Harper, \$4.95. The irascible Dutch governor orders the people of New Amsterdam to clean up their littered town in a fresh, unpretentious, and delightfully humorous picture book in verse.



- MEYER, CAROLYN. The bread book; all about bread and how to make it. Illus. by Trina Schart Hyman. Harcourt, \$4.95. Many lively, imaginative drawings enrich an unusual presentation of the traditions, folklore, and history of bread and breadmaking.
- MILES, MISKA. Annie and the Old One. Illus. by Peter Parnall. Atlantic-Little, \$3.95. Text and pictures become an artistic whole in a poignant, understated story for younger readers, set against a background of Navajo traditions and contemporary Indian life.
- MONJO, F. N. The Vicksburg veteran. Illus. by Douglas Gorsline. Simon, \$4.50. For younger readers, a handsomely illustrated, lively first-person account of thirteen-year-old Fred Grant's participation - with his famous father - in a decisive campaign of the Civil War.
- NIC LEODHAS, SORCHE. Twelve great black cats and other eerie Scottish tales. Illus. by Vera Bock. Dutton, \$5.95. Ten tales of the supernatural make up the last collection by an important American storyteller and folklorist.
- O'BRIEN, ROBERT C. Mrs. Frisby and the rats of NIMH. Illus. by Zena Bernstein. Atheneum, \$5.95. Blending scientific possibility with fantasy, a fascinating talking-animal tale with intriguing contemporaneous - if not futuristic - implications.
- PEYTON, K. M. Pennington's last term. Illus. by the author. Crowell, \$4.50. From a distinguished English author, a story - blended of humor, tension, and penetrating characterization - about a magnificent teenage anti-hero.
- RANDALL, FLORENCE ENGEL. The almost year. Atheneum, \$5.95. Many facets of prejudice are explored in an intense, thought-provoking novel about a ghetto-raised, teenage Black girl who spends a school year in the home of a prosperous white suburban family.
- RASKIN, ELLEN. The mysterious disappearance of Leon (I mean Noel.) Dutton, \$4.95. A long search for a missing husband in a preposterous story, crammed with baffling word puzzles, zany characters, and light-hearted madness.
- RYAN, CHELI DURAN. Hildilid's night. Illus. by Arnold Lobel. Macmillan, \$4.50. With a perfect accompaniment of eerie, black-line drawings, a rhythmically-told tale of a ridiculous old woman who tries, in vain, to chase away the night.
- SCHEFFER, VICTOR B. The seeing eye. Photographs by (the author.) Scribner, \$5.95. Science and aesthetics meet in a beautiful photographic picture book which aims to educate the vision to perceive the variety and complexity of forms, textures, and colors in nature.
- SNYDER, ZILPHA KEATLEY. The headless cupid. Illus. by Alton Raible. Atheneum, \$4.95. Excellent characterizations, skillful plotting, fine suspense, and some do-it-yourself witchery all combine to make an absorbing story by a favorite author.



- STEIG, WILLIAM. Amos and Brois. Farrar, \$4.50. Beautiful, wide-page water colors enhance a childlike tale of mutual admiration and devoted friendship between a mouse and a whale.
- STERLING, DOROTHY. The making of an Afro-American; Martin Robison Delany 1812-1885. Doubleday, \$4.95. A long, somewhat fictionalized but impressively-researched biography of an inspired Black activist whose life foreshadowed many of the convictions and dilemmas of American Blacks today.
- SUTCLIFF, ROSEMARY. Tristan and Iseult. Dutton, \$4.95. A superb retelling - direct, dignified, and forceful - of the ancient Celtic tale.
- TRELEASE, ALLEN W. Reconstruction; the great experiment. Harper, \$4.95. A mature study of the unprecedented problems, solutions, and compromises of the decade following the end of the Civil War.
- TUNIS, EDWIN. Chipmunks on the doorstep. Illus. by (the author). Crowell, \$4.95. The social historian applies his meticulous observation and expert draftsmanship to a study of an engaging little animal, illustrated with an abundance of drawings in naturalistic color.
- WATSON, CLYDE. Father Fox's pennyrhymes. Illus. by Wendy Watson. Crowell, \$4.50. A collection of original nonsense rhymes reminiscent of folklore, illustrated with a bounty of high-spirited water-color-and-ink pictures brimming with activity and amusing detail.
- WORMSER, RICHARD. The black mustanger. Illus. by Don Bolognese. Morrow, \$4.95. Pioneering in Texas achieves unexpected interest and depth in a lively tale that centers about a half-Black, half-Apache maverick-roper.
- ZEMACH, HARVE. A penny a look; an old story retold. Pictures by Margot Zemach. Farrar, \$4.95. A "red-headed rascal," who tries to use his "lazy good-for-nothing" brother in a wild money-making scheme, receives his comeuppance in a spirited, genuinely funny picture book.
- ZIMNIK, REINER. The bear and the people. Translated from the German by Nina Ignatowicz. Illus. by the author. Harper, \$3.95. The episodic tale of an itinerant juggler and his dancing bear is actually a haunting tribute to life and friendship.



May 15, 1972  
vol 4, no 5

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# 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

Volume 4, Number 5

May 15, 1972

## PUBLIC LIBRARY BUDGET PROCEDURES

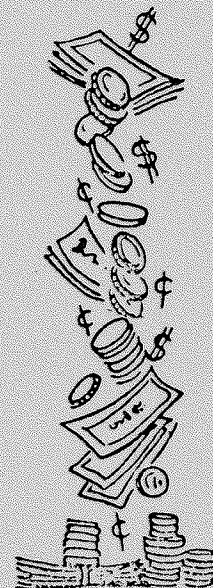
Under North Dakota law, the 1973 fiscal year for public libraries starts July 1, 1972, and ends June 30, 1973. Budget preparation for the 1973 fiscal year should be in process now.

In building your library budget, consider all possible sources of income. These sources would include:

1. Mill levy on the net taxable assessed valuation in the city or county operating the library. Up to 4 mills city and 2 mills county may be levied for the library fund. Additional mills may be levied upon a 60 percent vote of the people.
2. Previous year's unpaid taxes expected to be paid during the fiscal year.
3. Personal property tax replacement funds supplied by the state to the county treasurer for distribution to the various local governments, including the library. See your city or county auditor for estimates of income in these three above categories.
4. Grants from the State Library.
5. Donations from patrons.
6. Charges made by the library for such items as overdue, lost, or damaged library materials and photocopying.
7. Interest on the investment of library funds.
8. Rent of properties owned by the library.
9. Sale of materials or equipment by the library.



North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505





For example:

Civiltown Public Library. Population - 5,250.

ESTIMATED INCOME

Mill levy - 4 mills levied by City Council (Net assessed valuation \$4,217,305 x 4 mills = \$16,869.22)	\$16,869.22
Personal Property tax replacement fund (20 percent of above)	3,373.84
State Library grant	500.00
Donations from patrons	350.00
Charges made by the library	1,000.00
Interest on investments	450.00
Rent on library properties	350.00
Sale of materials and equipment	150.00
TOTAL	<u>\$23,043.06</u>

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Salaries	\$11,500.00
Benefits (Social Security, retirement, Workmen's Compensation, medical insurance)	1,150.00
Library Materials	
Books	3,500.00
Periodicals	500.00
Recordings	200.00
Filmstrips	200.00
Microfilm	100.00
Building & Grounds	
Utilities	1,900.00
Insurance	300.00
Repairs & Maintenance	500.00
Special Assessments	100.00
Other Operating Costs	
Postage	100.00
Travel	300.00
Printing & Advertising	100.00
Memberships	100.00
Supplies	1,000.00
Binding	100.00
Miscellaneous (contingency)	1,043.06
Capital Expense	
Equipment	350.00
Building	-0-
TOTAL	<u>\$23,043.06</u>





Your estimated expenditures should equal your estimated income, unless you are planning to use or build up your reserve fund.

Building your budget accurately is the first important step in securing funds for the coming fiscal year. The second important step is the justification for the funds that you are requesting from your governing body (city or county). The librarian and the president of the library board may have to appear at the budget hearing called by the City Council, County Commissioners, or Budget Board of Review and be prepared to answer questions about the library operation. Bring with you any supporting evidence of need for the library budget.

If your library is participating in the federal library program administered by the State Library, you are required to expend as much money for your library operation the next fiscal year as you did this fiscal year. Failure to do so disqualifies your library to participate in the State Library program.

Following is a summary of city and county library mill and tax levies for the fiscal year 1972 (July, 1971-June, 1972). This information was taken from the Abstracts of Tax Lists Certified by the County Auditor, which is on file in the State Tax Department, Bismarck.

This is the amount of money that your County Auditor certified as expected to be received by each library during this fiscal year from the local property tax. If you do not receive this amount or an amount close to it from this source (allow for the 5% discount and delinquent taxes), consult with your city or county auditor for an explanation of the discrepancy.

In addition to the tax levy listed for your library, don't forget your library's share of the personal property replacement money - be sure to check with your city or county auditor on this important source of funds.

<u>COUNTIES</u>		
<u>County</u>	<u>Mill Levy</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>
Adams	1.27	\$ 7,504.63
Cavalier	1.00	11,523.35
Divide	2.00	12,030.94
Golden Valley	1.00	4,417.84
Griggs	1.00	5,080.14
Kidder	1.12	6,226.15
LaMoure	1.75	14,112.27
McKenzie	1.00	6,280.07
McLean	1.47	16,025.45
Mercer	1.50	8,783.54
Morton	1.00	15,123.16
Mountrail	1.46	10,800.34
Nelson	1.00	7,941.52
Pembina	1.00	16,610.20
Pierce	1.00	7,800.67
Sioux	1.00	1,963.02
Stutsman	1.47	19,934.16
Walsh	1.00	14,835.79
Ward	1.97	35,022.51
Williams	2.00	25,842.40



CITIES

<u>City</u>	<u>Mill Levy</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>
Bismarck	4.00	\$115,866.20
Bowman	4.00	4,029.04
Carrington	3.03	4,655.30
Casselton	3.34	2,500.73
Cooperstown	4.00	2,965.30
Devils Lake	3.88	17,090.25
Dickinson	4.00	28,860.30
Drake	.79	226.59
Edgeley	1.54	651.84
Ellendale	2.69	2,507.34
Enderlin	4.00	2,605.64
Fargo	5.00	189,375.00
Forman	2.66	600.37
Gackle	2.80	549.60
Goodrich	3.00	315.72
Grafton	3.50	10,622.13
Grand Forks	4.00	102,705.71
Hankinson	2.32	1,157.62
Harvey	4.00	4,549.81
Hebron	.33	204.65
Jamestown	4.00	37,759.07
Killdeer	4.00	1,131.25
Lakota	2.41	1,198.09
LaMoure	2.42	1,404.38
Larimore	1.19	885.21
Leeds	.58	168.07
Leonard	1.44	100.06
Lidgerwood	3.16	1,674.94
Linton	1.93	1,753.55
Lisbon	4.00	4,347.09
Mandan	4.00	23,828.02
Mayville	1.00	1,015.60
Minot	4.00	93,756.40
Mohall	3.57	1,595.45
Mott	4.00	2,939.63
New Town	4.00	1,437.56
Northwood	.23	138.76
Oakes	4.00	3,982.03
Park River	2.29	1,774.91
Parshall	4.00	1,432.08
Pembina	1.83	801.74
Rolette	.32	100.61
Rolla	4.00	3,488.12
Rugby	2.93	4,793.88
Stanley	4.00	3,010.31
Tioga	3.34	2,678.79
Turtle Lake	1.16	299.37
Underwood	3.47	1,013.92
Valley City	4.00	16,593.81
Velva	1.04	498.92
Wahpeton	4.00	12,630.18
Walhalla	4.00	2,323.45
Watford City	4.00	3,328.71
West Fargo	4.00	12,630.39
Williston	4.00	30,347.61

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# 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

Volume 4, Number 6

July 24, 1972

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## THE QUESTIONNAIRES, "A TIME TO PAUSE" (PUBLIC LIBRARIANS)

In September of 1971, the State Library mailed to each public librarian "A Time To Pause" questionnaire. We asked each librarian to pause from his daily work and reflect upon his particular situation.

The questionnaire was only four easy to ask questions. The answers are varied and interesting. We invite further responses from our readers. Another "A Time To Pause" questionnaire was also sent to the President of each public library board of directors. The next issue of Flickertale Newsletter will report on these responses.

### 1. THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK THAT I DO IN MY LIBRARY IS ...

Helping the patrons that come into the library find the book they want. Also advertising the library so non-users will come in.

Select suitable books and try to encourage and help form good reading habits of the library users.

Public relations - keeping the public "aware" of their public library and what it can do for them.

Looking for new books to purchase with a limited budget.

Helping people find the book they want to read or research the material they need. Many people in our area are just learning what a library is and how to use it. Older people especially need help.

-To help the students make the best use of the facilities and to help them to learn a certain respect for library property and rules.

-To help the combination of the school and public libraries to work better. To help make it truly one library in word as well as appearance.

-To arouse the interest of local townspeople to further the use of the library.



This is a difficult question to answer because I feel all the work I do is important. But pinpointing it down, I would have to say the most important work that I do is exhibiting my enthusiasm for books and the job to my staff, so they may in turn show this eagerness and zeal to the people they service.

The collecting and preservation of local history, both oral and written. This will be treasured long after the librarian's name has been forgotten.

Providing the right book or information for a person at the right time.

Provide entertaining and educational reading material for everyone in the community.

To keep alert to the needs and the desires of the people in my community. I want to keep my library attractive and inviting and I want to especially serve the needs of the young people. Nothing gives me more satisfaction than to erase the signs of worry from the face of a young student who has a difficult assignment - perhaps he has no idea where to look for the information he needs, but with a little help and direction he finds what he needs. And the nicest gesture of all is when he brings the finished product back to show me the A or the B that he received. That is a part of my most important work. But I can't leave out the little folks who get their first library card. They seem to get an inch taller immediately. Important? Yes, indeed.

To sell the library as a functional institution that is worthy of public support. In order to do this I must have a thorough acquaintance with the collection and have it well classified and cataloged so that patrons can easily locate the materials they want at the present time. But it is possible for a trained librarian to expand the present interests of patrons to include higher levels and greater values in both fiction and non-fiction. This must be done by judicious purchases of new materials or expeditious loans from other institutions.

Think

Keeping the library well supplied with books, of all types, except some of the best sellers that really aren't for library use. Also help patrons that are new find what they need and making everyone feel that the library is their library and a nice place to visit often. Many patrons old and new need the librarian's help and we are ready to serve.

Personal contact with library users, establishing good public relations, creating a good impression of the library thus encouraging more interest.



To provide the public with reading material. This would include book selection and purchasing, then checking out the books.

To keep the library running as one complete unit with all the staff trying to do their best to give good library service.

To me all the work I do in the library is important. I find it difficult to put the emphasis on one particular phase of it. I enjoy ordering books, especially those requested by my patrons, processing them and getting them in circulation as soon as possible. In serving my reading public to the best of my ability is my aim, and that makes all that I do in the library important.

Check out books and aid readers in using the card catalog.

2. IF MY LIBRARY BUDGET WERE DOUBLED NEXT YEAR I WOULD SPEND THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN ...

Books, filmstrips, records, decorations and bulletin board materials for special holidays and an ad in our weekly newspaper that would give names of new books and informational material about the library.

Reference and childrens books.

I would be open more hours and buy more books on each level perhaps buy more for older people and books men are interested in.

- Updating the classified areas of my library.
- Working the public librarian in providing a better extension service to the local retirement home.
- In providing a real professional shelf for the school's teachers.
- In added magazines that had to be omitted because of the increase of cost and not budget.
- In the addition of more media center type of equipment.
- Payment of clerical aids or even a small payment to students who work hard to help the library.

1. increased audiovisuals - all the way from the 69¢ Golden Record with a story book to a collection of 16mm films.
2. improving the reference department, one of our weak points, and strengthen our book collection.

Developing services and collections to support such services to groups of people such as the disadvantaged, shut-ins, hospitalized, nursing home residents, etc. not now with the library service.

Resource books - a new set of encyclopedias for example.



Discarding to the dump pile the last of my 1915 book shelves. It would give my library a real lift (and me, too) Then I would fill the shelves with lovely new books. (I feel it in my bones that this will happen ere long)

- Additional service to all underprivileged groups such as economically deprived, physically handicapped, and pre-school persons.
- Increase the types of material offered to the public and provide a limited depth to the types now offered.
- Expand the hours which the library is open to Sunday.
- I would not attempt to develop a research capacity in any areas except Business and Consumer information.

Building new shelves, besides adding more books, and possibly keeping library open more days of the week.

- Begin transferring the shelf list to a data bank for storage and frequent printing of book catalog for wide distribution in the community.
- Upgrade the staff with trained personnel.
- Develop some subject areas in depth for statewide use.

I believe that this library needs the services of a qualified librarian who has more training in audio visual, etc. Therefore my suggestion would be to spend the additional funds for salary. Secondary to that would be the purchase of more books, and replacing some of the reference material that is outdated.

Providing better physical facilities. This would be a ground level larger building with a reading area. We would then need to be open more hours. We need more space for the enlarging book collection.

Hiring a secretary that would type and write all letters so that I could spend time out in the two counties encouraging everyone to make use of their bookmobile library. We need more time for public relations. I would also spend time with all the high school librarians so that library money would be spent more wisely throughout the two counties.

Films, filmstrips, cassettes, a projector and cassette and/or record players.

I would order another bookmobile. This would require a larger staff, but would enable us to be on the road six days a week.

3. TO PROVIDE LIBRARY SERVICE IN SMALL COMMUNITIES AND RURAL AREAS, THE STATE LIBRARY SHOULD ...

Advertise where these people can get help such as their nearest library. Help the little libraries with gifts of books and money whenever possible. Some of the larger libraries in the state

get donations of books they cannot use and these could be channeled to these small libraries. Also some good useable books are discarded by larger libraries. We have secured many boxes from the Minneapolis Public Library - but you have to go there and get them.

Make it easier for the small communities to use the State Library.

I don't know. Thanks for helping the small libraries though!

See that these regions that were organized do something for these rural communities.

I think Interlibrary loan is good and make available more films and filmstrips available.

Make the people more aware of interlibrary loan and other services available to them through their local libraries. Arrange to publish forms for ordering books in town papers where there is no library to go through. Send bookmobiles to towns with no libraries, especially in summer when school books are unavailable.

Do as they have been doing, by sending books to individuals, upon request, who do not have adequate library facilities. However, I firmly believe the Commission should make a patron use their local library services first, and then if this is not satisfactory, contact the State Library.

Promote cooperative arrangements between libraries to pool their resources to provide the best possible library service for a given area. This could be books by mail, bookmobiles, walk-in library cards, whatever best suited the needs of that community. The guidelines should come from the State Library. The ideal arrangement would be a tax levied by the State Legislature to cover library services and cooperative service plans set up such as that in Kansas.

Provide incentives for improvement that require constant program evaluation. These incentives should be backed by the ability of the State Library to remove all it has added to the library should the library fail in its promises.

Employ (librarians) to travel between the small libraries, helping them with any problems they may have, and promoting ideas to expand service to the unserved.

Keep on doing as they are doing at the present time. I find no fault whatsoever with the wonderful service we receive from the State Library Commission. There is not much room for improvement when I can call in for something - it may be a book, or some article or a xerox copy or some advice - and I receive it either the next day or the day after - what more can we ask?



Continue direct mailing service in areas where there are no community-supported libraries within a few miles, (2) help establish bookmobile service for dispersal of materials where libraries have already established, and (3) promote greater cooperation among all libraries in the area. North Dakota's Union Catalog has been a real boon to all who are fortunate enough to live in regions already organized for service.

Transfer all library activities to the Regional Libraries, disperse the library materials owned by the state to those regional libraries, and concentrate on becoming a communication, bibliographic and educational center for all library activity in the state.

Secure state aid for libraries on three levels: 1. Independent library belonging to a regional organization. 2. Regional library headquarters for support of member libraries and service to those unserved by the independent libraries. 3. The State Library for its increased responsibility in making all library resources of the state uniformly available to all the people of the State.

We feel that the State Library has done an excellent job in helping supply us with special requests for books and the bookmobile has certainly helped serve our library and other areas with books. I don't know what else you can do to help here.

- Generate state financial support for libraries.
- Distribute funds to various libraries to develop subject collections for statewide use.
- Support and promote Regional Library cards.

Make the rural areas more aware of the State Library. Maybe spots on TV would inform people they can obtain books, records, tapes. In towns with no library facilities, maybe the State could leave collections for checkout at designated spots with a person (local) in charge.

Work to have one good library in each county or two with bookmobile service. I feel that rural people want a library and they like bookmobile library service. I do not believe that North Dakota can ever have 8 successful library regions without some library service in every county. We need better legislation to make it easier to have library service. We need better communication with the small libraries, everything is directed towards large libraries and college libraries.

Use educational and public relations programs to stress the services offered. Assist librarians in small communities in the areas of reader guidance and public relations. Work toward increased cooperation and communication between small libraries.

I believe work with school officials to help them apply pressure, somehow, for better reference materials on bookmobiles. I know some school superintendents are unhappy with the present bookmobile holdings. If regional libraries are to get going, I think the superintendents and local people must be courted.

Encourage and promote bookmobile service. Help the counties who do not have a bookmobile. I imagine there are some counties who would appreciate financial support. We have such enthusiastic patrons and are so well situated financially that it is hard to believe that there are counties who can't enjoy this service.

4. TO IMPROVE THE COORDINATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE AMONG SCHOOL-PUBLIC-COLLEGE LIBRARIES, MY LIBRARY SHOULD ...

Cooperate with the school librarian whenever possible. Send letters to the teachers advertising our wares. Purchase some books that the teachers want to read. See if there are any books that the school budget cannot afford that perhaps the public could buy. Some of the supplemental material needed is of great value in the public library also.

Have more reference books.

We have new librarians in the elementary and high school libraries this year and I'm making a special point of becoming acquainted with them. I know I feel closer to the larger libraries because of the help we have obtained.

Have regular meetings with the school library.

Make sure we try to provide service honoring lists of books even special displays, invite the teachers of public school in also high school librarians.

First learn to act as one library, rather than as the public library and the school library as they no longer are.

In dealing with school libraries, ask for funds from the County Supt. of Schools to help run the bookmobile, since the bookmobile stops at all the schools and supplements all of their libraries. I know this is not the right thing to do, but I lack the courage at this point to stop. Our library's first interest is serving adults, and we are always trying new ways to do this. Also, we are always eager to hear new ideas on how we can improve this. The County Supt. of Schools does buy all of the film strips which we in turn carry on our bookmobile. I feel this is a step in the right direction.

Get acquainted with the school librarians and their libraries; know their needs and problems; and offer my materials to the schools for their use. In turn, I would expect a similar arrangement from the school. Duplication in small communities could be avoided if the school and public librarians could talk over book selection, magazine selection, choice of



reference materials, etc.

Present a plan to the other libraries that would provide for a workable sharing of service obligations and collection development responsibilities. The plan for all must be adopted by all and followed to the letter.

This library is just a small reading room and not containing much reference material of any kind is difficult to work with the school library.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY  
Highway 83 North  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

August 7, 1972  
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# ELICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

A publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

Richard J. Wolfert, Director  
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Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Telephone  
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Volume 4, Number 7

August 7, 1972

## THE QUESTIONNAIRES, "A TIME TO PAUSE" (PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD PRESIDENTS)

In September of 1971, the State Library mailed to the president of each public library board of directors a "Time To Pause" questionnaire. The answers are varied and interesting. We invite further response from our readers.

### 1. THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK THAT I DO AS PRESIDENT OF THE LIBRARY BOARD IS ...

Generally oversee the operation and general functions of the local library with the general overall idea of seeing to it that the librarian in charge is performing functions and duties that would be both desirable and acceptable to the general public's needs.

Improve the public relations between the towns people and the library. "Talk" library so that every one will use it more.

- To preside at monthly board meetings,
- Be available to assist librarian when needed, and
- Secure approval of budget from city council

To work with the librarian and help carry out, through our board, any plans she has to improve the library and its services.

Attempting to maintain good working relationships between the director and the staff, and to attain sufficient funds with which to operate.

To encourage the board to utilize as much as possible the various programs and grants available through the State Library Commission. Day to day operations and selection of book purchases is handled by the head librarian.



Public Relations. I have to be aware of the needs and feelings of the people. I must strive to bring every possible opportunity to them through the library. Rural people can not attend concerts, plays and numerous other events which are available constantly to city people. If and when they do, it is only on a rare occasion. We must try to break the TV habit which consumes so much of so many people's time. People are beginning to tire of TV and we strive to increase this trend. It is most gratifying to watch each year as more and more of the elderly are beginning to read. Our biggest field for work is among the 20-50 year population.

Handling the finances and preparing the budget-trying to get maximum library service for the funds available.

2. IF THE LIBRARY BUDGET WERE DOUBLED NEXT YEAR, I WOULD DIRECT THE LIBRARIAN TO SPEND THE ADDITIONAL FUNDS IN ...

Visual education, additional magazines, photocopying and viewer equipment, and publicity of library services.

Reference books that our students need for their term projects; build the storage vault (fire proof) that our librarian wants so much for all our records; buy more teen-age books. This group seems to be the neglected ones in any community.

Installing records, tapes and encourage research among students before their entry into college so they are acquainted with the facilities of the library.

Establish a "New Building" Fund Reserve; provide an adequate Employee Pension Fund; expand in microfilm program; do additional carpeting in needed areas; start and build up a film collection.

Purchase numerous volumes in specific areas in an effort to increase the collection; purchase additional visual aid material; increase salaries of the director and staff.

Lengthen library hours to have the library open more for public use.

The duties of our librarian do not include spending library funds. This is handled by the board which would, I believe, spend a good part of the additional funds on library materials and some to enroll our librarians in short courses on library work offered in the area.

3. TO PROVIDE LIBRARY SERVICE IN SMALL COMMUNITIES AND RURAL AREAS, THE STATE LIBRARY SHOULD ...

Provide funds, if possible, on a matching or other basis to local libraries for bookmobile-type service to small communities, provided such is permitted by state law.



Continue sending out materials that the small town library can not afford to buy.

Continue to explore the establishment of regional libraries.

Continue its service through small libraries and possibly improve this service with regional libraries.

Attempt to set up a regional program for all the libraries in the State of North Dakota.

Encourage regionalization, such as is being done in our area. Present simplified instructions on how best to utilize available federal grant programs. Possibly develop a program to review new book material and publish suggested purchases.

Give more publicity to the services of the State Library. The general public is not well informed on the availability of books from the State Library, such as, how to order, length of time they may be kept, cost, etc.

Provide the opportunity for bookmobile service to every county in the State. This is the only way to meet the needs of rural people adequately. Libraries in our larger towns and cities are a must, but there is no way they can serve the rural population in a satisfactory manner. The advent of the bookmobile and our county service center is the greatest thing that has come to this county in over 20 years. It has meant new life!

Loan out books which they do and we have appreciated this in the past.

Recognize the needs of a small library and consider the limited funds and personnel with which it operates. Though a small library cannot possibly function as a better-financed and professionally-operated larger one, I do think it serves a definite purpose in a rural area and needs help. We could use help in many areas if it could be recognized that we're not likely to reach professional standards, that we've had to simplify our processes according to what's available and have to work from there. The loan of books from the State Library has been helpful and the weekly telephone call is a great service. I think those of us connected with the library are at fault for not publicizing this service and taking advantage of all it offers.

We would like a consultant who could spend a couple days here, telling us what we can do to improve our library; promote Trustees meetings (last one in Bismarck was excellent in giving organizational ideas); some special recognition should be given Library Boards that promote new building, etc.--it might inspire someone else to do so.



Help more on the local level and be more interested in the small communities and rural areas. Everything is geared towards the large libraries and to the large cities. Grass root idea would help the small communities.

Assist local services rather than enlarge the State Library.

Utilize school libraries in our rural areas as community libraries instead of duplicating them by building public libraries or by a bookmobile stop.

4. TO IMPROVE THE COORDINATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE AMONG SCHOOL-PUBLIC-COLLEGE LIBRARIES, MY LIBRARY SHOULD ...

Set up specific guide lines and limitations on the functions of each individual library, such as college libraries, school libraries, and public libraries, in order to avoid duplication and provide public information as to the separate purposes and functions of each library. If college and school libraries' material is not available to the public, then the public library would have to make this material available. A system should be worked out where some of the material should be available for use by all types of libraries, which material could perhaps be owned by the various organizations.

Continue giving the excellent service it gives. Our library is used much by our high school students and the nearby college students. The college students know we have the material and they use it.

Try and supplement reading of required books and new science books for science fair projects.

Our public and school library are combined and separation of the two has been discussed several times, but we have come to realize that this has provided one better library than would be possible with two.

Encourage the State Library in the establishment of regional programs and programs involving the cooperation of libraries at all levels.

No suggestions to offer

Our library is too small and appropriation is not large enough to be of much help to others.

Make the effort to avoid duplications, try to provide supplementary service. As school libraries improve possibly our efforts should be geared to the needs of adult and pre-school borrowers.

Promote a closer or better relationship between the several libraries. We would like to organize an exchange of materials with schools of our county, but the cooperation from them has been poor. They should meet to learn how they can assist each other.

I see no way to improve, as we have been trying our own library.

5. THE MOST IMPORTANT WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE BY NORTH DAKOTA TRUSTEES IS ...

Find means for providing library services to the small and rural communities that have no such service available. It is my understanding that the law prohibits a municipal library from serving people outside of its area because the operating budget is raised by funds from a local mill levy. Therefore, local public libraries cannot serve the rural communities and such a function would have to be left to either the county government or the State Library. County Commissioners should be urged by the State Library Trustees to adopt some form of library service, whether by bookmobile or other means. Perhaps the County Commissioners can actually make contributions to local municipal libraries and such funds can be used for service to the county.

In our case most important responsibility is to have 4 mill levy limit raised. We are handicapped in many areas by levy limitations.

To make the public more aware of what their libraries have to offer. With increased interest the public will be more willing to support library improvements.

Attempting to obtain sufficient funds with which to operate and to increase those funds so that substantially more service can be provided in the future.

Develop overall state plan with catalog of present libraries, facilities, books, and suggest consolidations to promote regional libraries.

I don't know.

Backing and supporting the rural areas. They (the rural people) know and can feel the needs of their communities. Leaving the rural areas out of regional centers is a dream without foundation and knowledge. Any rural area that has bookmobile and library service available to them, back in every way possible. Maybe it seems like an expensive proposition, but service of any kind to rural North Dakota is expensive because of distances and lack of population.



To impress people with the importance of libraries, to cooperate with those planning improved library service and to help inform the public of the many library services that are available.

To organize a good publicity campaign for our libraries. Very little can be "sold" if no one knows about it.

Sell library services.

To do more work with the youth.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY  
Highway 83 North  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

August 21, 1972.  
vol. 4, no 8

# FLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER

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A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

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**LOAN  
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Volume 4, No. 8

August 21, 1972

## STATE PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development was published in the August 1972 issue of North Dakota Library Notes. The Plan is an agreement between the State Library Commission and the U. S. Office of Education for the expenditure of federal and state funds for library development in North Dakota. If you are participating in the federal program or considering doing so, you will need to study the Plan carefully.

## LSCA CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS

The State Library has set December 15, 1972 as the deadline for applications for LSCA construction grants. The fiscal 1973 grants will be awarded February 1, 1973. If your library is interested, write for the application form and study section 12 of the North Dakota State Plan for Library Development.

## WHAT'S NEW IN STATE DOCUMENTS

The State Library now has all of its state documents collection indexed in the state capitol's computer system. The State Library was given the responsibility for the document depository system by legislative action in 1965.

Semi-annual indexes have been published since 1965 under the title North Dakota State Publications. Monthly computer print-outs are now available and semi-annual cumulative computer print-outs will be published. A comprehensive cummulation will be published in early 1973.

The entire state documents collection will also be microfilmed on an annual basis. Coupled with the new indexing system, quick location of documents will be available and preservation of the documents assured.

Utilization by libraries is another matter. The improvements at the State Library will not help the patrons of your library unless you update your service.

There are nine depository libraries which receive monthly shipments of state publications from the State Library. These libraries are: Dickinson State College; State Historical Society, Bismarck; Alfred Dickey Free Library, Jamestown; North Dakota State University, Fargo; University of North Dakota, Grand Forks; Lake

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505



Region Junior College, Devils Lake; Minot State College; Minot Public Library; James Memorial Library, Williston; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

It is up to each of these depository libraries to organize these comprehensive document collections in such a way that retrieval is easy to obtain. A wealth of information on a multitude of subjects is often only available from these publications. Each depository library will need to evaluate each publication received to determine its potential use. Some of the state publications may well be worth regular cataloging so as to facilitate their use.

When microfilm editions of the publications are available from the State Library, depository libraries may dispose of little used material.

Non-depository libraries should study the State Library published indexes to the documents and order a copy of the desired document from the state agency publishing it. Copies of the documents are available on loan from the State Library or one of the designated depository libraries.

If you are not making use of state documents, you are not fully utilizing the resources available to you.

#### NEW FILM FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEES

The State Library has acquired a new 16mm color film, MULTIPLE CHOICE. The film takes a look at the many problems and choices facing today's library trustee.

#### GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION IN ONTARIO

The Ontario Provincial Library, which had been part of the Department of Education since 1958, became a division in the Ministry of Colleges and Universities on April 1, 1972. The change reflects the view "that public libraries are primarily in the area of post-secondary education with the universities, colleges, museums, and art galleries".

#### REGIONAL LIBRARY GRANTS INCREASED IN SASKATCHEWAN

A 10-cent per capita increase in the government grant to regional libraries was announced by Honourable Gordon MacMurchy, Minister in charge of the Provincial Library. The increase brings the 1972 grant to \$1.30 per capita. Six regional library systems, serving most of the province, will benefit from the higher grant which is paid to assist with annual operating costs.

#### CONFERENCE ON INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

A leadership conference on Interlibrary Cooperation is being planned for May 1973, at Peaceful Valley Lodge, Lyons, Colorado. Planning is going forward under the sponsorship of the Mountain-Plains Library Association. A Task Force Committee of MPLA made up of the eight state library heads, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming; a representative of graduate library schools in the area, the Director of the Bibliographical Center, and other representatives of libraries in the region, met early in January, 1972,



and in turn appointed a Planning Committee to plan details of the Conference and to submit a budget. The Planning Committee, as well as this Task Force, has met regularly since that time.

Seventy-five people who will have been suggested by the Task Force will be invited to attend the Conference where they will be prepared to discuss the working papers on the following subjects: Cohesive and divisive forces within the region that contribute to or deter viability; Behavioral and legal devices for cooperation; Networking; and Manpower for regional libraries.

Interlibrary cooperation within the various states has made a good start and through networks has developed into a strong and expanding force in the library user's life.

Kilbourn L. Janecek, Director of North Dakota State University Library, is a member of the Task Force Committee.

### NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

A recommendation of the report of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries, appointed by President Johnson, was that a permanent National Commission on Libraries and Information Science be established. In July 1970 the 91st Congress passed PL 91-345 creating NACLLIS as a 15-member independent agency within the Executive Branch. It is charged with developing plans and studies with librarians and others at all library levels, and with advising the President and Congress annually on what needs to be done in library service at state, local, and regional levels throughout the nation, and eventually what will need to be done at national levels. The Commission has also been asked to develop a national plan for libraries in the United States.

Chairman of the new commission is Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, President of the American Council of Learned Societies, who was recently appointed by President Nixon. The law requires that five of the fifteen members come from the area of libraries and information sciences, one being the Librarian of Congress. At this time these are Leslie W. Dunlap, University of Iowa Libraries; Catherine Scott, librarian at the Smithsonian Institute and special librarian at Bellcome, Inc.; Joseph Becker, president of Becker & Hayes; and Carlos Cuadra of the Systems Development Corporation. Other areas represented by the remaining ten members are business and industry, higher education, and the federal government. Mr. Charles H. Stevens has been appointed executive director.

The Commission was given a budget of \$200,000 in each successive fiscal year. An amount of \$50,000 was available in 1972 for studies and two were made, one on planning in a systems-oriented way and another on public library funding - how the 50 states use their available tax base and non-tax sources that are being used for library support in various states. In 1973 there will be about \$200,000 for studies and contracts to fulfill the Commission's mission.

The Commission is planning to hold three regional public hearings in fiscal 1973 to give persons in the library field a chance to testify regarding their needs and to speak out on the future of libraries and information science.



## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IS A FREE UNIVERSITY

By adopting the role of a free university, the Regina Public Library provides educational services to all Reginsans, plus the security of knowing they can obtain the education they want at any time without restrictions of formal educational institutions.

Ronald Yeo, Chief Librarian of the Reginal Public Library, told the Regina Rotary Club's weekly meeting in the Hotel Saskatchewan that several weeks ago the public library board presented a brief to the Education Minister's Advisory Committee on Community Colleges, indicating what the role of the public library can and does mean to society.

Mr. Yeo said he believes the public library is an integral part of the whole concept of formal and informal education, and must play a vital role in continuing education processes.

The public library is a free university for many patrons where the individual decides "what educational experiences are best for himself. He proceeds at his own speed and is responsible only to himself for the education experiences he seeks" he said.

He described the public library as "striving to be a humanizing force on the individual and, through the individual, a humanizing force on the community." It is a sharing institution that the public is encouraged to utilize.

To live in a highly-complex, rapidly-changing society, the individual must be educated for present and future social changes, and this is basic "to our plans for continuous learning experience," he said.

The need for continuing education has been demonstrated by many Regina and Saskatchewan citizens who feel that it is their right to take an effective role in shaping their respective communities.

The public library has accepted its responsibilities in providing the type of education which is publicly demanded.

One of the challenges the library faces is educating people to adjust to their increased leisure time. Leisure time must equate to relevance, and "to more than the concept of the physical time-consumers such as summer and winter sports, hobbies or the concept of just doing nothing. There must be something for the mind," he said.

The library also faces the challenge of educating people in such a way that they are relevant to their society, children, colleagues and friends. To realize and accept these challenges is "to grasp firmly onto our rightful role in society."

(From: Focus on Saskatchewan Libraries, June, 1972)

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Volume 4, No. 9

September 15, 1972

NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE DEPOSITORY  
DOCUMENT

## GRAFTON LIBRARY

# New Facility Grand Opening Sept. 14

The spirit which pervades the new library is surely not the musty, dull one so many people thought they felt in days gone by. As Director Ora Marie Stewart says, the library is for everyone and it's meant for people to enjoy in their leisure time. "We'd like people to feel free to drop in during lunch hour or at any time they have a few minutes to browse and see what we have to offer," Mrs. Stewart said.

Patrons can come in to look at a magazine, listen to a record, work at a puzzle or listen to tapes on subject matter which varies from a record by a prison inmate titled "The Private World of the Convict" to recorded debates between Kennedy and Nixon. There is even a community room with kitchen facilities available to group use for meetings.

Over 75 years ago a free public library, the state's first, opened

in Grafton. It has grown over the years from a service providing 400 volumes to now when patrons can choose from 50,000 volumes and make use of a large variety of learning materials.

After the merger of the Carnegie and Bookmobile libraries, a new facility was erected combining the resources of both institutions. The happy result of this merger will be celebrated at a grand opening of the new

library on Thursday, Sept. 14.

Patrons are specially invited to drop in that day for a tour. A dedication ceremony will take place on the library steps at 2 p. m. on Sept. 14, with Dick Larsen as the main speaker.

To help commemorate the opening, The Record is presenting in this issue a feature picture story of the library and its new facilities.

## EDITORS NOTE:

The new facility at the Grafton Carnegie Bookmobile Library was made possible by funds provided by the city of Grafton and the Library Services and Construction Act, which is administered by the State Library.

In addition to the funds, many people devoted hours of work in

drawing up the plans for the building and for the augmented library services to be available from the newly merged libraries of the city of Grafton and the four-county rural library service which was also located in Grafton.

We are particularly pleased that two formerly independent

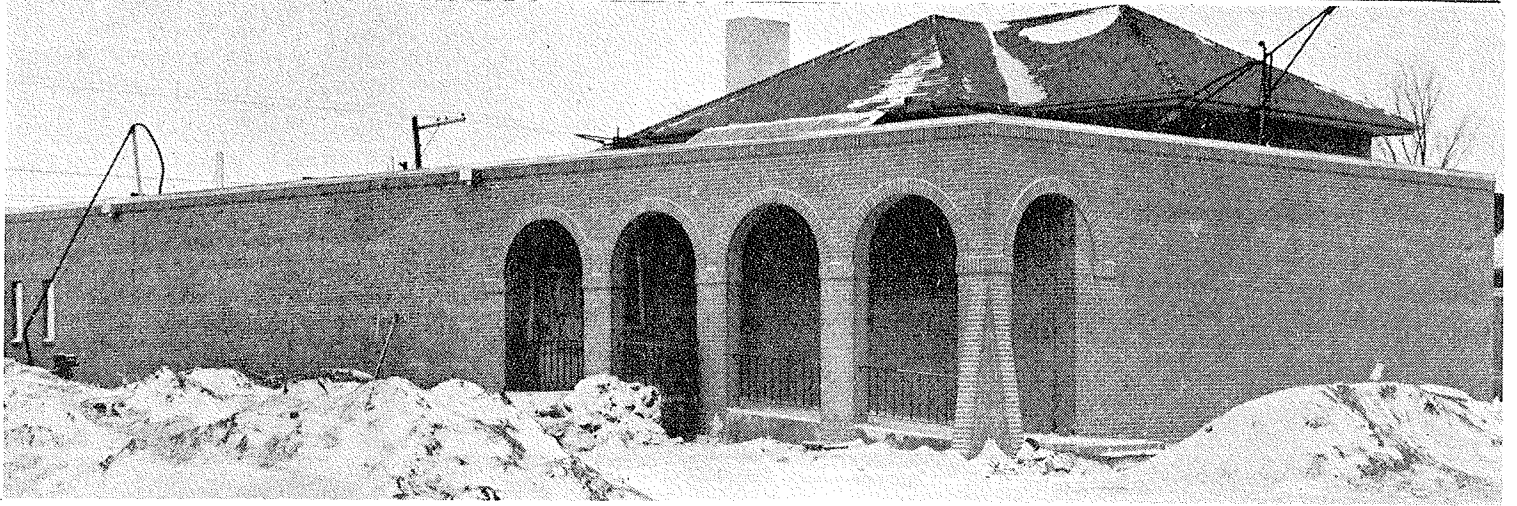
city and rural libraries pooled their resources and formed one library enabling them to move ahead in a unified way to meet the changing and increasing demands for library services. We recommend other North Dakota libraries to study this development.

We express our thanks to the

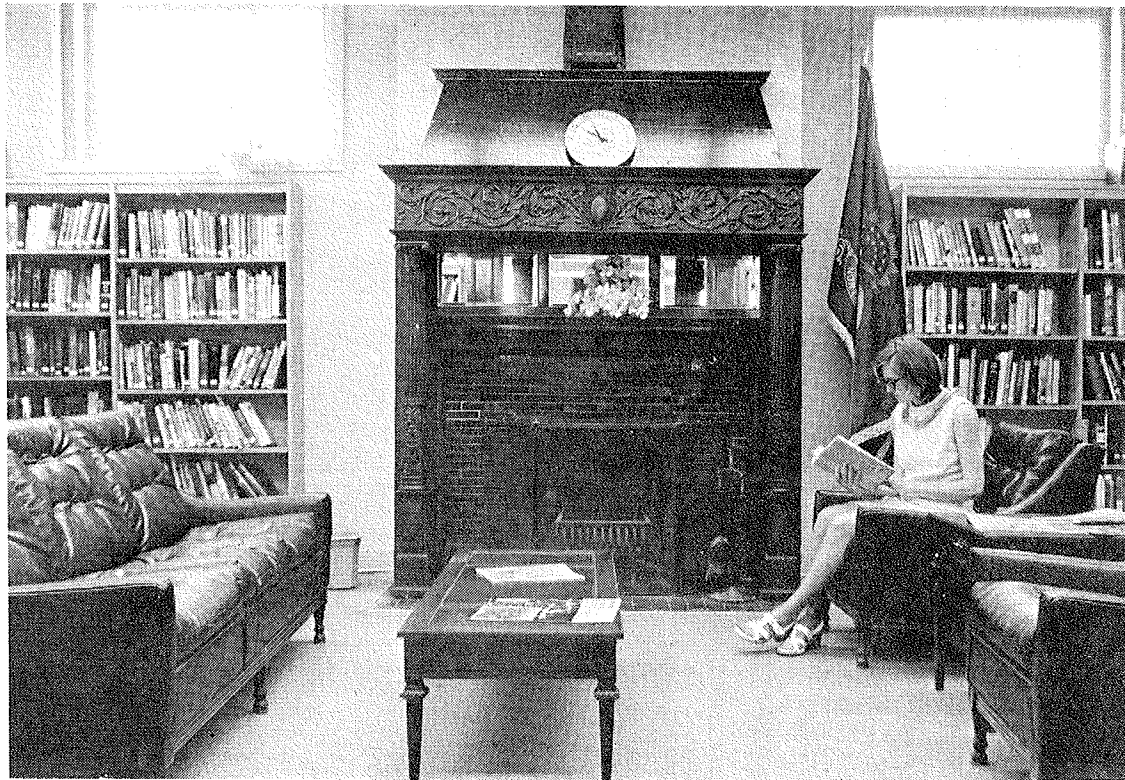
Walsh County Record for permission to reprint their articles and to Jean Dahl, Record photographer, for use of her pictures.

by **RICHARD J. WOLFERT**,  
State Librarian





## New Addition To Grafton Library Building

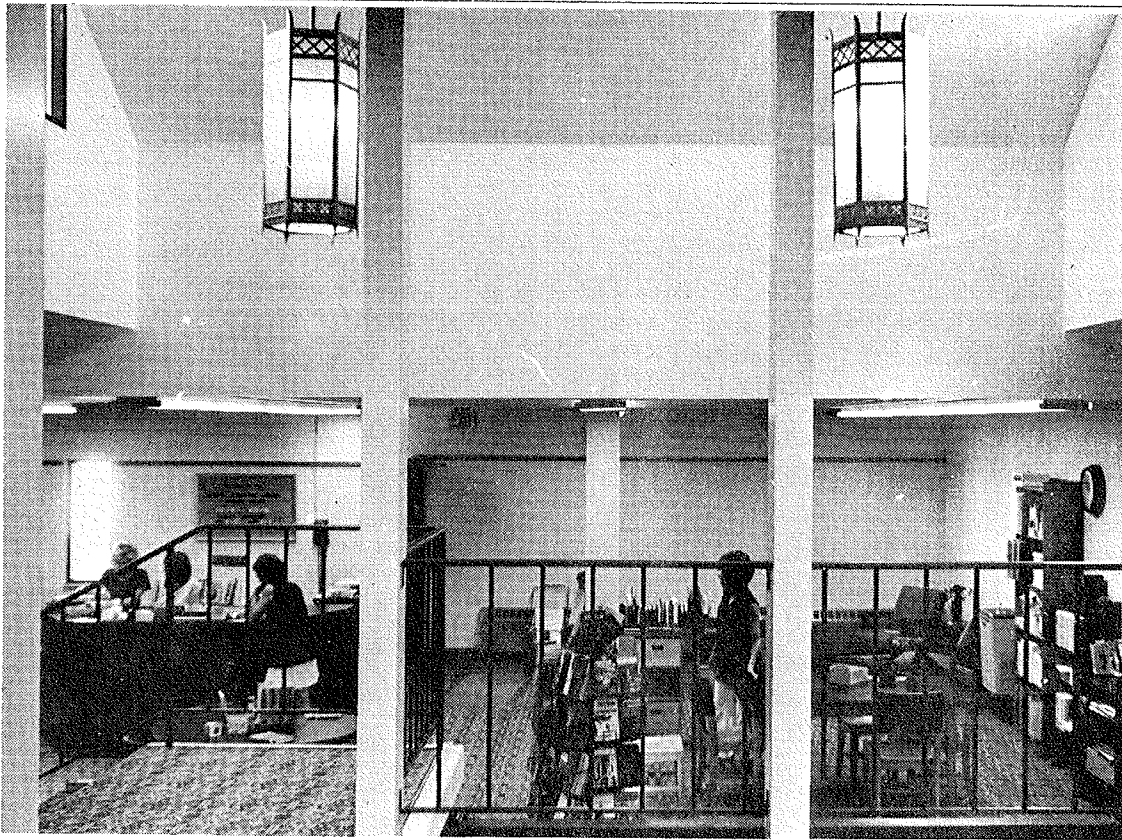


## The "North Dakota Room"

An inviting room with leather-like covered divan and new chairs grouped around the fireplace contains the "North Dakota collection." This collection contains all the literature the library owns

Valley City State College.

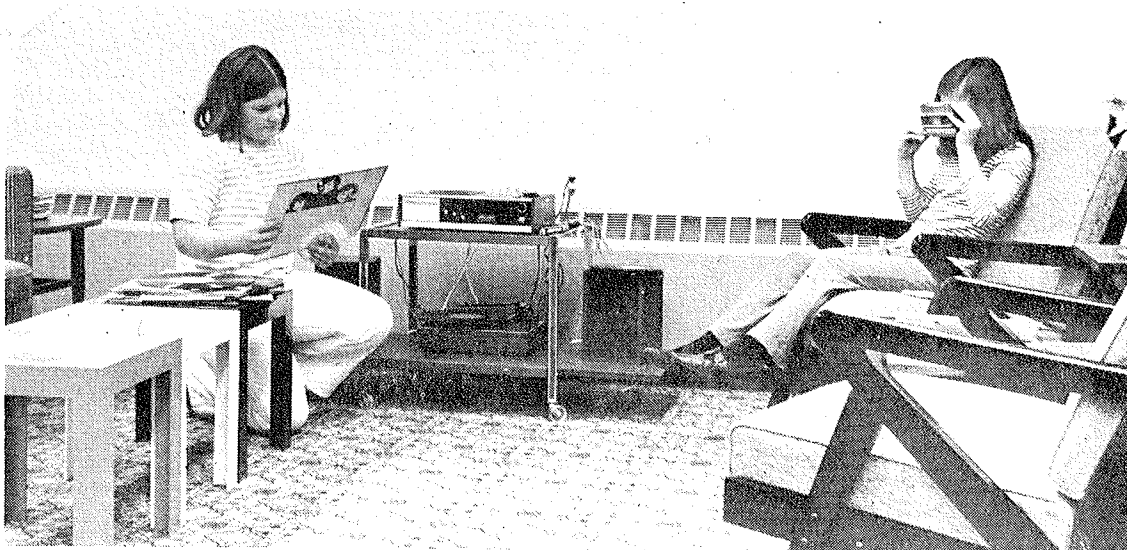
pertaining to North Dakota. Record photographer Jean Dahl caught Linda Gross, a new part-time employee of the library, getting acquainted on her first day at work. Linda studied library science at



## Chandeliers Provide Blend Of Old With New

A view of the middle level of the library from the lobby area of the old building. The

chandeliers, like several of the dividers used throughout the building, came from the old St. John's Church.



## Listening, Viewing, Lounging Area

An especially popular section of the library is the listening and viewing center equipped with a stereo record and cassette system. Viewmasters and their reels and slide projector are also available.

The library has long playing records to be played there or for check-out. Patrons

can also make recordings if they furnish their own tape cassettes.

Joan Houdek, 11, is selecting a record while her friend, Judy Suda, age 9, uses a viewmaster. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Houdek and Mr. and Mrs. Ted Suda.





## Libraries Can Be Fun!

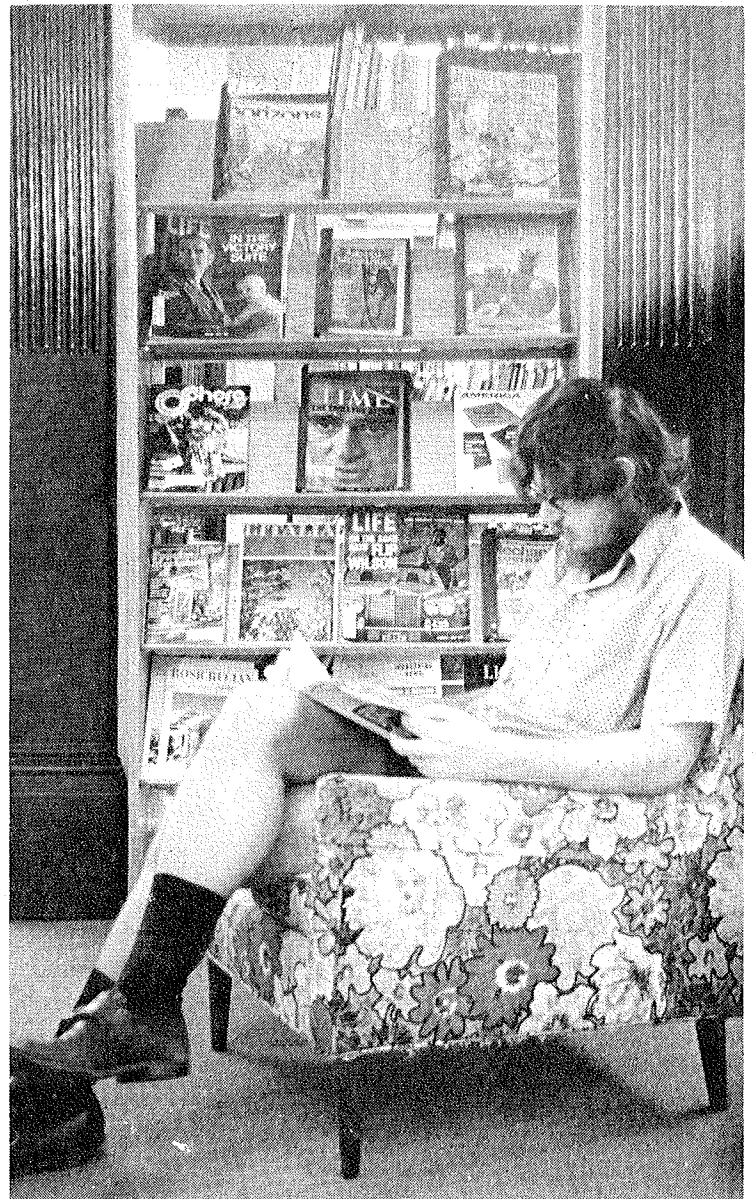
A special feature at the library is a games section with several different puzzles and games youngsters or patrons of any age can enjoy.

Here Jean LaHaise, 10 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George LaHaise, and Roger Lizakowski, 10, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lizakowski, try a couple of mind binders.



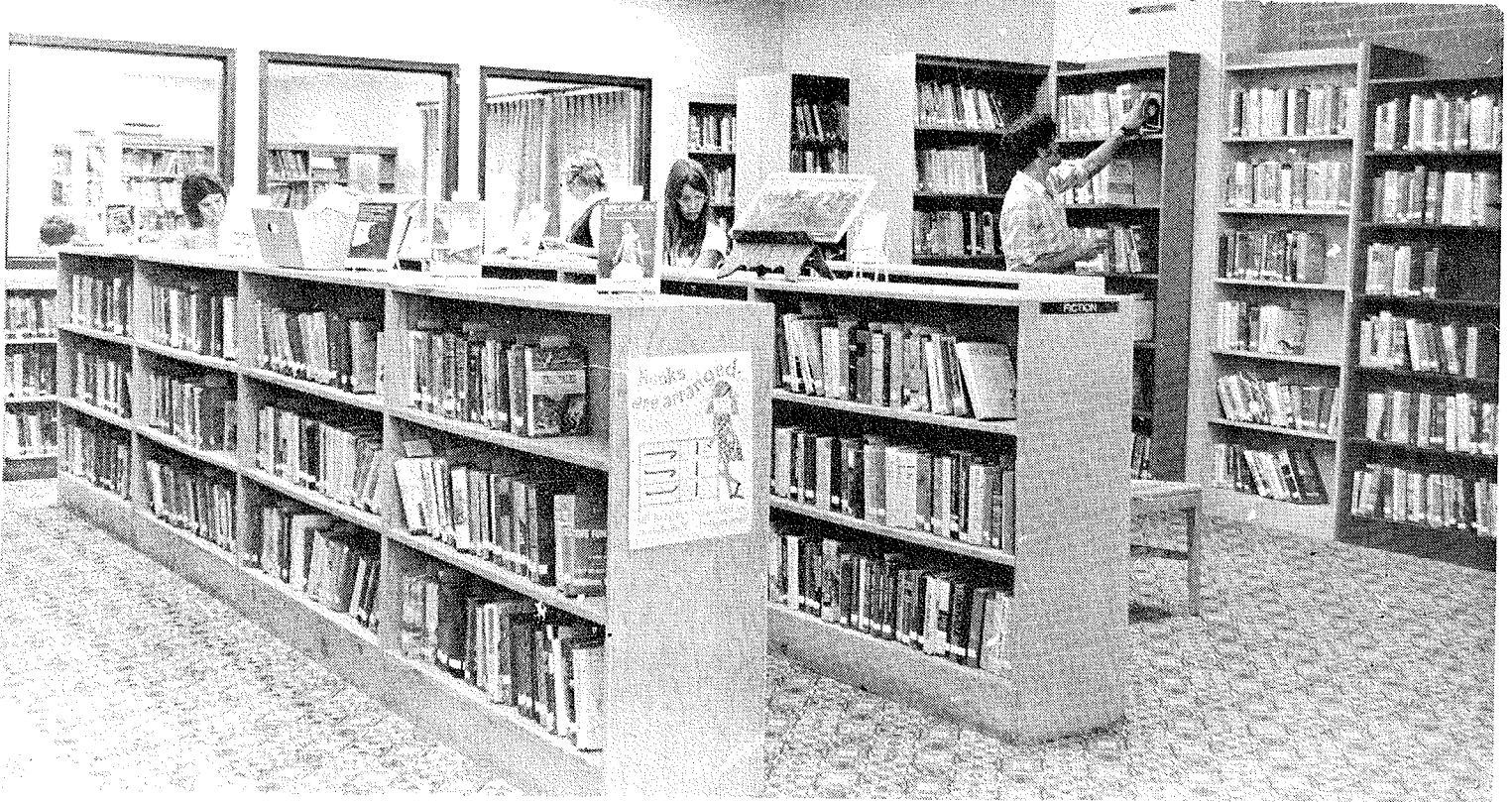
## Light Reading Rack

Mary Lou Cyr, reference librarian, and Irene Walters, children's librarian, are looking through the reading rack located on the main floor of the library near the stairs that lead to the upper and lower levels. The antique railings behind them came from the old St. John's Catholic Church.



## Taking A Break

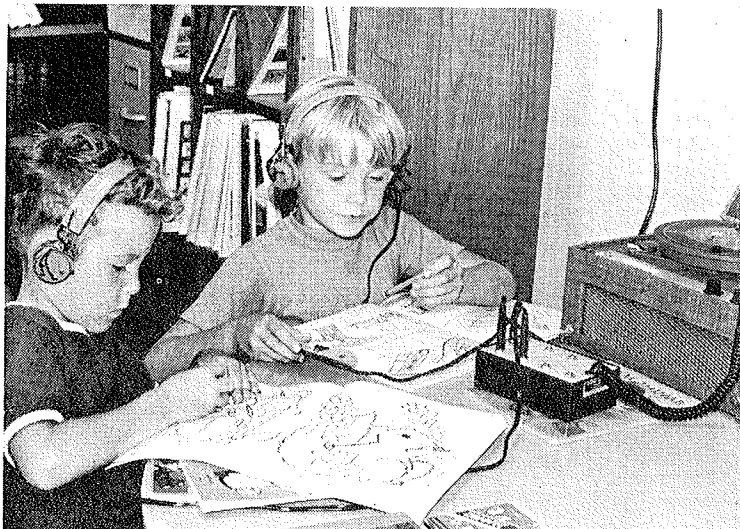
In what was once the main lobby of the old library building is now located a fairly large lounging area where magazines are on display and available for browsing. Since the merger of the Carnegie and Bookmobile libraries, the number of periodical subscriptions at the library has doubled. Browsers can now choose from among 55 different magazines. The center of this room will eventually be a game area to be highlighted with a chess set placed atop an antique table. Antique chairs which have been a part of library furnishing since 1893 will be used in this spot also. Tom Ramsey of Crystal is taking time out while waiting for his clothes to wash at the laundromat.



## Fiction Stacks In Mid-Section Of "Split Level" Library

These book stacks in the new library addition contain fiction. The classified section and reference books are located at the western end of this section of stacks.

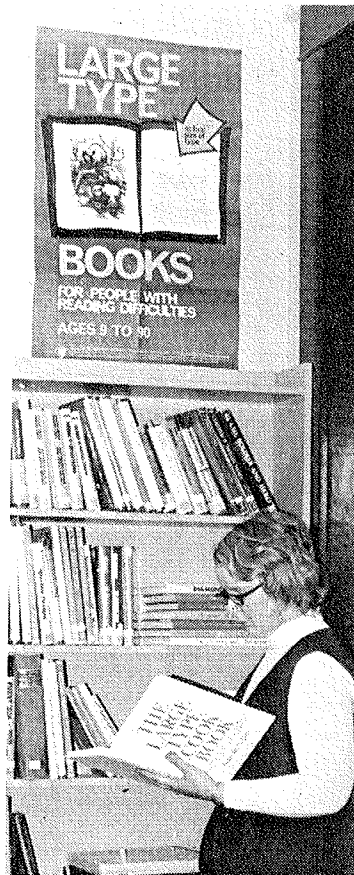
Those looking for a good book to check out are, from left to right, Jolene Ferguson, Marlene Uggerud, a staff member, Tracy Dibble, and Neil Robinson.



## Children's Listening Center

At the Listening Center in the children's section, youngsters from pre-school age to fifth can hear a wide variety of children's records.

Listening to music while they color are Scott Machart, 8, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Machart, and Troy Benson, 7, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Benson.



## Visual Aids

A special and quite popular service of the library is the section of large print books available for visually handicapped persons. Reading material ranges from novels to heavier reading. There is even a cookbook among the selection. Marlene Uggerud, a staff member at the library, has been making weekly visits to the rest homes and hospitals with these books.



# Announce Merger by Two Libraries

Merger of the Grafton Public Library and the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library with headquarters in Grafton has been announced by the boards of the two organizations.

According to the by-laws adopted by the combined boards the organization will now be known as the Carnegie-Bookmobile Library.

First meeting of the board of the Carnegie-Bookmobile Library was held at the library here on Friday. At that meeting it was announced that officers will be elected in March. Plans are to hold an open house at the library headquarters here in June.

The Grafton Public Library is the oldest Carnegie library in North Dakota. The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library was organized seven years ago to serve centers in Cavalier, Pembina, Walsh and Nelson counties.

Construction is now under way on a large addition to the present library here.

According to the by-laws, the board of the Carnegie-Bookmobile Library will consist of a representing member from each county and the city of Grafton. Named as directors were Howard Rasmusson, Sarles, Cavalier county; J. Oliver Johnson, Edinburg, Pembina county; Glen Welter, Grafton, Walsh county; Grace Carlson, Lakota, Nelson county, and George Bliven, Grafton, Grafton city. The terms of Grace Carlson and George Bliven are for three years, Rasmusson and Johnson for two years and Welter for one year.

The board will have the responsibility of budgeting and pro-rating the revenues so as to provide the best possible service to all patrons. The board will also have the supervision, care and custody of the library property, and of the rooms or buildings set apart for use for library purposes.

The board will appoint a full-time administrator and other staff members as needed. The board members will serve without pay but will be reimbursed for travel expenses. Unless otherwise ordered by the board, regular meetings will be held quarterly on the second Thursdays of September, December, March and June. Some special meetings may be called and all meetings are open to the public, unless voted a closed session by the board.

The board will appoint from its members a president, a treasurer and a secretary.

The Carnegie-Bookmobile Library board will collect all individual tax levies of Walsh, Nelson, Cavalier and Pembina counties and the city of Grafton.

The tax monies will be placed in a common budget and there will be common ownership, utilization and administration of all library funds and library materials.

The book stock of the Grafton Public Library and the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Carnegie-Bookmobile Library. The individual units will retain ownership of original book stock. All further books purchased will be owned collectively by the Carnegie-Bookmobile Library.

The city of Grafton, owner of the library buildings and the land, will retain title to the property and will be responsible for major improvements and additions. Normal maintenance and utilities are to be paid for by the Carnegie-Bookmobile Library.

The Grafton Public Library was constructed in 1905 at a cost of \$10,000. Construction was made possible through a grant of \$10,000 made by Andrew Carnegie. In accepting the grant the city was required to furnish the site and provide perpetual maintenance. Since that time the city has had a levy to finance cost of operation.

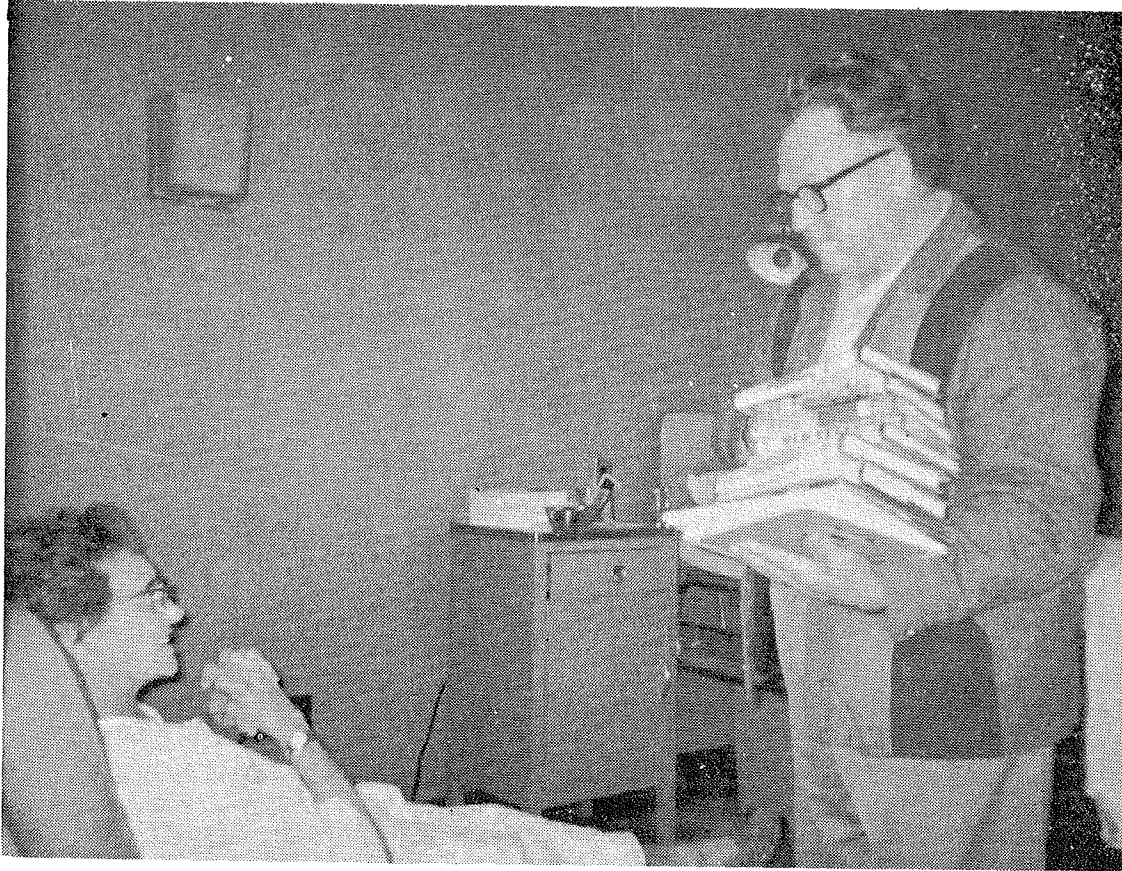
The building has been renovated in recent years. In 1970 the roof was lowered and some other exterior changes made. The interior was also remodeled and a children's room was added in the basement.

The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library was organized in 1965 and is financed by tax levies provided by the four counties. The library has operated two bookmobiles which serve the four-county area.

For a time the library had headquarters on East Fifth Street. During the past several years headquarters have been at 440 Hill Avenue.

Construction of a large addition to the Grafton Public Library began last fall and when it is completed all library facilities in Grafton will be housed in the new structure on Seventh Street.

Construction of the addition has been progressing well, library officials said. Pouring of the floors will begin this week. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy late this spring or early summer.



## Service to the Handicapped

The public, young or old, must be kept informed concerning the important events, the discoveries, the new ideas shaping human lives.

**LIBRARIES MUST** utilize every possible means for channeling this flood of information to the people. The old idea that "the books are in the library; let those who will come and get them," has long been outmoded.

Public libraries must reach out and serve those who have no library service or those who cannot make the effort to go to the library.

**THIS IS** the reason that the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library is a library that rolls into a schoolyard, parks on a small town main street, and drives to a hospital or home for the aged.

Bringing books and people together by means of a bookmobile is the most dramatic of all types of library service. It is also very efficient in relation to cost. The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library operates on a one mill levy from the four supporting counties—Cavalier, Nelson, Pembina and Walsh.

**IN THE** two years that the library has been under the four county ownership, it has circulated 176,484 books to a population of 38,920 at a per capita cost of \$1.39.

### Hospital Patients Are Served By Bookmobiles

For those ill in hospitals, books are brought directly to their rooms. All hospitals in the four-county area are in-

cluded on the schedule of the two bookmobiles operating out of the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library in Grafton.



### Rest Home Residents Are Served

The elderly are not forgotten by the bookmobile service. Every rest home in the four-county area is a scheduled stop. Talking books are brought to the blind. Pictured here is Ella McMillan, a blind nursing home resident, who makes use of the service.



# ABM Area Has Library Service

Service provided by the Northeastern Bookmobile Library to the Anti-Ballistic Missile impact area in the northeastern part of the state is apparently being well received.

That was evident by the interest shown at the missile sites during the four months that the plan has been in operation.

The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library captured a "first" in library history when it was granted \$25,000 to provide better and increased library service to the impact area. It is the first known library to receive help from the Department of Defense.

The fund has been used to schedule a third bookmobile — this one stateowned — into the numerous trailer villages which house ABM personnel and to give direct service to the workers at the construction sites at Concrete and Nekoma.

In the four months that the ABM bookmobile has been operating, 2,703 books have been checked out. This bookmobile is stocked with all 1970-71 copyrighted books. In addition, it also carries LP recordings, both musical and spoken, tapes, films and slides. The bookmobile comes to Grafton once a month to replenish and change stocks. Books not available in the bookmobile can be ordered through the central library in Grafton with these orders promptly filled and returned.

Over two-thirds of the grant was used to purchase books. The remainder has been used to operate the bookmobile and to make grants to the Walhalla, Langdon and Cavalier libraries. The librarians at these libraries have been hired to keep their libraries open longer hours, providing increased service to patrons in their immediate areas. These three libraries have now received about 2,000 copies for permanent possession. This represents about half the number of books they will receive.

A mail order paperback service has also been instigated. This service will reach ABM construction workers who do not receive the direct bookmobile service.

The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library was chosen to apply and receive the ABM funds as the only qualified library in the area. Not only did the library meet all requirements but the head office of the State Library Commission and district offices of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare boosted the application along, knowing that money given to a qualified and mobile library would reach all points of the impact area rather than make small grants to the small reading rooms that would reach only a fraction of impact personnel.

It has been interesting to note, library officials say, what these missile workers are reading. Out of state workers, especially, are asking for books regarding North Dakota history.

There's Guy Thornton, who lives at Langdon and is a construction representative of the Corps of Engineers. Thornton is well traveled. He spent several years in Thailand, was with the Bureau of Public Roads in Cambodia and has resided in the Orient for 12 years. A native of Memphis, Tenn., he's deeply interested in the Civil War, obtaining as much literature as possible about that conflict. He's also been reading a lot about North Dakota and its early history.

Office girls go in for novels to read during the noon hours. One man asks for all the books he can find about Mormons. The taste of others vary but there is no question but that North Dakota history is among the favorite of the readers.

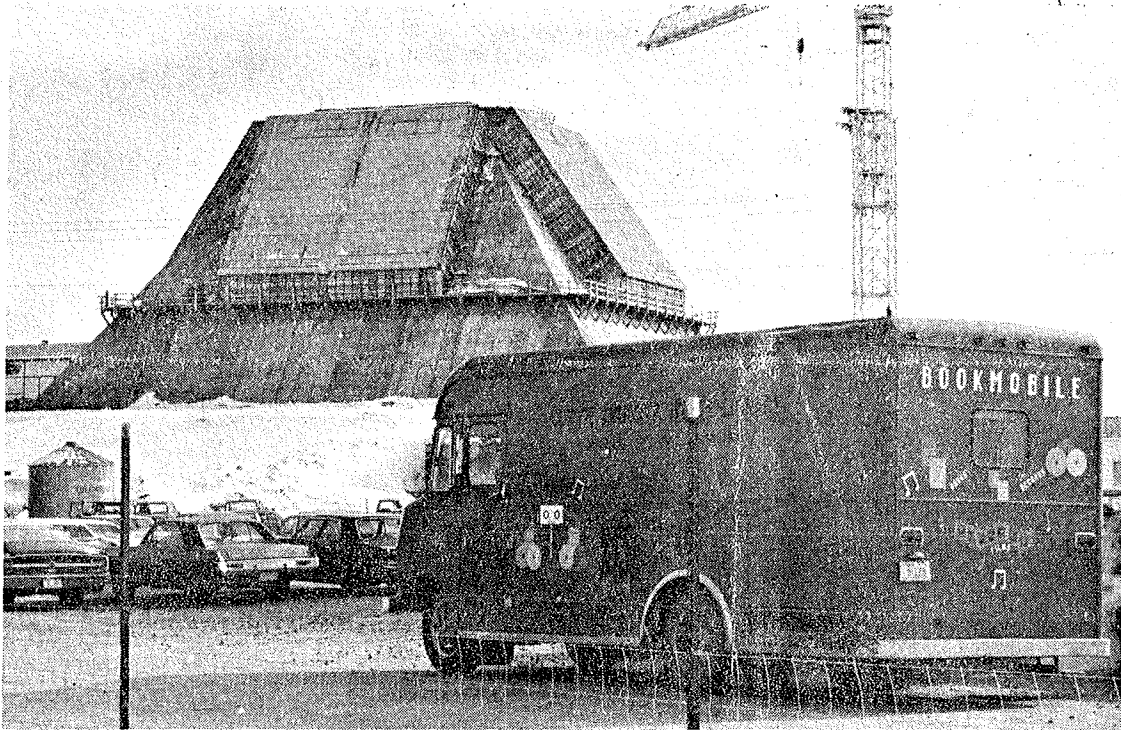
The Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Library came into existence here in 1965 for the purpose of servicing residents of Walsh, Cavalier, Pembina and Nelson counties. Two bookmobiles were purchased and regular routes were set up to serve the area towns.

Recently, the bookmobile library merged with Grafton's Public Library. A new building is under construction to house the two units which will be supported by tax levies from the four counties and the city of Grafton. It has been indicated that the new building will be ready for occupancy by about April 1.



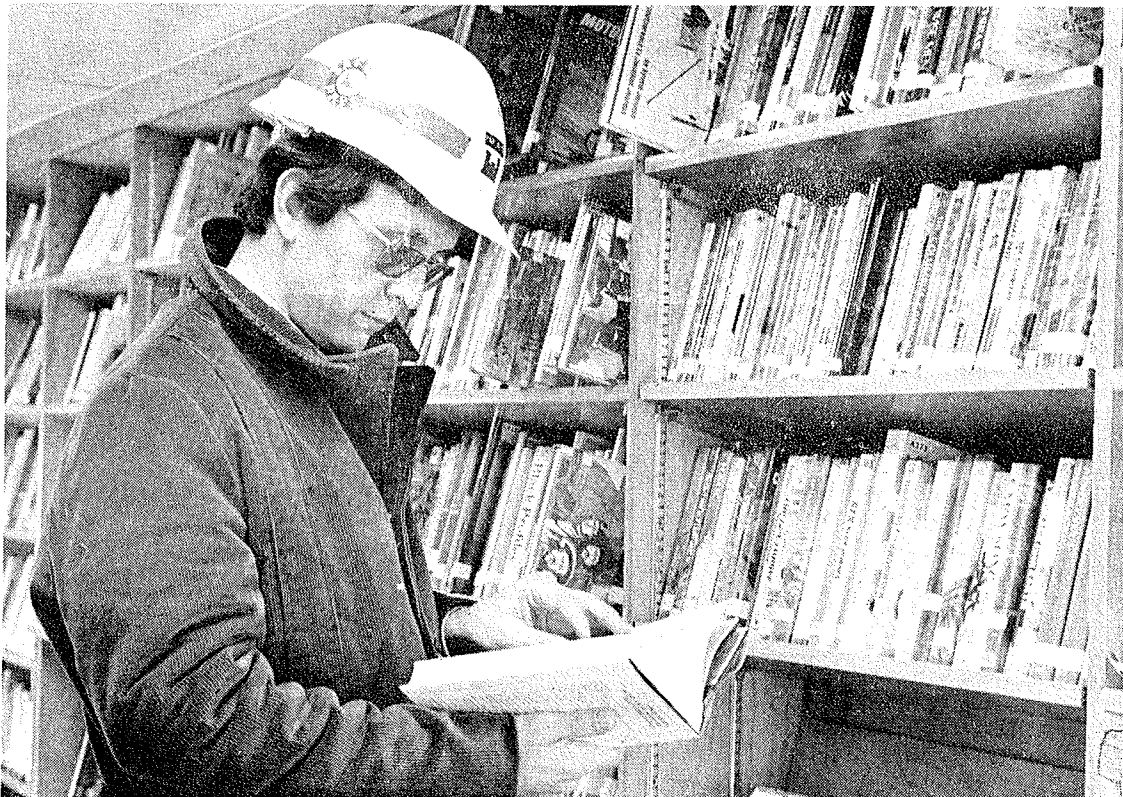
## Checked By Pinkerton Man

Mae Goeser and Marjorie Gustafson, who operate the ABM bookmobile, are checked by Ken Olson, the Pinkerton Security Service man, the guard at the gate at the PAR site at Concrete.



## Service Is Provided Area ABM Personnel

Here the bookmobile enters the MSR site at Nekoma to provide service to ABM personnel working in that area.



## Workers Select Material From Bookmobile

Dale Inglis of Walhalla, a clerk typist in the offices at the PAR site, selects some reading to keep him occupied during off-hours at the work site.

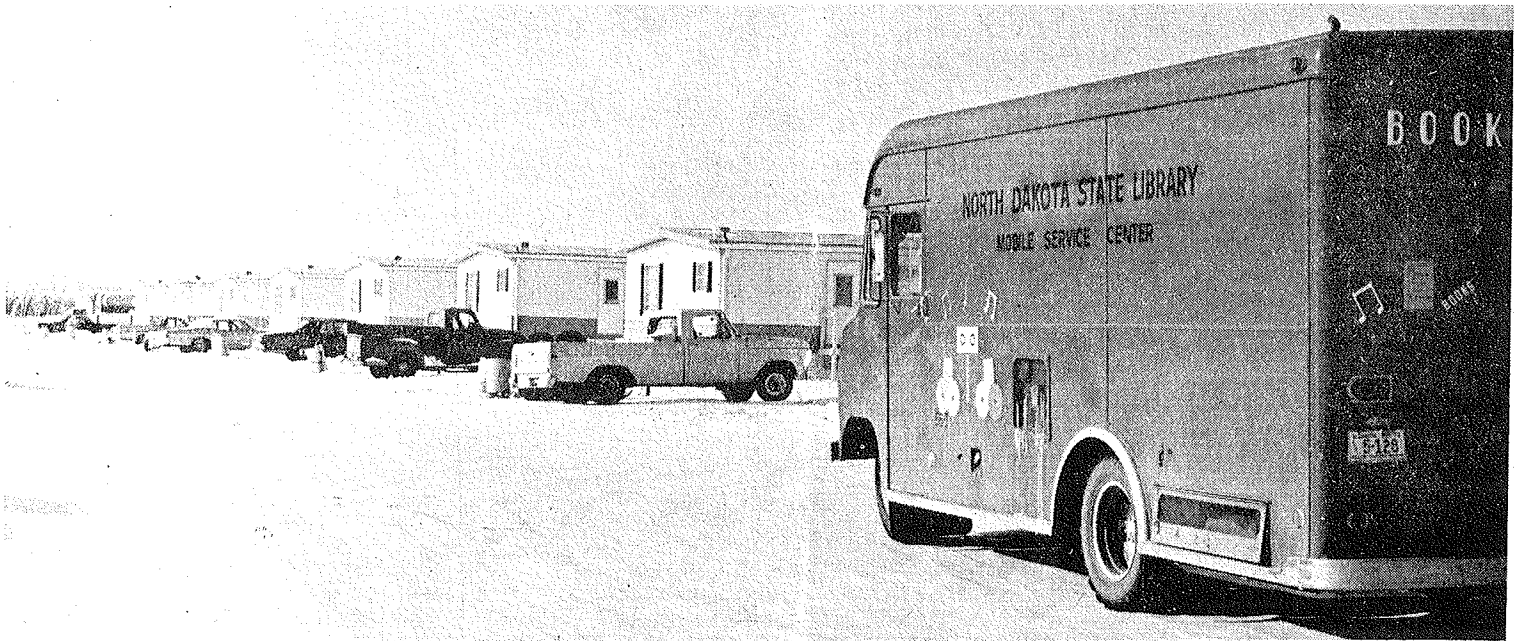




## Trailer Courts Are Found On Most Farms In The Missile Area

Here the bookmobile stops at a trailer park located on a farm owned by Mr. and Mrs. Chaput. This is the Prairie

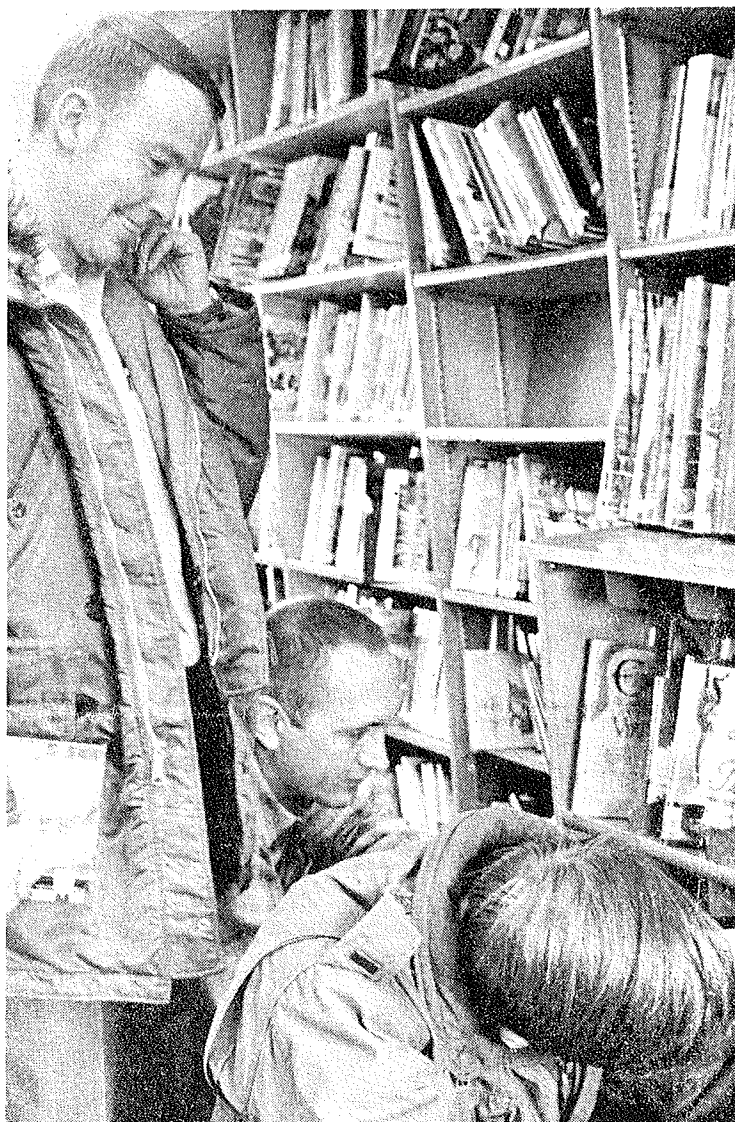
View Trailer park, one of the many trailer courts on farms in the area. It is located just south of Langdon.



## Bookmobile Provides Service To Hillcrest Manor Trailer Park

The bookmobile provides service to the Hillcrest Manor, the Morrison-Knudson Trailer Court at Langdon.

Since missile work began, trailer courts have sprung up throughout the area. Almost every farm in the missile area has a few trailers parked.



## Select Reading From Vehicle

Gene Shy, Langdon, standing, a civil engineer with the Corps of Engineers, Floyd Wright, center, another engineer, and Lt. John Haehn, military assistant in network and reports, a branch of the area office of the Corps of Engineers, select books while the bookmobile is parked in Langdon.



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# 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

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Volume 4, Number 10

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## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA WORKSHOP SCHEDULED

The Library Science Division of the University of North Dakota's Center for Teaching and Learning will offer a two day non-credit, non-fee workshop for librarians on Monday and Tuesday, October 16 and 17. The workshop will confine itself to the very basics on non-print hardware and software.

Sessions will begin at 9:00 a.m. in room 203 Science Hall on Monday and end at 3:00 p.m. on Tuesday. Four areas of non-book materials have been planned for coverage:

1. Laboratory experience designed to acquaint librarians with machines and their operation.
2. Ordering, cataloging and storage of software.
3. When, where, why and how to use various types of hardware and software.
4. Tour of the non-print resources of the Chester Fritz Library.

Please send notice of intent to enroll in the workshop to the Department of Library Science, 202 Science Hall, UND, Grand Forks. Enrollment for the first workshop will be limited to 40 librarians.

## NORTH DAKOTA COMMITTEE FOR THE HUMANITIES

A project which seeks to open up new ways for North Dakotans to define and understand problems of their state has received initial funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington D. C.

The \$10,000 planning grant announced September 19 enables the 12-member North Dakota Committee for the Humanities to conduct a statewide inquiry into the relationships between the traditional humanities and public policy issues of current concern to the adult citizens of the state.

At the end of the study, the North Dakota Committee for the Humanities may ask support from the National Endowment in Washington for a year-long program, said Dr. Bernard O'Kelly, Grand Forks, temporary chairman of the committee. The special humanities program would provide grants to groups and institutions wishing to attempt informal educational experiments on a public policy issue in cooperation with the state's academic humanists.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

The National Endowment for the Humanities was established by act of Congress in 1965 to support study and research in history, philosophy, archeology, modern and classical languages, literature, jurisprudence, comparative religion, ethics, linguistics, and theoretical, critical and historical approaches to the arts. The parallel National Endowment for the Arts, founded at the same time within the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, has for several years supported the fine and performing arts in North Dakota, principally through the North Dakota Council on the Arts and Humanities. Dr. John Hove, Fargo, is chairman and acting executive director of that Council.

O'Kelly pointed out three "important differences" between the Humanities Committee and the Arts Council. First, the Arts Council supports the fine and performing arts in the state, while the Humanities Committee will be concerned with fields like history, philosophy, and jurisprudence. Secondly, the Arts Council can support almost all worthwhile activities in music, painting, sculpture, ballet, etc., while the Humanities Committee will restrict its support to undertakings involving the adult out-of-school population and cooperating academic humanists. Third, the Arts Council operates as an official function of the State, while the Humanities Committee is "a group of North Dakotans responding to an invitation from the Humanities Endowment."

Members of the North Dakota Committee for the Humanities, established in July, include O'Kelly, dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of North Dakota; Dr. Hubert Carbone, director of the North Dakota State Hospital in Jamestown; Dr. Laurel Loftsgard, Fargo, president of North Dakota State University; Richard J. Wolfert, Bismarck, State Librarian; Mrs. Carolyn Bowe, Fargo, president of the North Dakota League of Women Voters; Mrs. Joyce Conrad, news editor of the Mandan Pioneer; William A. Ekberg, Bismarck, president of Meyer Broadcasting Co.; Frank F. Jestrab, Williston attorney; Rolland Redlin, Minot, vice president of First Western Bank and former U. S. Congressman; Gary Williamson, Minot, manager of Central Power Coop, Inc.; Professor Harold Aleshire, chairman, Division of Humanities at Minot State College; and Professor Ben Ring, Philosophy Department, University of North Dakota.

Committee members said they will ask this month for help from the librarians of North Dakota, and from the state's newspaper editors and broadcasters as well as the humanists in institutions of higher learning. They also hope to involve farm groups, civic organizations, service clubs, veterans' groups, and professional and business organizations.

Consultants to the Committee have included historian Dr. Warren Henke of Bismarck Junior College, and Professor Everett Albers of Dickinson State College. Fiscal agent is Henry Lahaug, administrator of the State Hospital in Jamestown.

An executive coordinator for the planning period, which is to be concluded in February, 1973, will be named soon, according to Dean O'Kelly.

#### MOUNTAIN PLAINS LIBRARY CONVENTION

At the Mountain Plains Library convention, November 8-11, at Omaha, the Junior Members Round Table and Public Library section are co-sponsoring an informative mini-workshop on "Libraries and the Handicapped." Speakers will point up problems of access, format of materials, services to the handicapped, program funding, and discuss with the audience some of the solutions.





Speakers include:

James Hahn, Library of Congress Assistant Chief of Reader Services Division for the blind and physically handicapped.

Alan Lessel, Title IV consultant, Wyoming State Library.

Vern West, Director, Prairie Hills Library System, Ottumwa, Iowa, will be moderator.

Ellen Zabel, Kansas Regional librarian for the blind and physically handicapped.

STATUS OF WOMEN REPORTS

The North Dakota Commission on the Status of Women has deposited its collection of reports with the State Library. These reports consist of the published studies of the Status of Women Commissions in other states.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE DOCUMENTS

A selected annotated list

An analysis of North Dakota Taxes. Charles J. Libera. Bureau of Business and economic research, University of North Dakota, 1972. This is the first of a three part study of the North Dakota state and local tax system prepared for the North Dakota Legislative Council. A description of the important characteristics of the North Dakota taxpayer population is presented along with an analysis of the income tax, sales and property taxes. 105p.

Annotated bibliography of the geology of North Dakota, 1806-1959. May Woods Scott. North Dakota Geological Survey, 1972. This bibliography includes all the known literature on North Dakota geology published between 1805 and 1960. Indexed by both subject and geographical headings. 132p.

Distributive education handbook. Prepared by Carrol Burchinal, State Director, Vocational Education Dept., 1972. Aimed at assisting school administrators and teacher-coordinators in planning for vocational distributive education programs. Distributive education is a program of vocational instruction in the fields of marketing, merchandising, and management. 95p.

Juvenile court statistics. Social Services Board of North Dakota, 1972. 1971 juvenile statistics for North Dakota reporting delinquency, dependency and neglect, and special proceedings cases. 56p.

Mobile homes; rules and regulations, American National Standards Institute, ANSI A19.1 1972 as adopted by the State of North Dakota. State Construction Superintendent, Dept. of State, 1972. Standards for mobile homes in North Dakota as well as design and construction requirements.

North Dakota Constitutional Convention. Journal. Complete record of the constitutional convention, 1971-72. An index to members, subjects, and committee proposals is included. 679p.

North Dakota Development Trends. Business and Industrial Development Dept.  
Statistical data from 1950-70 including population, farms, industry, whole-  
sale and retail trade, etc., as they relate to all sectors of the North  
Dakota economy. 42p.

We've looked everywhere...a listing of resource materials for disadvantaged  
vocational education programs. State Board for Vocational Education, 1972.  
Bibliography on materials and publishers for use with the disadvantaged.  
Arranged by subject area. 74p.

Libraries desiring a copy of any of these documents should write directly to the  
issuing agency. The State Library does not have additional copies for distribution.  
State document depository libraries received copies in their September 1 shipment.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY

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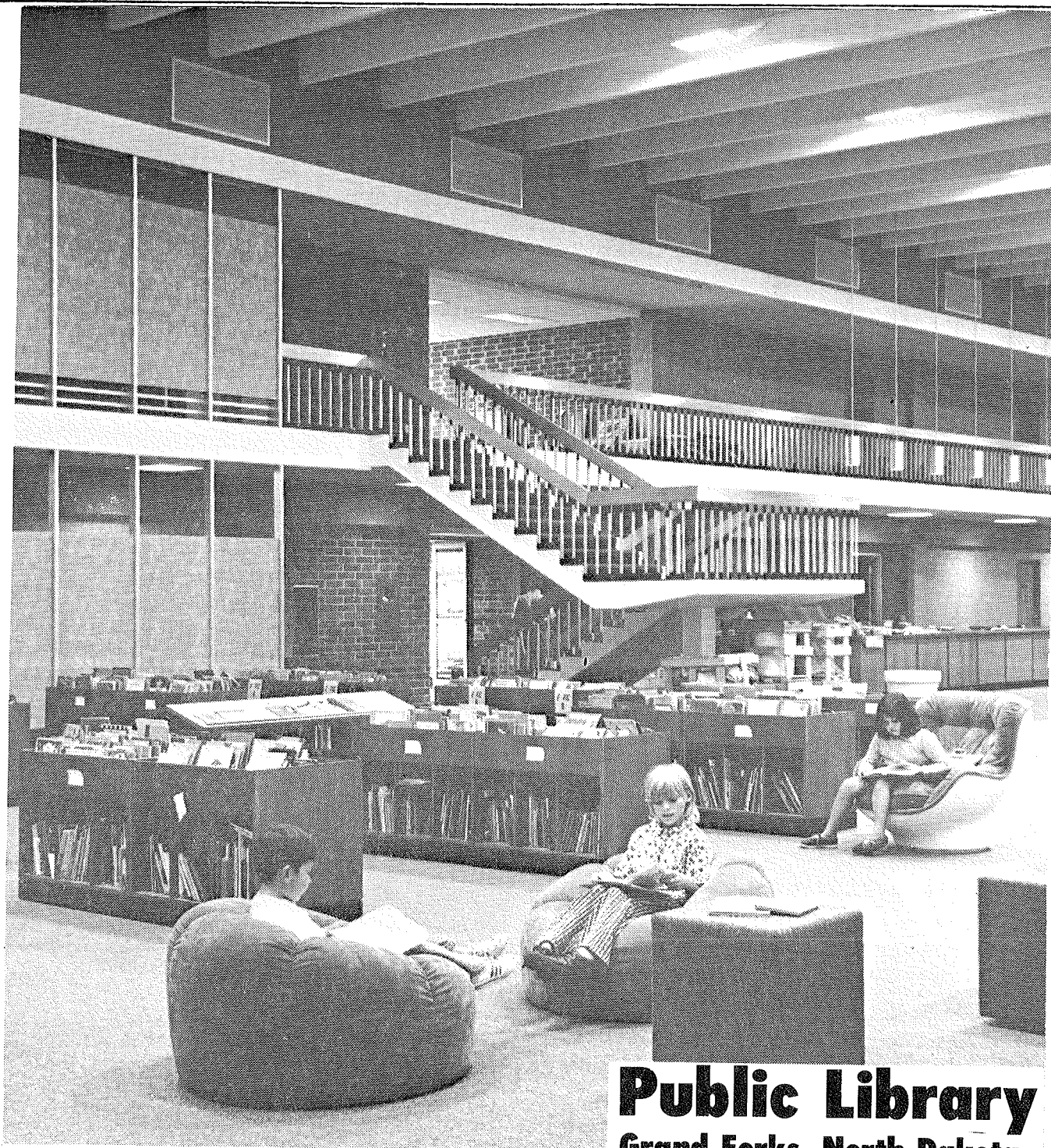
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Volume 4, No. 10 11

October 24, 1972



**Public Library**  
**Grand Forks, North Dakota**

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

CAPSULE HISTORY OF THE GRAND FORKS PUBLIC LIBRARY

1892

A group of Grand Forks women contribute \$5.00 for books, store them in a business office, and take turns as librarians.

1897

The Grand Forks Federation of womens clubs vote to work for the establishment of a tax supported Public Library.

1900

Grand Forks City Council establishes library levy, School Board appoints first Library Board, and the Public Library opens in rented quarters at the Odd Fellows Temple on May 5.

1901

Andrew Carnegie agrees to donate a new Public Library building.

1902

Library Board purchases one quarter block on the corner of 5th and Alpha for \$5,000, awards contracts for construction of \$23,000, and purchases equipment for \$4,000.

1903

Public Library opens with 500 books for persons of good deportment.

1911

Bids are accpeted to wire the Library for electricity.

1939

Auditorium in basement is remodeled into a Children's Room.

1957

Bookmobile service is started in the city.

1965

Anna Lindaas bequeaths her estate of \$30,000 to the Library.

1969

Library bond issue passes with a 68.29% "yes" vote on June 10.

1970

Library Board purchases new library site on July 20, and accepts construction bid of T. F. Power Company on December 14.

1971

Cooperative agreement with Public Schools for processing is approved in March and the first Mail Order Library Service starts.

1972

Library opens at the new location on May 22 and officially dedicates the new Grand Forks Public Library on October 24.



# LIBRARY BOND ISSUE VOTED

## Margin 2-1 For Plan To Build

Grand Forks voters by a whopping 68.29 per cent majority Tuesday approved a \$425,000 bond issue to help finance construction of a new public library.

The vote was 2,203 in favor and 1,023 against the bond issue. After a slow start, 3,226 persons turned out to ballot at the single question special election.

It was the second time in eight days that Grand Forks citizens had given overwhelming approval to an issue affecting their taxes. A week earlier 74.9 per cent approved continuation of the unlimited tax levying authority for the Grand Forks School District.

### Extremely Happy

Dennis Page, director of the library, said after the unofficial tabulation had been completed Tuesday night that he hopes site acquisition for the new library can be completed this summer and that construction on the new facility can begin early next spring.

He said he was "extremely happy," "encouraged with the results" and felt that the people had given the library "a tremendous endorsement."

He noted that in many cities of similar size it has taken two or three elections before new library facilities were approved. The election Tuesday was Grand Forks' first on the question of replacing the 66-year-old present library.

### No Site Selected

No site has been selected for the new library, but officials have said they hope to rebuild in the area near the central business district. Although Page said a new site should cover a full half-block, reconstruction on the present one-quarter block site at 5th Street and 1st Avenue N. has not been completely ruled out.

Ten of the 15 voting precincts gave the new library proposal more than the required 60 per cent approval, with the voters in the second precinct of the fifth ward, who vote at Lake Agassiz School, leading the way with an 84.8 per cent favorable vote.

### \$776,000 Available

Only in two precincts did less than a majority favor the new library. The second precinct of the sixth ward gave only a 29.2 per cent endorsement to the project, while the third precinct of the fourth ward voted 47.7 per cent favorably.

The bond issue is expected to make the total available for a new library \$776,000. The library now has \$118,000 in its building fund and \$233,000 in federal-state matching funds for fiscal 1969 and 1970 are available for the project.

Page said that if costs run higher than anticipated, the balance will be obtained from sale of the present building and site.

### Library Vote By Precincts

Ward	Precinct	Yes	No	Total Vote	Percentage Favorable
1	1	171	69	240	71.2
1	2	261	69	330	79.1
2	1	78	46	124	62.9
2	2	72	67	139	51.8
3	1	245	115	360	68.0
3	2	108	84	192	56.2
4	1	20	5	25	80.0
4	2	76	66	142	53.5
4	3	63	69	132	47.7
5	1	244	59	303	80.5
5	2	190	34	224	84.8
6	1	166	78	244	68.0
6	2	31	75	106	29.2
7	1	310	127	437	70.9
7	2	168	60	228	73.6
TOTAL		2,203	1,023	3,226	68.3

# Old Library: Cultural Center Or Parking Lot?

By MIKE CARRIGAN

Will the present Grand Forks Public Library building be preserved to provide some form of cultural attraction for downtown Grand Forks, or will the 66-year-old landmark be demolished to make way for a parking lot?

That is a question many Grand Forks residents and at least two members of the Library Board are asking now that voters here have approved a \$425,000 bond issue to construct a new library.

Henry Dibbern, president of the Library Board, said Thursday that the building donated by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie "probably will be sold," but he added that there have been numerous suggestions from citizens that it be used for cultural purposes that would preserve it as a landmark here for many years to come.

Library Board members are in a quandary. Most wish to see the building preserved, it appears, but say the proceeds from sale of the building and site are needed for acquisition of land and construction of the new library on a different, larger tract.

Dibbern said the present library property was appraised some year's back at \$125,000. "But that's only somebody's idea. You find out its real value when somebody wants to buy it."

"I can't imagine it becoming a parking lot," said Mrs. Henry A. Hansen, a Library Board member. "We even hate to leave that location ourselves."

She said her personal feelings were that the old building should serve some historical or cultural function. "I'd hate to think that we'd tear it

down." At the same time, she added, "as far as preserving it — we're interested in the (new) library. That's our job. Dibbern said that suggestions for its use that he has heard include use as a senior citizens center, for some school use (possibly as administrative offices); or for some city purpose. Other suggestions have been as an art gallery-museum, or historical center.

Both Dibbern and Mrs. Hansen said some group of citizens or organization would have to take the initiative of somehow coming up with the funds to preserve the structure for cultural uses.

## —Herald Editorials—

### Library Vote

IF ANYONE HARBORED doubt about the willingness of Grand Forks residents to tax themselves for progress, it was dispelled by Tuesday's successful library bond issue.

The 68.3 per cent approval of the \$425,000 bond issue, coming on top of 74.9 per cent approval of continuing the unlimited taxing authority of the school district, showed that Grand Forks is made up of good citizens. It is a message which cannot be overlooked by individuals and industries looking for a good place to locate.

A city which cares so much about the opportunities it offers its children must be rated high as a good place to live. It is doubtful that any other city in North Dakota, if not in the Upper Midwest could have turned out such large favorable votes on two issues affecting the pocketbook in an eight-day period.

This is solid sales ammunition for James Gibbs and his Chamber of Commerce Industrial Committee.

## Library Vote Here Very Light

More than 400 voters cast their ballots in the city library bond election vote by noon Tuesday.

With reports from 14 of the 15 precincts totaled, 394 ballots had been cast by noon. Adding the 15th precinct would push the total beyond the 400 mark.

Voting was to continue until 8 p.m. in which Grand Forks city voters were to decide whether or not to approve the issuance of \$425,000 to help finance construction of a new library. A 60 per cent majority is needed to pass the proposed bond issue.

By ward and precinct, vote totals by noon were: Ward 1, 94; Ward 2, 34; Ward 3, 75; Ward 4, 57; Ward 5, 79; Ward 6, 55, and Ward 7, Precinct 1, 42 (There was no answer at Viking School offices where Precinct 2 voters cast their ballots).

Election officials described the voter turnout variously as "light"; "very, very light", "terrible."

The Grand Forks City Council will officially canvass election results Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in a meeting at City Hall.

### From The Records

#### TODAY'S EVENTS

Grand Forks City library bond issue election, polls open until 8 p.m.

Commercial Softball League, 7 p.m., Riverside park.

Church Softball League, 7 p.m., Williamson field.

Grand Forks School Board, 7:30 p.m., Central High School board room.

American Legion baseball, Grand Forks at East Grand Forks, 7:30 p.m., Stauss Park.



## —Herald Editorials—

### Vote Yes

FOR LESS THAN THE cost of a hardcover book, and of some paperbacks, per year, the average Grand Forks family can make its contribution to a new public library here which will greatly expand the library services available to it.

The owner of a \$20,000 home would pay only \$3.76 per year to retire library bonds if the proposed bond issue is approved in Tuesday's special election. That is less than it costs to buy a magazine subscription or a record, both of which would be available to library patrons. Or, put another way, it's less than the cost of a case of beer, a bottle of cheap whiskey, or ten packs of cigarettes from a vending machine.

Certainly, no one can object to that cost to replace the aging and inadequate library which has served Grand Forks since 1903 without major remodeling or improvement.

For years residents of Grand Forks have agreed that a new library was urgently needed. Always, however, some other public project claimed priority and the library took a back seat.

Now the time has come to do something about the library problem. If we don't, we face higher costs for doing so in the future and the possibility that within a few years we will not even have the decrepit and overcrowded library we now have. In more than one community with libraries the age of ours, condemnation has forced closure and relocation of partial library services in a vacant store or other quarters.

Federal funds now allocated to North Dakota and available to Grand Forks will be sharply reduced after June 30. So failure to approve the bond issue tomorrow will mean a bigger local share later, in addition to rising building costs, if the proposal is not approved.

Here is an economical way for Grand Forks again to say to industry and others looking to location here that it is a good place to live. Here is an economical way to improve the advantages available to all of us for living in Grand Forks.

The library bond issue should be approved with the same enthusiasm Grand Forks citizens showed last week for continuing quality education.

## Fire Department Building Planned

Mayor Hugo R. Magnuson said Monday the City of Grand Forks plans to buy a new firetruck this year and expects to start work on a new fire department building in 1971.

The mayor said he was announcing the news "to clarify the situation brought about by recent Mail Bag letters regarding the Fire

Department" published in the Grand Forks Herald.

Mayor Magnuson said, "As of July 1 this year we will have approximately \$300,000 in our building fund. This fund is made up of a 2 mill levy for public buildings, appropriations and reserves.

"This coming year, these three items will again be utilized. We expect to be able to proceed with a new (fire department) facility in 1971. In addition, it is planned to purchase an up-to-date new firetruck this year. It will be similar to the one we now have which was purchased in 1965."

The Mayor said, "There have been 10 resignations in the fire department since 1965. This includes Mr. Arlo Svedberg. He resigned in 1967 and was then placed on the re-employment register. He came back to work in March of 1968. In fact, he begged that we take him back. This makes a net of nine resignations from July 1, 1965, up to this time.

"In view of the above mentioned plan," Mayor Magnuson said, "the Fire department needs will be taken care of and will have no relationship to the bond issue for a new library.

"The library issue is critical now. \$233,000 of federal funds are available if the bond issue passes. This is why the Library Board requested the City Council to call for a vote on a library bond issue at this time," the mayor concluded.

# Library Location Decision Awaited

By JAN TELLMANN

After nearly two years of planning and researching, the Grand Forks Public Library board of directors is about ready to make a final decision on the construction site for the new library.

"Fifteen months from now we will be in the new building," Dennis Page, library director says.

The favored location for the library which will serve Greater Grand Forks area residents for at least the next 30 years is north and east of the City Arena on Sixth Avenue S. Page said a final vote can be expected sometime in February.

## Offers Good Access

The Sixth Avenue site offers good access to downtown and will become the main link from the South Washington area to downtown if the Urban Renewal project does not get through, Page said.

According to the "Urban Transportation Study for Grand Forks and East Grand Forks," published in 1969 by the North Dakota State Highway Department, by 1990 there will be 67,000 vehicles crossing the intersection of S. Washington Street and Sixth Avenue S. daily. And 17,000 vehicles will be coming down Sixth Avenue alone.

## Gift From Carnegie

The present library was built in 1903 with a \$22,700 gift from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. Since its dedication Dec. 1, 1903, city residents have not been asked to pay anything for the library beyond that apportioned for yearly maintenance. There has never been a bond issue to raise money for the library and there have been no alterations on the exterior of the 66-year-old building. Changes inside have been made as required. The only major remodeling project was in 1939 when the basement auditorium was made into a children's room.

In June, Grand Forks voters made the new building possible by approving a \$425,000 bond issue. Cost of the library has been roughly estimated at \$800,000, with building costs about \$600,000, equipment about \$150,000 and landscaping and miscellaneous about \$50,000. In addition to the city bonds, there will be \$233,000 in federal funds, \$118,000 in library funds and the old building.

## Bonds Tax Exempt

The \$425,000 bonds are tax exempt and are expected to sell as one issue, Page said.

The library board is working with the park

board in determining a building location as the property on Sixth Avenue S. is owned by the park board. A means of reimbursement has not yet been decided but the library plans might include a garage suitable for storing park board vehicles and equipment, or a cash settlement might be made.

Page said the board looked extensively in other parts of the city and had spent 40 hours in meetings in search of an appropriate site. At one time an option was taken out on a downtown location but was dropped when further investigation showed the cost to be prohibitive, Page said. More than 20 locations were assessed and some 100 variations were used.

## Much More Room

The finished product will boast 30,000 square feet compared to 12,000 square feet in the present structure. It will have a potential for 117,000 volumes, while the present library has 63,000 volumes jammed into its stacks. And there will be seating arrangements for at least 160 compared to the 35 currently available, which includes the children's facilities.

"The library will be much more attractive and the materials will be more usable and reachable," Page said. "Right now some age groups are not yet big enough to reach materials for their own age group."

There will be enough room to resume story hours and be enough parking space to facilitate it. The story hour was discontinued because of the difficulty of finding parking space on Saturdays, Page said.

But improved physical facilities are not all the new library will have to offer in the future.

## Named Regional Library

The Grand Forks Public Library was named regional library Sept. 18, 1969, by executive order no. 49, issued by Gov. William L. Guy, dividing the state into eight regions for state functions. Grand Forks, Nelson, Pembina and Walsh counties are included in one region.

"So far, the executive order has meant little," Page said, "and there have been few cooperative endeavors. It won't mean too much until there's some money."

But the director feels that cooperation between local libraries will increase in the future. "I foresee cooperation in specialized material and processing materials between the public library, the schools and the University (of North Dakota) libraries."

## Bank Of N.D. To Buy New Library Bonds

The City of Grand Forks will sell \$425,000 general obligation bonds to the Bank of North Dakota to help finance construction of a new public library costing upwards of \$800,000.

The library board will use the bond money along with an estimated \$418,100 in federal and library funds to pay for the new building.

Site of the building will be on property leased from the Park Board on a location north and east of the city arena on Sixth Ave. South.

Action on the bond sale was taken at a 10-minute special meeting of the city council Monday.

Auditor R. S. Niles stated the city had received an offer from the Bank of North Dakota to purchase the bonds at an average net interest rate of 6,24808 per cent.

The offer was presented as a resolution to the council which adopted it unanimously. Nine council members were present.

Niles then offered an ordinance creating a sinking

fund and levying taxes for paying the \$425,000 which was introduced by the council.

The maximum tax levy for any one year would be not more than 2½ mills based on today's valuation which excludes the personal property tax. The lowest amount levied in any one year based on the same valuation would be about .68 of a mill.

The bonds would pay off in 15 maturities, starting in 1972.

The construction fund money will be handled by the city and will be invested at interest until it is needed to make payments.

The funds available for building construction include \$230,000 in federal funds and an estimated \$218,000 in library funds including an estimated \$100,000 or more from the sale of the old library. These monies added to the bond receipts make up the total of construction money.

Construction of the new building is expected to begin in July.

John Shaft, president of the library board, and Dennis Page, librarian, attended the meeting.

## Selection Of Site For New Library Set Monday

Selection of a site for the new Grand Forks Public Library building is expected to be made by the Library Board next Monday.

John Shaft, board president, said a meeting held Monday night between the board and the Finance & Public Safety Committee of the Grand Forks City Council was



unproductive from the library viewpoint.

He said it is his impression the city is not going to budge from its stand that there is not enough space for both the library and the proposed city police and fire department building to be located east of the Grand Forks Arena on Sixth Avenue S.

The Library Board has wanted to locate the new building at the south end of the planned DeMers Avenue overpass at one of the city's most prominent locations. It has been urging the city to trade land with the Park District for land near the overpass.

Shaft said it now appears the choice of a library site will be to build back-to-back against the city arena or to build somewhere else at the south edge of the city. The exact time for Monday's meeting has not been set but it is expected to be in the afternoon.

## Library Site Trade Still Possible

Mayor Hugo Magnuson told a community services' subcommittee of the Grand Forks Citizens Advisory Committee Tuesday that there still remains a possibility of a property trade involving the city, Park Board and Library Board which would result in a new location for the new library.

John Shaft, chairman of the Library Board, confirmed that he had met informally with the mayor and Park Board Chairman H. R. Ruemmele to discuss possibilities. He said it was a very friendly meeting and that he believes it is the sense of the Library Board that it will listen to any offers which may be made.

He said, however, that the Library Board is committed to purchase a site near 21st Avenue S. and west of Washington Street and is still planning to build there, unless a better arrangement can be worked out.

Magnuson told the citizens group that "we are now trying to cooperate and work things out. It appears they are interested and it is possible that it could work."

He said the three agencies are looking at all possible trades.

Shaft said the Library Board is currently trying to determine just how long it can wait before it would be impossible to change sites. It also is seeking information from federal officials on how long federal funds toward the library construction can be kept available, in case a site change should make any delay in construction.



# 30 Sites Considered For Library Building

More than 30 possible sites for a new Grand Forks Public Library were considered before the Library Board agreed to purchase a 5.15-acre site near South Washington Street and 21st Avenue South, John Shaft, Library Board president, said Monday.

The proposed sites included the location of the present library both alone and in combination with other nearby property, he said. All sites were abandoned except that chosen because of unavailability at a price within the library's means or because of unsuitability, he said.

He said that while there still is a possibility of an exchange of lands with the city and Grand Forks Park Board which would result in another location for the library, no concrete proposal for such an exchange now exists. Whether any proposal which might be made would be acceptable to the Library Board is not known, he indicated.

"Somehow during the course of finding a location for the Public Library, we became entangled with controversy over a police department, location of a fire department, location of a museum, urban renewal and other government bodies," Shaft said.

"Because of all of these numerous complications we frankly almost lost sight of our real purpose — which is to build a library. This is why the bond

issue was passed by a sizeable majority of the population. Now that we can see some sky, it is our intention to proceed as rapidly as possible."

Shaft explained that the board's architect had said that it would be necessary to have a site for construction definitely established by Aug. 7 in order to let bids in time for construction to start this fall.

He said that the Methodist Church site would cost about \$125,000, as compared to \$90,000 for the larger south end site, and would forestall sale by the board of the present library site for approximately \$125,000. This, he said, would mean that the true difference in cost between the south end site and a combination involving the Methodist Church and present library sites would be more than \$150,000.

## Alley Closure

Construction of a new library on the downtown location also would require closure of an alley, which probably could not be vacated because of fire protection problems, and would require acquisition of temporary library space during the year-long construction.

Sites in the Urban Renewal area could not be obtained in time to meet the library's deadline, Shaft indicated.

Other sites considered and rejected for various reasons included the old YWCA, St. James High School, Hylden Field, areas near Columbia Road, sites near Holy Family and the former Immanuel Lutheran schools, and other downtown locations.

In studying all proposals, he said, the board had to consider a requirement for at least an acre and a half of property.

## Deadline Period

"There is a deadline period for completion of the building which must be met," he said, "and if construction cannot start this fall, then the already allocated government funds would no longer be available. The bond issue was passed on June 3, 1969. We feel that 13 months consideration of a site is adequate."

Shaft took issue with a Grand Forks Herald report which compared the purchase price for the south end property with that for the Methodist Church property located alongside the present Library.

He said the inclusion of taxes and unpaid special assessments in the purchase price in the Herald article was not valid.

"Certainly special assessments are required to be paid in the future but seldom, if ever, have we heard of the unpaid special assessments being included as a part of the costs of the land in any real estate transaction," he said. In addition, the assumption of the 1970 taxes, which will not become due until 1971, is rather commonplace in the purchase of vacant real property and is a legal requirement on the purchaser unless otherwise agreed upon between the parties."

# Library Board Gives Warns On Grand Avenue Reasons Library Delay

A new hazard in delaying construction of the new Public Library was called to the attention of Mayor Hugo Magnuson Thursday.

John Shaft, president of the Library Board, wrote the mayor that a new wage determination will be necessary before letting of the contract and any substantial increase would force the board to reduce the size of the building.

As presently planned, the library barely meets minimum size requirements under the State Library Plan, Shaft said. A reduction below that minimum size would cause the local project to be eliminated from qualifying under the state plan, thus costing it federal funds upon which it has been counting.

This problem, Shaft indicated to the mayor, offsets good news from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare office in Kansas City. The agency indicated that the North Dakota Library Commission would be allowed to determine whether there should be an extension of time to use the federal funds now allocated to the project.

The State Library Plan requires that the new library provide 6-10 of a foot per capita of Grand Forks, on an estimated population 20 years from now. If the 20-year population growth is estimated to bring the city to 50,000, Shaft said, the present plans for the library "just barely meets the minimum requirements and any further reduction could cause us to be eliminated from qualifying under the State Plan."

Shaft said that construction costs undoubtedly will rise even further by next spring, so that the Library Board feels it must award contracts this fall as has been planned.

The Grand Forks Library Board, after spending a major portion of its time for 14 months assessing possible sites for a new library, decided that the Grand Avenue site was "superior to all areas within our financial resources."

Library Board Chairman John Shaft and Library Director Dennis Page late Wednesday released a statement on the reasons for its selection of the Grand Avenue site, west of S. Washington Street near the Stardust Manor Motel. The statement said:

"In considering the proposal by the city of Grand Forks for an exchange of properties, the Library Board considered the following matters prior to its rejection of the city's proposal:

"1. The Library Board first determined that it was well satisfied with its purchased site (on Grand Avenue).

"2. The Library Board basically agreed that the two tracts of city-owned property plus \$25,000 was approximately equal in value to the \$90,000 tract purchased by the library.

"3. The Library Board necessarily took into consideration that it does not intend to use the entire \$90,000 tract of land, but intends at this time to sell approximately one-half, this being the north half, of the premises, and hopes to receive somewhere in the neighborhood of \$45,000 for the same. This would, of course, be lost if the city's proposal had been accepted.

"4. A great deal of consideration was given to the problems of numerous citizens who feel they must necessarily have to walk to the library. It was determined by the Library Board that the arena area (Williamson Field near Fifth Avenue S. and S. 10th Street) property was not particularly accessible for walking purposes for a vast majority of the citizenry, including those residing downtown and that probably there were just as many people within walking distance of the chosen location as the arena area at the present time and certainly there would be more so as the city expands to the southwest.

"5. Consideration had to be given by the Library Board to the cost of moving two presently existing ball diamonds on Park Board property which was under consideration. This cost would either have had to have been absorbed by the library or the Park Board, depending upon what type of agreement would otherwise have been reached.

"6. The Library Board felt that the city had no concrete, pre-existing planned use for the site chosen by the Library Board and certainly there was no indication by the city of any definite future plans for this area.

"7. The Library Board took into consideration its architect's estimate of additional costs of construction of the building on the arena area of \$40,000 more than that for construction on the Grand Avenue site.

"8. The Library Board felt that the trend in population over the next 30 to 50 years would definitely be to the southwest and that the extended population of the city of Grand Forks would best be served at this location over the extended life of the building.

"9. The arena area site being considered by the Library Board necessitated considerable reliance on the Urban Renewal plan and development for that area. Numerous matters had to be considered, such as the proposed closing of Fifth Avenue S., thereby cutting off some access to the library, the future plans of the State Highway Department for Sixth Avenue S., the possibility of acquiring areas to the north of the site for parking purposes from the Urban Renewal Commission and the use and cost thereof.

"10. The cost of revisions and changes in the architect's drawings to date.

"11. Thirteen hundred dollars of engineering and soil testing costs already incurred.

"12. The difficulty of making a left turn from Sixth Avenue into any library parking in the arena area."

# New Library Bids Total \$640,358

"Higher than we had hoped, but still within our budget."

That's the way Dennis Page, director of the Grand Forks Public Library, described bids opened Friday for the construction of the new library.

He said the base bids came in at \$640,358. They will be submitted to the library board for action when the board holds its regular meeting at 3:30 p.m. Monday.

Apparent low bidder for the general construction is Powers Construction Company of Fargo at \$449,940.

Other apparent low bids are: site improvement, \$23,900, Valley Contracting Company, Fargo; plumbing, heating and temperature control, \$52,970, Twin Cities Construction Co., Fargo; ventilation and air conditioning, \$46,200, McFarland Sheet Metal, and electrical \$67,348, Modern Electric, Fargo-Moorhead.

Page said the architect and contractor indicate that it might be possible to begin construction immediately upon the awarding of the bids. He said the completion date is set for November

of next year, but added, "We hope to be done before then."

The new Grand Forks Public Library will be constructed on Grand Avenue off South Washington St. The building will be of brick exterior with 31,000 square feet of space. Its initial capacity will be for 100,000 volumes, and there will be an expansion area to accommodate 75,000 more volumes in the future.

Page said the new building will be carpeted and air conditioned. It will have facilities for bookmobiles and a meeting

room large enough for 100 persons. There will be an art area in which to exhibit local or travelling art displays. The processing area which is proposed for use by the public schools and the library is a 2,810 square foot area.

The new library will be a two-story structure with about 25 percent of the second floor to be completed initially. The remaining portion will be left open and can be completed to make room for the additional 75,000 volumes as the need dictates.

Architects for the building are Harrie and Kennedy, Grand Forks.

## Construction Dates Set:

# Library Circular To Be Mailed Patrons In City

By MARILYN HAGERTY

Now it's library by mail.

The Grand Forks Public Library Board has given its okay to the mailing of a library circular to residents of Grand Forks. Through it, patrons will be informed of the diversity of the local library services, and they can select paperback books to be mailed out.

In addition, the Grand Forks Library will extend its services without charge to all of Grand Forks County for the remainder of the fiscal year ending July 1.

The experiment in increased library services will be financed through a federal grant of \$8,000 to provide regional services.

### In March Mail

After the board gave its approval during its meeting Monday afternoon, Library Director Dennis Page said he expects the black and white circulars to go out in the mail in March. He said there will be 250 titles in paperbacks available for the mail service.

The library board also heard from Robert Kennedy, architect for the new library to be constructed this year at 2110 Grand Ave. Kennedy said he has received a calendar of construction from the contractor, T. F. Powers Construction Co., Fargo. It sets May 1 as the starting date and calls for completion of the building by Christmas.

John Shaft, an attorney who is president of the library board, said he has started a quiet title action on the present library property. He said he is seeking to pave the way for sale of the property.

### Only Definite Offer

Presently the library board is considering a request from the downtown Parking Authority which seeks an option to buy the property for \$125,000. Though there have been other inquiries, the Parking Authority is the only prospective buyer which has come in with a definite offer, Shaft said.

In addition to selling its downtown property, the library board is seeking to sell land adjacent to its proposed building on Grand Avenue. The parcel of land there is 5.15 acres, and the library is offering 2.95 acres for sale to help meet construction costs of the new building.

In his monthly report to the board, Page said he anticipates receipt of a check in February for 30 per cent of the federal funds of \$69,000 to be used in the new library. The money comes from the Library Services and Construction Act.

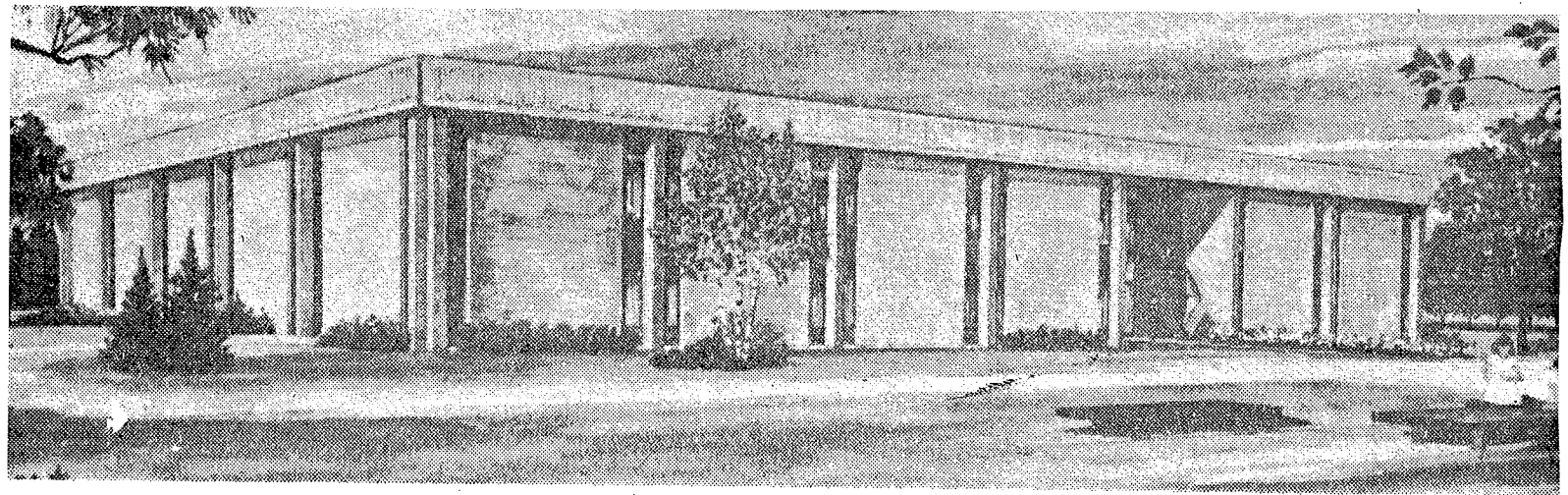
### Circulation Up

Page told the board total library circulation for January was up ten per cent. He said the increase came from the central library and that bookmobile circulation was down.

The library distributed 11,492 books from the building downtown in January and 6,481 from the bookmobile. Tapes, viewmasters and cassettes have become "hot items" at the library, Page noted. He told the board they are in great demand with local patrons.

Fines collected by the library amounted to \$259.74 last month.





**CONSTRUCTION WILL BEGIN** this spring on the new Grand Forks Public Library. The two-story brick building will be located on Grand Avenue in

South Grand Forks. It will have a capacity of 100,000 volumes. This is a Photo of a sketch of the building by Architect Robert Kennedy.



**CONSTRUCTED HERE IN 1903** as a gift to the people of Grand Forks from Andrew Carnegie, the public library will be a part of the passing scene downtown. A new structure will go up

this year in south Grand Forks. The iron fence which surrounds the library grounds was a gift of F. W. Wilder in 1906, (Herald Photo)

# New Library To Go Up In City This Summer

By MARILYN HAGERTY

A two-story brick library with precast concrete pillars on the front will rise this year in Grand Forks.

"It will be certainly the most exciting year in decades for the public library," says Dennis Page, director. Bids have been awarded, and construction on the new building will go ahead as soon as feasible in the spring.

"We hope to move in to the new library before the end of the year," Page said.

With its additional space — the building will be 31,000 square feet — the library will make its facilities available to the public for meetings, art displays.

"We hope organizations will be meeting there. We would encourage discussion groups and we should be showing films," Page said. The new library is being designed as a cultural and civic center for the community.

The new library will be carpeted throughout and will offer ample parking space at its site in south Grand Forks at South Washington and Grand Avenue.

As it seeks to become more of a center for the community, the library hopes to cooperate with other public agencies to provide services to Grand Forks. The processing area of 2,810 square feet is proposed for use by the public schools and the library jointly. Currently the public schools are using two rooms designed as classrooms in West School for processing.

## 3 Trends Cited

Looking ahead in 1971, Page spoke of three other trends at the Grand Forks Public Library:

- Continued expansion of audio visual materials.
- Use of a teletype which makes the local library part of the North Dakota Network of Knowledge.
- Federal grants for handicapped and application for regional grant.

"Use of non book type materials has increased 100 per cent at the library during the past year, and I think it will continue equally strong in 1971," said Page.

He spoke of the increasing circulation of view masters, stereo records and words and music and cassette tapes and players. Tapes are available in foreign languages at the library. Sound tapes for pre-schoolers are actually portable story hours, Page said.

## Teletype Used

A new teletype at the library makes it possible for instant contact with other libraries in the state. The libraries can serve patrons better by pooling some of their materials, Page explained. Center of the North Dakota network for knowledge is the State Library Commission at Bismarck where there is a union catalog of books and periodicals in the state. They can be secured for a patron in Grand Forks on inter-library loan.

Libraries currently a part of the network are Minot Public, Chester Fritz at UND, NDSU at Fargo, the State Library Commission and Grand Forks Public.

Page said the network could expand and become a truly cohesive network under a regional library grant in the amount of \$20,000 for which the Grand Forks library has applied.

## Could Share Materials

If granted, the Grand Forks Library could tie in with libraries in the northeastern corner of the state to share and exchange materials for the area. He said the public and school libraries and the Northeastern Dakota Bookmobile Service could work together in pooling books and materials for patrons all over the area.

The Grand Forks Public Library operates on an annual budget of \$125,000 with funds coming from a four mill city levy. The library also receives a few federal grants for specific programs.

"We hope to get a grant again this year on service to the handicapped," Page said. The library last year received \$2,960 in matching funds in the handicapped program. It helped to secure large print books, spoken word records and cassette tapes.

"There is quite a demand for large print books," Page noted. "We have about 400 volumes now in large print books."

He said the Readers Digest and New York Times are also available in larger print.

## Parking Lot Planned—

# Citizens Protest Library Sale

By SANDY PARASKEVA  
UND Journalism Student

GRAND FORKS, N. D. — The Grand Forks Library Board is under pressure and a citizens group is taking the argu-



ment to court, but to date there is no action that can stop the selling and demolition of the 68-year old Andrew Carnegie Library in order that a natural site may be preserved.

Presently the library is located downtown, with a church, Bell Telephone Company, a high school and several business establishments on neighboring blocks.

The building is a traditional, comfortable one, set back from the avenue on two-thirds of a block, surrounded on three sides by grass and trees: a touch of peace and beauty in an otherwise bustling, commercial area.

The property is being sold for \$125,000 to the city Parking Authority, so that by September 1 the Library Board can meet the first payment on a new library.

A group calling itself Concerned Citizens hired an attorney to explore the possibilities of preserving the library as an historical site, mini-park or a home for old people.

However, Dennis Page, library director, explains that the Library Board is committed to a written trust obligation to get as much money as possible for the property.

"The board has no authority to spend money for any other than library purposes," he says. "They cannot give it away."

What this means is that even if the board decided to donate the building and property for a park or museum, it would have no authority to do so.

"This puts the board in both an economic and a legal bind," Page says.

That the Parking Authority will use the location for one of its five planned parking lots, thereby practically demolishing the present site, is of little concern to the Library Board.

Page adds, however, that if an offer over \$125,000 for the property is received, the Parking Authority offer would be rejected.

Therefore, if a philanthropist, for example, decided to save the property it could still happen. But that is a big if.

Efforts to save the library were pooled three months ago by a group of citizens led by Mrs. Duane Voskuil of Manvel.

Though not formally organized, the group circulated petitions throughout Grand Forks over a four-day period asking for a one-year stay of action on the proposed acquisition of the library and surrounding grounds by the Parking Authority.

The petition also stated the library site should be retained as a downtown beautification area which could also, perhaps, be used as a home for Grand Forks aged persons.

They gathered over 900 signatures opposing the destruction of the library.

At the time, however, John Shaft, chairman of the Library Board and an attorney, reported that the board could not wait an additional year for someone to purchase the library building because of its obligation to building contractors.

In March, on the same day that the finance-public safety committee of the Grand Forks City Council voted 3-2 to deny the petition (which had then grown to over 2,000 signatures), members from the petition-circulating group organized as Concerned Citizens and hired an attorney, Garry Pearson.

In a letter from Concerned Citizens to the Parking Authority, the group termed the destruction "archaic" and stated that retention of the park and building will enhance the downtown more than a parking lot.

Shaft announced he was bringing a quiet title action for the board.

Later in March, on the behalf of Mrs. Kay Oring, a leader of Concerned Citizens, Pearson filed an answer to the library action claiming the original deed provided that the site

should be used for a library only and not a parking lot.

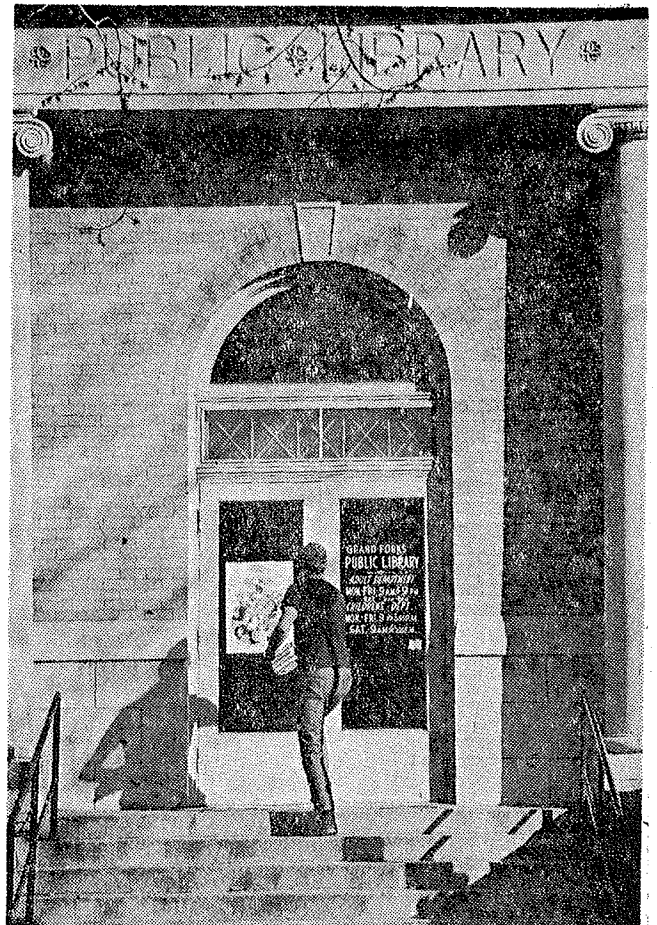
Mrs. Oring claims she and other electors and residents fall into the category of "unknown heirs," referred to as defendants in the library board's efforts to gain clear title to the property.

When the hearing began April 2, a city-wide public poll showed that 84 per cent of 250 Grand Forks residents interviewed were against the city council's decision to sell the library.

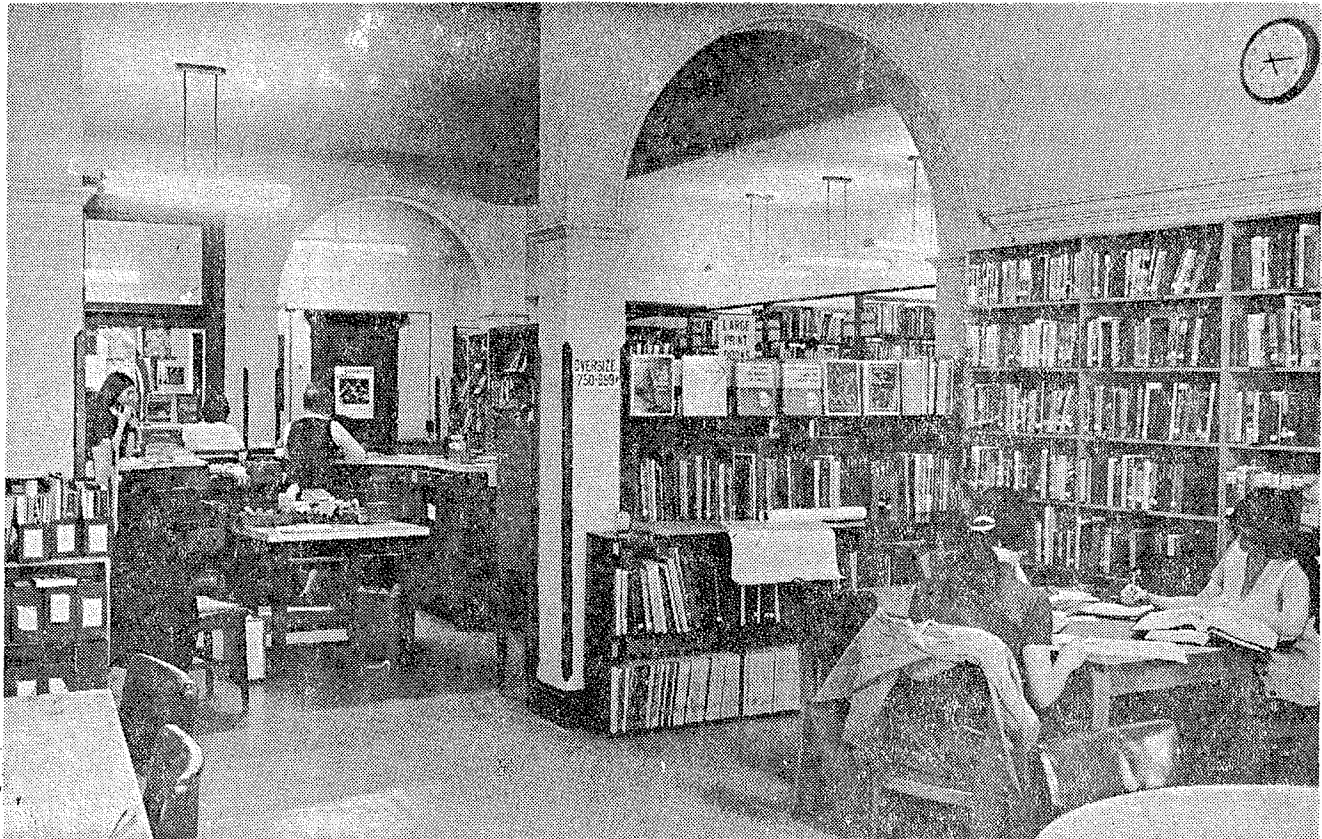
A settlement was reached last Friday when the Concerned Citizens accepted a Parking Authority offer to give up 30 front feet of the library site.

Pearson said the group plans to withdraw from the quiet title lawsuit the first of next week.

The old library building, however, will be removed.







Protests by an organized citizens group will not prevent the sale and demolition of Carnegie Library in Grand Forks. (Photo by UND Student Robbin Schindele)

## Library Board's Responsibility Is To Sell To The Highest Bidder

By MARILYN HAGERTY

The Grand Forks Library Board, which is counting on \$125,000 from sale of its present property, centered much of its discussion at Monday's March meeting on current efforts to preserve the Carnegie Library property.

The board, however, is taking no part in the dialogue between 2,000 petitioners and city hall.

Board members indicated they feel it their responsibility to sell the property to the highest bidder. They have granted an option to the Downtown Parking Authority to buy the building and site for \$125,000.

John Shaft, library board president, said there have been no other firm offers.

The library board also indicated it would need income

from its present property by June 1 in order to meet construction costs on the new building. Construction is planned to start at the south side location in April.

In December, the library board awarded bids amounting to \$663,568 for the new building. General contractor is Powers Construction Co., Fargo.

The current effort to preserve the downtown site as a historical site or a mini-park is an addendum to controversy stirred last year over the location of the new library. Although the library spent months in study it was unable to afford a downtown lot suitable for a new library.

Eventually, a site was selected on Grand Avenue in south Grand Forks.

Since that time, the board has

been moving ahead with plans for the new two-story structure. Architect is Robert L. Kennedy. At the board meeting Monday afternoon, Dennis Page, library director, reported the first 30 per cent of the federal grant for construction has been received. He said a check for \$69,094 has been deposited with the city.

The federal money — expected to total \$230,000 for the new building — comes from the Library Services and Construction Act. Other funds for the new library will come from bonds, \$416,000; building fund, \$100,000; interest, \$30,000; present building, \$125,000, and Lindaas estate, \$25,000.

Costs for the new building beyond the \$663,568 awarded for construction include \$90,000 for the site; an estimated \$50,000 in

architect fees, and \$130,000 for furnishings.

Besides sale of the downtown library property, the library board is seeking to gain revenue from sale of part of the land at the Grand Avenue site.

During its meeting Monday, the library board gave Shaft authority to sign an agreement with the Grand Forks Public Schools to operate a joint processing center of 2,810 square feet in the new library.

The board heard a report from Page in which he said library circulation is way up — 30 per cent. Page said the biggest increase has been in the children's room. He said adult records are also "catching on," and there is great demand for newer library services such as tapes and cassettes.

## Bus Rides Proposed By Library

"Ride to Reading" is the name of a new service likely to be offered by the Grand Forks Public Library when it is relocated in its new building at 2110 Grand Drive next spring.

The library board Wednesday authorized Dennis Page, library director, to continue with plans to set up an arrangement whereby the library will distribute bus tickets to patrons. The tickets will be made available to persons not otherwise able to drive to the library.

Financing for the project will come from a federal Library Service Construction Act grant of \$3,000. The money had been allocated to the Grand Forks Library as part of an \$8,000 grant to improve service.

Page told the board he had been contacting carriers of people in the city with little response. He said volunteer organizations are not able to transport people to the library.

He said he has had discussions with Jim Corcoran, who operates Grand Forks City Transit. He said Corcoran has expressed interest in cooperating with the project and in lining up bus stops to the library.

The LSCA grant received here is to be used as follows: \$3,000, transportation; \$600, large print disc recordings; \$720, equipment; \$400, supplies, and \$80, travel.

The local library has also applied for two other grants, Page said.

## Schools, Library Help Each Other

With the completion of the new Grand Forks public library building at 2110 Grand Drive, the Grand Forks public schools will move in to a 2,600 square foot processing area there.

In a cooperative venture, the schools will gain space and in return will handle processing for the library.

Winner will be the Grand Forks public.

The public will then have access to the materials of the public schools. The schools in turn will have easier access to the materials of the library.

The cooperative program is being arranged by Milt Kinzler, director of centralized processing for the Grand Forks Public Schools, and Dennis Page, director of the Grand Forks Public Library.

The plan moved ahead with a contractual agreement of the two public bodies which became effective July 1.

Two basic premises for the cooperative effort are:

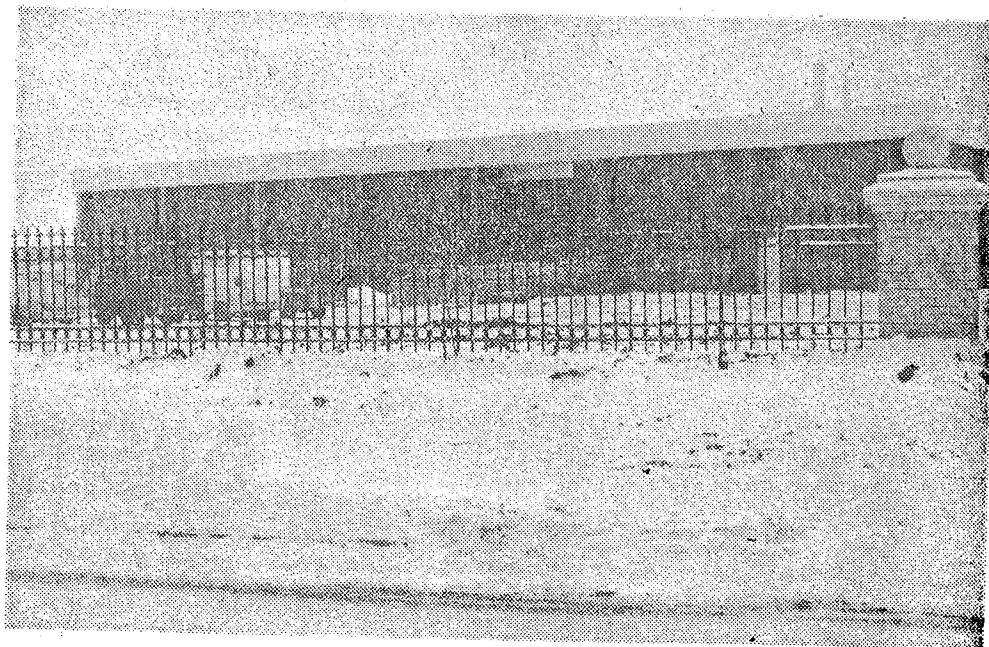
—Increased volume will decrease per unit cost of processing and purchasing library materials.

—Expansion area in the new library can be used most efficiently by institutions with similar objectives.

With the service — expected to be underway in February of next year — the public will have access to the schools collection of films, filmstrips, tapes, multi-media kits and other materials. They will be circulated through the public library.

Page said the collection will be extremely important as a back up for the existing library materials.

It is estimated that about half of the media of the public schools will be of interest to the general public, Kinzler said.



PART OF THE fence which was a gift of W. L. Wilder in 1906 has been moved to the site of the new library, 2110 Grand Drive.

# Big moving job faces Grand Forks Public Library

By MARILYN HACKETT

Moving 82,000 pieces of material — including 74,000 books — is the task looming large before the staff at the Grand Forks Public Library.

By mid-March, the library will be moved from its cramped quarters at 423 1st Ave. N., to a new building, four times its size, at 2110 Grand Drive — for which the new name, "Library Lane," has been proposed.

From his small office piled high with books and audio visual equipment, director Dennis Page ponders the move.

"We will have to mark every shelf and storage location," he says, "and mark the shelves and storage locations in the new building.

He said local moving companies will be invited to bid on the moving job.

Page anticipates the moving job will take three or four days.

Looking ahead to quadrupled space and expanding services, Page said present plans call for the same staffing in the new location. The library staff is made up of 14 full time positions. However, there are 21 employees because several work part time.

In the new building near South Forks shopping center, Page looks forward to expanded services by the library. He says, "the building will be more efficient."

One of the new services will be sculpture items which may be checked out by library patrons. The art has been arriving at the downtown library, but it has not been available to patrons because of lack of suitable display space.

By summer, Grand Forks home owners will be able to select sculpture items for their living rooms. They will be able to check them out for periods of six weeks at no charge.

The new building, to be decorated in tones of brown, gold and orange, will also house a meeting room. With a capacity for 100 in rows or at tables, the room will be available to local groups.

"It will have a public address system, a 16 millimeter projector and a slide projector," Page said. "We will invite groups in the city to make use of it."

In the new location, Page says there will be record players with nine listening stations so that 18 people can make use of them at any one time. There will be a television set on cable, study carrels, coin operated typewriters and a greater number of titles among magazines in the reading area.

One of the innovations in the new library will be a joint processing room operating in conjunction with the Grand Forks public schools. The public schools will have a new media center of 3,000 square feet — or about a tenth of the area — in the new library.

It will be a two-way street in which the public schools do processing of library materials in exchange for rent. Among added services from the joint venture will be public access to the professional library of the city schools and of 16 millimeter films, Page said.

Page said this is one way the public library will be seeking to cooperate with other public bodies in an effort to give better service to residents of Grand Forks.

The tall, quietly efficient librarian says he hopes to see added library services in conjunction with the new meeting room.

"I would hope for library presentations of programs on books, discussion groups, movies, discussions of arts,"

Page said. He said the new library will encourage fine arts displays from both local and travelling artists. He said features for children will include such things as puppet shows, film festivals and a story hour for children.

Services of Moving Molly, the bookmobile, will continue when the library is relocated. However, it will be more convenient for the staff, Page said. He said there will be a garage at the new location with no further need for renting. He said there is space for an additional bookmobile garage if it is needed in the future.

"Ride to Reading" is the name of another new library service which will provide free bus transportation to patrons wishing to use the new library.

With a \$3,000 Library Services Construction Act grant, the local library will be able to provide 15,000 free rides on the Grand Forks City Transit buses.

Page said the plans have been worked out with the city bus company. Buses will be stopping at the front door of the library every half hour, according to present plans.

Page said persons who are handicapped, underprivileged or elderly will be able to get on a bus and ask for a ride to the library. He said while visiting the library, they may ask for a bus ticket for the return trip.

Looking ahead to the remainder of the year, Page said he hopes to continue the mail order catalog services initiated by the Grand Forks Library during the past year.

In 11,000 mailings to homes of the city, a catalog offered free mail service on paperbacks to Grand Forks readers.

"It has helped us build up library patronage," says Page, who is now rounding out four years in his job in Grand Forks.

"Eighty percent of the people who use the mail order catalog are those who were not previous library patrons."

In the years to come, Page sees the public library becoming even more a media center. No need to change the name library, in his opinion, for he considers a library a collection of information.

He says cassettes, film strips and combinations of cassettes, books and film strips in kits are increasing in popularity.

In the future, too, Page says. "We will have a lot more programmed learning for the preschool child. With emphasis on early childhood education, we are already receiving a lot of material. Most of it is toys — but toys which promote learning — such as telephones which tell the alphabet."

Page says video tape will become a tremendous learning device for all ages. He predicts that by 1982, the price of tapes which people can play on their own television sets will be within reach.

Future use of the North Dakota Network for Knowledge is also predicted as "growing" by Page. In the network, the Grand Forks library is connected with other major libraries of the state on a teletype.

"It expands the local collection of 70,000 to over a million because it makes them available on loan."





**MOVING FROM OLD Carnegie Library —** built in 1903 — to new public library — to be completed in March — is the task facing the Grand Forks library staff. (Herald photos)



**LIBRARY DIRECTOR DENNIS Page** is getting ready for moving day when 82,000 pieces of material will go from the downtown building to the new south side location.

## Use of facilities at library triples

By MARILYN HAGERTY . Total activity at the Grand Forks Public Library has tripled and the circulation has doubled in the first three months it has been open at its new 2110 Library Circle location.

Library Director Dennis Page told the board at its September meeting Tuesday, "Activity has literally sky rocketed." He said the tremendous gains in patronage seem to be holding up. He predicted a circulation of 548,594 during the coming fiscal year.

Page said the library has added only one full time employee to handle the increased workload. The library staff now numbers 14.

During its late afternoon session, the library board listened to a protest from representatives of the T. F. Powers Construction Co., Moorhead, Minn., of assessments against it. Penalty assessments against contractors were voted on at the July board meeting because of delays in construction of the new building.

Powers, the prime contractor for the library, was objecting to an assessment of \$1,680. Representatives said the combination of strikes and delays caused by sub contractors caused additional expense to them.

After hearing the protest, the library board voted to lower the penalty by 20 per cent, or \$320.

In making their decision, board members said they felt the construction company had done a good job on the building.

Work is virtually complete on the first phase of constructing and equipping the city's new public library. Total costs to date have been \$859,000.

Page told the board planning is going ahead for a second phase to tie up loose ends. An

## Library to open its doors May 22

The Grand Forks Library Board will hold its next meeting on June 12 in the new building at 2110 Library Circle.

In its last meeting in the 69-year-old Carnegie building downtown Monday, the board was informed by Robert Kennedy, architect, that the new structure is virtually completed. The library is taking possession of the building this week with plans to move in next week.

The library will be closed next Wednesday for moving. It will reopen in its new location May 22.

Along with moving plans, the library board Monday afternoon took a look at its budget which is to be drawn up by July 1 for the coming year.

"We are not sure yet about additional demands that will be placed on next year's budget," said Dennis Page, library director. The library's current budget is \$157,000. The money is derived from a four mill levy raised in the city and additional federal funds from the Library Service Construction Act.

The library board also looked ahead to naming of two members. By state law, the library board is appointed by the school board. The library board customarily makes recommendations.

Terms of Mrs. Henry Hansen and Gene Lavoy expire on July 1. Terms continuing are those of John Shaft, the chairman, Mrs. Philip Woutat and Gerry Anderson.

## LIBRARY BOARD MEMBERS

F. W. Wilder	1900-1908
Mrs. Joseph Kennedy	1900-1936
Mrs. C. C. Gowran	1900-1902 and 1910-1926
Mrs F. W. Murphy	1900-1902
J. A. Sorley	1900-1907
Mrs. J. D. Bacon	1902-1906
Mrs. D. M. Holmes	1902-1904
Elizabeth Abbott	1904-1909
Judge C. Templeton	1906-1908
Don McDonald	1907-1922
A. S. Burrows	1908-1914
Samuel Torgerson	1909-1936
Miss Alice Cooley	1909-1910
Luther Birdzell	1914-1917
Sveinbjorn Johnson	1918-1921
A. A. Westeen	1922-1926
Mrs. James Collins	1922-1927
Mrs. A. G. Leonard	1926-1933
Charles E. Garvin	1926-1928
Mrs. H. H. Healy	1927-1930
W. G. Bek	1928 only
Charles Johnson	1928-1934
W. MURRAY Allan	1934-1943
Dr. James Grassick	1930-1936
Henry Horton	1934-1937
Mrs. O. H. Bridston	1936-1948
Mrs. J. M. Gillette	1936-1946
Sig Bjornson	1937-1940
Mrs. G. A. Talbert	1936-1945
W. L. Nelson	1941-1947
Fred Gustafson	1943-1947
Mrs. R. B. Witmer	1945-1952
Hubert N. Dukes	1946-1955
Mrs. Eleanor Booth	1947-1956
E. C. Eyler	1947-1952
Mrs. George Bliven	1949-1954
Mrs. Arthur Holt	1954-1960
James T. Rice	1953-1956
Mrs. F. Y. St. Clair	1953-1959
Gilbert Sando	1955 only
E. E. Simmons	1956-1961
Earl Butz	1956-1962
Mrs. Carlton Nelson	1956-1960
Mrs. Walter Fowkes	1959-1960
Mrs. William Eccles	1960-1966
F. Cleve Bundlie	1960-1966
Mrs. Ralph Rohde	1960-1966
Edward K. Lander	1960-1965
Robert Vaaler	1963-1968
Mrs. Henry Hansen	1965-
Henry Bibbern	1965-1969
Mrs. Philip Woutat	1965-
Gene Lavoy	1966-
John Shaft	1968-
Calmer Hovland	1970-1971
Jerry Anderson	1971-



## THE LIBRARIANS

Willa Carothers	1900-1903
Elizabeth Abbott	1903-1909
Eline Ljunberg	1909-1910
Adah Durand	1910-1917
Lillian Cook	1917-1919
L. Hester Camp	1919-1920
Jessie M. Budge	1920-1923
Lulu C. Hart	1923-1926
Ruth Brown	1926-1937
Irma M. Walker	1937-1945
Helen Garnaas	1945-1950
Mrs. Irene P. Norell	1950-1956
Mary Margaret Frank	1956-1968
Dennis N. Page	1968 -

November 15, 1972  
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# 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

Volume 4, No. 12

November 15, 1972

## LIBRARY FUND

### ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

#### REVENUE SHARING

NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE DEPARTMENT  
DOCUMENT

In this issue we are including the entire text of the Attorney General's Opinion on the Library Fund. The State Librarian asked for the Opinion because of the varying practices among our libraries pertaining to the Library Fund.

For example, some libraries maintain their own bank accounts, have a library treasurer, and sign their own checks for the payment of bills. Other libraries have all their funds on deposit with the city or county treasurer, prepare their vouchers for payment of bills and send them to the city or county auditor for payment.

There are also situations where the city or county governing body is expending monies from the Library Fund without a library board approved voucher or situations where tax money and library collections are not placed in the Library Fund with the city or county treasurer.

A very important statement in the Opinion is that a public library is not a separate political subdivision but is a department or agency of the city or county government. This is important because your source of funds is almost entirely from the city or county governing body. (The factor that city library boards are appointed by school boards is irrelevant here.) The library board has only exclusive control over the expending of the Library Fund, not the levying of taxes to replenish it each year.

It is important also because of two new sources of funds for libraries: State Personal Property Tax Replacement Funds and federal Revenue Sharing Funds. You must recognize your dependence upon the local city or county governing body for the allocation of the library's share of these funds into the Library Fund. There is no substitute for good relations with your city hall or county court house.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505



## FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING

The new federal Revenue Sharing Act specially names library service as a priority expenditure that may be funded from the revenue shared by the federal government. However, you must make your needs known now to your city or county government. You are part of your city or county government. Make your voice heard!!

YOUR LIBRARY AND THE OPINION

Study the Opinion, and then discuss it at your next board meeting. Meet with your city or county auditor to discuss what changes need to be made in your procedures to conform to the Opinion. If you don't like the Opinion, write to the State Librarian stating specifically what you think the best procedure would be and ask that new legislation be drafted for the next Legislative Assembly.

NOTE: *Libraries operating under North Dakota Century Code section 40-38-11 (multi-county libraries and city-county libraries) are not affected by the Attorney General's Opinion. They are authorized to have a library treasurer who receives, retains, and pays out all library funds.*

*Libraries operating under North Dakota Century Code 40-38-10 are also not affected by this Opinion. They receive their monies from the city's general fund and not from a special library fund.*





PAUL M. SAND  
FIRST ASSISTANT

JOHN E. ADAMS  
GERALD W. VANDEWALLE  
LYNN E. ERICKSON  
ROBERT P. BRADY  
ASSISTANTS

O P I N I O N

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

HELGI JOHANNESON  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501

September 15, 1972



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224-2210

DORIS KREIN  
CHARLOTTE LOGAN  
ARDYTH HANSON  
SECRETARIES

SUSAN ALBERS  
CLERK

JOHN R. ERICKSON  
AUDITOR

**RECEIVED**  
SEP 18 1972

**NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE LIBRARY**

Mr Richard J. Wolfert  
State Librarian  
North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Dear Mr. Wolfert:

This is in reply to your letter of July 28, 1972, asking for clarification of library funds in the operation of public libraries.

You mention Section 40-38-02 of the 1971 Supplement to the North Dakota Century Code and Sections 40-38-04(3) and 40-38-06 of the North Dakota Century Code. You do not mention Section 40-38-11 of the 1971 Supplement to the North Dakota Century Code on which basis we assume your question does not relate to the situations covered by that statute.

You ask clarification on the following matters:

- "1. Must all tax money that is collected for the library fund by the governing body be held by the governing body treasurer?
- "2. Must all other money collected by the library, such as fines, fees, etc., be deposited with the governing body's treasurer?
- "3. Must all vouchers prepared by the library for payment of invoices be filed with the governing body treasurer for that treasurer to issue checks from the library funds?"

You indicate that it is the practice of some of your public libraries to prepare vouchers and to write checks directly from the library fund instead of the governing body treasurer processing the vouchers and writing the checks. You ask whether:

" 'without any other audit' (as used in Section 40-38-06 of the North Dakota Century Code) mean the above process of the library writing its own checks or must the checks drawn from the library fund be issued by the governing body's treasurer?"

In looking through Chapter 40-38 as a whole, we note no attempt or effort to establish a separate political subdivision, for library purposes, and no indication therein that same is a corporate or similar entity. On such basis we must recognize that same is necessarily at most a department or agency of the city or county as the case may be and is in no sense of the terms an artificial "person" or otherwise having a separate "corporate" identity. In this respect, it is quite different from boards handling some other phases of government such as for example, school districts, park districts, townships, etc.

Where a later statute "conflicts" with an earlier statute, the courts will usually find the later statute to repeal by implication the earlier statute. However, the courts do not seek to find such "conflicts" between statutes, rather where reasonably possible they attempt to reconcile the provisions of all existing statutes and give complete effect to all relevant statutory provisions.

The first sentence of Section 40-17-02 of the North Dakota Century Code provides:

"40-17-02. TREASURER TO RECEIVE CITY MONEY-- ACCOUNTS--SETTLEMENT WITH AUDITOR.--The city treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the city and shall keep accurate and detailed accounts thereof in suitable books prepared for that purpose in such manner as the governing body may direct from time to time.\*\*\*"

Section 11-14-06 of the North Dakota Century Code provides:

"COUNTY TREASURER TO RECEIVE AND PAY OUT COUNTY MONEY.--The county treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the county, from whatever source they may be derived, and all other moneys which by law are directed to be paid to him. He shall pay out moneys belonging to the county only on a properly drawn county warrant or in any other manner provided by law."

Mr. Richard J. Wolfert

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September 15, 1972

In this same respect we note that the first sentence of Section 40-17-05 of the North Dakota Century Code provides:

"40-17-05. DISBURSEMENT OF MONEY--PAYMENT OF BONDS, INTEREST COUPONS.--The city treasurer shall pay out or disburse money only upon the warrant of the executive officer countersigned by the city auditor, such warrant to be so drawn that when signed by the treasurer in an appropriate place it becomes a check on the city depository, except that he shall pay city bonds and interest coupons when the same are due and presented for payment if there is money available for such purpose.\*\*\*"

On such basis, recognizing that the library board itself is not a separate corporate or political entity, we must further recognize that moneys attributable to a city or county library board are necessarily owned by the city or county. On such basis, in answer to your specific questions:

1. Tax money that is collected for the library fund by the governing body must be received by the county treasurer and paid out only on a properly drawn county warrant, in the case of a county and must be received by the city treasurer and paid out only upon the warrant of the executive officer countersigned by the city auditor, in the case of a city.
2. Other moneys collected by the library, such as fines, fees, etc., must be received by the county treasurer and paid out only on a properly drawn county warrant, in the case of the county and must be received by the city treasurer and paid out only upon the warrant of the executive officer countersigned by the city auditor, in the case of a city.
3. While, probably the county or city treasurer would transmit vouchers to the proper officers in appropriate cases, the original instrument ordering the payment of money is the "warrant" countersigned by the treasurer to transform it into a warrant check. The "warrant" generally originates with the auditor or executive and generally the auditor is the filing officer of these entities. On such basis, it might be much more practical to file vouchers with the auditor rather than treasurer.



Mr. Richard J. Wolfert

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September 15, 1972


As to your last question we should call your attention to the provisions of Section 40-01-13 and 11-11-08 of the North Dakota Century Code. These statutes point up that fact that generally, claims against the city or county are "audited" by the governing body prior to issuance of warrant for the payment thereof. In this context the obvious meaning of the language:

"The secretary of the board of directors may draw money from the library fund upon vouchers of the board of directors without any other audit."

of Section 40-38-06 of the North Dakota Century Code, is that Library Board vouchers are not required to be "audited" by the governing body of the county or city prior to the issuance of warrant check to pay the claim. Presumably, the Legislature assumed that the authority to "audit" these claims in this manner had in effect been delegated to the library board of directors. This language in this context does not remove the necessity for the issuance of warrant, to be transformed into warrant-check, would not prevent the auditor or treasurer from noting that the library fund had been previously depleted, and, of course, would not prevent subsequent examination or "audit" of library board, city or county records with regard to library funds.

We hope the within and foregoing will be sufficient for your purposes.

Sincerely yours,

  
Helgi Johanneson  
Attorney General

HJ:ah

14—Morning Pioneer—Sunday, November 12, 1972

# PIONEER

## Opinion Page

### How To Spend All That Money

How to spend the money they will receive through revenue sharing has become the happy question before legislators and officials of local government.

A special committee of the N.D. Legislative Council will meet at the end of this month to draw up legislation giving local officials authority to spend the money they receive even though it was not put into their budgets at the beginning of the year. Officials, however, are free to spend the money as they see fit within broad limits set by Congress.

Local officials will be tempted to spend this money on new buildings, and facilities and to let current programs proceed under current budgets. It is a lot simpler and more satisfying to officials to invest in brick and mortar. They can see concrete results when they look at a building and they don't see the accomplishments of programs in the same sense.

Each community has its own most crying need, but there is one area of local government that is almost universally in need of funds in this state. That is library service. Libraries have generally been looked on as a form of luxury in the past, a place for children and genteel ladies with time on

their hands. Library service has been so ignored in North Dakota that there are counties which have no public library service at all.

Libraries are limited in the kind of service they can provide by the amount of money they have to spend. Mill levies are kept low by state law. Only a very few libraries in the state can be said to provide even a minimum service for the people of their areas. Libraries cannot get more funds, local officials say, because there isn't enough money to go around.

Now local governments have an opportunity to reverse the usual priority. Revenue sharing funds can be used for library service just as well as for fire halls or police stations, under the federal law.

Some work has already been done to eliminate duplication and to enlarge the areas which local libraries serve, but real progress is dependent on more money. Revenue sharing funds offer North Dakota people an opportunity to improve this most neglected area. Those who are concerned about better libraries would do well to talk to their city and county officials about using this new money for this important service to people.

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# 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

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**NORTH DAKOTA STATE DEPOSITORY DOCUMENT**  
**WHEN ARE TWO BETTER THAN ONE:  
THE DUPLICATION OF RESEARCH COLLECTIONS**

by Jon Boone

*Chairman, Acquisitions Department  
University of Nebraska at Omaha*

The sound of library cooperation seems to be everywhere in the air. Sometimes, however, it seems to be difficult to tell if we are hearing harmony or discord.

The May 15, 1972 issue of *Library Journal* has COOPERATION emblazoned across its cover. The inner pages contain a good deal of conflicting comment, pro and con, on library cooperation. It seems to be a strong reflection of the present state of disagreement on the "how" and "where" of cooperation. As indicated in this issue, the rate of failure of cooperative ventures across the nation, including those of a very elementary nature, seems to be truly immense.

Cooperation in the acquisition of materials has often been involved with some method whereby the librarian might avoid the unnecessary duplication of materials held in other libraries. The greatest problem arises when these materials are either expensive, difficult (but not impossible) to obtain, or likely to receive limited use. Let us call these items, for the purpose of this discussion, "research materials". "Unnecessary duplication" in this context becomes an almost mystical term.

The prevention of unnecessary duplication of library holdings demands that the librarian first understand two basic factors involved in each purchase or no-purchase decision. First, he must have an appreciation of the degree of "harm" that a patron must undergo whenever the library can provide only delayed access to material rather than immediate access. By delayed access I mean basically the need to obtain material through inter-library loan, through personal appearance, etc., although it could include the time delay in obtaining materials from any source outside of the main library collection. Another paper could be written on the degree of harm involved in retrieval from branch libraries, storage facilities, or even missing material within a library. Secondly, the librarian must know as fully as possible the time and monetary cost involved in a delayed access transaction. The latter means that the librarian must be fully aware of the present state of library cooperation among the libraries with which he will most likely deal. In addition, a projection of possible increased or decreased cooperation must be made in relation to the future. Only through a thorough knowledge of these

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505



factors can a librarian intelligently decide on the need, or lack of need, to duplicate a research purchase.

If the librarian determines that excessive harm will be done to a patron by delayed access to material, then a purchase of duplicated material is indicated. This means, however, that a librarian must first face many difficult theoretical questions, questions that up to now have received almost no research. Immediately we are faced with the complex problem of the degree of harm involved whenever delayed access to an item must be substituted for immediate access. It is my contention that harm is done to a faculty member doing research, a student pursuing a subject related to his curriculum needs or personal development, or to a general patron involved in furthering his own goals whenever this substitution must be made. Although research on the amount of harm is woefully lacking, patron comment readily indicates the strong preference and need for immediate access to material.

Richard Logsdon, a few years ago, wrote an article in LJ entitled, "The Librarian and the Scholar: Eternal Enemies." The article points out the direct conflict between the librarian and the scholar who demands that you "have the titles I need, when I need them, and of course, where I need them." Since this ideal situation can never be achieved with anything short of unlimited funds, a compromise situation must be sought. With a limited budget for research purchases, each dollar becomes precious. Each time a purchase duplicates material available from some other library, funds for the purchase of other materials are reduced. Yet every librarian knows that either the "degree of harm" or problems of access to materials held by other libraries, or most likely a combination of the two, dictates that duplicate purchases must at times be made. The particular slant of an institution's curriculum or faculty research will make these purchases necessary. One major problem is that the librarian's estimation of need for the purchase is most often an estimation of use and need for the material projected into the future. It is part of an acquisition librarian's professional function to anticipate the need for research materials, and to build collections designed for future as well as present use. This professional obligation, however, does nothing to soothe the librarian's nerves.

Until the degree of harm is more fully understood, librarians will be confined to making decisions on the basis of educated hunches. At the high cost we are usually involved with in these purchases, it would seem that this lack of knowledge reduces us to too much library art, and not enough library science at a time when accountability rests on us like a shroud.

What is the harm, in terms of research time, or loss of creativity and continuity when a researcher must face delayed access to materials? In the academic sector at least, those very people who hold librarians accountable for preventing unnecessary duplication also hold faculty members accountable for efficiency of time and effort. Academic budgets often reflect this two way pressure. Researchers themselves are aware of the limits of their own valuable time. Students and public library patrons more and more hold libraries responsible for providing rapid access to materials so that their time is efficiently used. They are aware of their own "degree of harm". At the same time people in contact with budgetary sources often begrudge libraries the funding necessary to achieve anything even approaching an adequate budget for the purchase of research materials to meet most of the demands for immediate access.

The second factor in the prevention of unnecessary duplication involves an extreme degree of cooperation among libraries. To cut down on costly duplication, all those methods whereby a librarian can gain access to materials not held in his own library must have reached a high level of development. This means that the librarian attempting to avoid unnecessary duplication should have available to him the finest - and this generally means the fastest - delayed access to material possible.



At this time there exists no simple formula into which we can plug all the variables outlined above. There simply are no such mathematical relationships governing the way we now spend research money. Some institutions attempt to buy on a spot basis trying to plug holes and meet needs as they continually arise. Others attempt to formulate long range buying plans relying mostly on experience and hope. Each year in Nebraska alone thousands of dollars are spent in this manner. We are faced with a serious lack of theoretical research involving the "degree of harm". Nebraska libraries face a potentially huge area of library cooperation in solving these complex accession problems. Only the future can tell if this aspect of Nebraska library cooperation will be developed. (*Reprinted and edited by permission from NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY, Summer 1972.*)

### NONBOOK MATERIALS AND THE GAME OF STATISTICS

by Charles E. Current

Associate Librarian  
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Most people enjoy playing games. Some like outdoor activities while others prefer the indoor varieties. Actually, they are so much a part of our daily lives we even find them becoming an essential part of our daily work assignments.

Academic librarians play such games as do people in most professions. The ones we are involved with include circulation procedures, reference services, cataloging and classifying materials, etc. But perhaps the most enjoyable (or frustrating) of them all is that of taking inventory. The main purpose is to amass statistics regarding the library collection for reports which must be prepared.

Like most games, this one has rules to follow. Standardized procedures have been recommended by various agencies. These include professional organizations, the U. S. Office of Education, and various state and regional agencies.

Unfortunately, such agencies do not always agree as to what items should be counted or how this should be done. Furthermore, definitions which are often unclear lead to numerous problems. This is perhaps best demonstrated in compiling records for nonbook materials.

The American Library Association's handbook used by many academic libraries, Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions and Terminology, seems to disregard the importance of keeping a careful count of nonbook materials by academic institutions. It indicates that college and university libraries should list special collections (which would include nonprint materials) of library materials only if warranted by depth or amount. It would seem that all such items should be counted for statistical purposes if an accurate account of the library's holdings are to be truly shown in the fiscal year report.

If such a premise is accepted by the academic librarian as being legitimate, the next step is to determine how such materials should be counted. On the surface this would seem to be a rather simple task. However, this is not the case as one will soon discover.



Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology gives some basic guidelines regarding this problem. They indicate the following procedure:

Count by piece: Broadsides, posters, manuscripts, sheet maps (if bound, include in volume count), pictures, prints, photographs, and unbound sheet music. Prints, maps or plates in portfolio are counted as volumes. Audiovisual materials should also be counted individually. Slides and filmstrips should be counted by the piece. Motion picture film is counted by the reel. Sound recordings on disc, spool or wire or reel of tape are counted by the physical unit.

While these basic guidelines are helpful, they are incomplete. If academic libraries are thinking in terms of uniformity in counting some serious decisions must be made regarding these materials. Below are presented some of the questions that must be asked and answered before any agreements can be reached which insure uniformity in count.

1. Should nonprint materials generally be counted by the piece (or physical format) as recommended by the ALA handbook referred to earlier, or should they be counted by individual titles? It often appears that a library has a vast collection of a particular type of media when in reality only few titles are actually held by the institution. This is particularly true of slides as a case in point.
2. Assuming maps and charts are to be counted by the piece, should this type of material still be counted in this fashion when mounted on rollers or a tripod? This is questionable when the maps are arranged as a set. Perhaps they then should be treated (and counted) as one individual item.
3. In the case of transparencies, how should overlays be treated? Should each one be considered a separate item or should they be considered a part of the basic transparency with which they are used to employ a basic concept?
4. How should material which consists of a book with slides, recordings, etc., be counted? Usually the book is a part of the total bound volume count. If so, should the non-print material be counted as separate items or should they be ignored in the count since they are to be used supplementary to the text and often can not be used independently?
5. Somewhat similar in nature to the problem indicated in number 1, yet different, is the question regarding material placed in a protective container of some kind. Should such material be counted as a single item (since most material packaged in this manner is designed to be used as a unit) or should each one be counted separately? For example, a set of filmstrips placed in a plastic box, all of which are related to a specific topic.
6. How should kits be counted, by individual items within the kit or by the kit as a single unit? Perhaps an even more important question would be "what is a kit?" This must be clarified. Most definitions vaguely describe a kit as consisting of two or more types of media to be used as a unit. The question then arises as to whether an item, for instance, a filmstrip with recorded narration (tape or phonodisc) should be considered a kit or a filmstrip.
7. Another problem arises out of the previous example. If the item was to be considered a filmstrip should the recorded narration be counted as a separate item for the statistical report? This would seem to be misleading for it could not be used effectively by itself. Therefore, why should it be counted as a separate item?
8. Should mixed media of a similar nature be counted as a group or should each be categorized according to its specific format? An example of this situation



is eight millimeter (mm) films. In this format one has many possibilities. There are super eight and regular eight mm. films; some are available with sound, and others which are silent. This type of film is available either in cartridge form or reel to reel.

It is ironic that methods of keeping a systematic account of library statistics are not consistent for a profession charged with the prime responsibility of putting into order a collection of materials. But then, this is often one of the games the academic librarian is forced to play.

In order to get the financial support needed to upgrade and/or expand the collection, the system of counting items is often kept to a minimum. On the other hand, accrediting agencies often look more favorably upon statistics which indicate a larger collection than, in reality, might actually exist. Thus, the game of statistics continues to flourish.

A uniform system of compiling statistics for collections, in particular, nonprint materials should be established by libraries. (Reprinted by permission from NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY, Summer 1972.)



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# Flickertale Newsletter

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STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION A Publication of the North Dakota State Library Commission

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Volume 4, Number 14

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## State Responsibility for Public Library Support

ROD SEARLE

*Minnesota House of Representatives*

The pleasure I have at being asked to participate in this conference is only slightly overshadowed by certain apprehensions which I feel. I was looking at your 1970 Summer edition of "Minnesota Libraries." I found there the following description of the typical library trustee. I quote: "Two to one she's a female and one in the fifty to seventy five age bracket, too. Education-wise she's a college graduate. She's pretty sure to be or have been a professional woman, and one out of three has an M.A. degree or better. Compare these qualifications with those of your town council members, county commissioners, or state representatives and senators." I suppose that I should take time to defend my colleagues, but I won't. Nevertheless, I hope you can understand why I approach what I am going to say with certain misgivings.

There are other misgivings, too, and these I really cannot overlook. I am sure you are all fully aware of the present tax problems of the State of Minnesota. Since I am a member of the body concerned with such a simple problem, and which has not been able to solve it, I am sure you can see why I approach with some apprehension the complex problem of library funding. Then, too, I'm really not far enough from my home area to be considered an expert.

Seriously, however, I am certain that each of you understands the interrelationship of the two problems which face us. The library which each of you represents is dependent upon some form of tax revenue for its existence. It is, then, part of a tremendously complex and varied group of agencies which are

in competition for the tax dollar. A tax dollar which, as each of you knows, is becoming more and more difficult to obtain.

In the past, in periods of growth, the tax pool and the demands upon it could have been likened to a city's water supply and the city which used it. If the reservoir became too small for the city, its citizens simply went out and created a new supply, either by digging wells or by building a dam. Such was the case when taxes were considered. New demands for services were brought forward, justified, and new taxes were raised to satisfy those demands. It is now obvious to me that the demands have outstripped the willingness of the citizenry to have new taxes imposed upon them. We see this tax rebellion at all levels of government—local, county, state, and federal.

I suppose, then, that what I am really leading up to is a statement that I would find it impossible to speak with great authority upon the specific topic of this conference: "Financing Libraries: Pathways to Success." I'd like to be able to do this, just as I would like to be able to speak with authority upon successful financing for education, for highways, for municipal services, for hospitals, and for the myriad agencies which make their requests to the various levels of government. If I had these answers, I suppose that I would immediately set myself up as a highly paid consultant to one or more of the agencies.

By the same token, I think that a discussion of the state's role in financing public libraries could be summed up very quickly and would probably be rather dry. The state plays a role, but not the major one. It is the degree of that role which leads to conjecture every two years or so.

Instead, then, let me do what I consider myself qualified to do. Let me look at the problem through the eyes of a legislator. Let me assume that you, as trustees, have come before a committee of some level of government, seeking the kind of support which you would like to have for your libraries. Let me discuss the considerations which I would make about your requests and, in some cases, ask the hard questions which I am sure you would face and have faced as you seek out the finances you consider necessary.

One of the things which I, as an elected official, would be looking for would be a knowledge of the total governmental process. It seems to me that too often an advocate for a particular agency appears before the proper committee of government—with no attempt having been made to understand the total problem of that government or just where his particular request fits into the scheme of things. In the *Wilson Library Bulletin* for February 1967, a Mankato mother deals with this particular problem. She points out a question which is asked by the library trustee very often, and I quote: "I cannot believe this wealthy community cannot give the library more money. Who will tell the truth?" It seems to me that the advocate should have taken the time to familiarize himself with the budget, the ordinances, laws, state's programs of grants in aid, and to familiarize himself with all of those things which the decision maker is expected to know and understand. Please note that I have made a differentiation. In the one case I have requested familiarization and in the other I have indicated knowledge and understanding. I believe that the successful advocate is the individual who indicates the greatest understanding. Maybe a more concise statement of

Mr. Searle spoke at the luncheon meeting of the Minnesota Library Trustees Association October 9, 1971, at the Pick-Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.



this philosophy was made by the editor of the *ALA Bulletin* for April 1969. He had discussed the closing of the Newark New Jersey Library and Museum. This was happening because of lack of financial support, and the editor points out that if it can happen in Newark, then it can happen all across the country. Let me now quote what I consider to be his most potent warning: "And it will happen across the country unless librarians and library trustees do their homework. The smaller cities and villages are not exempt from this growing concern. The evidence is strong and clear that urban and suburban tax support for services are in trouble everywhere." This statement, ladies and gentlemen, was made in 1969. I'm sure you must agree that nothing has occurred since that time to make the statement any less important or meaningful today.

In Chapter 12 of *A Practical Handbook for the Library Trustee*, again with a date of 1969, these five points are recommended: (1) Acquire knowledge of the political process; (2) Adhere to the sound principles of political action; (3) Ascertain the present and future needs of libraries; (4) Develop plans to meet those needs; and (5) Act within the political process to obtain the means to satisfy those needs.

So, as a decision maker, I am going to be interested in just how much homework an advocate has done before he appears before my committee. I will want to know what kinds of needs he has and whether or not he can define those needs. Unfortunately, we often receive requests which are supposed to be arguments in themselves. Some of the University of Minnesota requests in the past session fit this category.

Allied closely to this kind of knowledge is another area of exploration which a legislative body is likely to meet. It is illustrated by an experience related to me by a friend in the military. He told of a young captain who was given the responsibility for planning the defense of a rather large building project for the Air Force. He had done what he thought was a rather thorough job, but the first question asked him by his superior made him realize how incomplete his preparations had really been. The general asked him "What will happen if we don't get all of the money?" Now had the general not asked him, he would have been totally unprepared for the question which was certain to be asked of him when he appeared before the ultimate decision makers. More and more these days as new revenues dry up we hear the word priority being used. Certain items in a

budget are more vital than others. Do you know which ones? Have you set a priority list?

Doing necessary homework, then, will include this kind of preparation in addition to that suggested earlier.

I was interested in reading a letter from a library trustee which appeared in the *Library Journal*. In it a trustee listed those things which she felt to be essential reading for the trustee. Among others, there were the *Library Bill of Rights*, *School Library Bill of Rights*, and the *Freedom to Read Statement* of the American Library Association. To reinforce the points which I made earlier, she did not mention any of those things which I feel are essential to adequate justification of library budget.

Let me move, now, to the second of the two major areas of concern which I, as a legislator, would have. In my initial considerations for this talk, I wrote down a number of questions and comments that I would want to be able to answer if I were a library trustee:

(1) Are you working with school systems, colleges, vocational-technical schools, among others, on such areas as ecology, pollution, civil rights, so you complement one another rather than duplicate?

(2) Are you using "borrowing of books" procedures which could cut down on purchase of little-used books?

(3) Have you involved your city and/or county officials in your operation and problems?

(4) Who really sets policy and goals at your library, you or your administrative professionals?

As I read through information from professional journals of the library business, I discovered that the profession had the same concerns. But at the same time, it seemed to me that the profession was constantly chastising itself for lack of cooperation.

In another *ALA Bulletin*, I found an article which compared the word "cooperation" with certain four-letter words. Oh, we don't find any court cases which call it obscene. But, says the writer, cooperation itself remains as private and obscure as the acts implied by the four-letter words.

It seems to me, then, that if the library people, themselves, have shown a great concern, then it is logical to expect the decision makers to show this concern and to ask questions regarding what is being done.

Let us suppose, for instance, that I

am a city councilman in a city which has, in addition to its public library, some number of school libraries and possibly a college library. I can ask the general question for areas of cooperation. Possibly I can also be more specific. Is it not my duty to ask the advocate if there is some kind of review board, particularly between the public library and the school libraries? I think I can be reasonably certain that *all* books are not needed in *all* libraries. How is the determination to be made as to which ones you will purchase and which ones will be purchased by the schools? Dr. Richard Darling of the Montgomery County Schools in Maryland talked about this idea before a conference of school-public library relations in February, 1968. I will quote him: "Still another area in which school and public libraries could profitably cooperate is in the development of review and examination centers. Joint examination centers could be better staffed, and administered, duplication of materials could be reduced and both school and public libraries would have an opportunity for better knowledge of the materials selected for each type of library."

Now you know and I know that in every library, there are going to be substantial numbers of books which are used relatively little. These will generally be the special type of book in a rather narrow field. That these are available somewhere can probably be justified. That they are available everywhere would be quite another matter. Oh, I know that you run headlong into what one of your colleagues called the "custodial outlook" of librarians. I believe that once this psychological barrier is toppled, the rest will go, too.

We do not have to look far to find evidence of this custodial outlook. In an article entitled "Library Cooperation—Key to Greater Resources," Gordon Williams, Director for the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, refers to an M.A. thesis which deals with circulation in a specialized library. The research reports thusly: "No use of any issue, old or new, of 65% of the serial titles being received by that library." Mr. Williams concludes that probably all libraries are spending a substantial portion of their available funds to house books and journals that are very infrequently used by their patrons.

If this is a conclusion of a professional in the business, then should it not be the concern of the people who are doing the funding for the enterprise? Have you thought of taking inventory?



Allow me to digress for just a moment into an area to which I was led as I read Mr. Williams' article.

It seems to me that the legislator might easily ask questions about the degree of involvement by the trustees in the operation of their libraries. Only too often we find that boards of control—university regents, state college boards, advisory commissions, school boards—all of them are too prone to abdicate part of their responsibility to the professionals. I suggest to you that, while each of these boards has certain specialized areas of responsibility, there are also generalized areas which will be found in all of them. Usually these will be such things as governance, setting of goals, planning, and use of resources. Unfortunately some of the boards, not being actively involved, are then asked to defend the policies and procedures before the public and into the halls of government. Just as I suggested earlier that an adequate defense cannot be made by those who aren't aware of the total governmental picture, it is more evident that the defense cannot be made by those who have not participated in formulation of those policies and procedures. One criticism I hear concerning the solving of library problems is that solutions to them might well flow from a cocktail party rather than at a regular meeting of trustees.

I do not make this charge lightly. Let me relate it specifically to library boards. In a study reported in the November 1, 1967, issue of the *Library Journal*, Donald Koeppe reports on his findings in an investigation of the functioning of trustees in California and again I quote: "The involvement of library boards was seen to be largely as participants in a formalized game in which the function and authority of the board, although established by law, is frequently a fiction requiring considerable profitless labor on the part of librarians, trustees, and others to maintain."

I suggest to you that it does not take the decision-maker very long to determine that the advocate in front of him really is not very familiar with what he is advocating.

Let me get back to the matter of cooperation. As I kept reading about cooperation, I kept reading about public libraries serving students because school libraries are not open when school is not in session. Shouldn't this kind of question be approached by library trustees? Is it not a form of duplication? Cannot the library trustees work with the school board in solving

these kinds of problems on a systematic basis, thus extending the resources available to both kinds of libraries? I noticed one suggestion that the superintendent of schools should sit on the library board. And I can only imagine the possibilities which exist where a fairly substantial college library is available, but we then must have all three groups represented in any deliberations.

I suggest to you that it is not an intolerable inconvenience to be asked to secure a book from another local library. Quite frankly, I don't see a need for one library to secure that book, thus asking the prospective borrower to return at another time to pick it up, when he could be told, either through cross-reference or by the use of a telephone, that it was available in another local library. Oh sure, there is the matter of a library card, but again, that seems to me to be an administrative detail which could be worked out without too much difficulty. I suppose I may be exhibiting what may seem to some of you to be a rather naive approach. But I do have faith in the ability of people to work out problems once they have incentive and sufficient detail for solutions.

As I read through material on the problem which is facing you, and which must ultimately face those who make decisions on resources, I came finally to a document which indicates that many of these considerations are being faced quite squarely in Minnesota. This was the 1971 Governor's Conference as it was reported in the Summer issue of *Minnesota Libraries*. I was most pleased to view the recommendations made by that conference, and to see that they did stress inter-library cooperation. Right on top was the matter of residency determining from which library you might borrow. I don't propose to understand all of the ramifications of a state-wide library card, but it seems to make a lot of sense to me, particularly as it pertains to those libraries which are supported by taxes levied on Minnesota citizens. I was also pleased to see that reciprocal borrowing was considered as a priority.

But I must also say that I hope that these recommendations are something more than words which fall on deaf ears. I hope that cooperation in Minnesota does not attain the status of the four-letter words mentioned earlier—as private and obscure as the acts which they imply.

In my letter to your president in which I accepted the invitation to speak today, I made the statement that I, too,

would hope to learn from the exchange of ideas. I am sure that my reading in the areas of library cooperation has prepared me to do a better job as a legislator. At the same time, I have also learned about some of the problems which face libraries and those who are entrusted by the public with the task of administering them. I probably would have to agree with the picture of the Minnesota library trustee as she was presented in the summary cited earlier. She probably does have a relatively thankless job, but nevertheless, a job which must be done if the public interest is to be preserved and the future of libraries made relatively certain.

As I indicated to you earlier, I did not propose to present answers. Your minds have been turned to this task far longer than mine and the fact that you are still wondering indicates the complexity of your problem. Multiply that complexity many times and you will get a very dim picture of the tremendously complex conglomeration which we call government, regardless of its level. Those of us who have accepted the responsibility for making decisions must rely on the advocates to give us the best summaries of their proposals. We have to believe that these advocates have investigated the totality of government and have not remained so provincial in their approach that they have to cry out as the woman cited earlier—"Who can tell me the truth?" I would suggest that there is no truth—only probability—when dealing with the affairs of humans. Only science deals with certainty, and the scientists are not so sure about that any more, either.

Maybe I can justify the approach I've taken in light of the specific area which your president mentioned in her invitation. I suppose that the state's role in financing libraries is the role which it must assume in financing any other venture. It has an obligation for support, but the degree of that support must necessarily be weighed in the light of all other obligations. What I have attempted to do is to discuss with you some of the kinds of questions which can and will be asked in making determinations. I hope I have not come too far afield and that I have, in some measure, been able to contribute to the deliberations which are being made here today.

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