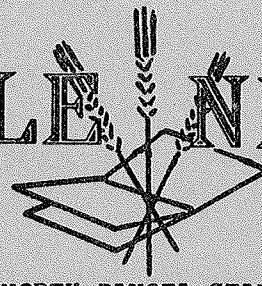


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# LICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



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A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

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## A NEW NATIONAL PROGRAM OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

National Commission  
on Libraries and Information Science  
1717 K St., NW (Suite 601) - Washington, DC 20036  
October 1, 1973

### PREFACE

This is an overview of a new program of federal and state support for libraries and information services now in process of development by the National Commission.

The National Commission views libraries and information centers as a national knowledge resource to be sustained and integrated for all citizens to use in the course of their personal and economic pursuits.

The Commission also believes the time has come to develop a national network of libraries and information centers as a total system rather than as a collection of separate parts.

Essentially, the new program now being formulated by the National Commission is based on three important assumptions:

First, that all citizens expect realistic and convenient access to library resources and information services in the United States for their self-enrichment and economic well-being.

Second, that the total information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be sustained and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve the disparate collection of libraries and information centers in the United States can become an integrated national system.

## I. THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL PROGRAM OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE

### THE RESOURCE AND THE PROBLEM

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge", has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource like water or coal. The wealth of popular intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in its libraries and information centers is one of the great strengths of the nation. But like many natural resources, knowledge resources uncoordinated in growth and usage, are in danger of being inefficiently and wastefully utilized.

Only the judicious use of knowledge resources gives us power to solve the complex social and economic problems that will face our nation in the future.

In establishing the Commission, Congress affirmed that "library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with state and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services." Public Law 91-345 further authorized the National Commission to "promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the nation's library and information handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks."

Pursuant to its mandate, the National Commission recognizes that library problems and information needs may not be the same in every section of the Nation. It feels it imperative, therefore, to obtain first hand reports concerning adequacies and deficiencies from people who use libraries as well as from the professionals. Accordingly, the Commission holds regional public hearings throughout the country to obtain grass-roots testimony. In its own deliberations the Commission has focused on six facets of the problem:

1. The needs of users. Library and information needs are felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or level of intellectual achievement. Each citizen must feel an identity with the local point of contact for his information and be able to gain access to the pertinent part of the total information resource which interests him.

2. The deficiencies in current services. Most libraries are crowded and understaffed. They are critically short of money because of the withdrawal of categorical federal aid, they are unable to keep pace with current demands, and they have little flexibility to undertake new programs of value to the people they serve.
3. The trend toward cooperative action. In order to keep local programs alive, many libraries have formed consortia or cooperatives. Useful as these stop-gap network arrangements have been they are not developing according to any national standard, nor is the financial commitment to their continuance permanent. Without technical standards for interstate and regional network development, we are in danger of spending large sums of money on piecemeal programs which may never connect.
4. The financial base for libraries. Because of diverse tax structures, some American communities receive library services according to their ability to pay, rather than according to need. In Denver, last year, the Commission convened a conference on "user needs" and learned that millions of Americans who need library service--particularly the under-privileged, the culturally deprived, and the geographically remote--are not getting it.

Moreover, the traditional federal funding structure for libraries has collapsed. Programs like the Library Services and Construction Act are being discontinued in favor of revenue sharing. Since libraries must compete with other local agencies for such funds, the amount available to them remains uncertain. It is most unlikely that revenue sharing funds will be allocated to library projects involving extra-jurisdictional services and facilities.

5. The potential of new technology. The library is affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual systems. The use of computers in libraries has already been pioneered and the principles of use are now well understood. However, direct application of computers has been minimal and there is a critical shortage of trained manpower to help libraries convert from manual to machine methods. The use of micrographics for

compact storage is increasing, but it is far from widespread. Some library experiments with telefacsimile and CATV have been fruitful, but there are only a handful of operating systems. And finally, while libraries have been reasonably active in acquiring audiovisual materials, there is still some reluctance to give the same attention to non-print forms of information--like films, slides, filmstrips, audio cassettes, video tapes, video cassettes, and digital tapes--that libraries give to books.

6. The staffing and manpower needs of libraries and information centers. The human resources required to plan, creatively manage, and operate the nation's libraries and information centers are poorly understood analytically. An assesment of the quantity and quality of the manpower to meet future demands for information services in the U.S. has not yet been made in any depth. It is clear that new approaches to educational programs will be needed in library science and information science if library technicians, professionals, and auxilliary personnel are to learn to function in non-traditional ways.

Libraries and information centers in the United States are not developing according to any national plan, and consequently, from a systems viewpoint, their growth continues to be uneven and uncohesive. A new philosophy of library and information service is needed, one based on a common sense of direction and purpose and a commitment to national cooperative action.

## COOPERATIVE SHARING THROUGH NETWORKS

Libraries generally are not in a position to meet all the needs of their constituents. In a world having an unprecedented supply of information, no one library can afford the cost of acquiring all the necessary books, computer data bases, video tapes, audiovisual materials and other information. It is not surprising, then, to find that the level of library and information service in most parts of the United States is below American Library Association standards.

Librarians have long realized that service to their patrons can be markedly upgraded through "resource-sharing", in which any one library may augment its own holdings by having access, through loans, to the holdings of neighboring libraries. During recent years, libraries across the country began to develop new organizational relationships to facilitate the sharing of resources. These cooperative programs are variously referred to as regional library systems or library consortia. Unfortunately, though these arrangements are well-motivated and are pointed in the right direction, they are on too modest a scale and too frugal in support to offer solutions that can be fitted to the nation's libraries as a whole.

Computers and communications--which have been developing in such spectacular fashion over the last twenty years--are now in a position to make nationwide resource-sharing arrangements technically feasible. These two powerful technologies, the computer and modern telecommunications, can be joined as the basis of a national network in which existing information systems and libraries are interconnected.

A national network involves the co-joining of general and specialized libraries and information centers throughout the country. This co-joining first requires formal organization in which these institutions agree to certain common programs. Later, it calls for the introduction of computer and telecommunications facilities to facilitate the exchange of information and materials among them. The purpose of a national network is to permit any citizen--be he a businessman, researcher, scholar, or student--in the public or the private sector to access the total knowledge resource of the country from his own physical location.

The cost of establishing such a network will be large, and may raise doubts about whether the value of increased access to information is worth the price. A number of points, however, bear the answer: First, the logic of resource-sharing implies that a network is capable of absorbing part or all of its own investment

by reducing the financial pressure on each individual library in the network to buy all of its own books and materials. Secondly, the alternative cost of fifty independent networks plus the eventual cost of interconnection after the fact is clearly more expensive. Finally, the "value" of increased access to information, like the value of increased access to education, grows exponentially.

Many libraries, having understood this facet of resource-sharing economics, have moved ahead to form local network arrangements. Intrastate networks are being planned or are in partial operation in Washington, Illinois, New York, Wisconsin, Maryland, and California. Regional networks, such as SLICE in the Southwest, NELINET in the Northeast, and a new one which is forming among the states of the Southeast, are examples of emerging networks that will cross state lines. At the present time, these groups find it feasible to share only bibliographic data. However, others are already experimenting with interactive computer time-sharing networks for data retrieval and still others are investigating future use of electronic communications for the routing of whole books and documents from place to place as an alternative to mail.

While efforts toward building local network arrangements are commendable, they are proceeding at a very slow pace and without benefit of national direction. There is both hope and peril in this: hope because there is something in place on which a national network might be built, and peril because these networks represent an entirely new form of uncoordinated growth on top of the library growth pattern that has traditionally occurred. Uncoordinated network development can also be extremely costly. The alternative to building an organized national network is the continued proliferation of smaller, incomplete networks in different parts of the country. The National Commission fears that if this practice persists the disorganized aggregation could develop to the point of being incapable of future interconnection. It is for this reason that firm action by the federal government is now called for.

## FEDERAL AID

Past federal aid to libraries, especially for school and university libraries, was mainly for the acquisition of materials. Its purpose was to ensure that each local community had resources adequate for serving its own constituents. This was a continuation of the practice started in the 1900's by Andrew Carnegie to provide grants to public libraries for the procurement of materials and physical facilities.

Even if the federal government would be willing and able to continue this kind of aid, there are ample signs that it would be insufficient to fill the gap that most libraries see between future needs and probable future funds from all sources, including federal. This gap is having a catastrophic effect on many libraries right now.

The recent cut-back in federal funding for libraries has not only limited their ability to buy books for local use but, even worse, it has had a curtailing effect on the amount and variety of information services offered to the public. As a consequence, libraries are beginning to engage in modest cooperative programs with other libraries hoping that by sharing resources they will be able to continue these threatened information services despite limited funding. At best, however, these are stop-gap measures. What is needed is a new federal investment policy in libraries, a long range policy which encourages local development while at the same time accelerating interdependent growth nationally.

It is a well known fact that America's expanding population is more mobile and more literate today than at any previous point in history: People move continuously from one part of the country to another while their sources of information and knowledge remain fixed in location. It therefore seems reasonable to propose that the federal government share in the responsibility to provide the telecommunications, technology, and systems development required to establish linkages between individuals in all parts of the country and information sources in each state.

For resource-sharing, for the dissemination of specialized information, and for many other unsatisfied needs in what is truly an information-rich country, the major inhibiting factor is distance. It is evident that the type of telecommunications planning that would be embodied in a national program of library and information service would open the way to the conquest of distance and enable access to information wherever it may be.

Almost everyone agrees that the interconnection of libraries and information centers across state lines would constitute a national asset of immense proportions and vastly increase the

tempo and variety of knowledge exchanged within the country. To build a national library network on a state-by-state basis would be self-defeating and very costly. But, with shared specifications, shared systems, shared engineering know-how, shared telecommunications, and the introduction of national standards and procedures, it would be possible to justify and maintain a major federal investment in this area. Building a national network of libraries to promote knowledge and progress between and among the people of the states will require the same foresight that Congress had when it invested in the Interstate Highway Act to promote travel and commerce.



## THE RATIONALE FOR FEDERAL INVOLVEMENT

While the federal government is broadly aware of the part played by libraries and information centers in national growth and productivity, the Commission believes that now is the time for the federal government to specifically begin dealing with information as a national resource. The Commission is recommending that the concept of a national program of libraries and information centers is a highly appropriate focus for governmental action because the concept is designed to promote a match between: (1) information needs that are more pressing than ever before; and (2) information technology that is nowhere more strongly developed than in the United States.

It should be recognized that the United States, though it may have a unique opportunity to plan its "information economy", is not alone in this position. Japan, West Germany, and other countries have published national plans which attest to the importance of national information policies and networks. We have more knowledge and data within our own borders than any other country, but if we fail to link these resources together nationally so that all can use them, we may be neglecting the most significant contribution we can make to our own productivity.

The implementation of a workable national program requires close cooperation between the federal government and state and local governments; such cooperation is most appropriately brought about through federal legislation. Legislation would adopt as its prime philosophical goal equal accessibility of the nation's libraries and information centers. In doing so, it will greatly increase our potential to attain our chosen national goals, increase national productivity, and improve the quality of life in America.

Information is a national resource for which the federal government must share a responsibility. Today this resource is not being managed adequately and is not meeting citizens' needs. For this reason the Commission believes that a federally sponsored national program offers a promising vehicle for dealing with the problem.

## II. THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF A NATIONAL PROGRAM

The following pages propose a framework for a national program of library and information service. It is the view of the National Commission that any new national program must involve a partnership between the federal government and state and local governments in terms of both program planning and program execution. To achieve this will require that all parties involved have the fullest opportunity to debate the issues and confront the problems before the promulgation of federal legislation. For this reason, the Commission expects its proposed framework to undergo many changes before it is finally ready to form the basis of new legislation.

Briefly, the National Commission proposes a new national program for accomplishing an organizational and technological upgrading of libraries and information centers in the United States. The program advocates federal funding for the national elements of the program and funding by the states for their jurisdictional share.

The Commission suggests establishing a national authority in the federal government that will administer a national program of library and information service. The program assigns interstate planning functions as well as certain research and development responsibilities to the new authority. It also prescribes standards for the states to follow so that they may qualify to be members of the program. The Library of Congress and other national libraries are designated in the program as national collections. In addition, the facilities of the Federal Telecommunications System are enjoined to provide the electronic telecommunications necessary to exchange information messages and interconnect relevant computer installations.

Future legislation would outline the role of the federal government, the national libraries, and the states in the development and implementation of such a program; it would specify the functions which the new technology will perform as a central service; and it would establish the basis for appropriate federal and state incentive funding to guarantee a continuing intrastate investment in the program.

Some of the key issues which the National Commission believes must be addressed in developing the program follow.

## ORGANIZATION

The National Commission regards as axiomatic that any effort to bring organization to the nation's libraries and information centers must result in the simultaneous maximization of: (1) the benefits that come from being part of a national program; and (2) a degree of local autonomy that is equivalent to that which libraries have always enjoyed. This philosophy, after all, is one that is common to many federal/local enterprises and that is implicit in the word "federal" itself.

At present there is no central authority in government empowered to set information science policy, direct a national program, or create a general purpose national network. Even though various parties in and out of the federal government have tried for decades to attain some degree of centralization in the nation's information services (at least at the policy level), no focal point yet exists in the federal establishment to formulate and execute policies relating to those activities.

Therefore, one of the important issues to be resolved in pursuing a national program for libraries and information service is deciding what kind of permanent operating agency is required at the federal level to establish policy and implement programs of national concern. Regardless of the ultimate structure chosen, it is evident that some central activity is needed to coordinate national library and information center development, to set and enforce national policies, and to undertake functions consistent with the federal government's responsibility.

Once the functions of an operating agency are defined it will then be necessary to recommend where the agency should be located organizationally in the federal government. At present there is no natural home for libraries in the federal establishment. Should a National Library Agency be created? Or, perhaps a quasi-governmental organization for libraries and information centers like the Corporation for Public Broadcasting? Are there other more desirable organizational formats?

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The National Commission has identified the following principal responsibilities which belong at the federal level, but there may be more:

Planning the national program as a total system. This means giving continuing direction to the coordinated development of the nation's libraries, information centers, and other knowledge resources to make sure they evolve as part of an integrated national plan.

Administering the interstate portions of a national program. The interstate portions include such activities as providing national computer and telecommunication facilities; setting and enforcing standards for systems compatibility among states and regions; and coordinating library and information science research and development in areas of common concern.

Safeguarding national knowledge resources. This implies federal protection of unique resources of major importance to the nation and creation of central services, like periodical banks and bibliographic centers, under federal sponsorship for the use of all the states.

Designing a national network. This means doing the initial planning and subsequent systems development to achieve the interconnection of relevant national information resources.

Supporting intrastate network programs. This implies establishing a working technical partnership and a matching fund relationship between the national network and emerging state networks in order to achieve consistent mutual development and minimum duplication of effort.

Operating an extramural program. To achieve a technological and organizational upgrading of libraries and information centers will require new approaches to manpower development, continuing education, technical training, and other matters relating to human resources. In this area, the federal government has a responsibility to ensure that people required to operate a national program are educationally prepared and qualified for their jobs.

Cooperating with similar international programs.

Publicizing the program in the U.S.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

It is the view of the National Commission that any new national program would rest on the understanding that the federal government would fund those aspects of the program of common concern nationally, e.g., telecommunications, in return for the states' willingness to accept responsibility for funding libraries within its own jurisdiction. If this type of quid pro quo philosophy were adopted it could very well create a national program that over the years would grow simultaneously from the bottom up and the top down. To achieve this, however, requires that the federal government and the states work out appropriate matching fund formulae that ensure that most steps taken by either will be mutually reinforcing. Federal legislation would spell out the obligations incurred by the states when joining the program, describe the services they would receive in return, and set forth matching fund criteria for development of the intrastate parts of the national program.

It may be that each state will choose to prepare corresponding state legislation that ensures a continuing state commitment to the national program, to the financial support of all types of libraries within the state, and to the exercise of its program responsibilities, such as:

Designating a major state organization to represent it in the national program and giving management direction to the development of libraries and information centers within the state.

Financing the state's share of its obligation to the national program and to state library development, according to formulas which take the entire state population into account.

Supporting libraries within the state so that they meet standards which qualify them to receive the benefits and services available through the national program.

Promoting the use of the national program among the people residing in the state.

Forming an intrastate network or regional networks with other states where appropriate.

## THE ROLE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Because of its size, stature and comprehensive collections, the Library of Congress is the hub of the nation's bibliographic apparatus. Although the Library of Congress is not officially designated as a national library, it does, in fact, perform many common processing services and provide many user services for the libraries of the country. It receives and catalogs the bulk of the same titles received by other American libraries and the intellectual work which it does centrally offsets the need for local reduplication. The Card Distribution Service and the MARC (Machine Readable Catalog) Program, which includes making current cataloging information available on magnetic tape, are prime examples of the central work done by the Library of Congress which accrues to the benefit of most American libraries. The machine records of MARC may eventually form the nucleus of a computerized information system for a national network.

The Library of Congress is crucial to the organization of a national network because it has the capacity and the materials to perform many common services in both the areas of technical processing and reference and because it can set national bibliographic standards for the program. New legislation may be needed to designate the Library of Congress as having responsibility for integral aspects of a national program.

Examples of national functions which the Library of Congress could perform alone or in concert with other libraries are:

Expansion of national lending services and management of a national interlibrary lending system with the Library of Congress as the library of final resort.

Expansion to worldwide coverage of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.

Expansion of machine-readable cataloging to include cataloging in substantially all languages of current monographic, serial and other significant materials acquired by the Library of Congress.

Expansion of the MARC data base retrospectively to at least 1968, and then to the earliest date which can be shown to be cost beneficial.

Establishment of a National Bibliographic Center and development of uniform bibliographic procedures with the National Network Collections.

Operation of a comprehensive national reference and referral service.

Distribution of bibliographic data through on-line communication.

Operation of a national serials service.

## THE NATIONAL NETWORK

The computer would ultimately become central in the operation of a national network. Many computer centers will be needed to help transform the machine-readable bibliographic records produced by the Library of Congress and other national libraries into by-products for local distribution, such as cards, book catalogs, special bibliographies, SDI services, etc. For each library to own its own computer installation would be prohibitively expensive, so the cooperative, multi-institutional approach to computer usage is proposed by the Commission as the most economic and efficient solution.

Computer installations in the network would be of two types, the first dedicated to bibliographic production (the processing of machine-readable tapes produced by the national libraries into by-products required by the local institutions), and the second devoted to service uses (recording holdings, making referrals, managing interlibrary loans, searching data bases, performing interactive searches of bibliographies and abstracts, etc.).

Existing MARC tape processing centers are examples of what the first type of computer center may be like. The second type, in its interlibrary loan version, would resemble the System of Interlibrary Communication now under study by the Association of Research Libraries. The existence of such computer centers may not offset the need of some libraries to maintain independent computer centers--possibly minicomputers--to satisfy local internal processing needs.

Federal legislation would designate the number and the location of Type I and Type II centers and support them with research, software, technical guidance, and perhaps even funds for equipment. Computers at this level of the national network would be a set of large, fast, time-shared information computers with many receiving sets in libraries. Computer usage usually implies economies of scale, suggesting that Type I and Type II installations will be massed to serve the processing and service needs of many institutions on an intrastate, multi-state, or regional basis.

The critical part of the national network concept is the means of interconnection of libraries and information centers over telecommunication lines. It is in regard to this element of the network that the greatest change in our thinking, about ways of dealing with recorded knowledge and about the very information metabolism of the nation, is required. Any system that transmits the volumes of information implied in interlibrary resource sharing will require great channel capacities. Recent developments in laser technology and micrographics portend advancements in the communication of information. Lasers and millimeter



## THE ROLE OF NATIONAL COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

The Commission recognizes that there are other institutions in the United States in addition to the Library of Congress, in both the public and private sectors, whose collections and services constitute unique national assets. The National Library of Medicine in the field of medicine, and the Center for Research Libraries in the field of academic research are just two of many collections in different fields that could play important roles in a national program. A new national program should have the means to protect and nourish these national resources whether they be research libraries, periodical banks, indexing and abstracting services, special libraries, or data bases. In their respective specialized domains, they would offer user services to all libraries in the country affiliated with the national program. Nothing currently exists to permanently safeguard or to develop these resources so that their use can be extended nationally.

A national program would be responsible for identifying these institutions and for supporting their continuation and maintenance. The program would also sponsor the establishment of other national information activities when it could be proven that a central service clearly would have cost/benefit advantages for the country. Examples include a national periodical bank, a national lending library, a national audiovisual repository, national documents services, etc.

It is true of almost any organization that some of its functions are better performed locally than centrally. However, in many aspects of library operation, no centralization exists at all; many libraries are duplicating effort, performing repetitive processing, storing similar materials, and giving incomplete or limited service to the public. National services that now serve the library and information community at large would be incorporated intact into the national program and others that are needed would be established. The criteria to be followed in designating national services or in recommending their establishment will need to be carefully articulated in proposed legislation.

wavelength radiation, between them, are capable of bringing telecommunications costs down by a factor of five by 1980, and with volume usage, no doubt even more than that.

A national network must, therefore, incorporate the means for communicating among the nodes of the network. While it is true that AT&T, Western Union, Microwave Corporation of America, and other companies are in the process of upgrading their commercial lines for domestic use, it seems that a library network exception to the federal telecommunications regulations will be needed to guarantee low telecommunication rates.

Needless to say, since the main purpose of a national network is to place the user in contact with his material, rapid and inexpensive telecommunications among libraries could turn out to be the greatest boon ever to the national distribution of knowledge for education and progress.

Whatever the cost to a member library might be in the usage of telecommunications facilities, there are still bound to be inhibitions. The federal government is in a position to give the whole network system an initial shot in the arm, through subsidization, until the entire scheme reaches a volume usage that ensures its economic viability. This it can do through legislation authorizing network participants the right to use the Federal Telecommunications System free of charge or at a sufficiently reduced rate. Many European countries have already begun to provide communication links at lower tariff rates in order to influence and stimulate the development of national information systems.

### III. EPILOG

Unless we take steps now to develop a unified program of library and information service in the United States, the National Commission believes the current system of libraries and information centers will be unable to cope with the nation's growing information requirements.

The Commission views the outline of a new national program presented in this paper as a beginning. We hope during the coming year to refine our ideas by exposing them to the widest possible range of public and professional opinion and criticism. Our goal, however, is clear and we are firmly committed to it. We want to give everyone in the country, regardless of social or economic condition, equal access to the rich information resources this country possesses.

Certainly the task will not be easy. It will take intense professional energy to work out the complex problems inherent in such a program and to weigh the potential benefits and costs of new concepts and new solutions. But we are confident that by the end of a year, and with your help, we will have solidified the case for recommending new federal legislation.

## THE NATION'S LIBRARY POLICY

Western States Library Agencies Conference  
Juneau, Alaska - November 16-19, 1973

In delineating Federal, State, and local responsibilities for library services of all types, the Western States Conference recommends:

State and local governments should address themselves to a continuing commitment to the national program by providing financial support for the basic needs of all types of libraries within their own states.

The Federal government, in its support of maintaining the national information resources, should address itself to meeting the problems that no single state can adequately address alone, to coordinating the efforts of the states in sharing their library resources with their sister states, and to providing citizens and libraries of the states with those expensive or highly specialized services that can most economically be provided on a national level.

It should do this by:

A. Legislation supporting:

1. Maintenance of the right of libraries to copy and to transmit parts of copyrighted materials to any citizen needing such information. To this end payment of any required royalties may be part of the Federal responsibility.
2. Assurance of the right of every citizen to the freedom of access to information.
3. Assurance of library-use availability, for reasonable cost, of postal and telecommunications facilities and services for the rapid exchange

of information among libraries.

B. Programs providing:

1. Continuation and expansion of centralized services of benefit to all types of libraries and information centers.
2. Support of services to widely diverse and highly specialized groups including but not limited to the blind and physically handicapped, medical and related health sciences personnel, and such areas or installations within states which are without a tax base due to Federal action.
3. Coordination and dissemination of the output of basic research in all fields.
4. A national communications network with regional centers to utilize economically those resources available in each state, each region, and the nation.
5. Support of identified national information resource centers.
6. Adequate access to government produced information, ranging from improved document distribution to software programs.

Programs proposed herein should be administered at the Federal level by an entity whose primary concern is the development of Library and Informational Services throughout the nation. Criteria for participants in these Federal programs should be developed by this entity.

Library programs have not been recognized by the U. S. Office of Education as fulfilling critically important functions in our society. Information

responsibilities to this nation are too great and encompass an area too broad to remain within the DHEW structure. Therefore, we recommend the functions of the Bureau of Libraries and Learning Resources be removed from the USOE and elevated to a position of independence and autonomy within the structure of the U. S. Government.

Administration of Federal funds at the state level should be a State-designated entity which can legally and operationally work with the entire library and informational community.

There is now a need to develop a bridge program over which libraries and information systems can move from today's service programs to the programs of tomorrow. Therefore, we assert that immediate priority must be given increased authorization and full funding of LSCA Title III as a means by which preliminary steps can now be taken to establish a base for the library service programs of tomorrow.

The importance of support at the Governors' level is recognized and State Library agencies are asked to alert their Governors to the library funding situation and to the urgency for their support and involvement at the State and Federal level.

The Western State Librarians intend to seek wide participation of the library community and users in discussion of these positions. We urge other State Librarians to initiate similar action.

States attending the conference were:

Alaska	Idaho	Missouri	Nevada	Utah
Arizona	Iowa	Montana	North Dakota	Washington
Colorado	Kansas	Nebraska	South Dakota	

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RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

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## The burned and banned on display

By MARILYN HAGERTY

Kurt Vonnegut had his troubles at Drake, N.D., in 1973.

But, then, so did Shakespeare at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1931.

Even the Bible has hit some rough sledding over the centuries.

"Burning or banning is something that has been going on as long as there were books," says Don Pearce, assistant director of the Chester Fritz Library at the University of North Dakota.

Pearce, who has a display of banned books in the library, says, "The interesting thing is how quickly people forget." He notes, "Something that created a furor five years ago might not cause so much as the flutter of an eyebrow today."

For political, religious or moral reasons, Pearce observes, people forever banish books. He says the people at Drake did nothing unusual in removing "Slaughterhouse Five" from their school.

"The burning, however, adds drama," says Pearce.

As today's observance of the 200th anniversary of the Boston Tea Party was approaching, Pearce and his associates at the University library began thinking about past bans on books.

One of the straws that helped

break the camel's back in Boston in 1776 was the Stamp Act which had been placed earlier on newspapers and periodicals. The irksome tax on literature added fuel to the fire that set the colonists to dumping tea in the harbor.

Long before that time, the University display reveals, there were limits placed on literature. In 387 B.C. Plato suggested the works of Homer should be "expurgated for the immature."

"Homer was a poet," Pearce explains, "and Plato said poets lied".

"In 200, Confucian books were banned in China," Pearce says as he explains his display in the library foyer. "At that time Emperor Chi Huang Ti thought people should be working—not reading.

"In times of suppression," Pearce comments, "there is always someone around willing to risk his neck; and there were

those who saved the books by Confucius."

The display includes a copy of Ovid's "Ars Amatoria"; and Pearce says, "Ovid has always been under fire for his writing of love. Emperor Augustus banned his book in 8 A.D.

"Perhaps," Pearce quips, "this might be reason enough for some to want to learn Latin!"

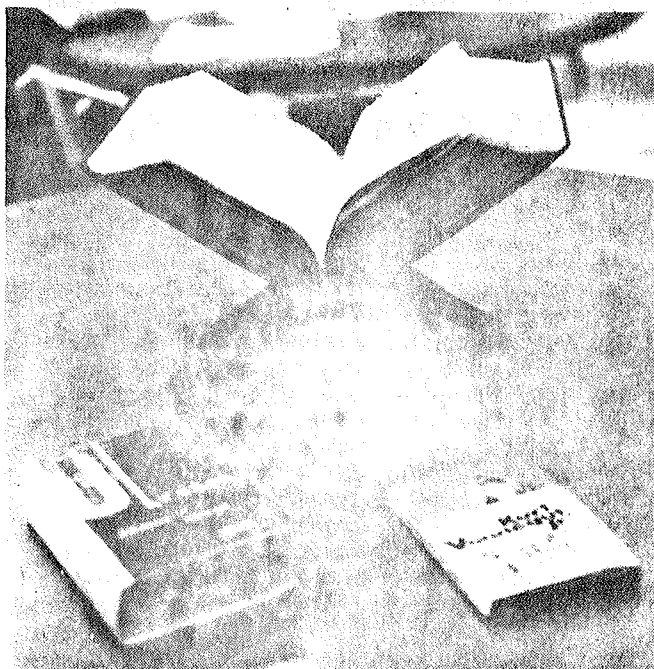
Even the Bible has been besieged with censorship problems through the ages. In 1409, for example, the Synod of Canterbury forbade the reading of any translation later than John Wycliffe.

In 1657, there was a bonfire in France when Pascal's letters were burned for being "too free with the dignity of secular authority."

The ripple over Vonnegut which spread out from North Dakota last month was nothing compared to the waves created by writings of Voltaire back around 1694 to 1778 era. Almost all of Voltaire's works were burned or banned at one time or another.

"In 1944," Pearce reports, "one U.S. publisher removed 'Candide' from his book list at the request of the U.S. Post Office."

Then, there was Thomas Paine, 1737 to 1809. He was imprisoned in France and his



Two famous banned books

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

LOAN  
COPY

publisher imprisoned in England. The reason was Paine's authorship of "The Rights of Man" and "The Age of Reason."

In 1926, the Russians restricted the Koran to students of history, Pearce notes. This was for political and social reasons.

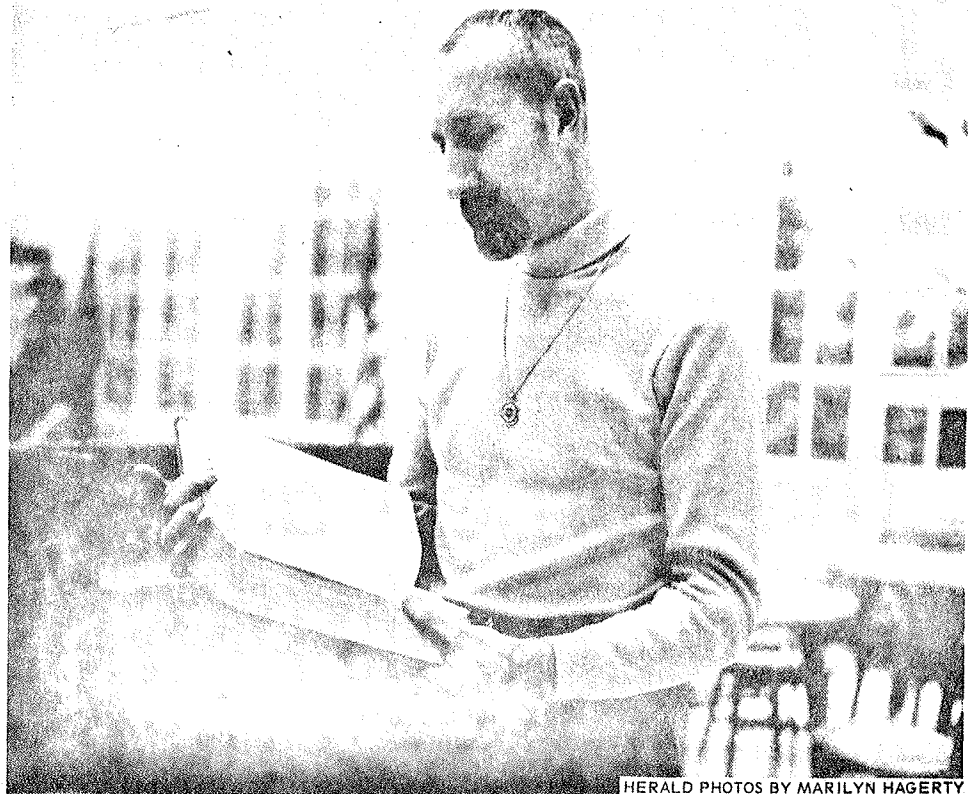
"About the same time, they also restricted Sherlock Holmes for his interest in the occult and supernatural. Now," he adds, "the Russians have changed their minds and are delving into these subjects."

Other examples of book banishing in the past include the removal of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" from a high school at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1931. "The book was considered too anti Semitic," Pearce explains.

One of the most famous instances of book banning was in 1933 on James Joyce's "Ulysses." The ban in this country was lifted only when Judge Wooley pronounced the book "emetic rather than aphrodisiac."

Pearce says this opened United States publishing up to a new freedom of expression.

As he selected books for his display from the shelves of the Chester Fritz Library, Pearce said he found "the interesting thing is that the person who applies censorship does it for a good reason.



HERALD PHOTOS BY MARILYN HAGERTY

Don Pearce, assistant director, Chester Fritz Library

"Every censor through the ages," he says, "has had the best intentions."

However, Pearce points out, these decisions always anger those who disagree with the intentions, and that is what makes censorship so hard to deal with—it's always someone's opinion of right or wrong."

His display includes a copy of the Dakota Student newspaper

of 1968 which carries a photo of extra tickets from a poorly attended concert at UND. Student sponsors had arranged the extra ducats in the form of a disagreeable four letter word.

Resentment was swift and strong from the community and around the state of North Dakota.

The same thing today would likely not receive the same

attention, Pearce ventures.

The last item in his collection is a plain covered book marked "1974".

"I don't know what will be the next thing to run into disfavor," he says. But from years among the book stacks, Pearce predicts, "There will be something."

-GRAND FORKS HERALD  
December 16, 1973

## "I BELIEVE EVERYTHING A PERSON READS AFFECTS THE PERSON IN SOME WAY"

### In The Mailbag

Mailbag:

Dear Editor:

I believe everything a person reads affects the person in some way or another, so why do we have unclean, questionable and filthy books and literature in the school library, to be exposed and fed to our children? I have seen some books (called classics) that are not even fit for adults, and some of the students are expected to

read them. If we, the parents, don't wake up and take an interest and know what the children are reading, how can we expect them to grow morally, intellectually and culturally? If this is the only kind of so-called literature available to them, that is what they will read.

I think parents should tell their children about bad language and such books and let them know what we (the parents) are opposed to and disapprove of. The children must be taught to think for themselves, but they must have moral guidance to go by.

It seems to be the trend today that best-sellers are dominated by filthy, sexy and immoral

words, Foul language is not necessary to get the point across to an intelligent person. If parents do not teach morality, integrity and decency to our children, how will they learn? This also goes for good manners, politeness and courtesy; if adults, including teachers, are rude, impolite and sarcastic, then we can expect the same from the children.

I would wish that parents, teachers, school-board members, and anyone else responsible, would look into the types and kinds of books that are in the school library. Some may be considered classics, but books full of sex, filth and foul language have no place in the school or the home.

If parents and teachers would take more interest and be concerned in the welfare and character development of our children, there would be a lot less rebellion and delinquency, and we would have better adjusted children.

Sincerely,  
Johnnye Nelson

-KENMARE NEWS  
December 12, 1973





- FEDERAL PUBLIC LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS NOW AVAILABLE -

The State Library has been notified by Denver Office of DHEW that \$129,126.00 has been allocated to North Dakota for public library construction. These federal funds must be matched by at least \$89,731.00 in local funds.

Public libraries interested in applying for these federal funds should inquire immediately to the State Library. These federal funds must be awarded to qualified libraries before June 30, 1974.

- STATE LIBRARY STAFF CHANGES -

Dr. Ralph Stenstrom will join the State Library staff on April 1st as the director of a project to determine a long-range plan for the development, coordination, and utilization of library resources and services of academic, public, school, and special libraries and information centers on a statewide basis.

Dr. Stenstrom was most recently the coordinator of the Tri-College University Library Project at North Dakota State University, Moorhead State College, and Concordia College.

Cynthia Nelson will start March 1st as a field librarian. She will be responsible for working with city and county libraries participating in the federal LSCA program. Cindy was formerly the reference librarian at the Bismarck Veteran's Memorial Public Library.

Kathleen Oksendahl joined the staff on January 14th as cataloger. Kathy was a school media specialist with the Grand Forks Public Schools before moving to Bismarck with her husband.

Bernadine Parkman is now the circulation clerk replacing Josephine Davenport who resigned after sixteen years with the State Library.

Dawn Hetler is now the audio-visual technician replacing Marian Neuharth who has moved to Minnesota with her husband.

Inez Crimmins retired October 31, 1973 from the State Library staff after 13½ years of service.

- STATE DOCUMENT STUDY -

The State Library has received a copy of Ivan Opp's M.A. thesis on state documents. Ivan is a member of the staff of the Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota.

The full title is, "A Comparative Survey of the Methods Used in North Dakota Libraries for Acquiring, Organizing, and Using State Publications as Compared to the State-of-the-Art."

## New law librarian announced for UND

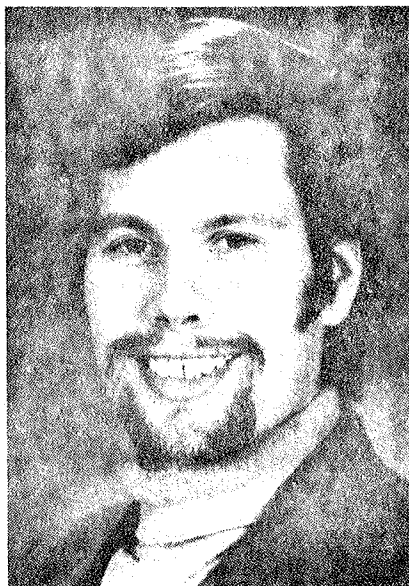
Roger V. Becker has been named librarian at the University of North Dakota's Thormodsgard Law Library, announced Thomas J. Clifford, UND President.

He succeeds Mrs. Fern Day, who retired recently after serving as law librarian since 1957.

Becker, 26, a native of Omaha, Neb., came to UND in October. He received his juris doctor degree from the University of Nebraska in 1970 and a masters degree in law librarianship from the University of Washington in 1971. He previously was public services librarian and coordinator of technical services at the University of Virginia Law Library.

The Thormodsgard Law Library now contains 100,000 volumes valued at about \$2 million, Becker said. The library is used by students and faculty from all the departments at the university as well as lawyers, judges and laymen from across North Dakota.

Because of the large increase in the volume of materials published in the past 10 years and because the price of law books is much higher than other books, Becker foresees the greater use of inexpensive non-paper materials, including cassette tapes and video-tapes. These



Roger V. Becker

space reducing materials should reduce future storage problems in the building, he said.

Becker also foresees the systematic use of computers for legal research in North Dakota, possibly by 1980.

- NORTH DAKOTA NETWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE REPORT -  
JULY 1972 - JUNE 1973\*

LIBRARY	RQ'S REC'D FROM	REQUESTS FILLED BY				TOTAL	REQUESTS NOT FILLED	REQUESTS FILLED BY LIB.
		STATE LIBRARY	WITHIN STATE	BIB CENTER	OTHER			
BiB Center								68
Bismarck JC	82	19	52		1	72	10	62
Bismarck PL	525	198	164	19	10	391	134	218
Bottineau SF	72	34	27			61	11	23
Devils Lake PL	99	52	34			86	13	13
Dickinson PL	280	119	87		1	207	73	51
Dickinson St. Col.	396	137	112	2	1	252	144	302
Fargo PL	47	10	15		1	26	21	87
Grand Forks PL	670	153	275		3	431	239	220
Jamestown CL	413	57	210		7	274	139	98
James Memorial-W	271	146	83		1	230	41	27
Jamestown PL	283	163	67		1	231	52	33
Lake Region JC	153	51	77		1	129	24	15
Mandan PL	261	115	90	3	1	209	52	153
Mary Col. Lib.	180	72	76	4	4	156	23	140
Minot PL	1,146	333	352	7	9	701	439	125
Minot St. Col.	338	63	141	3		207	131	305
Mayville St. Col.	74	21	44			65	9	48
N. Dak. St. Univ.	186	41	58			99	87	750
Other N.Dak. PL	3,285	2,027	789	17	24	2,857	429	---
State Lib. Com.	463		378	8	14	400	60	8,127
St. School of Sci.	127	49	48		3	100	87	106
Univ. of N. Dak.	973	123	384		9	516	457	851
UND - Med. Lib.	2	1				1	1	3
UND - Wil. Br.	171	91	52	3	4	150	21	22
Valley City PL	108	62	25		2	89	19	36
Valley City SC	351	91	130	1	2	224	127	214
West Plains - W	195	101	46	1	2	150	45	8
High Schools	3,174	3,063	78		1	3,142	32	-
Elem. Schools	750	740	6			746	4	-
Other (out-of-st.)	4	3	1			4		102
TOTAL	15,230	8,135	3,901	68	102	12,206	2,924	12,206

\*Includes only requests sent to the State Library. Does not include any requests sent directly by one library to another library.

- NORTH DAKOTA NETWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE -  
TELETYPE EXCHANGES  
JULY 1972 - JUNE 1973

	<u>BSL</u>	<u>GSU</u>	<u>FSU</u>	<u>GPL</u>	<u>MPL</u>	<u>DSC</u>	<u>VSC</u>	<u>MSC</u>	<u>JC</u>	<u>BPL</u>
<u>UNIV. OF NORTH DAKOTA</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	1268		713	59	57	137	75	209	79	31
RQ'S REC'D FROM	880		1012	106	125	277	141	381	403	78
	<u>2148</u>		<u>1725</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>109</u>
<u>N. DAK. STATE UNIV.</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	330	781		15	14	27	19	21	38	10
RQ'S REC'D FROM	489	801		42	67	119	70	105	130	37
	<u>819</u>	<u>1582</u>		<u>57</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>GRAND FORKS PUB. LIB.</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	679	6	6							1
RQ'S REC'D FROM	86	23	2		22	6	5	7	5	3
	<u>765</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>MINOT PUBLIC LIBRARY</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	1133	25	7	2		1	2	4	2	2
RQ'S REC'D FROM	76	9	8	16		4	7	9	5	1
	<u>1209</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>18</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>DICKINSON STATE COL.</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	485	149	76	3	2		12	50	26	4
RQ'S REC'D FROM	156	65	9	10	26		15	21	44	8
	<u>641</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>28</u>		<u>27</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>VALLEY CITY ST. COL.</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	388	66	32	1	2	10		13	15	
RQ'S REC'D FROM	101	74	4	23	18	18		12	59	9
	<u>489</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>28</u>		<u>25</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>MINOT STATE COLLEGE</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	369	236	137	17	14	41	12		12	4
RQ'S REC'D FROM	242	201	40	20	45	71	10		35	7
	<u>611</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>22</u>		<u>47</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>JAMESTOWN COLLEGE</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	429	308	50		3	32	56	19		
RQ'S REC'D FROM	94	39	10		3	23	27	8		
	<u>523</u>	<u>347</u>	<u>60</u>		<u>6</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>27</u>		
<u>VETERANS MEMORIAL, BISM.</u>										
RQ'S SENT TO	335	41	26	18	24	26	14	16	18	
RQ'S REC'D FROM	164	26	17	11	31	17	4	11	6	
	<u>499</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>24</u>	
	<u>5416</u>	<u>1612</u>	<u>1047</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>52</u>

- WHAT'S NEW IN STATE DOCUMENTS -

Directory. Bismarck, Social Service Board of North Dakota, 1973. 29th ed. 34p. Directory of state social service boards and committees, with names, addresses and phone numbers.

A Guidebook for child care. Jacqueline Vogel, ed. Bismarck, Social Service Board of North Dakota, 1971. Reissued 1973. Guide to the care and protection of children.

Introduction to motorcycles (Motorcycle Instruction Series I) Madison, University of Wisconsin, 1972. Revised and reprinted by the Department of Public Instruction, Bismarck, N.Dak., 1973. 1 vol. A programmed instruction for motorcycle riders and instructors and other motorist drivers.

1973 Directory of State Associations. Ed. by P.J. Brown. Bismarck, Business and Industrial Development Dept., 1973. 30p. Alphabetical listing of State associations under broad subject categories.

1972 North Dakota gubernatorial election in perspective. By Harlan Fugelsten. Grand Forks, University of North Dakota, Bureau of Governmental Affairs, 1973. 20p.

North Dakota government. By Lloyd Omdahl, Henry Tomasek, Boyd Wright. Grand Forks, University of North Dakota, Bureau of Governmental Affairs, 1973. 96p. Detailed guide to the 3 branches of state government, state political parties and local government.

North Dakota Motor Vehicle Registration Information. Bismarck, Motor Vehicle Dept., 1973. 33p. Complete vehicle registration information including sample forms and fee tables.

Outdoor living; planning and construction guide. Fargo, North Dakota State University, Agricultural Extension Service and Agricultural Experiment Station, 1968. 52p. \$1.00. Plans and ideas for construction of patios, recreation equipment, furniture.

Program ideas for day care. Comp. by Carol Paulson. Bismarck, Social Service Board of North Dakota, 1972. 62p. Crafts, toys, other hints to occupy children.

Regulation of mobile homes, mobile home parks and trailer courts in North Dakota. By Richard A. Levy. Grand Forks, University of North Dakota, Bureau of Governmental Affairs, 1973. 108p. Reviews ordinances currently being enforced by North Dakota municipalities and summarizes regulations and guidelines established by other levels of government and private organizations.

UND theses and dissertations on North Dakota, 1895-1971. Grand Forks, University of North Dakota, 1972. 89p. Lists completed theses and dissertations at UND related to North Dakota.

Vital facts about North Dakota for 20 years; 1952-1971. Bismarck, N. Dak., State Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Statistics. 53p. Facts relating to births and deaths in the state by type. Indexed.

## Ten Systems Organize Under State Legislation

*by Heartsill Young*

In the Fall of 1971, the Texas State Library designated 168 public libraries as full or provisional members of the ten Major Resource Systems created under the Library Systems Act, and the governing bodies of 166 of those libraries accepted the designation by resolution or ordinance.

During the first three months of 1972, each of the Major Resource Systems held a membership meeting, to which each library belonging to the System was invited to send an appointed lay representative. The membership heard a review of the first annual plan of service under the Library Systems Act, and elected an Advisory Council to look after its interests.

The election of an Advisory Council by each Major Resource System was the last step in the implementation of the provisions of the Library Systems Act, which had its origins in the First Texas Governor's Conference on Libraries in 1966. That conference was the first demonstration of widespread citizen interest in the improvement of Texas public libraries. From it came much of the legislative support necessary for passage of the Library Systems Act.

The Library Systems Act is an expression of the library philosophy of those who framed it and supported it. It rests on the following principles:

- (1) That government—city, county, state, and federal—is responsible for the educational, economic, and cultural development of the society it serves.
- (2) That libraries are vital agents in the educational, economic, and cultural development of cities, counties, states, and nation, and, therefore, that library development is a responsibility shared by all levels of government.
- (3) That since every citizen and every community should have equal opportunity to develop educationally, economically, and culturally, they should have equal access to the informational materials they need to achieve that development.

These principles could have been translated into law in any number of ways, as indeed they have been in other states. The Texas law took the form it did because it is based on the following extensions of these basic principles:

- (1) That no library can singly afford to meet the wide and diverse informational needs of the citizens it serves.

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*Heartsill Young, chairman of the Advisory Board for the Texas Library Systems Act and associate librarian at the University of Texas at Austin, spoke at the initial organizational session held at Houston in January. His remarks at that session set the stage for organizing one of the largest systems.*

- (2) That only through cooperative efforts, through a sharing of resources, can Texas libraries hope to meet the informational needs of city, county, and state at a justifiable cost and at a cost that government can afford.
- (3) That cooperative effort, to be effective, should take the form of a statewide library system which will enable libraries collectively to meet the informational needs of all citizens.
- (4) That cooperation should take the form of contractual rather than informal agreements.
- (5) That while systems should evolve naturally through voluntary membership, and while system membership should not diminish the powers of local library government, nevertheless a state agency—in this state the Texas State Library—should coordinate and give direction to system development.
- (6) That the State should assume its responsibility for library development through the provision of grants-in-aid.
- (7) That libraries, in order to become system members and receive system benefits, should first achieve a minimum level of service.

The Library Systems Act is a broad piece of legislation. To assist in its interpretation, the Act provided for an Advisory Board to the State Librarian and the Texas State Library and Historical Commission. The Commission adopted the following Board recommendations for implementation of the Act during its first biennium:

- (1) That the criteria for system membership be defined in terms of per capita support, size of collection, staff, and hours of service.
- (2) That the criteria should not be too far out of reach, but on the other hand not so low as to provide no incentive for increased city and county support.
- (3) That a library unable to meet all criteria could be admitted to provisional system membership if it demonstrated willingness and ability to meet the criteria within three years.
- (4) That the \$50,000 of grants-in-aid provided by the Legislature for 1971-72 be spent for operation grants.
- (5) That the \$37,500 distributed to Major Resource Systems on the basis of population be apportioned on the basis of population served by the System, rather than by total population of the System area.
- (6) That the first annual plans of service under the Library Systems Act should give maximum attention to information about library services.

The first Advisory Councils did not have the opportunity to participate in the formulation of the first System plans of service. If the adoption of plans had awaited the determination of eligible System members, the acceptance of membership by resolution or ordinance, and the holding of membership meetings, the fiscal year would have been half over. In 1971-72 the Directors of the Major Resource Centers drew up the plans of service and submitted them to the Advisory Councils for review.

In future years, however, the Advisory Councils will speak for System members in recommending the form their annual System plans of service should take, and will evaluate past service received by System members. They are therefore vital to System operation, because the planning and evaluation of System services are channeled through them.

## ONE VOTE FOR THE OLD FOLKS

*By Charles O'Halloran  
Missouri State Librarian*

The National Education Association has lately been running a television commercial the intent of which is to encourage Americans to make education the Nation's top priority.

Charmingly done, with views of happy, healthy, and beautiful children, the piece exhorts us all to a deeper commitment to the schools. "The problems facing the Country," we are told, "will be solved by these little ones, if we give them the education which they deserve."

As the father of three undoubtedly brilliant pre-teens, I am prepared not only to support better education for them but am quite willing to envision sometime in the future their taking at the very least Cabinet-level positions where their minds will contribute to, if not create, solutions to all of today's problems as well as to those yet to come.

I share completely N.E.A.'s vision of the promise of these children.

However, I am now, as always, a bit bothered by the educational idealists who would have us place all of our hopes in what our children will do and who, so it seems to me, offer us salvation only when these little ones have taken charge of the world.

This all bothers me because:

1. Those of us who are adults today must make decisions today and what we do may well determine whether there will even be a world in which our brilliant children will live.
2. Most of the problems facing us today cannot wait for a future generation to cope with them; they demand decision now.

3. Most adults are capable of more than television, professional football, and beer; tired though we may be, we can still do a bit toward solving problems and preparing some kind of future.
4. Not only are there more people around today who are over 21 years of age; these "old-timers" are in positions of authority and can and do make today's decisions.

Representative Edith Green of Oregon has sometimes referred to the "Education-Industrial Complex" as the most powerful influence operating in America. Perhaps if given the opportunity, this group, supported by parents like me, would gladly divert the entire national expenditure for defense to education. This would be, I guess, only fair and proper for the problem solvers of the future.

But here again I must demur.

Indulging children in every way-- food, music, social practices, value, freedom, etc., etc.--may be pleasant and it may even be justified in a wealthy, child-centered nation. It may well be our best investment in the future. And, because we have established the practice of universal, free, and compulsory education for young people, it is easy for us to lavish attention and money on the kindergarten through twelfth grade group.

But there is also a necessity, I think, to recognize the "educational" needs of that larger, not nearly so captive, part of the population--the decision making, value establishing, post formal education adult.



Libraries, and beyond that, books and reading, are, it seems to me, one way of addressing the information needs of this non-school population.

I realize that with no obvious urgency or necessity to read, i.e., for educational purposes, for job requirements, for clear financial gain, one can forgo doing it.

I realize further that decisions regarding important human matters--foreign policy, the economy, government, moral value, the environment, race relations, etc., will be made either by officials chosen to make such decisions or by experts in each field, so the ordinary citizen need not bother to understand these complex matters. I realize finally that self-education through reading may be sometimes unexciting, may produce few obvious results, and requires a self-discipline and a motivation which few of us have, especially if other, more pleasant things can be done with one's time.

Nonetheless, major human problems cannot wait for our children; in a democracy we ought to be cautious about placing absolute confidence in highly specialized experts. The crises of today belong to us--the decision making adults of today and here and now.

To my mind accepting the weight of these decisions not only is inevitable but fully in keeping with notions of adult responsibility and democratic participation. The information--the understanding--the ideas which go into the decision making process and which will influence those choices which will be made--all of these are available in books, in libraries, if we are willing to be adult enough, mature enough, to seek them out.

To accept an adult's responsibility in a complex world would never be to neglect the education of our children; it would simply be to recognize that the very lives of children depend upon their parents' and other adults' actions, choices, and decisions.

February 15, 1974  
vol 6, no 3

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# LICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 3

February 15, 1974

## - DIRECTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARIES -

ANETA 58212	<u>Aneta Community Library</u> Mrs. Norman Christen, Librarian	None
ASHLEY 58413	<u>Ashley Public Library</u> Mrs. Bruce McShane, Librarian	None
BEACH 58621	<u>Golden Valley County Library</u> Mrs. Frank Kress, Librarian	872-4627
BELCOURT 58316	<u>Belcourt Public Library</u>	477-3364
BISMARCK 58501	<u>Bismarck Hospital School of Nursing Library</u> 613 E. Rosser Avenue 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> Apple Creek Road Brother Paul Nyquist, O.S.B., Librarian Sister Gordon Barnard, O.S.B., Asst. Librarian Sister Mary Gefre, O.S.B., A-V Coordinator Sister Leonelle Reinart, O.S.B., Cataloging	255-4681 Ext. 502
	<u>N. D. State Health Department Library</u> State Capitol 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 Frank E. Vyzralek, Archivist Lyle Nelson, Research Associate	224-2668

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

BISMARCK, (cont.)	<u>N. D. Law Library</u>	
	State Capitol	224-2227
	Elmer Dewald, Librarian	or 224-2229
	<u>N. D. State Library</u>	
	Highway 83 North, Bismarck	
	Richard J. Wolfert, State Librarian	224-2492
	Donald G. Wald, Administrative Assistant	224-2492
	Mrs. Cheryl Bailey, Head, Library Services	224-2490
	Miss Marilyn Guttromson, State Govt. Services	224-2490
	Ralph Stenstrom, Planning Director	224-2490
	Mrs. Kathleen Oksendahl, Cataloger	224-2490
	<u>N. D. State Social Services Library</u>	
	State Capitol	
	Mrs. Linda Maslowski, Librarian	224-2339
<u>Quain &amp; Ramstad Clinic Library</u>		
221 N. 5th Street	223-1420	
Mrs. Harriet Gling, Librarian	Ext. 210	
<u>St. Alexius Hospital Library</u>		
311 N. 9th Street		
Mrs. Mary Harkness, Librarian	223-5000	
<u>Veterans Memorial Public Library</u>		
520 Avenue A East	223-4267	
James Dertien, Director		
Mrs. Mary Jane Chaussee, Coordinator, Information and Referral Services		
Darrel Hildebrant, Popular Services		
BOTTINEAU 58318	<u>N. D. S. U. - Bottineau Branch</u>	
	Wendal J. Cushing, Librarian	228-2277
	Mary Thorleifson, Assistant Librarian	
BOWMAN 58623	<u>Clara Lincoln Phelan Memorial Library</u>	
	Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Librarian	523-3797
CARRINGTON 58421	<u>Carrington City Library</u>	
	Mrs. Ella 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	797-2214
	<u>Prairie Bookmobile Library</u>	
	Mrs. Nora Mohberg, Librarian	797-2214
CROSBY 58730	<u>Divide County Library</u>	
	Mrs. Ruth Ralph, Librarian	965-6305

DEVILS LAKE 58301	<u>Carnegie Library</u> Miss Margaret Woll, Librarian	662-2220
	<u>Lake Region Junior College Library</u> Mrs. Donna Matter, Librarian Ms. Judith Axtman, Assistant Librarian	662-4951
	<u>School for the Deaf Library</u> 14th & 1st Avenues Vernon Johnson, Librarian	662-5113
DICKINSON 58601	<u>Dickinson Public Library</u> Mrs. Cheryl Drury, Librarian Ms. Betty Huber, Children's Librarian	225-2162
	<u>Dickinson State College Library</u> Bernnett Reinke, Director James Martz, Acquisitions Mrs. Louise Pearson, Cataloger	227-2135
DRAKE 58736	<u>Drake Public Library</u>	None
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
	<u>Trinity Bible Institute Library</u> Ms. Beth Oliason, Librarian	349-3408
ENDERLIN 58027	<u>Enderlin Municipal Library</u> Mrs. Donn Larson, Librarian	437-4911
FARGO 58102	<u>Dakota Clinic Library</u> 1702 So. University Drive Mrs. Shirley Eken, Librarian	235-0531 Ext. 330
	<u>Fargo Public Library</u> 102 N. 3rd Richard C. Waddington, Manager Jerome D. Lamb, Assistant Manager Mrs. Anna M. Pomeroy, Children's Librarian Mrs. Beverly A. Rogers, Circulation William C. Buck, Cataloger Steve Hubbard, Reference Librarian	235-7567
	<u>North Dakota State University Library</u> University Station, Fargo K. L. Janacek, Director of Libraries Mrs. Patricia Schommer, Head, Acquisitions Dept. Ms. Nancy d'Errico, Acquisitions Librarian Mrs. Beverly Brkic, Head, Catalog Dept.	237-8876

(cont.)

FARGO, cont.	<u>North Dakota State University Library, cont.</u> Mrs. Aileen Buck, Head, Circulation Dept. Ms. Carol Koehmstedt, Reference Mrs. Carol Bodien, Reference & Documents Librarian Michael Miller, Reference & Instructional Services Librarian Richard C. Thompson, Tri-College Library	
	<u>Sacred Heart (Convent) Junior College Library</u> Highway 81 South Sister Marie Phillip, Librarian	237-4857
	<u>St. John's Hospital Library</u> 510 South 4th Street Benita Engelhart, Medical Records Administrator	232-3331
	<u>St. Luke's Hospital Library</u> 5th Street & Mills Avenue Mrs. Richard Johnson, Librarian	235-3161
	<u>State Film Library</u> University Station, Fargo Lillian M. Wadnizak, Librarian	237-8907
	<u>Veteran's Administration Center Library</u> N. Elm & 21st Avenue Glen Hasse, Librarian	232-3241 Ext. 280
	<u>Farm Bureau of North Dakota Library</u> 1101 1st Avenue N. Mrs. Judy Fossen, Librarian	237-9717
FORMAN 58032	<u>Forman Public Library</u> Mrs. Clifford Dahl, Librarian	None
FORT YATES 58538	<u>Sioux County Library</u>	854-2121
	<u>Standing Rock Tribal Library</u> Miss Susan Schroeder, Librarian	854-2901
GACKLE 58442	<u>Gackle Public Library</u> Mrs. Alvin Hummel, Librarian	None
GLEN ULLIN 58631	<u>Glen Ullin Public Library</u>	348-3683
GRAFTON 58237	<u>Carnegie Bookmobile Library</u> Mrs. Ora Stewart, Director Mrs. Mary Cyr, Reference Mrs. Irene P. Walters, Children's Librarian	352-2754
	<u>Grafton State School Library</u> Don E. Watson, Administrator	352-2140
GRAND FORKS 58201	<u>Grand Forks Public Library</u> Dennis Page, Director Mrs. Elaine Strand, Reference Mrs. Lona Kittleson, Reference (cont.)	772-8116

GRAND FORKS, cont.	<u>Grand Forks Public Library, cont.</u> Mrs. Marion Braaton, Children's Librarian Mrs. Betty Brevik, Interlibrary Loan	
	<u>United Hospital Library</u> 501 Columbia Road Mrs. Elizabeth Stoneman, Librarian	775-5521 Ext. 355
	<u>U. S. Air Force Institute of Technology</u> AFIT Library Det. 12 Grand Forks Air Force Base Ms. Cynthia Brodina, Librarian	594-6366
	<u>Chester Fritz Library</u> University of North Dakota Edward S. Warner, Director of Libraries Donald Pearce, Asst. Director, Public Service Gary Denué, Asst. Director, Technical Processing Linda Dries, Public Services Librarian Mrs. Judy Caramanica, Bibliographer Mrs. Betty Gard, Public Services Librarian Dorothy Ulland, Public Services Librarian Mrs. Shelby Harken, Technical Services Librarian Karen Holte, Technical Services Librarian Jeanne Anderegg, Public Services Librarian Patricia Berntsen, Public Services Librarian Theodore Kruse, Public Services Librarian Ivan Opp, Public Services Librarian Daniel F. Rylance, Curator, Libby Manuscript Collection Donald Olson, Public Services Librarian Duane Crawford, Public Services Librarian	777-2617
	<u>University of North Dakota - Geology Library</u> Mary Scott, Librarian	777-3221
	<u>University of North Dakota - Law Library</u> Roger V. Becker, Librarian	777-2204
	<u>UND Harley E. French Medical Library</u> Mrs. Melba L. Younggren, Librarian	777-3994
HANKINSON 58041	<u>Hankinson Public Library</u> Mrs. Edwin Roeder, Librarian	None
HARVEY 58341	<u>Harvey Public Library</u> Mrs. Marlene Ripplinger, Librarian	324-2156
HETTINGER 58639	<u>Adams County Library</u> Mrs. Claude Marion, Librarian	567-2741
HOPE 58046	<u>Hope City Library</u> Miss Sandy Kainz, Librarian	945-2416
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

JAMESTOWN, cont.	<u>Jamestown College Library</u> Robert A. Perrin, Director Ruth Anderson, Acquisitions Stanley Horton, Cataloger, Reference DeElta Moos, Circulation Lois Swanson, Cataloger-Interlibrary Loan Harold Kelly, Audio-Visual	252-4331 Ext. 386
	<u>North Dakota State Hospital Library</u> Mrs. Laurie Reule, Staff Librarian Mrs. Lorraine Domek, Adult Patient Librarian Mrs. Peggy Renk, Adolescent Patient Librarian	252-2120 Ext. 396
	<u>Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center Library</u> P. O. Box 1747 Miss Ell-Piret Multer, Librarian	252-5363 Ext. 37
	<u>Stutsman County Library</u> Mrs. Waldemar Daede, Librarian	252-1531
	<u>North Dakota Farmers Union Library</u> 428 SW 2nd Mrs. Myra Spilde, Librarian	252-2340 Ext. 36
KILLDEER 58640	<u>Killdeer Public Library</u> Mrs. Ruth Homme, Librarian	764-5247
LAKOTA 58344	<u>Lakota City Library</u> Mrs. Arvid Jacobson, Librarian	None
LAMOURE 58458	<u>LaMoure School &amp; Public Library</u> Mrs. H. W. Harmsen, Librarian	883-5086
LANGDON 58249	<u>Langdon Public Library</u> Mrs. E. J. Donovan, Librarian	None
LARIMORE 58251	<u>Edna Ralston Library</u> Mrs. Mary Ann Vetter, 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. Lola Quam, Librarian	683-5174
MANDAN 58554	<u>Mandan Public Library</u> Mrs. Frances Geiss, Librarian	663-3255
	<u>Morton County Library</u> Mrs. Anne Rebenitsch, Librarian	663-6133
	<u>N. D. Memorial Mental Health &amp; Retardation Center Library</u> Mrs. Betty Ciavarella, Librarian	663-6575

MANDAN, cont.	<u>N. D. State Industrial School Library</u> Box 548 Jeanette L. Holm, Librarian	663-9523
	<u>U. S. Northern Great Plains Research Center Library</u> Mrs. Georgene Schmidt, Librarian	663-6448
MAYVILLE 58257	<u>Mayville Public Library</u> Mrs. Marcus Moen, Librarian	None
	<u>Mayville State College Library</u> Cleanora E. Quanbeck, Director Mrs. Betty Karaim, Cataloger Mrs. Margit Eastman, Order & Interlibrary Loan	786-2016
MINOT 58701	<u>Minot Air Force Base Library</u> Mrs. Geraldine Brosman, Librarian	727-4761
	<u>Minot Public Library</u> Everett Foster, Director Stephanie Borud, Adult & Reference Services Flora Barber, Circulation & Special Services Jeanne Narum, Children's Librarian	838-7045
	<u>Minot State College Memorial Library</u> George Clark, Head Librarian Theodore Giese, Reference & Documents Mary Jane Anderson, Circulation Raymond Chu, Cataloger Mrs. Jennifer Mayer, Periodicals Mrs. Georgie Hager, Reference & Interlibrary Loan Ronald J. Rudser, Library Science Instructor	838-6101 Ext. 342 or 292
	<u>Andrew Anderson Memorial Library</u> Northwest Bible College - 1900 8th Ave. SE Clyde Root, Librarian	838-5920
	<u>St. Joseph's Hospital Library</u> 3rd Street & 4th Avenue SE	838-0341
	<u>Trinity Medical Center Library</u> 20 4th Avenue SW Mrs. Mildred Morgan, Librarian	839-7541
	<u>Trinity School of Nursing Library</u> 401 1st Street SW Mrs. Mildred Morgen, Librarian	839-7541
	<u>U. S. Air Force Regional Hospital Library</u> Lt. Gill H. Phillippi, Librarian	838-8281
	<u>U. S. Air Force Institute of Technology Library</u> AFIT Library Det. 7 Minot Air Force Base Mrs. Dallas Gilmore, Librarian	727-4761 Ext. 3711



MINOT, cont.	<u>Ward County Public Library</u> Mrs. Diane 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. Donald Haugen, Librarian	579-9554
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. Wayne Werchau, Librarian	843-7772
NEW TOWN 58763	<u>New Town Public Library</u> Mrs. Lilian Wilson, Librarian	627-4741
OAKES 58474	<u>Oakes School &amp; Public Library</u> Mrs. Doris Hankle, Librarian	742-3234
PARK RIVER 58270	<u>Park River Public Library</u> Mrs. Art Erovlck, Librarian	284-6116
PARSHALL 58770	<u>Parshall Public Library</u> Mrs. Claudia Risan, Librarian	862-3466
PEMBINA 58271	<u>Pembina Public Library</u>	None
RIVERDALE 58565	<u>McLean-Mercer Regional Library</u> Mrs. Alice Miller, Librarian	654-7652
ROLETTE 58366	<u>Rolette Public Library</u> Mrs. Allen Malo, Librarian	None
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> Mrs. Robert Ellis, Librarian	None
STEELE 58482	<u>Kidder County Library</u> Mrs. Mary Fredrickson, Librarian	None
TURTLE LAKE 58575	<u>Turtle Lake Public Library</u> Jessie M. Clark, Librarian	None
UNDERWOOD 58576	<u>Underwood Public Library</u> Mrs. Doreen Miller, Librarian	442-5373

VALLEY CITY 58072	<u>Carnegie Public Library</u> Mrs. Bernice Martin, Librarian	845-3821
	<u>Allen Memorial Library</u> Valley City State College Mrs. Lillian Jacobson, Head Librarian Patricia Rohde, Curriculum Librarian Mrs. Evelyn Connor, Cataloger Miss Anne Haugaard, Circulation & Reference	845-7276
VELVA 58790	<u>Velva School and Public Library</u> Mrs. Iris Swedlund, Media Specialist	338-3151
WAHPETON 58075	<u>Leach Public Library</u> Mrs. Helen Fleishman, Librarian	642-5732
	<u>Mildred Johnson Library</u> N. D. State School of Science Jerald Stewart, Head Librarian Layton Prosser, Reference Librarian Mrs. Leona Fogarty, Interlibrary Loan Mrs. Mildred Larson, Bibliographer Mrs. Mary Kroshus, Cataloger Mrs. Marjorie Fezler, Periodicals Librarian Steve Krohn, Audio-Visual Coordinator	671-2298
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> Mrs. Cynthia Schaff, Librarian Mrs. Doreen Chaky, Children's Librarian	572-9751
	<u>North Dakota Masonic Memorial Library</u> University of North Dakota - Williston Center	572-6736 Ext. 38
	<u>West Plains Rural Library</u> Mrs. Anne Lassey, Librarian	572-2811
WISHEK 58495	<u>Wishek Public Library</u> Margaret Kautz, Librarian	None

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.

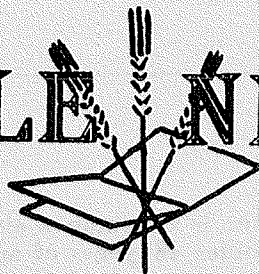
March 1, 1974  
vol 6 no 4

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NORTH DAKOTA  
STATE DEPOSITORY

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# LICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

**LOAN  
COPY**

Volume 6, Number 4

March 1, 1974

## Minimum Wage Order

Department of Labor

of the

State of North Dakota

(Chap. 34-06 N. D. Century Code)

Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations

Minimum Wage Order No. 7

Bismarck, North Dakota January 7, 1974

**TAKE NOTICE**—That pursuant to the authority in him vested by the Laws of the State of North Dakota and in accordance with the determination by him today duly made and rendered,

**THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR** of the State of North Dakota, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 34-06 N. D. Century Code, hereby **ORDERS** that:

**EXPERIENCED WORKERS:** No employer shall employ any experienced person (90 days) in the Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations, throughout all areas of this state for less than \$2.00 per hour.

**LEARNERS:** No employer shall employ any learner, (less than 90 days of experience), in the Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations, throughout all areas of this state for less than \$1.60 per hour.

**STUDENT-LEARNERS:** A student-learner is a boy or girl 16 years of age or older, who is receiving instruction in a high school, college or university, and is employed on a part-time basis, pursuant to a bona fide vocational training program including a training agreement, authorized and approved by the State Board for Vocational Education or other recognized educational body. Student learners shall be employed at no less than \$1.20 per hour.

**REGULAR HOURLY WAGE RATE:** The term "regular hourly wage rate," as used in this order, shall mean the amount that the employee is regularly paid for each hour of work. When an employee is paid on a piece work basis, salary or commissions basis or any basis other than an hourly rate, the total earnings must correspond at least to the hourly rate of pay set forth in this order.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505

**MINORS:** A minor, for purposes of this order, is a person of either sex between the ages of 14 and 18 years. This order shall apply to all minors. Minors under 18 years of age may not be employed for more than six days in any one week, nor for more than 8 hours in any one day and not more than 48 hours in any one week. Minors under 16 years of age may not be employed while school is in session.

A reasonable uninterrupted time shall be allowed for meals.

Any time worked in excess of 48 hours in any one week must be paid at not less than 1½ times their regular rate of pay per hour.

Each employee shall receive a schedule of deductions with each paycheck.

#### DEFINITION

"Professional, Technical, Clerical and Similar Occupations" means professional, semi-professional laboratory, research, clerical, technical, and office occupations. Such occupations shall include: accountants, accounting clerks, appraisers, board markers, bookkeepers, checkers, checkroom attendants, canvassers, circulation clerks, claim adjuster, classified advertising sales people, compilers, collectors, computers, elevator operators, instructors, interviewers, librarians and their assistants, physicians and dentists' assistants and attendants, research, x-ray medical or dental laboratory technicians and their assistants, secretaries, social workers, statisticians, stenographers, teachers, telephone, teletype and telegraph operators, tellers, typists, and other related occupations. However, occupations performed in an industry covered by a North Dakota industry minimum wage order would not be subject to this order.

#### NOTE

After said order is effective, it shall be unlawful for any employer in the State of North Dakota affected thereby to fail to comply therewith. Any person who violates said order shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 days or more than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

**SAID ORDER SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE  
ON AND AFTER MARCH 7, 1974**

**Orville W. Hagen, Commissioner  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**NOTICE:** Your attention is respectfully called to Section 34-06-12, North Dakota Century Code, which provides that every employer affected by this Order shall keep a copy posted in a conspicuous place in each room in his establishment in which employees work.

STATE FUNDS FOR STATE LIBRARY OPERATIONS  
 AND FOR STATE AID FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE  
 FISCAL 1974

1973-74 Dollar Amounts Appropriated by State Legislatures  
 and the Federal Government

State	State aid	Operations	Federal funds*	Other funds	Total funds	Salaries (State funds only)	Materials
Alabama	\$160,000	\$147,000	\$240,672	—	\$547,672	\$85,000	\$35,000
Alaska	5,400	296,500	293,500	\$5,000	595,000	200,000	40,000
Arizona	250,000	1,097,100	1,067,000	5,000	2,419,100	668,200	200,000
Arkansas	513,000	290,825	294,118 <sup>1</sup>	—	1,097,943	187,500	30,000
California	1,000,000	2,097,198	3,775,169	—	6,872,367	1,525,978	263,670
Colorado	2,132,205	580,932	—	—	2,713,137 <sup>2</sup>	417,768	92,000
Connecticut	500,000 <sup>3</sup>	2,146,300	317,993	—	3,199,093 <sup>4</sup>	1,537,757	183,666
Delaware	32,000	189,155	206,520	—	427,675	97,089	33,950
Florida	2,081,648	619,097	218,485	271,682	3,253,912	440,055	89,336
Georgia	5,022,499	577,631	254,400	6,000	5,860,830	413,422	96,140
Hawaii	—	5,060,500	200,500	—	5,260,500	3,498,000	1,562,000
Idaho	102,500	179,800	498,817	6,300	787,417	118,000	20,800
Illinois	10,047,709	2,043,284	2,518,141 <sup>5</sup>	—	14,609,134	1,500,634	250,500
Indiana	—	711,295	216,168	—	927,463	543,790	125,000
Iowa	395,000 <sup>6</sup>	459,678 <sup>6</sup>	233,000	—	1,087,685	285,000	75,000
Kansas	65,000	419,014	776,559	35,320	1,295,893	284,420	79,797 <sup>7</sup>
Kentucky	250,000	1,843,665	59,553	—	2,153,218	1,055,169 <sup>8</sup>	1,098,049 <sup>8</sup>
Louisiana	—	737,938	243,074	50,000	1,031,012	571,583	196,774
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	3,738,971	720,191	304,320 <sup>9</sup>	—	4,763,482	274,970	N/A
Massachusetts <sup>10</sup>	4,727,033	283,455	3,884,763 <sup>11</sup>	—	8,895,251	225,000	58,455
Massachusetts <sup>12</sup>	—	470,000	—	—	470,000	319,000	151,000
Michigan	4,300,000	1,316,286	6,365,800	—	11,982,086	1,130,249	50,000
Minnesota	1,571,590	234,436	—	—	1,806,026	133,000 <sup>13</sup>	14,000 <sup>13</sup>
Mississippi	971,441	1,047,573	226,244	—	2,019,014 <sup>14</sup>	683,070	150,000
Missouri	1,332,270	289,473	375,000	—	1,996,743	199,959	64,000
Montana	—	382,756 <sup>15</sup>	208,281	—	—	322,283	179,195
Nebraska	—	348,456	217,589	80,078	646,123 <sup>16</sup>	199,838	5,632 <sup>16</sup>
Nevada	104,000 <sup>17</sup>	339,271	67,482	—	507,753	226,084	24,400
New Hampshire	—	638,237 <sup>18</sup>	—	17,500	655,737	479,633	113,890
New Jersey	9,095,091	1,418,625	780,960	—	11,294,676	981,517	184,050
New Mexico	225,000	395,320	212,189 <sup>19</sup>	40,000 <sup>20</sup>	872,509	266,000	33,000
New York	22,742,000	3,960,000	414,018	—	27,116,018	2,127,000	690,000
North Carolina <sup>21</sup>	2,971,056	1,092,528	260,162	—	4,323,746	782,075	105,233
North Dakota	—	252,000	—	23,000	275,000 <sup>22</sup>	145,000	46,500
Ohio	548,381	1,614,720	1,227,256	336,984	3,727,341 <sup>23</sup>	1,191,925	215,220
Oklahoma	148,500	689,208	230,326	27,000	1,065,034	434,678	30,172 <sup>24</sup>
Oregon	—	666,730 <sup>25</sup>	240,000	10,577	917,307	555,244	112,889
Pennsylvania	7,400,000	1,100,000	338,811	660,000 <sup>26</sup>	9,498,811	1,022,000	72,000
Rhode Island <sup>27</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	906,681	648,600 <sup>28</sup>	—	—	1,555,341	356,099	139,834
South Dakota	—	294,000 <sup>29</sup>	—	—	294,000 <sup>29</sup>	135,221	55,000
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	2,476,500	—	—
Texas	50,000	1,356,299	333,294	—	1,739,593	962,278	66,068
Utah	—	470,000	—	300,000	770,000	505,800	117,800
Vermont	—	743,876 <sup>30</sup>	—	—	743,876 <sup>30</sup>	479,074	—
Virginia	1,100,000	1,262,780	250,000	—	2,612,780	961,270	103,400
Washington <sup>34</sup>	1,500,000	2,774,839	326,171	728,791	5,329,801	1,120,312	401,411
West Virginia	410,000	626,799	—	—	1,036,799 <sup>31</sup>	417,480	53,169
Wisconsin	2,090,000	823,690	3,225,000 <sup>32</sup>	—	6,128,690	318,274	90,100
Wyoming	—	137,250	359,016	5,000	501,266	102,142	—

- STATE PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT -

The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development was published in the January 1974 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, state, and local 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 May 15, 1974 as the deadline for applications for LSCA construction grants. If your library is interested, write for the application form and study section 11.0 of the North Dakota State Plan for Library Development.

- 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 are published. A 1965-1973 cumulative index will be published in 1974.

The entire state documents collection is microfilmed on an annual basis. Coupled with the new indexing system, quick location of documents will be available and preservation of the documents assured. A subject index is now in preparation.

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.

State law provides for 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 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.

Microfilm editions of the publications are now available from the State Library, and depository libraries may dispose of little used material and still keep a copy available on microfilm. (Write for details on microfilm editions) 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ET CETERA

*by Charles O'Halloran  
Missouri State Librarian*

In the Phaedo, Plato recalls Socrates discussing the existence of the Soul both before birth and after death.

Socrates argues that all of us possess a knowledge of the "essence" of beauty, goodness, justice and holiness and that we acquired this knowledge before birth. By this he means that all of us have a concept of what perfect beauty, absolute goodness, etc., might be and that we acquired it before we were born.

However one may feel about theories of life before birth or after death, it seems certain that we all do know that much, most, or all of existence falls short of absolute perfection. We know that nothing seen possesses absolute beauty, perfect goodness, total justice, or complete holiness; everything is less than that ultimate which, whether we believe it actually exists or not, we know can and must be sought.

And though we may often be forced to content ourselves with something that is "good enough," we acknowledge that in theory at least something better is possible.

In another, though similar context, semanticist Alfred Korzybski argues that the use of language, of words, should always include a conscious "evaluation of one's own evaluations." Thus, for example, he contends that John Smith on Monday is different, however slightly, from John Smith on Thursday and any comment about him should be so dated. He argues that in order to avoid confusion and distortion many words, such as, for example, "Republicans" and "Democrats" should be qualified to indicate that not every Republican is precisely like every other Republican, etc.. He cautions against the use of words like "race" with the argument that such words imply much that is incorrect, much that is inaccurate, and are words simply not to be trusted. Finally, and perhaps most important of all, he urges the use of a constant "et cetera" in all of our statements because no statement about objects, events, or people can ever be final and totally correct.

Whether Plato or Korzybski, the point is that we know and recognize that much of what we think and believe is incomplete, imperfect, and falls short of absolute finality and accuracy.

These are continuing human perceptions. Remember?

"A man's reach should exceed his grasp,  
Or what's a Heaven for?"

Man himself is a part of the "et cetera" and his intuitive recognition of the shortcomings of all that he perceives undoubtedly has brought many of his blessings and most of his curses.

Libraries are, whether they articulate it or not, committed to the "et cetera."

When a librarian seeks to buy still more books -- though he seems to have a deluge of them already; when he wants to make every book available to his users -- as if there were lifetimes enough to read them all, he expresses his conviction that there is so much more to be known; that many additional insights can be discovered; that man can, through books, through ideas, move nearer to that absolute which will, nevertheless, forever retreat from his grasp.

When a librarian becomes embroiled in a controversy over the proposed censorship of objectionable books, he may well deplore and abominate what those books say, even as he seeks to protect them since even they may provide the light or give the clue to a path leading toward an ever elusive perfection.

Libraries can find themselves in trouble over their obsessive quest for "et cetera." This search may challenge dogmas, doctrines and beliefs which hold that truth has already been found.

Whether you think of the "et cetera" as simply a practical recognition that nothing is perfect; as a manifestation of Man's constant dissatisfaction with things as they are; as an instinctive drive for more, for the different, or the better; or if, as some philosophers have, you see this as a sign that there is a something, some perfection, toward which all existence moves -- call this God, if you will -- Man does reach out.

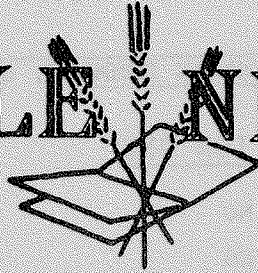
Libraries are there to help him reach.



March 15, 1974  
Vol 6, no. 5

430-74-0289-03

# CLICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



DOCUMENT  
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A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 5

March 15, 1974

**LOAN  
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## FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING QUESTIONNAIRE

### - SUMMARY -

1. In 1973, did your library board apply to your city or county government for federal revenue sharing funds? ( ) YES ( ) NO
2. Did your library receive any federal revenue sharing funds? ( ) YES ( ) NO  
If "YES", please indicate the amount, date, and source.

<u>CITIES</u>	<u>QUESTION ONE</u>	<u>QUESTION TWO</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Aneta	NO	NO	-0-
Ashley	NO	NO	-0-
Beulah	YES	YES	1,000.00
Bismarck	YES	NO	-0-
Bowman	YES	YES	750.00
Carrington	YES	YES	469.00
Casselton	NO	NO	-0-
Cavalier	YES	YES	7,000.00
Cooperstown	YES	YES	500.00
Devils Lake	YES	NO	-0-
Dickinson	YES	NO	-0-
Drake	NO	NO	-0-
Ellendale	NR	NR	NR
Enderlin	YES	YES	400.00
Fargo	YES	YES	10,000.00
Forman	NR	NR	NR
Gackle	NR	NR	NR
Garrison	YES	YES	500.00
Glen Ullin	NR	NR	NR
Grand Forks	YES	YES	58,984.00

FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMARY, cont.

<u>CITIES</u>	<u>QUESTION ONE</u>	<u>QUESTION TWO</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Hankinson	NO	NO	-0-
Harvey	YES	YES	3,000.00
Hazen	YES	YES	500.00
Hope	YES	YES	500.00
Jamestown	YES	NO	-0-
Killdeer	NO	NO	-0-
Lakota	NR	NR	NR
LaMoure	NO	NO	-0-
Langdon	YES	YES	1,000.00
Larimore	NR	NR	NR
Lidgerwood	NR	NR	NR
Lisbon	YES	YES	5,970.00
Linton	NO	NO	-0-
Mandan	YES	NO	-0-
Mayville	YES	YES	6,500.00
Minot	YES	NO	-0-
Mohall	NR	NR	NR
Mott	YES	YES	1,500.00
New England	YES	YES	500.00
New Rockford	YES	YES	500.00
New Town	YES	NO	-0-
Oakes	NO	NO	-0-
Park River	NR	NR	NR
Parshall	NO	NO	-0-
Rolette	NR	NR	NR
Rolla	NO	NO	-0-
Rugby	NR	NR	NR
Stanley	NR	NR	NR
Stanton	YES	YES	200.00
Towner	YES	YES	50.00
Turtle Lake	NO	NO	-0-
Underwood	NR	NR	NR
Valley City	YES	YES	3,000.00
Velva	YES	YES	40.00
Wahpeton	NR	NR	NR
Walhalla	NR	NR	NR
Watford City	NO	NO	-0-
West Fargo	YES	YES	4,000.00



FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMARY, cont.

<u>CITIES</u>	<u>QUESTION ONE</u>	<u>QUESTION TWO</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Williston	YES	YES	20,000.00
Wishek	NR	NR	NR
<u>TOTALS</u>	YES - 28 NO - 10 NR - 20	YES - 22 NO - 16 NR - 20	\$126,863

\*\*\*\*\*

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>QUESTION ONE</u>	<u>QUESTION TWO</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Adams	YES	YES	1,000.00
Bottineau	YES	YES	22,000.00
Divide	YES	YES	1,529.00
Golden Valley	NO	NO	-0-
Griggs	NR	NR	NR
Kidder	NO	NO	-0-
LaMoure, Logan (South-Central)	NO	NO	-0-
McLean-Mercer	YES	YES	1,360.00
Morton	YES	NO	-0-
Pierce	NR	NR	NR
Sioux	NO	NO	-0-
Stutsman	YES	YES	10,000.00
Walsh, Nelson, Pembina, Cavalier (Carnegie Bookmobile)	YES	NO	-0-
Ward	YES	YES	7,480.00
Williams, Mountrail, McKenzie (West Plains)	NR	NR	NR

<u>TOTALS</u>	YES - 8 NO - 4 NR - 3	YES - 6 NO - 6 NR - 3	\$ 43,369.00
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<u>GRAND TOTALS</u> -	YES - 36 NO - 14 NR - 23	YES - 28 NO - 22 NR - 23	\$170,232
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NR = No Report Received

FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

In response to a letter from John Garaas, Cass County State's Attorney, State Attorney General Allen Olson has ruled that a Board of County Commissioners has no authority to expend county money, whether derived from local tax levies or from Federal Revenue Sharing funds, for public library service unless the people of that county, by vote or petition, have authorized such service as specified in section 40-38-01 of the North Dakota Century Code.

The Cass County State's Attorney raises the following point:  
"Another situation arises where a levy can be made for a specific purpose only after approval by the voters of the county, either by vote or by petition. Sections 40-38-01 and 40-38-02 of the North Dakota Century Code are sections in point wherein a library fund can be established only after a petition of 51% of the voters."

The Attorney General's response:  
"Generally speaking, as the money is given to governmental bodies, as such, and as such governmental bodies have only such powers as are granted by law, they can only be expended for purposes for which such governmental bodies have authority to make expenditures."

And also,  
"...Section 40-38-01 of the 1971 Supplement to the North Dakota Century Code provides that upon petition or upon a vote, the governing body of any county shall establish and maintain public library service. In view of the specific language of the statute and looking to its legislative history, the converse is also true, i.e. in the absence of such petition or vote, the governing body of any county shall not establish or maintain public library service. Being without authority to establish public library service, by reason of the absence of petition or vote, the board of county commissioners would have no authority to expend county money, whether derived from tax levies or from the federal revenue sharing program for public library service."

*These quotations are from the Attorney General's Opinion dated June 22, 1973, addressed to John Garaas. (Underscoring by editor)*

Persons living in counties that have not authorized public library service (there are 32 of our 53 counties in that category) will need to start the petition process in their county as required in section 40-38-01 of the NDCC. Grand Forks County is now circulating petitions. Other counties interested in authorizing public library service should contact the State Library for proper procedures to be followed.

City libraries that are presently operating under the State Library's Wide Area Service program will need to develop citizen support for county and multicounty authorizations to continue the Wide Area services when the State Library funds are no longer available.

- SOUTH DAKOTA NEWS -

LEGISLATIVE REPORT - The 49th Legislative Session has adjourned and libraries can look upon the session as one of the most successful, for their interests, of any in a great number of years.

Two large construction projects were funded. The State Library was appropriated a two million dollar building to be constructed in Pierre within the Capitol complex of governmental buildings. The building will have approximately 50,000 square feet and will allow the State Library to consolidate its services in one location. It will also provide expansion space for the next twenty years and will enable the State to adequately house the library of the State Historical Society, a part of the Office of Cultural Preservation. South Dakota State University received a four million dollar appropriation for a new 100,000 square foot library on that campus. No two library buildings have been needed more in South Dakota.

The South Dakota State Library budget was assured a degree of stability by the Appropriations Committee. The Committee did not fully fund the budget from the General Fund as was requested but it did guarantee a level of spending while it increased the General Fund (State money) support by over 100%. The increase was a step in anticipation of an end to Library Services and Construction Act funding by the end of Fiscal Year 1976.

A far reaching and important piece of legislation was passed by the session in answer to a report of the Public Documents Study Commission (1972). A Documents Depository System was established that will enable the State Library to begin the orderly acquisition and distribution of documents published by agencies of State government. The system will make these documents available to the citizens of the State by locating them in depositories in each of the six model planning and development districts. It will also provide for the preservation of those documents in selected depositories for historical research.

An amendment to the statutes concerning municipal library funding received mixed approval from libraries and their trustees. The previous municipal library law has allowed city library boards of trustees to demand their two mills from city commissions without having to justify their budgets. Now city library boards must have their budgets reviewed by city commissions. This change in the law does not affect county library boards since they have always had their budgets reviewed. The legislation was recommended by the Local Government Study Commission and was reported to the floor of the House of Representatives as non-controversial. It turned out to be quite controversial but got all the way to the Governor's desk before libraries got a hearing on it. The State Library Commission did not contest the legislation; it felt that this additional accountability on the part of municipal libraries would be healthy. Some municipal libraries also felt this need for accountability. Other municipal libraries felt a definite threat to their budgets and to their freedom from political interference in their operations. Municipal officials felt that it was possibly unconstitutional for library boards to be the only such public agencies not to have their budgets reviewed. A good compromise was reached: the Governor signed the bill, the Local Government Study Commission agreed to keep their study of the bill and its effects open, and the State Library Commission agreed to serve as the agency to receive any complaints as to detrimental effects from the law and to forward them to the Local Government Study Commission for their consideration.

An outgrowth of this legislation was the passing of a Concurrent Resolution by the Legislature requesting the Legislative Research Council to study the funding structure of public libraries and to report its findings to the Fiftieth Session in 1975.

NOTABLE CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF 1973

Notable Children's Books is a list selected each year by the Book Evaluation Committee of the Children's Services Division, American Library Association, aided by suggestions from school and public children's librarians throughout the United States:

- Aardema, Verna. Behind the Back of the Mountains; Black Folktales from Southern Africa, retold by the author. Illus. by Leo and Diane Dillon. Dial, \$4.95.
- Adkins, Jan. Toolchest. Illus. by the author. Walker, \$4.95.
- Alexander, Lloyd. The Cat Who Wished to be a Man. Dutton, \$4.95.
- Alexander, Lloyd. The Foundling. Illus. by Margot Zemach. Holt, \$4.95.
- Bawden, Nina. Carrie's War. Lippincott, \$4.95.
- Bodecker, N. M. It's Raining Said John Twainig; Danish Nursery Rhymes. Translated and Illus. by the author. Atheneum, \$4.95.
- Bond, Michael. The Tales of Olga Da Polga. Illus. by Hans Helweg. Macmillan, \$4.95.
- Briggs, Raymond. Father Christmas. Illus. by the author. Coward, \$4.95.
- Cameron, Eleanor. The Court of the Stone Children. Dutton, \$5.50.
- Charlip, Remy. Harlequin and the Gift of Many Colors, by Remy Charlip and Burton Supree. Illus. by Remy Charlip. Parents, \$4.50.
- Cleaver, Vera. Me Too, by Vera and Bill Cleaver. Lippincott, \$5.95.
- Cooper, Susan. The Dark is Rising. Illus. by Alan E. Cober. Atheneum, \$5.95.
- Dickinson, Peter, The Dancing Bear. Illus. by David Smee. Little, \$5.95.
- Fenner, Carol. Gorilla Gorilla. Illus. by Symeon Shimin. Random, \$4.95.
- Fox, Paula. The Slave Dancer. Illus. by Eros Keith. Bradbury, \$5.95.
- Fritz, Jean. And Then What Happened, Paul Revere? Illus. by Margot Tomes. Coward, \$4.95.
- Greene, Bette. Summer of My German Soldier. Dial, \$5.95.
- Grimm Brothers. Tom Thumb. Illus. by Felix Hoffman. Atheneum, \$5.25.
- Konigsburg, Elaine. A Proud Taste for Scarlet and Miniver. Illus. by the author. Atheneum, \$5.95.
- Levitin, Sonia. Who Owns the Moon? Illus. by John Larrecq. Parnassus, \$3.95.
- Linevski, A. An Old Tale Carved Out of Stone, translated from the Russian by Maria Polushkin. Crown, \$5.95.
- The Little Red Hen. Illus. by Paul Galdone. Seabury, \$4.95.
- Macaulay, David. Cathedral; the Story of Its Construction. Illus. by the author. Houghton, \$6.95.
- Monjo, F. M. Poor Richard In France. Illus. by Brinton Turkle. Holt, \$4.95.
- Mother Goose. Three Jovial Huntsmen. Adapted and Illus. by Susan Jeffers. Bradbury, \$5.95.

- Pearce, Phillipa. What the Neighbors Did and Other Stories. Illus. by Faith Jaques. Crowell, \$4.50.
- Peyton, K. M. A Pattern of Roses. Illus. by the author. Crowell, \$4.50.
- Preussler, Otfried. The Satanic Mill, trans. by Anthea Bell. Macmillan, \$4.95.
- Raskin, Ellen. Who, Said Sue, Said Whoo? Illus. by the author. Atheneum, \$4.95.
- Rockwell, Anne. Games (And How to Play Them). Illus. by the author. Crowell, \$5.95.
- Sachs, Marilyn. A Pocket Full of Seeds. Illus. by Ben Stahl. Doubleday, \$3.95.
- Smith, Doris. A Taste of Blackberries. Illus. by Charles Robinson. Crowell, \$3.95.
- Steig, William. The Real Thief. Illus. by the author. Farrar, \$4.95.
- Tripp, Wallace. A Great Big Ugly Man Came Up and Tied His Horse to Me; A Book of Nonsense Verse, comp. & illus. by the author. Little, \$5.95.
- Tunis, Edwin. The Tavern at the Ferry. Illus. by the author. Crowell, \$6.95.
- Wells, Rosemary. Benjamin and Tulip. Illus. by the author. Dial, \$3.95.
- Wells, Rosemary. Noisy Nora. Illus. by the author. Dial, \$3.95.
- Wilbur, Richard. Opposites. Illus. by the author. Harcourt, \$3.75.
- Zemach, Harve. Duffy and the Devil; a Cornish Tale Retold. Illus. by Margot Zemach. Farrar, \$5.95.

PLEASE NOTE: *The State Library does not have a copy of these books to loan to public and school libraries. We feel that each library ought to be able to purchase these books as needed.*

CORRECTION:

Page 3 of Flickertale Newsletter, February 15, 1974 - the librarian at Trinity Bible Institute, Ellendale, is Miss Betty Jo Eliason.

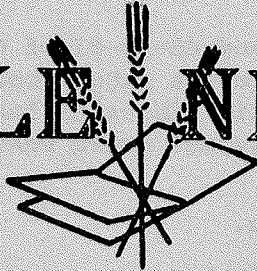
April 1, 1974  
Vol 6 no 6

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58501

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# LICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



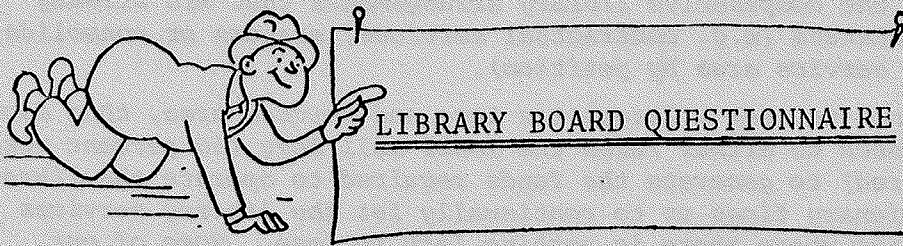
A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 6

April 1, 1974



1. QUESTION: Should Section 40-38-03 of the North Dakota Century Code be revised to require library board members to be appointed by the city council or commission instead of by the school board?

ANSWER: (14) YES, appointments should be by city council or commission.  
(12) NO, appointments should be by school board as they are now.

*There is definitely a division in opinion on board member appointments.*

*Those in favor of having the board member appointments made by the city council or commission believe that the governing body providing the money to operate the library should also carry the authority to make the board member appointments.*

*Those in favor of keeping the appointments by the school board believe that less political interference is probable and better quality board members result from school board appointments.*

*Another reason cited for city council or commission appointments is that in most smaller cities, the school board is elected from a different and larger taxing area and the majority of the school members are elected from outside of the city operating the library.*

*The State Library Commission position is that neither the city nor the school is the best way to make library board appointments. There should be library districts created and the governing board of directors elected by the people.*

*The tax base of city libraries (and many county libraries) is too small to fund the level of service required today. In addition, the service patterns of the city library extends far beyond the city boundaries.*

*To secure an adequate tax base and service area, free of jurisdictional conflicts, library districts on a regional basis are needed. Before legislation is introduced on this matter, considerable study and discussion are necessary by persons in and out of the library field.*



2. QUESTION: Should Section 40-38-01 and 40-38-02 of the North Dakota Century Code be revised to require the school board to be the governing and tax levying body for public libraries instead of the city being the source of funds and the school board making the library board member appointments?

ANSWER: (2) YES, make the change.  
 (23) NO, keep it as it is.  
 (1) NO RESPONSE

*It is clear that the library board members do not want the school district to become the source of funds for the public library. Since the city tax base is inadequate to support the services needed and ignores the trade pattern for services, it is difficult to understand why library board members do not move in the direction of the cooperative library arrangements that are already permitted by state statute (e.g. contractual services, mergers or consolidations, extension of service area by petition).*

*If the decision is not to seek a larger tax base and service area, then each library board will need to either raise the local mill levy (60 percent vote of the people required) to generate the funds required to operate the library during these inflationary times or to continually let the library services deteriorate to a point where there is nothing left to lose. Some of our libraries have already reached this point.*

*Some librarians look to state or federal funds to overcome the difficult situation, but this is improbable considering the demonstration philosophy of the federal government and the conservative philosophy of the state government. In any case, reform of local public library government and finance would need to be an essential ingredient to state or federal aid on a continuing basis.*

3. QUESTION: Should Section 40-38-03 of the North Dakota Century Code be revised to allow some provision to recall or replace library board members who do not fulfill their duty of attending library board meetings?

ANSWER: (23) YES  
 (12) NO

*Many of those answering "No" also indicated that this was a matter best handled locally. Thus, it appears that most boards believe that in a situation where a board member fails to attend meetings, it be resolved by recalling that member and replacing him with another member.*

4. QUESTION: Should Section 40-38-03 be revised to prohibit the appointment of a library board member who has a relative employed in that library?

ANSWER: (10) YES, they should not be appointed if they have a relative employed in that library.  
 (23) NO, it is alright that they be appointed even if they have relatives employed in that library.  
 (2) NO RESPONSE

*Apparently nepotism is not a problem in libraries or it is not recognized as a problem. However, it is considered poor practice in present day administrative*

QUESTION 4, (cont.)

*circles to have relatives of board members employed in the library because of conscious or unconscious favoritism.*

*Many boards indicated that this was a local problem to be solved locally and not by the state. The state does have a law prohibiting nepotism at the state level.*

CONCLUSIONS

The State Library Commission will not sponsor any legislation affecting public libraries during the 1975 Legislative session.

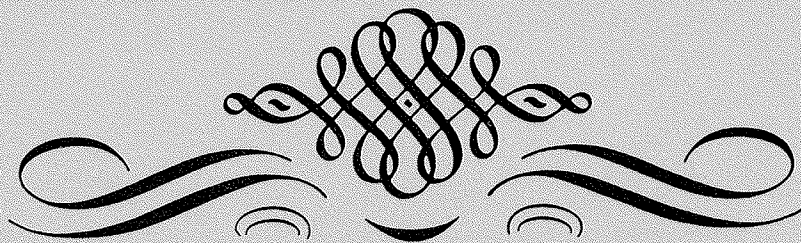
Those library boards that do wish to introduce legislation that they feel is necessary can either:

1. Draft legislation locally or request the State Library Commission to draft legislation, or
2. Refer the matter to the North Dakota Library Association for support or find sponsors individually after the November election.

The president of the North Dakota Library Association is Paul Nyquist, Mary College Library, Bismarck, ND 58501.

Please note that the North Dakota Library Association is a private organization supported by your membership dues and should be differentiated from the State Library Commission which is a department of state government.

The State Library Commission thanks each board member for his time and interest in completing the questionnaire. We hope that this is only the beginning of what should be a long term grappling with the problems confronting libraries in North Dakota.



April 15, 1974  
Vol 6, no 7

430-74-0364-04

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State Library  
58501

# LICKERTALE NEWSLETTER



**LOAN  
COPY**

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT - Director

TELEPHONE - INFORMATION 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 7

April 15, 1974

## - PUBLIC LIBRARY BUDGET PROCEDURES -

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 or county commissioners, and be prepared to answer questions about the library operation. Bring with you any supporting evidence of need for the library budget.

Under North Dakota law, the 1975 fiscal year for public libraries starts July 1, 1974 and ends June 30, 1975. Budget preparation for the 1975 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 funds. Additional mills may be levied upon a 60 percent vote of the people. Home Rule cities may be exempted from these limitations.
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. Revenue sharing funds provided by the federal government to your city or county.
5. Special grants from the State Library.
6. Contracts for furnishing library service to the county.
7. Charges made by the library for such items as overdue, lost, or damaged library materials and for photocopying.
8. Interest on the investment of library funds.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND

- 9. Rent of properties owned by the library.
- 10. Donations from patrons.

For example:

Civiltown Public Library. Population - 5,500.

ESTIMATED INCOME

Mill levy - 4 mills levied by City Council (Net assessed valuation \$4,000,000.00 x 4 mills = \$16,000.00) less 5 per- cent discount for prompt payment -\$800.00	\$ 15,200.00
Personal Property Tax Replacement Fund (often 20 percent of above)	3,200.00
Previous Year's Unpaid Taxes (est.)	400.00
Revenue Sharing Funds	2,500.00
State Library Grant	1,000.00
County support	2,500.00
Donations from patrons	350.00
Charges made by the library	500.00
Interest on investments	450.00
Rent on library properties	350.00
Sale of materials and equipment	<u>150.00</u>
TOTAL .....	\$ 26,600.00
CASH ON HAND (at least 50 percent, but no more than 75 percent of total budget)	<u>13,300.00</u> \$ 39,900.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Salaries	15,000.00
Benefits (Social Security, retirement, Workmen's Compensation, medical insurance)	1,500.00
Library Materials	
Books	3,700.00
Periodicals	500.00
Recordings	500.00
Filmstrips	200.00
Microfilm	100.00



Building and Grounds	
Utilities	1,900.00
Insurance	300.00
Repairs and Maintenance	500.00
Special Assessments	100.00
Other Operating Costs	
Postage	100.00
Travel	300.00
Printing and Advertising	100.00
Memberships	100.00
Supplies	1,000.00
Binding	100.00
Miscellaneous (contingency)	250.00
Capital Expense	
Equipment	350.00
Building	-0-
TOTAL .....	\$26,600.00
Interim Fund required on July 1 (at least 50 percent of budget)	13,300.00
TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST .....	\$39,900.00

Your estimated expenditures should equal your estimated income, unless you are planning to use or build up your INTERIM FUND. Your Interim Fund, however, must not be in excess of three-fourths of your current annual appropriation (NDCC 57-15-27).

Libraries may establish a LIBRARY TRUST FUND for the investment of donations of monies, stocks and bonds to the library (NDCC 40-38-08).

Libraries may establish a LIBRARY BUILDING FUND for the building, leasing, lease-purchasing, or purchasing of a library building and a site therefor.

Following is a summary of city and county library mill and tax levies for the fiscal year 1974 (July, 1973-June, 1974). 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 percent 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 and potential Revenue Sharing Funds - be sure to check with your city or county auditor on these important sources of funds.

## - COUNTIES -

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>TAX LEVY</u>
Adams	1.45	9,310.42
Cavalier	1.00	12,059.44
Divide	2.00	13,026.30
Golden Valley	1.00	4,467.21
Griggs	1.25	6,414.39
Kidder	1.05	6,332.35
LaMoure	1.50	12,559.49
Logan	1.50	6,976.70
McKenzie	1.00	7,454.41
McLean	1.35	16,509.39
Mercer	1.50	9,471.40
Morton	1.00	15,048.23
Mountrail	1.14	9,544.23
Nelson	1.00	8,476.91
Pembina	1.00	17,280.26
Pierce	1.00	7,863.67
Sioux	1.00	1,887.40
Stutsman	1.93	26,034.89
Walsh	1.00	14,947.68
Ward	1.51	28,588.52
Williams	2.00	25,437.72

## - CITIES -

<u>CITY</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>TAX LEVY</u>
Beulah	1.00	876.06
Bismarck	4.00	128,147.71
Bowman	4.00	4,288.14
Carrington	2.13	3,502.03
Casselton	3.75	3,105.03
Cavalier	4.00	4,502.54
Cooperstown	4.00	3,091.06
Devils Lake	4.00	19,726.44
Dickinson	4.00	30,519.45
Drake	.78	225.94
Edgeley	1.81	803.15
Ellendale	2.70	2,510.91
Enderlin	4.00	2,329.38
Fargo	4.38	168,989.00
Forman	1.94	501.45
Gackle	2.74	599.48
Goodrich	3.00	330.85
Grafton	3.20	10,506.10
Grand Forks	4.00	120,299.20
Hankinson	3.55	1,787.12
Harvey	4.00	4,733.46
Hebron	.17	99.14
Jamestown	4.00	42,437.14
Killdeer	4.00	1,187.63

## CITIES, (cont.)

<u>CITY</u>	<u>MILL LEVY</u>	<u>TAX LEVY</u>
Lakota	.71	353.73
LaMoure	3.54	1,801.63
Larimore	1.79	1,301.07
Leeds	.64	202.21
Leonard	2.86	250.66
Lidgerwood	3.10	1,730.88
Linton	4.00	3,767.50
Lisbon	4.00	4,184.96
Mandan	4.00	24,104.22
Mayville	1.00	1,095.50
Minot	4.26	96,800.00
Mohall	4.00	1,860.30
Mott	4.00	2,699.18
New Town	4.00	1,612.19
Northwood	.57	358.87
Oakes	4.00	3,940.59
Park River	4.00	3,400.24
Parshall	4.00	1,408.65
Pembina	1.06	501.99
Rolette	.30	102.03
Rolla	3.21	2,901.54
Rugby	2.93	5,397.36
Stanley	4.00	3,039.86
Tioga	3.00	2,320.55
Turtle Lake	1.13	300.14
Underwood	4.00	1,198.29
Valley City	4.00	17,056.58
Velva	1.18	601.96
Wahpeton	4.00	14,022.16
Walhalla	4.00	2,747.59
Watford City	4.00	3,401.66
West Fargo	4.00	15,928.00
Williston (James Memorial)	4.00	31,200.32

June 1, 1974, vol 6, no 8

430-74-0531-06

NORTH DAKOTA

State DEPOSITORY

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# FICKERTALE

## Newsletter

### LOAN COPY

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 8

June 1, 1974

### STATE LIBRARY INSTALLS TWX SERVICE

Effective June 1, 1974, the State Library will have TWX service connection with the major libraries throughout the United States.

Requests for books and periodical articles that are not available in North Dakota can be secured through the State Library from out-of-state libraries.

As usual, you will have to specify on your request, "search out-of-state if necessary," since the State Library only searches out-of-state upon request.

No charge is made for this service at this time.

### NORTH DAKOTA NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM NOW AVAILABLE ON LOAN FROM STATE LIBRARY

The State Library has acquired 35mm microfilm copies of the following North Dakota newspapers: Bismarck Tribune, 1885-1974; Fargo Forum, 1879-1974; Grand Forks Herald, 1879-1973.

These newspapers, on reels, are available on short-term loans to libraries. Please specify the exact date required.

### SPRING FROLIC HELD IN BISMARCK

The State Library sponsored "Spring Frolic" workshop was held at the Holiday Inn, Bismarck, on May 16 and 17. Thirty-six persons attended from public libraries throughout the state. Emphasis in the workshop was placed upon budgetary procedures.

### MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

A management workshop was held May 28-31 at the State Library based upon a course developed by the American Management Association. Twelve persons attended the workshop from public and academic libraries throughout the state.

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505



## SUPER-8 FILMS AVAILABLE ON LOAN

The State Library has a collection of super-8 entertainment films available on loan. The films are all Blackhawk, mostly silent, but some are magnetic sound. A catalog is being prepared and will be published in September. The films are available in either the reel format or the cartridge format. The cartridge requires the use of a Kodak Supermatic 60 film projector.

—Tuesday, April 9, 1974—The BISMARCK TRIBUNE

## Constitution Stories Assembled

By STEVE WALLICK  
Tribune Staff Writer

For two years Marilyn Guttromson has been doing a lot of cutting and pasting of newspaper articles. This is the time it has taken to compile the "North Dakota Constitutional Convention, 1971-72, A Newspaper Account."

The future publication is a collection by the State Library of all the articles written on the convention by state newspapers. At the moment it is only a 20-inch stack of mounted newspaper articles but by Christmas it should be in print.

"It should be a tremendous source book for those who want to delve into the subject and it complements what already has been printed," State Librarian Richard J. Wolfert said.

What presently is in print are the "Journal" and the "Debates" which record the official actions of the delegates. Preparation of the new publication required more than just cutting and pasting by Miss Guttromson, state government services librarian.

The articles, acquired through a press clipping firm, had to be selected and arranged in chronological order. Only identical stories, such as Associated Press (AP) stories which circulated statewide, were deleted. If an AP article was altered in any way by a newspaper that version also was included.

This, in turn, meant a lot of reading, but Miss Guttromson said she did not mind. "You have to read as you go along — so you are learning a tremendous amount."

Miss Guttromson worked for the Legislative Council during the convention and had an opportunity to observe the activity surrounding the meeting. She had not, Miss Guttromson said, realized the detail dealt with by the delegates until she read all the articles.

One of the purposes of the articles, Wolfert explained, is to provide the public with an alternative to the dry reading of the "Journal" and "Debates".

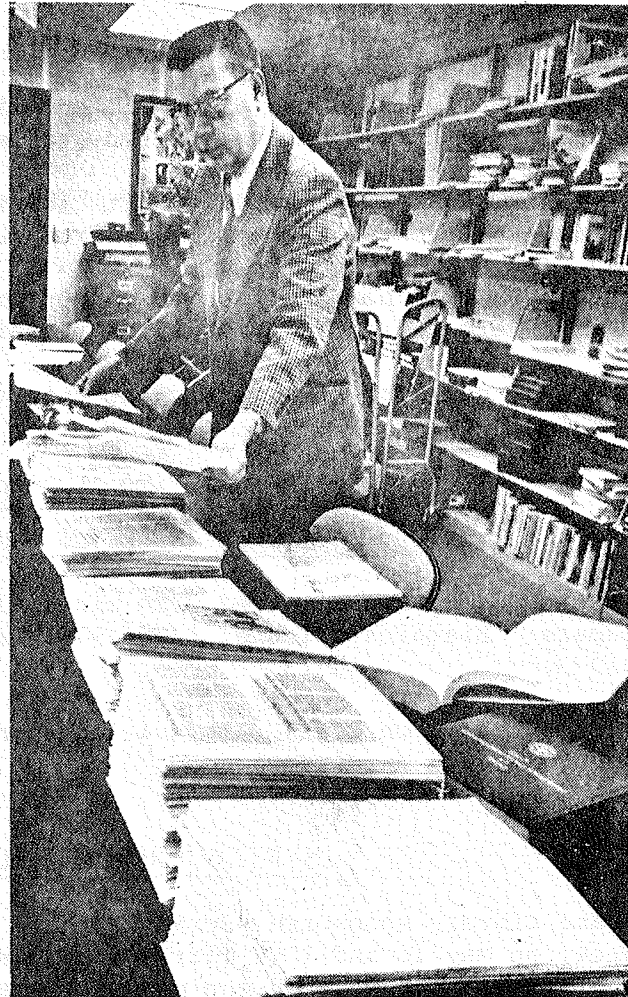
Wolfert said the project was started more than two years ago with State Library funds "squeezed out of the regular budget." The work, started by another librarian before Miss Guttromson took over, has been done on a part-time basis. Miss Guttromson is now devoting full-time to the project so it will be ready for the printer when she leaves her job April 5.

Only one hundred copies will be printed, Wolfert said, with one copy going to each state and one to the Library of Congress. The three-volume, 1,500-page set will sell for \$50 to offset the \$5,000 printing cost.

Wolfert hopes to be able to circulate 25 copies throughout the state to libraries; copies will definitely go to the eight state depository libraries. Microfilms, which should sell for less than the printed set, will be made through the Secretary of State's office.

Several special articles will be featured in the book. Gov. Arthur A. Link, former Gov. William L. Guy, State Sen. Frank A. Wenstrom, convention president, and Dean Bard, convention director, have provided introductory statements.

Miss Guttromson has prepared an article dealing with



—Tribune Photo by Leo LaLonde

### A Two-Years' Project

State Librarian Richard J. Wolfert sorts through the text of "The North Dakota Constitutional Convention, 1971-72, A Newspaper Account." The future publication, a pet project of Wolfert's for the past two years, is being readied for microfilming at the secretary of state's office. The articles here are only mounted on paper but by Christmas they should be on microfilm and in print.

events from 1889 to 1973 concerning the convention. The book also includes a bibliography of all Constitutional Convention publications.

"If I were doing research in an area and discovered a similar collection — I'd be delighted," Wolfert concluded.

# TUMBLING

Around These Prairies By Bob Cory



Cory

The quarterly journal of the State Historical Society has had five changes of cover since publication started.

I checked the number as a matter of curiosity, after going through Georgie M. Hager's new 121-page index of the state publications of the society.

The compiler and organizer of this valuable index is a member of the staff of the library of Minot State College. The index was issued as a project of the State Library Commission. Though Mrs. Hager has taken pains to point out to me that it is not "comprehensive," it will be a useful reference in libraries of the state, for the benefit of students and of both amateur and professional scholars.

Issuance of the index is a suitable occasion for noting such things as the number of changes that have been made through the years in the cover and form of the quarterly. It is also timely to note that the present editorial staff has succeeded in bringing publication of the quarterly to current status after years in which (like many other scholarly journals) it has lagged behind. It is worth mention also that back numbers (single copies) are still available for most issues from 1926 to the present, and may be purchased from the society by order addressed to Supt. James E. Sperry, State Historical Society, Liberty Memorial Building, Bismarck 58501.

(Purchased on a single copy basis the quarterly is still a bargain. The price is only twice what it was when the publication was founded. In 1926 the price was 75 cents. Now it is \$1.50. Back numbers may be ordered at the same price as the current issue; that is \$1.50 plus tax.)

\* \* \* \*

Mrs. Hager has listed articles that have appeared not only in the quarterly, but in the early Collections of the society. She gives the number of the volume, the number of the issue, the page and the year of publication.

For the quarterly alone this covers 40 years of publications. Counting the Collections, it includes 59 years.

The Collections were started in 1906. Volumes of the Collections, seven in all, covered the years from 1906 through 1925. The quarterly was established the following year, but its publication was suspended from 1933 to 1940, on account of the dire financial straits in which North Dakota found itself during the great drouth and the long depression.

\* \* \* \*

As I first remember the quarterly in 1926 — and it was called the North Dakota Historical Quarterly — it had a plain but dignified cover of gray paper, which suitably identified it. It was printed on book paper, on pages 6½x10.

The first change, a minor change really, came when publication was resumed in 1940 after seven years suspension. The cover now was blue and the cover - paper of the same or better quality than before. A different type face was used on the cover but the wording was similar. Ruled lines were used to give what might be described as a little more finished appearance. Inside the same size of heavy book paper was used. The quarterly continued in this kind of package until 1945.

In 1945 the first major change in the form of the cover was made, and the name of the quarterly was changed to North Dakota History. An artist designed the name plate. The

cover was buff paper, on which the printed color was reddish brown. Page size was changed to 6x9. The body type inside was different and the book paper a trifle thinner.

In 1955 an entirely new format was adopted for North Dakota History. It became a smooth-paper magazine. This form allowed half-tone photographs and other engraved illustrations to be introduced on any inside page. The tough marbled paper of the cover still was buff, but the printed portion was in two colors, reddish brown background and green. The outline of the map of the state now was detailed as to counties, whereas the previous nameplate was on a silhouette map. The new cover featured a wagon train led by a guide on horseback. The 6x9 page size was retained.

In 1966 the format of both cover and inside pages was modernized again, as the quarterly acquired its present name "North Dakota History: Journal of the Northern Plains." The trend was in the direction of giving the quarterly a more popular kind of attractiveness, with still more use of illustrative material. For the first time a single photograph in black-and-white was featured on the stiff, white cover, the photo partly framed by a single color (blue, green, red, brown or orange).

Then with the Winter 1972 issue (No. 1 of Volume 39), the society now having access to a modern printing process, a complete change of format was adopted. A magazine size on stiff white paper with 8½x11 pages provides the quarterly with greater flexibility of form. Most of the articles are set two columns of type to a page, with a profusion of photographs, and other illustrations. A new

nameplate was designed for the cover. The cover now features rarer pieces of historical photography both on the front and the back. The back is reserved for a new photographic feature, "Editor's Choice."

The current issue, No. 1 of Volume 41, published since the first edition of Mrs. Hager's index was distributed, carries two very solid articles, "Earle Jay Babcock and North Dakota Lignite" by William O. Beck who is now publisher of a weekly at Baudette, Minn.; and "I Have the Honor — Some Letters of Gen. W. B. Hazen from Fort Buford" by Ben Innis of Williston.

Minot (N.D.) Daily News  
Saturday, April 6, 1974

**MAJOR LEGISLATIVE TRENDS**

*Alex Ladenson, Chief Librarian, Chicago Public Library:*

Ten years have elapsed between the publication of the 3d and 4th editions of *American Library Laws*. The following are the major trends in library legislation that have occurred during the past decade:

1) *Federal aid:* In the ten years between 1962 and 1972, a broad program of federal legislation has been enacted including the Higher Education Facilities Act (1963), Library Services and Construction Act (1964), Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965), Higher Education Act (1965), Medical Library Assistance Act (1970), and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (1970).

In spite of the current attempt made by the Nixon administration to eliminate federal aid to libraries, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to wipe out the gains that have been made during the past ten years. There appears to be an increasingly strong recognition in the Congress that libraries are a national resource requiring federal assistance and support. The national government has an important role to play in promoting libraries, and it is the task of the library profession to make certain that the Congress and the President are made keenly aware of their responsibilities in this area.

2) *State aid:* In 1962 there were 21 states that had state legislation in support of public libraries. Ten years later the number had risen to 33. New York, Illinois, Maryland, and New Jersey are some of the states that have strong state aid programs. West Virginia, a newcomer in the field of state aid, has recently increased its state aid grant program to 80 cents per capita. This is a phenomenal accomplishment.

Since public libraries have been legally declared to be part of the educational establishment, both by statute and the courts, the state has a direct responsibility for their support. The local property tax, which has been the major source of revenue for public libraries since their inception, is no longer adequate to meet present-day needs. Other sources of revenue must be tapped. The state, with its relatively broad power of taxation, is the logical level of government to provide the supplementary fiscal assistance required if public libraries are to become effective institutions for the dissemination of knowledge and information.

In Illinois a legislative program is being launched to obtain *direct* state aid to local public libraries, as a supplement to an already existing program of state aid to a network of library systems covering the entire state.

3) *System Concept:* During the past ten years, many more states have moved

toward the system concept, with the aim of developing a statewide network of public libraries under the auspices of state library agencies. Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin have enacted legislation authorizing the establishment of public library systems on a statewide basis. Not all of the states, however, have made the necessary state funds available to make the proposed systems operative.

4) *Interlibrary Cooperation:* Interlibrary cooperation between various types of libraries—public, university, college, school, and special—has received strong legislative sanction in the past decade. Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act at the federal level provides for this type of cooperation. The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act is also designed to encourage interlibrary cooperation between all types of libraries.

5) *Interstate Library Compact:* By 1962 only five states had enacted legislation providing for the use of interstate library compacts. In 1972, 27 states had provisions relating to interstate library compacts on their statute books. Although the legal machinery is available for creating and operating interstate library districts, none to date has been established. In fact there has been very little activity in this area.

-Reprinted from *LIBRARY JOURNAL*  
April 15, 1974 p.1076

*"From the famous metropolitan libraries of America to the modest bookmobiles that serve our rural areas, books guard the wisdom of the past and kindle the ideas of tomorrow"*

-Dwight D. Eisenhower

*"Every library should try to be complete on something,  
if it were only the history of pinheads"*

*-O. W. Holmes*



Summary of Questionnaires contained in the Annual Statistical Report  
Forms submitted to the State Library Commission by Public Libraries  
for the 1974 fiscal year

- INDEXES -

Indicate which of the following periodical indexes your library currently receives:

- (1) Applied Science and Technology Index
- ( ) Art Index
- ( ) Bibliographic Index
- (5) Biography Index
- ( ) Biological and Agricultural Index
- (7) Book Publishing Record (BPR)
- (8) Book Review Digest
- (2) Book Review Index
- (2) Business Periodicals Index
- (4) Cumulative Book Index (CBI)
- (1) Education Index
- (3) Essay and General Literature Index
- ( ) Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities
- (6) Index to Children's Poetry
- ( ) Index to Legal Periodicals
- (2) Library Literature
- (1) Music Index
- ( ) National Union Catalog (NUC)
- (2) New York Times Index
- (2) Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS)
- (5) Play Index
- (13) Readers Guide (Unabridged)
- (18) Readers Guide (Abridged)
- (7) Short Story Index
- (1) Social Science & Humanities Index
- (5) Vertical File Index
- (1) Other Wall Street Journal Index

## - MAGAZINES -

Indicate which of the following magazines your library currently receives:

- (19) Abridged Reader's Guide
- (11) America
- (10) American Heritage
- (6) Americas
- (20) The Atlantic
- (24) Better Homes & Gardens
- (13) Business Week
- (15) Changing Times
- (9) Ebony
- (6) The Education Digest
- (17) Farm Journal
- (20) Field & Stream
- (6) Flying
- (28) Good Housekeeping
- (13) Harper's Magazine
- (5) High Fidelity and Musical America
- (13) Holiday
- (23) Ladies' Home Journal
- (14) Library Journal
- ( ) Life
- ( ) Look
- (34) National Geographic Magazine
- (18) National Wildlife
- (7) Natural History
- (11) The New York Times Magazine
- (28) Newsweek
- (24) Outdoor Life
- (9) Popular Electronics
- (26) Popular Mechanics
- (22) Popular Science Monthly
- (32) Reader's Digest
- ( ) Saturday Evening Post
- (18) Saturday Review
- (3) Scholastic Teacher Junior/Senior High
- (5) School Arts
- (10) Science
- (20) Science Digest
- (16) Science News
- (11) Scientific American
- (4) Senior Scholastic (incl. World Week)
- (20) Seventeen
- (26) Sports Illustrated
- (29) Time
- (9) Today's Education
- (26) Today's Health
- (29) U. S. News & World Report
- (16) Wilson Library Bulletin
- (1) American Girl

## - NEWSPAPERS -

Indicate which of the following daily newspapers your library currently receives:

North Dakota dailies

- (6) Bismarck Tribune
- (1) Devils Lake Daily Journal
- (2) Dickinson Press
- (13) Fargo Forum
- (5) Grand Forks Herald
- (3) Jamestown Sun
- (5) (Mandan) Morning Pioneer
- (8) Minot Daily News
- (1) Valley City Times-Record
- (2) Wahpeton Daily News
- (2) Williston Herald

Out-of-state dailies

- ( ) Atlanta Constitution
- (1) Chicago Tribune
- (3) Christian Science Monitor
- (1) Dallas Morning News
- (2) Denver Post
- (1) Los Angeles Times
- ( ) Milwaukee Journal
- (6) Minneapolis Tribune
- (3) New York Times
- (1) St. Louis Post-Dispatch
- ( ) San Francisco Chronicle
- ( ) Toronto Globe & Mail
- (4) Wall Street Journal
- (2) Washington Post
- (1) Winnipeg Free Press
- (1) Other Seattle Times



## - TECHNICAL SERVICES -

Are your books classified by:

- ( 2 ) Library of Congress system  
 (47) Dewey Decimal system

What edition of Dewey? 15th-1; 16th-3; 17th-1; 18th-3; - Abridged editions:  
 7th-2; 8th-7; 9th-6; 10th-5

For subject headings on your catalog cards, do you use:

- (10) Library of Congress  
 (29) Sears -What edition of Sears?

4th-1; 8th-7; 9th-9; 10th-6; (others did not specify)

Do you use pre-cataloged books?

- (12) yes (40) no

If "yes", from what source? Jostens-4; Baker & Taylor-4 - (others did not specify)

Are the book pockets fastened in the front or rear of book?

- (31) front (20) rear

Do you use plastic book jacket covers on your books?

- (32) yes (20) no ( 3 ) some

Do you purchase catalog card sets for your books?

- (29) yes (21) no

If "yes", from what source? Bro-Dart-2; Northern School Supply-3; Jostens-10;  
 Baker & Taylor-6; Library of Congress-3; Wilson-2

From what company or jobber do you purchase your books? Baker & Taylor-30; Thames-1;  
 Northern School Supply-2; Bro-Dart-5; Campbell & Hall-3; Jostens-1

With what jobber do you place your periodical subscriptions?

Ebsco-6; Delong-6; Faxon-3; Solle's-2; Moore-Cattrell-1; Direct-2; None-4

PHOTOCOPY SERVICE

Does your library have a photocopy machine?

- ( 9 ) yes (44) no

If "yes", what make and model is it? no response

MICROREPRODUCTION SERVICE

Does your library have a

- ( 3 ) Microfilm reader  
 ( 2 ) Microfilm reader/printer  
 ( ) Microfiche reader  
 ( ) Microfiche reader/printer  
 ( ) Combination microfilm/microfiche reader  
 ( 1 ) Combination microfilm/microfiche reader-printer

August 1, 1974  
Vol. 6, no. 9

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# FLICKERTALE *Newsletter*

**LOAN  
COPY**

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 9

August 1, 1974

## THREE COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY STUDY AND PLANNING PROJECTS IN PROCESS

The State Library has contracted with two of the state's eight Resource, Conservation, and Development Councils (RC&D's) for the purpose of conducting studies of library and information needs in the two areas. The studies will investigate socio-economic characteristics of the regions, inventory existing library services and other information resources and explore public attitudes toward libraries. The two studies will encompass all types of libraries.

The agencies conducting the studies are the Lewis & Clark 1805 RC&D and the Lake Agassiz Regional Council. Lewis & Clark comprises a ten county area with headquarters in Mandan; Lake Agassiz is headquartered in Fargo and includes seven counties.

The principal investigators are Mark Beardsley (Lake Aggasiz) and Gaylen Moore (Lewis & Clark). They are being assisted by advisory committees of librarians and lay people. Findings of the studies will be presented to the Regional Councils which in turn will make recommendations for future library development. Survey instruments are in the final stages of development, and completion date for the studies is June 30, 1975. Similar studies for other parts of the state are anticipated.

Also underway is a study of financial and legal aspects of public library service in North Dakota. This project, also by contract with the State Library, is being carried out by the UND Law Library under the direction of Roger Becker and Dean Rushing. In the area of finance, the study will analyze the present financial support structure of public libraries in order to discover the adequacies and inadequacies of the present system and to suggest alternatives for future directions.

The legal phase of the investigation will analyze State Laws as they affect current library service with sections focusing on local library service and area and state library service.



Alternative legal provisions for library service will also be recommended. The completion date is July 1, 1975.

These three studies are part of a comprehensive study and planning project being carried out by the State Library. The objective of the study is the preparation of a long-range planning document for library service of all types and in all areas of the state.

SURVEY OF CARNEGIE LIBRARY  
IN DEVILS LAKE COMPLETED

The library board of directors of the Devils Lake Carnegie Public Library requested that the State Library Commission conduct an evaluation of the services and programs of the Carnegie Library and make recommendations.

The State Library Commission engaged three North Dakota librarians to make the survey: Ronald Rudser, Minot State College Library; Dennis Page, Grand Forks Public Library; and Ora Stewart, Carnegie Bookmobile Library, Grafton.

The eighteen page report has been filed with the Devils Lake Public Library board and the State Library Commission.

Previous surveys have been made by the State Library Commission of the Alfred Dickey Library, Jamestown, and the Leach Public Library, Wahpeton.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS DUE AT STATE LIBRARY

The Annual Statistical Report form for the fiscal year July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974, required by state law (North Dakota Century Code 40-38-09) is now due at the State Library from all city and county libraries. The information gathered from this form is used to prepare:

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

Copies of the completed report should be filed with:

1. The State Library Commission;
2. The city or county governing body which established and maintains the financial support for the library;

3. The appointive body which makes the library board appointments (school board for city libraries - see NDCC 40-38-03; city council or commission for libraries organized under 40-38-10);
4. The Library Board of Directors.

A narrative report should also be prepared in which you set forth your library's goals, programs, and activities for the year. The report would also identify the needs of the community in which the library can play a contributing role to meet these needs. Problems and possible alternative solutions would also be part of your report.

In addition to providing copies of your narrative and statistical report to the State Library Commission and local officials, it is a good practice to prepare a summary for your local newspaper, and of course to your library board of directors.

Should any help be required in filling in these forms, please call or write my office. We realize that some libraries may not be able to supply all the information required on this form, but we do ask you to do what you can. The federal government requires the State Library Commission to supply various information and this form is the easiest way to gather it.

#### TO CLOTHE OR NOT CLOTHE: "NIGHT KITCHEN" ISSUE BARED

The small nude boy experiencing an imaginary adventure in Maurice Sendak's In the Night Kitchen (Harper, 1970) became a controversial figure in Pocatello, Idaho in December. The Pocatello Public Library's board of directors heard a complaint about the book from a mother of two small children. According to a news item in the Idaho State Journal, December 5, 1973, Sue Ann Robinson complained to the board about the nudity in the book's illustrations, the "blasphemous rhyme," the "unsanitary aspects of the story" (the child falls into a bottle of milk), and the "nightmarish fantasy." She asked that the book be restricted in its circulation. The board denied her request.

Mrs. Robinson told the board that her children had selected the book from the bookmobile (where one of the library's two copies is shelved), and she approved of their choice on the strength of Sendak's name. Later, upon reading the book, she reached her conclusions. She wanted the board to place the book in the adult section where it would only be accessible to parents who would approve of their children reading it.

Chilton Phoenix, a board member, responded: "Are we, the board, in a position to restrict a book or accessibility to it when there are so many styles of life?" He stated that he did not find the book objectionable on the grounds presented by Mrs. Robinson and that censorship of materials was best left to each family rather than the library.

The following letter was sent to SLJ by Paul Tamminen, Reference Services, Pocatello Public Library, in response to the controversy:

While searching for an answer to a particularly difficult question, I was led into our library's juvenile division and chanced upon a serendipitous solution to a confrontation threatened by a censorship request from one of our patrons regarding Maurice Sendak's In the Night Kitchen.

According to Time magazine (December 10, 1973, p. 102), librarians in other parts of the country, when confronted with objections to the same book, have resorted to permanent obliteration of the offending images. But in today's diverse, pluralistic world, certainly there must be a better response! There is.

The solution was devised long ago by the elementary technology of paper-doll manufacturing. Recall your childhood. Paper dolls of the cardboard variety usually are purchased in a state of semi-undress, along with a number of paper dresses, pants, coats, etc. These handy apparel are attached to the doll by means of small flaps which fold around the doll's two-dimensional frame. With minor adjustments, this same apparel could be attached in a book by slipping the flaps through small slits made in the pages of the book.

With the assistance of the able head of our technical services division (who is also a skilled and tasteful seamstress) we construct several pairs of pants for the young boy in Sendak's book. Then we put the clothes in a small envelope not unlike a card pocket and glue the envelope in the front cover of the book.

Now we are ready for families of all tastes and life styles! Those offended by a lack of clothing can merely attach the pants. For variety, parents can change the boy's clothes each night (after their children have gone to bed, of course) to ones of different color or style. Persons of a more uninhibited life style can simply ignore the paper items and use the book as is.

This solution has a parsimony to its ethical relativism that puts more tangled schemes to shame. It is flexible. For example, to satisfy the objection regarding the "unsanitariness" of swimming in milk, we include an attachable swimming suit, or, if that also is unsatisfactory, a complete scuba-diving outfit, with oxygen tanks for safety's sake. Or, for those parents offended by having the boy wear pants without underclothing, paper underwear could be included to be attached first beneath the paper pants.

Why grapple in social conflict when the most primitive of technologies offers us an easy way out? Those practicing the skills of library silence surely have better things to do!

-Reprinted from LIBRARY JOURNAL  
May 15, 1974 - p. 1430

\* \* \* \* \*

*People can be divided into three groups:*

*those who make things happen, those who watch*

*things happen, and those who wonder what happened.*

COAL GASIFICATION

## Selected References

Compiled by John Ferguson  
North Dakota Geological Survey, July 1974

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LSCA APPLICATIONS FOR FISCAL 1975 HAVE BEEN MAILED

The State Library has mailed application forms for LSCA fiscal 1975 funds to all public libraries that are established in accordance with sections 40-38-01 through 40-38-09 of the North Dakota Century Code. Libraries which are organized under section 40-38-10 may wish to examine the advantages of changing their legal base of operation so as to become eligible to apply for federal LSCA funds.

PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANNING COUNCIL GRANT

The State Library has awarded a grant to the Public Library Planning Council to reimburse its members for travel expenses to official meetings. The Council will be a forum for meeting immediate and long-range problems confronting North Dakota public libraries.

NCLIS REGIONAL HEARING IN DENVER SCHEDULED

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science has scheduled a regional hearing in Denver, Colorado on September 18. The Commission feels that in order to fulfill its mandate (Public Law 91-345) to plan library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States, it must hold a series of regional hearings to learn about these needs from the people themselves.

The Commission is inviting testimony from users of all kinds of information services, from persons who provide these services and from the educators, administrators, communications technicians, etc., who facilitate the delivery of these services to the people who need them. The Commission hopes that this regional hearing will be the occasion of a good discussion of its proposed program especially in terms of the needs of people living great distances from large population centers and of the particular characteristics of library and information service in the Mountain Plains states.

The January 15, 1974 issue of Flickertale Newsletter featured the first draft of the National Commission's program statement. A synopsis of the latest draft will be published in the next issue of Flickertale Newsletter.

New federal legislation will be drafted based upon the National Commission's program statement after a series of regional hearings. The new legislation will supersede the present LSCA, HEA Title II-A, and ESEA Title II legislation.

August 1974 - Vol. 6, No. 10

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# FLICKERTALE *Newsletter*

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 10

August 15, 1974

## A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

### A SYNOPSIS OF THE SECOND DRAFT PROPOSAL

PREPARED BY

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES  
AND  
INFORMATION SCIENCE

JUNE 1974

#### PREAMBLE

This is a synopsis of the latest draft (July 1974) of a one-hundred page document prepared by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science on a new National Program for Library and Information Services. It reflects personal comments received by the National Commission in hundreds of letters from private individuals, testimony given at many regional hearings throughout the country and opinions gathered at open forums conducted through the professional press.

During the year the Commission will analyze and elaborate on the basic issues and questions. More than twenty people have been asked to prepare in-depth studies on specific topics so that by early 1975 the Commission can publish these papers as a group along with a more complete program document (approximately January 1975).

The Commission will also continue to solicit comments and emendations, particularly from the private sector and lay users, whose views and relationships to a national program have not yet been fully explored. It is anticipated that the next version of the draft will address the current problems confronting the information community and will outline an appropriate role for the private sector in a future national program.

### INTRODUCTION

In order to strengthen, integrate and sustain for all people the records of civilization, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a new National Program for Library and Information Services based on these assumptions:

- (1) *The total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be developed, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest.*
- (2) *All people have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement.*
- (3) *With the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded knowledge in the United States can become in due course an integrated nationwide network.*
- (4) *The rights and interests of authors, publishers and other providers of information can be incorporated into the national program in ways which maintain their economic and competitive viability.*
- (5) *Legislation can be devised for the coherent development of library and information services with safeguards to personal privacy, intellectual freedom, and local, state and regional autonomy.*



THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL PROGRAM  
FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES

The Resource

In any advanced society, a major part of its culture is cumulated and handed down to the generations in the form of records. These records consist of books, journals and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures, sounds and other symbols. As the totality of knowledge grows, and as the number and variety of records increase, the dependence of society upon them becomes ever more crucial. Whether mankind progresses or regresses in the future will depend in large measure on the command of the collective memory of record.

Such command can occur only if the resources of multitudes of diverse public and private agencies that create, store, process and distribute the record are melded into a new national program--the publishing industry, the information industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the communications media, the information centers and the thousands of public, school, academic and special libraries in government and business, in the professions and in such institutions as museums, prisons and hospitals.

The Need for Access

Ready access to recorded knowledge is indispensable to individual advancement and to national growth. For the individual, the resource helps to solve immediate problems in his daily life and work, to further this continuing education, to enrich his understanding of the arts and sciences, to satisfy his curiosity and to pass leisure time. These benefits should accrue to all people, regardless of their location, social or physical condition, economic status, or level of intellectual achievement.

For business, industry, government and other organizations, the prompt supply of information is essential to planning and decision-making. For business, information helps to forecast markets, develop new products and adapt new technologies. For government at all levels, it helps to ensure that the public welfare is wisely fostered.



### The Influence of Technology

Four new technologies affect the nation's ability to handle its records--computers, micrographics, and telecommunications and audio-visual systems. The use of computers and micrographics in libraries has already been pioneered. Films, filmstrips, slides, discs, video tapes, audio and video cassettes are already well used in many libraries. Computers have been applied so far mainly to library housekeeping functions; their potential for storing, analyzing and retrieving information has not yet been fully explored. Advances in telecommunications such as Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises to bring two-way, interactive communication between the home or office and multiple sources of information.

### The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The Federal Government must be involved in a new National Program for Library and Information Services because library and other information resources are national as well as local concerns. The resource in its totality belongs to the people and adequate means must exist to make this knowledge available to the people whenever it is needed. A workable program for its dissemination therefore requires close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between state and local governments and between the public and private sectors. Such cooperation can be fostered only by means of Federal initiative and legislation.

### Copyright

The resolution of the complex national problems of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs. The judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" is only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of authors, publishers and other providers of information with those of the user. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new means of reproduction and distribution, are needed to protect the economic viability and continuing creativity of authorship and publishing.

### CURRENT PROBLEMS IN LIBRARIES

The libraries in the United States, together with other information agencies, are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built. The current problems of Federal, public, special, school and school media, university and research and other academic libraries are detailed in the full text of the proposed national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

- (1) The growth of libraries in the United States have been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the total knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national program.
- (2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.
- (3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.
- (4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public and research library, to satisfy its constituents.
- (5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clientele.
- (6) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.
- (7) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside their immediate jurisdictions.

#### THE TREND TOWARD COOPERATIVE ACTION

##### Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources through such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and state leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS, already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public/private knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

### Barriers to Cooperative Action

- (1) The information community in the public and private sectors is growing more diverse and the components--the libraries, the publishing industry, the information industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various government agencies--have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.
- (2) State and local, institutional and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.
- (3) Traditional funding patterns are not supportive of both local and nationwide objectives.
- (4) No national guidelines ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.
- (5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.
- (6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.
- (7) The library workforce needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks are not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.
- (8) Except for the Library of Congress, the nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records.
- (9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

### THE RECOMMENDED NATIONAL PROGRAM

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It is intended to be evolutionary, and it assumes the continuation of and need for categorical aid. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal efforts to support local and specialized services.

Program Objectives

- (1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities. Local libraries and information centers of all kinds and sizes are vital links with the people. For the sharing of resources, strong systems need strong components.
- (2) Provide special services to special constituencies, including the unserved. Large sectors of our society need attention and materials of unusual sorts--the poor, the illiterate, the visually and physically handicapped, the institutionalized, the ethnic minorities, the retarded, the very young, the very old, the innercity youths, the migrant workers, etc.
- (3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems. The states are the building blocks of any national system; yet, while some states have well-developed programs, others do not and some have no statewide programs at all. The national program would help the states to form intrastate networks compatible with the one built for national use. The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the national program that are of national concern in return for a commitment from the states to accept, in cooperation with the local governments, a fair share of the responsibility for funding libraries within their own jurisdictions.
- (4) Develop and continually educate the people required to implement a national program. A successful program will depend on new approaches to manpower development, technical training, continuing education and trustee orientation.
- (5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service. The thousands of Federal libraries and other information services, including the national libraries, are critical parts of the national program and must be maintained, as administratively autonomous units, at levels high enough to fully satisfy the national need.
- (6) Make the private sector an active partner in the development of the national program.

- (7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.
- (8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs--such as the nationwide network.

#### THE NATIONWIDE NETWORK CONCEPT

##### Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

- (1) To establish standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop: (a) the standards required to assure interconnecting between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors; (b) the standards for computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (c) for bibliographic format (as in MARC II); (d) for journal articles; (e) for maps, pictures, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (f) for literary texts in machine-readable form; and (g) for reprography and micrographics.
- (2) To make unique national collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library and the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

- (3) To develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector. For example, a national audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national periodical bank, or machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, musicology, etc.
- (4) To explore computer use. In due course, computers will become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks but also for the retrieval of the knowledge resource in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated mini-computers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country; and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.
- (5) To apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resource, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic reached an economically viable level.
- (6) To support research and development. A Federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.
- (7) To foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as UNESCO's UNISIST project and the activities of the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### Supporting Roles

In addition to the foregoing recommendations regarding the Federal role, key components of the proposed national program are the fifty state governments, the private sector and the Library of Congress.

Role of the State Governments. The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the program that support interstate objectives, are of concern nationally and stimulate statewide library development; the state governments would assume the major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network as well as part of the cost of participating in multi-state planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its people than could possibly be amassed through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing local resources up to national standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized materials and services.

Role of the Private Sector. A great source of strength in American life lies in our pluralistic form of society in which both the public and private sectors have mutually supportive roles in the provision of national services. Each of the two sectors has its own important role, which should supplement and not compete with each other. The private sector should continue to contribute its expertise in the creation, marketing and distribution of books, data and other resources as indispensable parts of the national program.

Role of the Library of Congress. Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is de facto the national library. The Commission believes that the Library of Congress should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a national lending library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging; (3) expansion of machine-readable cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive national serials service; and (7) improved access to state and local publications.

### Proposed Legislation and Funding

Future legislation toward a national network will define the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries and the states; specify the functions to be performed centrally; establish the basis for Federal-state and state-local matching funding; designate an agency for implementing the policies of the National Commission; and safeguard privacy and the freedom of expression.

Categorical Federal assistance programs for libraries have thus far supported acquisition programs, new services, library training and research, building construction and aid to special groups. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for Federal grant programs for libraries. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by the Congress have restored appropriations for many of the categorical aid programs but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of their discontinuance persists.

An enlightened public policy of support for library and information activities and continuing financial assistance are considered vital to the national program. An infusion of Federal and state aid on a large scale is mandatory.

### CONCLUSION

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the nation as a whole. The nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the applications of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together toward common national goals. It urges the American people to give high priority to a new National Program for Library and Information Services.



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# FLICKERTALE *Newsletter*

**LOAN  
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A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

RICHARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 11

October 1, 1974

## ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETS

The North Dakota Advisory Council on Libraries appointed by Governor Link held its first meeting at the State Library on Wednesday, September 25.

In this issue of Flickertale Newsletter, we present the Governor's Remarks to the Council, the Executive Order establishing the Council, and the minutes of the first meeting.

## GOVERNOR'S REMARKS TO THE NORTH DAKOTA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

It is a pleasure to greet the members of the newly appointed North Dakota Advisory Council on Libraries and other library officials. First, I want you to know that I appreciate your willingness to serve on this body. I was pleased to appoint each one of you to this position.

I consider the Library Advisory Council an important link in the education needs of our state. Libraries are a major asset of any state. The wise use of libraries should be taught to everyone. Libraries provide a wealth of information to help us in our everyday lives, and to keep us informed as citizens.

Most important to many people, libraries are daily reminders of the great civilization of which they are a part. We can all learn from the decisions of people who have gone before us. I am thankful for our fine libraries which provide this opportunity.

While this Advisory Council was established to meet the requirements of the federal government, it should go beyond that immediate need and function as a state body. You must be concerned with our state's library needs and priorities. If we limit our attention to the federal program, we may be neglecting some concerns of vital importance to our state.

I consider the Advisory Council on Libraries to be an important body in shaping the development of the future of our libraries.

I am requesting that the Advisory Council prepare a report for me on the status and needs of all types of libraries - school, college, public, and special libraries. The report should be prepared in conjunction with the State Library and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Higher Education who have responsibilities for these libraries.

Following are some of my personal concerns and questions about libraries in North Dakota. You may want to address yourselves to some or all of these, or other separate concerns which you raise.

School libraries - I am concerned about how few of our students have really good school libraries - in both cities and rural areas. I am also concerned that school libraries are not used more - is there something wrong with our teaching methods that fails to stimulate students to read? I am concerned that our school libraries are not open after school hours - preventing students and adults from using the books paid for by tax dollars.

I am concerned that in the many smaller communities in our state that adults are not encouraged to use the school library when there is no public library nearby. Couldn't some agreement be reached to facilitate use of these school libraries by everyone?

Public libraries - Only 60 of our 358 cities have a public library. Only 22 of our 53 counties support a library. I am concerned that these statistics show a sad lack of library service to many of our state's citizens.

I know many of our cities and counties are too small to support a library of their own. However, couldn't these cities and counties join hands to support a multi-county library which will be strong enough to provide the service that is needed?

On the other hand, perhaps cities and counties are not the proper governmental units to operate our libraries. Perhaps the school district would provide a more reasonable tax and population base for public libraries - or perhaps our State Library should operate branches at various places in the state to provide library service.

I am concerned that so few of our public libraries have trained persons to manage them. There should be training programs readily available for these people.

I am concerned that public libraries are supported only by the property tax. Books and education are universal needs, and they should not be supported only by the wealth represented by property valuation in a community.



I know that a state-based program would require changes in our public library, but the time has come for serious thought on this inadequate financial base for our public libraries.

State Library - I am pleased with our State Library and the work that Mr. Wolfert is doing. He has a difficult job and he needs your support. His staff does a fine job of serving as a resource center for state offices and in supplying the needs of many citizens. Another unique State Library program is that of in-service management training for state employees.

College libraries - Our college and university libraries have the largest supply of books and the most trained staff, but they, too, have problems.

In particular, I am concerned over the present formula of budgeting for these libraries. The smaller institutions are not getting enough funds to operate the minimum level of service required by the student. Some different budgeting methods should be worked out. Perhaps they should be compensated for the loans of books they make to other libraries and persons outside of the college.

I am concerned that the college and university libraries have not moved faster toward cooperative systems of purchasing and cataloging of books. Perhaps savings could be made by reducing some duplication of books and other materials.

I understand that North Dakota has a very successful system of loaning books among libraries through the union catalog and teletype system as our State Library. Surely other forms of cooperation could also be developed.

Institutional libraries - I am concerned that all persons in our state institutions have libraries, especially the penitentiary, where rehabilitation is so important.

I am concerned about library service to special groups such as our senior citizens. Many of them have been very busy earning a living all of their lives. Now they have time to do the things they have long put off - including reading. Perhaps, which special attention, many of them would enjoy reading books or listening to recordings.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my concerns with you. I appreciate the work you have already done for libraries in the state, and I look forward to receiving your report and recommendations.

Thank you.



ARTHUR A. LINK  
Governor

# STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

BISMARCK

## EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 1974-6

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

As most North Dakota citizens have inadequate free public library services based upon state and national standards, there is a continuing need to coordinate library services provided by all types of libraries and to plan for improvement of library service on a statewide, regional and community basis.

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

The Advisory Council on Libraries shall consist of members appointed by the Governor and shall be made on the basis of ability, a sound understanding of the total responsibilities and objectives of a statewide library program, and an active interest in the attainment of comprehensive goals. The term of office of each appointive member shall be from July 1, 1974 to January 1, 1977, or until his successor has been appointed and qualified. Any vacancy on the Council shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment. The Advisory Council shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman at the first meeting held, and on July 1, each year thereafter. The State Librarian shall be the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council. The regular meetings of the Council shall be quarterly and special meetings may be called by the chairman and the State Librarian jointly.

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

The duties of the Council shall include:

1. Gathering information pertaining to statewide needs for library and information service;
2. Provide advice on the development and coordination of the services rendered by all publicly supported libraries;
3. Assist in the evaluation of library programs provided by all publicly supported libraries;
4. Promote the improvement of library and information service in accordance with the State Plan.

The Council shall provide an annual report to the Governor, the Director of Institutions, and the State Librarian detailing the state of library affairs, and such report shall be due September 1, 1975 and September 1, 1976.

Reimbursement of expenses of Council members shall be limited to the prevailing state employee rates for mileage, meals, and lodging, and shall also be limited to regular and special meetings of the Council. Council member expenses shall be paid by the State Library upon the completion of prescribed forms. Such reimbursement shall be limited to federal funds available for this purpose.

This Executive Order supersedes Executive Order No. 53 dated May 7, 1971.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1974.

\_\_\_\_\_  
ARTHUR A. LINK  
Governor

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of State

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy

- MEMBERSHIP -

Public Libraries

Richard Waddington  
Fargo Public Library  
102 N. 3rd  
Fargo, ND 58102

Academic Libraries

Kilbourn L. Janecek  
Director of Libraries  
North Dakota State University  
Fargo, ND 58102

School Libraries

Mrs. Margaret V. Ott, Librarian  
Junior High School  
Jamestown, ND 58401

Home: 411 2nd Ave. N.E.

Special Libraries

Roger V. Becker  
Law Librarian  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Physically Handicapped

Charles R. Borchert  
Superintendent  
School for the Blind  
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Disadvantaged

Loretta Knight  
Assistant Supervisor  
Aging Services  
State Social Services Board  
Bismarck, ND 58501

Institutional Libraries

Sister Gordon Barnard  
Library Consultant  
State Penitentiary  
Bismarck, ND 58501

Library Users

Mr. Leonard Knorr  
404 2nd Avenue  
Riverdale, ND 58565

Mrs. Lois Hinrichs  
130 6th Avenue W.  
Dickinson, ND 58601

Mr. George Bliven  
527 W. 15th  
Grafton, ND 58237

Mr. Ray Pelton  
303 W. 4th  
Velva, ND 58790

Mrs. Dina Butcher  
610 S. Main  
Minot, ND 58701

Mrs. Peg Ahlness  
607 W. 6th  
Bowman, ND 58623

Mrs. Eleanor Olson  
Box 1148  
Williston, ND 58801

Mrs. Doris Greenleaf  
702 5th Street  
Devils Lake, ND 58301

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES  
MEETING - SEPTEMBER 25, 1974

Pre-meeting activity - Richard J. Wolfert, State Librarian,  
reviewed the organizational and operational structure  
of publicly supported libraries.

Members present: Mrs. Peg Ahlness  
Sister Gordon Barnard  
George Bliven  
Mrs. Dina Butcher  
James Dertien (representing Richard Waddington)  
Mrs. Lois Hinrichs  
Kilbourn Janecek  
Mrs. Loretta Knight  
Leonard Knorr  
Mrs. Eleanor Olson  
Mrs. Margaret Ott  
Ray Pelton

Also present: Richard Wolfert, State Library Commission  
Ralph Stenstrom, State Library Commission  
Edwin F. Zuern, representing the Director  
of Institutions

Members not present:  
Mrs. Doris Greenleaf  
Charles R. Borchert  
Roger Becker

Governor Arthur Link brought the meeting to order. Copies of his address have been mailed to all Advisory Council members.

After the Governor's remarks and a tour of the State Library, the business meeting continued with election of a chairman and vice-chairman

Nominations were made and seconded with unanimous voice votes cast for:

Chairman - Dr. Ray Pelton  
Vice-chairman - Mrs. Dina Butcher

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES, Meeting September 25, 1974

Richard Wolfert presented a State of the Library report covering the following facts:

1. that library progress in North Dakota has been slow;
2. that we must review various alternatives to generate progress in all areas of library service;
3. that very definite obstacles stand in the way of progress of libraries. We must recognize them and try to overcome them;
4. that various activities are being undertaken looking for and attempting to open the way to progress, primarily in the way of studying the current situation;
5. that the role of the federal government in providing library service and resources is being reviewed.

General discussion covered:

- a. The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development and its current purpose.
- b. Planning Programs - Regional Councils - Law School Study.
- c. The charge to the Council.
- d. Possible Council activities and approaches to possible service review areas.

It was moved by Mrs. Butcher and seconded by Mrs. Ahlness that Mr. M. F. Peterson of the Department of Public Instruction be asked, along with any of his staff that he feels necessary, to present at the next meeting of the Advisory Council the school library service situation as they view it in North Dakota.

The next meeting will be held at 1:00 p.m. Friday, November 22, 1974 in the State Library Conference Room.

Copies of the cassette recordings of the September 25th meeting are available at no cost to the Advisory Council members and will be issued upon request.



October 15, 1974  
vol 6, no 12

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# FLICKERTALE *Newsletter*

A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

HARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 12

October 15, 1974

## A RIVER TO CROSS

An Address delivered to the North Dakota Library Association, Williston, North Dakota, September 30, 1974, by Richard J. Wolfert, State Librarian.

There is a river to cross in each of our lives. The river may be some personal challenge that only you can see, or it may be some challenge that all can see, such as a health problem.

And as we stand before the river, we search for a bridge across the vast uncertain course, or a boat with a pilot who knows the way and can bring us safely to the other side which seems so secure.

But the search is not easy. We run up and down the river bank, seeking the bridge or boat that takes us safely across. We find wreckage of boats that sank or partial remains of bridges that could not hold the weight.

Often we are at a point of despair. We know that we cannot stay on our side of the river. Our old way of life no longer provides the sustenance that we need to sustain us.

We feel a pull of a new way of life, and we see but dimly a light on the other side beckoning us on. But the bridge - how do we get across - how do we get from here to there - a journey we know that we must take?

In our personal lives we do find the bridge. We do cross the river. We do modify our relationships with people. We do change our thinking. We do change our attitudes. We are thinking beings and we want to survive. We do find a way. I AM THANKFUL THAT WE DO.

In our library world we are all standing on that river bank. We all know in our heart that the library way of life is changing. We feel the winds of change; we hear the axes chopping away at our protective forests; we see the troops in the distance approaching.

We are at the river bank - searching for the bridge across the river. What is it that is forcing us to leave this here-to-fore comfortable side of the river. What is happening? And the other side - what is it like when we get there?

In our school, academic, and public libraries there are certain common factors at work which are forcing a re-appraisal of the library as an educational component in our society.

#### FACTORS AT WORK

Factor No. 1 - Inflation. Inflation hits all types of libraries hard. Salaries and materials costs are sky rocketing - double digit inflation - you choose the percent - they vary with the politician - ten percent, twelve percent, fifteen percent. Some labor unions are talking about a 45 percent wage increase over the next three years. The cost of many items has gone up 50 to 100 percent in less than a year. All these increases fuel further inflation that affects your library. Where will the money come from to sustain us, if not to improve our lot? Libraries are rarely blessed with huge budget increases that seem so necessary now just to survive.

Factor No. 2 - Declines in population served and library usage. Altho there are differing population projections for our state, the dominant themes still are a continued overall decline in our state population, continued rural to urban migration, growth of our senior citizen population, and a lower birth rate.

These declines are being felt in our libraries. Our state colleges know first hand about the decline in enrollment. Our elementary schools have fewer first-graders each year. Our public libraries in declining population areas have fewer patrons - especially children. And even in some of our growth areas, library usage is declining by children and barely holding level for adults.

Fewer people, less usage, plus inflation means much higher costs of doing business.

Factor No. 3 - Growth of library competitors. In the past, a community of readers usually meant a community of library book readers, be it an academic community or community served by a well stocked public library.

Today we speak more about a well informed person rather than a well read person. And more often today he is well informed from sources outside of the library.

Trade and professional associations often have a high level information center to serve their members.

Private business is moving rapidly into information utilities. Paperback book business is thriving (at not so modest cover prices). Religious organizations have large publishing and distribution systems for their informational and inspirational



material. And of course the county agents are ready sources of information for rural America.

In addition to having fewer people, less library usage, and inflation to bring our costs way up, we have competitors who are providing an important part of the total information needs of our society.

Factor No. 4 - Modern management requirements. Management by objectives, planned programming budget systems (PPBS), public accountability, participatory management, personnel development, etc. are phrases that we are apt to hear quite frequently today. It means that outsiders in positions of power are or will be looking over your library operation with the intent of more service with fewer dollars delivered in a more efficient manner with little concern over how it has always been done before.

Thus the State Library has been required by the federal government to develop a five year plan; the state budget office requires a biennial budget to be submitted detailing the objectives, supporting programs and activities and accompanying costs; the central personnel office surveys your staff and makes recommendations.

Factor No. 5 - Information technology. While computer technology has had a minimal impact on North Dakota libraries to this point, we are on the threshold of computer use in our state.

The State Library is placing all of its cataloging information in machine readable form on the state government's IBM 370/145 computer. Several book catalogs have already been published. All the state documents since 1965 have been indexed on the computer and print-outs are readily available in various arrangements. The Union List of Serials was entered on magnetic tape several years ago.

The computer technology is bound to have a tremendous impact upon our North Dakota libraries. The high cost of computers coupled with the ease of connecting remote terminals in libraries will cause a high degree of centralization and concentration of information data but also a high degree of decentralization of usage, if cost sharing can be worked out.

Much new depth and variety of information will be available to libraries from a central source. Thus, we have fewer people, less library usage, inflationary costs, non-library competitors, management specialists on our necks, computer technology on the horizon.

These, then are some of the factors bringing us to the edge of the river, seeking the bridge to cross the river safely. This bridge that we seek - how do we go about finding it? Of what substance is it made? How do we recognize it?

The answer is our mind. It is our mind that is the bridge and its substance is thought. "As a man thinketh, so is he."

It is in our mind that we see the conditions clearly that bring us to the edge of the river. It is in our mind that we build the bridge across the river. We change our thinking, our attitudes, our reactions. We see new relationships, new opportunities. The old becomes irrelevant as the new becomes meaningful.

#### CHANGES IN OUR THINKING

What are some of these changes in our thinking and attitudes that will build the bridge that we all seek.

First - We stop thinking about my library, my books, my building and instead we think our libraries, our books, our buildings. We all make great contributions to our individual libraries and we are rightfully proud of our contributions. But we can't limit our thinking to our home base. We are already "A community of libraries", separated yes by many miles and clienteles and procedures, but we are one library in idea and service. We now think and say and service "our North Dakota libraries." We are all tied together, we know this and we feel that it is right. The success of the "North Dakota Network for Knowledge" is evidence for this understanding.

Second - We must stop thinking of my library as an end in itself. We are not caretakers of cultural monuments, but rather we are facilitators of ideas as expressed in books, music, art, pictures, or conversation. And while we should still be concerned that the library is properly cleaned, heated, or cooled, protected, of adequate size, we go on to the content of the library, seeing to it that we have available the best of materials, and programs to make what we have utilized by our clientele.

Third - We start thinking what contributions can our libraries make toward the development of individuals and toward an understanding of the many problems facing society today.

The modern management people are employed by our government leaders who want public scrutiny and accountability of our tax supported institutions and services. We need clear cut objectives for our libraries and they need to be objectives accepted by the tax payers and their elected representatives.

We need programs and activities to realize these objectives and their realization needs to be by efficient methods determined by a clear examination of viable alternatives.

Evaluation is an important factor in today's management. Measures of performance must be determined and applied.

Unless librarians actively engage in the management process in partnership with local, state, and federal officials, then value decisions about the contributions of our libraries will be made without us.

Thus, we want to think of ourselves and our libraries as an integral part of a network, a community of libraries, each needed by all. We want to think of ourselves as facilitators not caretakers of man's heritage of ideas. And, that our community of libraries has relevance to the society which supports us.

Thus, the bridge across the river was before us all the time. Our limited thinking kept us from seeing it. Only we each must build the bridge ourselves. We can't use our neighbor's - it would not fit us - we must build our own bridge, piece by piece, as we think it into existence.

What will the other side of the river be like since we now know that we will reach it? We know that while it will not be the millennium, it will also not be the same as this side of the river. And since each of us builds his own bridge, so he builds his own other side of the river.

I can only point out some markers that are becoming clear to me through the mist on the other side.

#### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER

School libraries - I see community access to school media material on an organized basis and each school being compensated for doing so.

--I see state supported regional school media centers serving the smaller schools with media materials as needed.

--I see a regional media consultant available to assist the various media centers with selection, organization, and utilization of materials.

--I see mandatory employment of certified media personnel in all school buildings; elementary, secondary, and at all accredited levels.

--I see a state-wide union list of media material available in regional centers and larger school districts.

Academic libraries - I see a central management, direction, and funding agency for state supported academic libraries.

- I see a central bibliographic service coupled with on-line computer technology, and a reduction of in-house cataloging.
- I see a state budget formula which takes into consideration regional and statewide service to the general public and a minimum funding for the smaller institutions.
- I see the academic libraries as an organized part of a regional library service activity.
- I see collection development greatly influenced by multi-state resource and service centers.
- I see alterations in staffing - fewer professionals, more technicians, more public service oriented persons, fewer back-room supporting service persons.

Public libraries - I see state supported regional resource and service centers.

- I see substantial state funding for public libraries.
- I see the consolidation of some autonomous libraries into multi-county units of service.
- I see state standards of service and facilities rigorously enforced.
- I see certification of library personnel and of libraries.

State Library - I see the State Library as a supplemental funding source for all types of libraries in their provision of library services to the general public.

- I see the State Library as a bibliographic center for all types of libraries in the state.
- I see the State Library as the contractual agency and clearinghouse for multi-state library services.
- I see the State Library as a materials resource for titles which are beyond the immediate need or scope of regional libraries and not acquired by academic libraries. Generally this would mean current items which are costly and infrequently utilized.
- I see the State Library as responsible for the compilation and publication of statistical reports of all types of libraries.
- I see the State Library as the key unit in library service to state government agencies.

Special libraries - I see a closer working relationship developing between special libraries and the academic and public libraries.

- I see the development of a statewide health science network paralleling and interconnecting at certain nodes with the Network for Knowledge.
- I see a greater involvement of the State Law Library and the UND Law Library in providing law library service to the general public.
- I see the development of regional and local historical libraries coordinated by the State Historical Society with a union catalog facilitating the location of material.

All libraries - I see a state level library board, council or committee appointed by the Governor for the purpose of developing, implementing, and evaluating a state plan for library and information service for all types of libraries. This state level body would be a grant awarding agency and have an administrative staff to oversee the necessary management, reporting, and evaluation aspects of the grants. These grants would be state and federal funds. The State Library would not be part of this decision making body.

--I see regional boards of authority to coordinate library collection and services development within their area for all types of libraries. These boards would develop and submit a regional service plan to the state level governing body for approval as a condition for receiving state/federal funds to supplement local or institutional funds.

Now that we know the factors which brought us to the edge of the river; now that we know how to build the bridge across the river; now that we know some of the outlines of the other side of the river; it is up to you to do the hard but pleasureable work to bring about that which you desire and need.

BLESSINGS!

State *December 15, 1974 - Vol 6, No. 13*

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# FLICKERTALE

## Newsletter

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A PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

RICHARD J. WOLFERT, Director

Telephone - 224-2490

Volume 6, Number 13

December 15, 1974

- TELETYPE NETWORK EXPANDS -

Three additional libraries are joining the state teletype network, bringing the network total to fifteen libraries (seven public and seven academic plus the State Library). The Carnegie Bookmobile Library joined September 1st, Jamestown Public Library joined December 1st and Mary College will join January 1st.

- MINITEX SERVICE -

The State Library is studying the possibility of entering into a service agreement with the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission for the compilation of a new edition of the North Dakota Union List of Serials, and for a document delivery service for North Dakota libraries.

- LEEILA BINA JOINS STATE LIBRARY STAFF -

A reference-consultant position has been established at the State Library. Mrs. Leeila Bina joined the staff on October 1st. She has previously been assistant librarian at the Harley French Medical Library at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

- ABM GRANT AWARDED TO CARNEGIE BOOKMOBILE LIBRARY -

The fourth annual \$25,000.00 Department of Defense ABM grant has been made to the State Library for the ABM impact area served by the Carnegie Bookmobile Library. The funds are administered at the library headquarters in Grafton and are used for service to the ABM workers and their families.

- LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS -

Construction is underway at three locations in North Dakota. West Fargo is

North Dakota State Library  
Bismarck, ND 58505



constructing a new building (\$78,744.00 federal, \$86,000.00 local); Watford City is constructing a new building (\$24,000.00 federal, \$16,000.00 local); and Dickinson's project is an addition to an existing building (\$129,126.00 federal, \$89,731.00 local).

- LSCA APPLICATIONS EVALUATIONS -

Dr. Ralph Stenstrom, State Library planning and research director, is evaluating thirty LSCA applications received at the State Library. His recommendations will be made to the State Library Commission on January 1, 1975. The amount of LSCA funds available to the State Library has not yet been determined because of uncertainties in Congress and in the White House over the FY-1975 appropriation bill and possible executive recisions and deferrals.

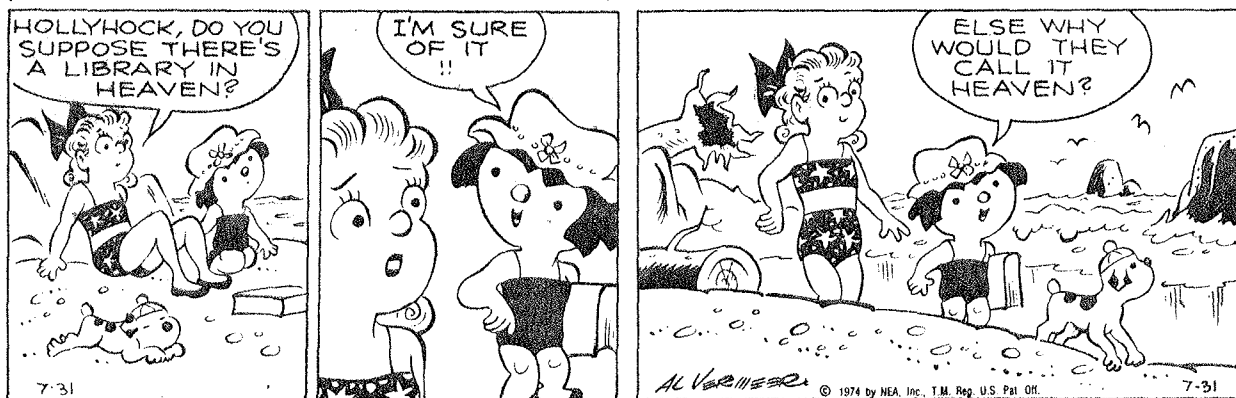
- COORDINATOR OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES APPOINTED -

On September 4, 1974, Marcie Kleingartner was appointed Coordinator of Volunteer Services for the state of North Dakota. This program is funded by an ACTION grant and endorsed by the National Governor's Conference. The program is designed to promote the involvement of volunteers in state agencies as well as private institutions, to coordinate existing volunteer programs, to support and recognize all volunteer efforts throughout the state, to serve as a public information center on volunteerism for the state, and to train volunteers.

Ms. Kleingartner is presently in the process of organizing a resource library on all volunteer related materials. With the cooperation of volunteer organizations throughout the state, she hopes to collect statistical data as well as general information on the various North Dakota volunteer projects. These will be available to anyone needing information on volunteer programs, recruitment, training and administration.

The State Volunteer Services office is located on the 13th floor of the State Capitol. Interested persons should feel free to stop and visit or call 224-2677.

**PRISCILLA'S POP**



## Planning Retirement

# Couple Finishing Years of Service

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Geiss will leave Mandan in October after almost 32 years of combined public service to Morton County and Mandan.

At that time Geiss intends to resign from his position of 12 years as Morton County Treasurer.

"You could say I'm resigning for the sake of retiring," he said.

Geiss and his wife, Frances, plan to move to southern California where their two children live.

"We haven't decided just where in California we'll live, but it won't be in the city," Mrs. Geiss said.

Geiss served in two other offices before his appointment as treasurer. He was a district assessor for about 20 townships for eight years and a deputy sheriff for two years.

Mrs. Geiss has been head librarian at the Mandan Public Library for eight years. She started work when the facility was moved from two rooms in the Memorial Building to the present structure which, she says, is too small.

"I have seen marvelous changes in this library such as doubling the number of volumes, a large record collection and cassettes and players, but the size of the building just hasn't been adequate to hold the increased number of volumes," she added.

Other additions to the library service include monthly puppet shows with the Retired Senior Volunteers of Mandan, a weekly story hour and periodical loans.

"We are the only library in the state still loaning out periodicals," Mrs. Geiss noted.

The Mandan Friends of the Library have been the facility's mainstay, according to the former school teacher.

"I appreciate the people, they have always been good to me," Geiss asserted. Mrs. Geiss said she is sad to leave Mandan.

-BISMARCK TRIBUNE  
8-14-74

## Mrs. Stangeland To Replace Ella Mae Hargrave At Library

At the June meeting of the City Library Board, Mrs. Norton Stangeland was elected to replace Mrs. Ella Mae Hargrave as librarian at Carrington City Library. Mrs. Hargrave plans to retire within the next few months.

Members of the board are: Mrs. F. B. Peik, president; Wes Kahl, vice president; Mrs. Ella Mae Hargrave, secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Howard Olson and Mrs. Wayne Kelly, book committee.

Officers of the library board must have the approval of the school board. The above names were presented and accepted.

Summer hours at the library are 2-5 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. With the opening of Carrington schools, the library will be open Monday through Friday, 2-5, and Thursday evenings, 7-9 p.m.

"Come in and visit your library," encourages Mrs. Hargrave, "it is cool and inviting in the summer time and warm and cozy in the winter time."

"New books are always at hand and current magazines. We subscribe to the Wall Street Journal, Minot Daily News, Foster County Independent, The National Observer, Human Events, The Dakota Farmer and many others."

The library is located in the Carrington Armory building.

-CARRINGTON INDEPENDENT  
8-14-74

## Library Director Named in Mandan

Dan Sevig, 27, will take over his duties as the new Mandan Public Library director Oct. 1, according to Ed Steinberg, president of the library board of directors.

Sevig will replace Mrs. Jake Geiss, library director for 10 years.

Sevig recently received his masters degree in information media from St. Cloud State College, St. Cloud, Minn. He earned his bachelor of arts degree in history from Augsburg College, Minneapolis, Minn.

He is a former elementary teacher. His wife Kathy is a certified elementary and secondary schoolteacher.

The Sevigs have found housing and plan to move to Mandan by Sept. 1.

-BISMARCK TRIBUNE  
8-12-74

## Mrs. V. D. Coleman Rites August 13

The funeral service for Mrs. (Pearl) Vern D. Coleman, 86, of Ellendale was held at 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, Aug. 13 at the Holte funeral home with Rev. John Carnegie officiating. Burial was in the city cemetery with Holte funeral home in charge of arrangements.

Pallbearers were James Toay, William Randall, J. B. Graham, Robert Coleman, John R. Rezzatto and John Coleman.

Mrs. F. E. Randall was organist and Mrs. James Toay was soloist.

Pearl daughter of M. E. and Minnie Lord Randall, was born Jan. 29, 1888 at Ellendale and was married here to Vern D. Coleman, July 3, 1916. She was a librarian and served for 25 years at the Ellendale Public Library. During World War II she served as librarian at the Veteran's Hospital in Rutland Heights, Mass., and at Castle Point, N.Y. Mrs. Coleman was a member of the Methodist church. She lived for several years in Salem, Ore., before entering the Ellendale Nursing Center where she died Aug. 11.

She is survived by one sister, Miss Hazel E. Randall Jamesboro, N.J., and nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her husband in 1960, one son, four sisters and one brother.

-ELLENDALE LEADER

8-15-74

## Mrs. R. R. Lund

Mrs. Ralph R. Lund, 74, the former Ruth Johnson of Christine, N. D., died Saturday at Hemet, Calif. Her husband died in 1949 in Montana and she returned to Fargo in 1951 to work in the public library, moving to California in 1971. She leaves a son, Ralph, Oakland, Calif.; a sister and a brother, Mrs. Minnie Moe, 230 7th Ave. W., West Fargo, and Eddie O. Johnson, Kindred, N. D.

-FARGO FORUM

9-24-74

## U library vacancies are filled

Two persons have been employed to fill vacancies in the professional staff of the University of North Dakota library system, according to Edward Warner, UND director of libraries.

They are Nancy Bowden and John Davenport, both recent master of arts graduates of the University of Denver Graduate School of Librarianship.

Miss Bowden was named public services librarian with primary responsibility of collection-building and facility liaison in the natural sciences, while Davenport's position will be as assistant curator of manuscripts, with primary responsibility centering on readying manuscripts for public use.

A graduate of Hanover High School in New Hampshire, Bowden holds a B.S. in biology from Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. She has done specialized graduate work in cataloging, reference, and library mechanization, and served as a library technician for the U.S. Geological Survey in Denver.

Davenport, a graduate of Grand Forks Central High School, attended UND for a year before transferring to Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn., where he completed a B.A. in history and political science. He was a student assistant at the University of Denver, where he did specialized work in historical manuscripts and archival documents, library mechanization, and music and fine arts bibliography. He was a 1973 summer intern at UND, working in the Orin G. Libby manuscript collection and the university archives.

-GRAND FORKS HERALD

10-10-74

## Dina Butcher Is State Library Trustees Head

Dina Butcher, Minot, was elected president of the State Library Trustees at the North Dakota Library Association convention in Williston.

She has served as a state director of trustees and is presently vice president of the Minot Library trustees. The Minot School Board appointed Mrs. Butcher to her second three-year term on the library board earlier this year.

Gov. Arthur Link recently appointed Mrs. Butcher to the Governor's Advisory Council on Libraries. She is serving as vice chairman. The board will gather information and recommend the most efficient and effective cooperative utilization of all types of libraries and their funding.

While she has been on the board of Minot's Public Library, the professional staff has extended children's services; originated the Friends of the Library organization; expanded the Outreach Program; and is



Mrs. Butcher

continually providing services to the community.

She is a charter member of the Women's Symphony League and past member of the board; vice president and campaign chairman for the Community Concert Association; youth coordinator on the Council of Ministries at Vincent United Methodist Church and also serves on the administrative board; and member of the Heritage Committee for the Spirit of '76.

For the past several years Mrs. Butcher has taught German at Minot High School. She values the opportunity she had for contact with youth through German Club, American Field Service and Yi-Y during her teaching years. To maintain the contact, although not teaching, she is helping coordinate the spring tour to Germany for German students.

Mrs. Butcher was born in Gordon, Neb., and attended high school in Princeton, N.J. She was graduated from Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. She has attended Minot State College and studied at Frieberg (Germany) University.

She is married to William T. Butcher, FBI agent. They have two daughters.

-MINOT DAILY NEWS

11-12-74

### Librarian To Be Replaced This Week



Mrs. Florence Hornstein, Heart of America librarian for nearly 10 years, completes her final days of library service this week.

Mrs. Hornstein is to be replaced as head librarian by Mrs. Frances Wiggins.

Florence began her library career as an understudy of Kathryn Cruden when the library was located in city hall. After three years of assistant librarianship, she took over the head librarian position and worked in that position the last six years at the old and new libraries.

While head librarian, Mrs. Hornstein worked with local groups to establish such new programs as the Heart of America Fine Arts and Photography Show during national library week in April.

Mrs. Hornstein said last week that she and her husband plan to travel and visit during the forthcoming winter months.

The Hornsteins live at 314 8th Ave SW. Florence's husband, Peter, is a local farmer.

-RUGBY TRIBUNE  
11/13/74



### Rolland Redlin Redlin donates papers to Libby collection at U

Former Congressman Rolland W. Redlin of Minot has officially donated his congressional correspondence and related papers to the Orin G. Libby Manuscript Collection of the University of North Dakota, announced John Davenport assistant curator of the collection.

Redlin was a congressman from North Dakota's former West District from 1965-1967 and now serves in the North Dakota State Senate.

In donating his correspondence, Redlin indicated that he hoped it would prove useful to serious students of North Dakota history and politics. Similar donations to the Libby Collection have been made by a number of North Dakota political leaders including former Rep. Thomas Kleppe, Senators Milton Young and Quentin Burdick, and former Gov. William Guy.

The Libby Collection is a repository for papers pertaining to North Dakota and regional history. Donations involve no financial gain for the donor and are solicited from individuals and organizations whose papers are considered important in better appreciating the history of the Upper Midwest, Davenport said.

-GRAND FORKS HERALD  
12/3/74



Mary Braaten

### Crary Woman Is Librarian At Devils Lake

Mary Braaten, Crary, has taken over the position of head librarian for the Devils Lake Public Library.

Miss Braaten, who began working Dec. 2, received her bachelor's degree from Mayville State College last week. She has a major in elementary education and a strong minor sequence in library science.

The new librarian has had four years' experience in college libraries. While a student at Lake Region Community College she worked in the library under Miss Beatrice Larson. She spent three years in the Mayville State library working under Miss Clenora Quanbeck, librarian and instructor in library science at the college. In addition, she spent last summer reorganizing the Crary school library.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Braaten, Crary, Miss Braaten graduated cum laude from Mayville State and was elected to Alpha Phi Sigma, honorary scholastic fraternity. Miss Merle McIntyre has been serving as interim librarian.

-DEVILS LAKE JOURNAL  
12/4/74