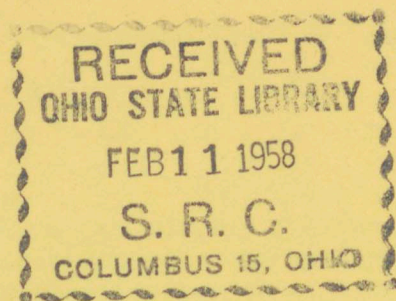


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OHIO STATE LIBRARY

OHIO STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENT DEPARTMENT

OCT 2 1969

OHIO STATE LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT

1957

REFERENCE

State Office Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

STATE LIBRARY OF OHIO
65 SOUTH FRONT STREET
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215

February 10, 1958

To: The Honorable C. William O'Neill,
Governor of Ohio,
and
Members of the Ohio State Library Board*

Herewith is a report of activities and proceedings of the State Library for the calendar year 1957. In accordance with Section 149.01, Revised Code of Ohio, copies of the report have been filed in the offices of the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The compilation of statistics and information concerning the operation of public libraries in the state, required by Sec. 3375.02, is now in process and will be submitted as a separate part of this report later in the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter Brahm
State Librarian

WB:NC

*Joseph Hurst, New Philadelphia, President
Mrs. Elsie Bennett Wilson, Medina, Vice President
George W. Coen, Lancaster
Miss Helen Robinson, Worthington
E. E. Holt, Columbus

Ohio State Library

Annual Report of the Librarian

1957

"There are no such things as abrupt sweeping transformations of human affairs. What is called in rather misleading terms, a 'turning point in history' is the coming on the scene of forces which were already for a long time at work behind the scene. New ideologies, which had already long since superseded the old ones, throw off their last veil, and...people become aware of the changes which they did not notice before."

---Ludwig von Mises, Planned Chaos

Sputniks, satellites, space missiles, rockets, by whatever name we call them, have not changed the reading tastes or interests of Ohioans. However library needs of the people are changing, and satellites are a visible symbol of a revolution in library usage which has been developing over a long period of time; a symbol which has dramatically focused our attention on this change.

People have always read for pleasure. They will continue to do so and to use their public library for that purpose. The books people read today for pleasure are not much different in basic content from those read at the turn of the century.

The Bible, of course, whether read for pleasure, inspiration or education, is the best seller today as it was then. According to Frank Luther Mott in his book, "Golden Multitudes", (the story of best sellers in the United States), "It is probable that there was never a year in American history in which the Bible did not excel the next best seller". A few of the next best sellers in the 1895-1900 era were: "Prisoner of Zenda", "Red Badge of Courage", "Quo Vadis", "David Harum", and "Alice of Old Vincennes". Contrast these with the best sellers of January, 1958: "By Love Possessed", "Below the Salt", "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys", "On the Beach", and "Sound of Thunder".

The greatest difference in pleasure reading in the two eras is probably not in quality but in the quantity of such reading available. There were 659 American novels published in 1900, while in 1955 there were 1,459 American fiction titles issued. An interesting fact also is that in the first 17 years (1895-1912) in which best seller lists were compiled, no book of non-fiction appeared on such lists. A look at popular non-fiction read for pleasure in 1912 contrasted with today will not show a startling change in type of such reading. Non-fiction best sellers of 1912 were: "South America", "Promised Land", "New Conscience and Ancient Evil", "How to Live on 24 Hours a Day", and "Creative Evolution". January, 1958, best sellers were: "Baruch, My Own Story", "Age of Revolution", "Hidden Persuaders", "Where Did You Go? Out.", "Kids Say the Darndest Things". Here too the principal change has probably been in quantity as can be seen from the following tabulation of types of books published in 1900 and 1955:

| | Copyright Books by American Authors 1900* | American Book Publication New Books 1955** |
|--|--|---|
| Fiction | 659 | 1,459 |
| Law | 515 | 240 |
| Juvenile | 404 | 1,372 |
| Education | 347 | 231 |
| Theology & Religion | 291 | 747 |
| Pol. & Soc. Science | 197 | 443 |
| Biography | 165 | 735 |
| History | 157 | 572 |
| Poetry & Drama | 184 | 423 |
| Literature | 231 | 529 |
| Physical & Math. Science | 99 | 623 |
| Geography & Travel | 95 | 290 |
| Medicine & Hygiene | 155 | 407 |
| Fine Arts | 72 | 305 |
| Useful Arts | 117 | |
| Philosophy | 71 | 244 |
| Domestic & Rural (Agriculture & Home Ec.) | 53 | 330 |
| Sports & Amusements | 35 | 175 |
| Humor & Satire | 31 | |
| Business | | 228 |
| Music | | 85 |
| Philology | | 118 |
| Technical & Military books | | 355 |
| Miscellaneous | | 315 |
| Total | 3,878 | 10,226 |

*Publishers Weekly Jan. 26, 1901 p. 80

** " " Jan. 21, 1956 p. 223

People have always read books for general education and informational purposes and will continue to do so. However more people will read more books for this purpose than ever before. Books on education, science, and other fields of knowledge were plentiful in the 19th and early 20th centuries but few stood out in terms of mass appeal. There were some famous primers and an occasional science-fiction title such as those of the imaginative Jules Verne. Those who read for education found themselves in the "one textbook to a subject era". Today with the vast increase of knowledge in all areas, reading to meet the basic problem of existence and survival has become a necessary and tremendous task for everyone.

Consequently reading for education and research has become a vital if not the dominant element of America's industry, its economy and its very existence. At the same time it is creating one of the biggest "headaches" for libraries who must make such material instantly available.

Reading for specialized research was hardly a recognizable factor in 1900. Even today only a small minority may be directly involved, yet such reading affects every American. It is becoming such a significant factor in the nation's entire reading needs that it is beginning to overshadow traditional problems and services provided by libraries. One need but take a quick look at the following statistics to appreciate the problem of service which is facing all types of libraries.

Books of an informational nature have always exceeded the number of fiction and juvenile titles which usually hold the stage of popular attention. In 1900 slightly more than a fourth of the 3,878 titles were fiction or juvenile. Of the 10,226 published in 1955, 2,831 (somewhat less than one-fourth) were fiction or juvenile. Thus non-fiction titles are issued at a ratio of about three to one. But it is in the non-book world that one can see so clearly how emphasis in publishing has shifted to informational,

educational, and research type materials. Magazines or periodicals have been a traditional method by which writers, educators, scientists, and people in all professions have presented their findings or ideas on latest developments. According to Mott in his "History of American Magazines", in 1900 there were 5,500 periodicals issued in the United States. Ulrich's "Periodical Directory" in 1935 listed 8,200 periodicals and in 1956 over 16,000. Ulrich included foreign as well as American periodicals but the list was a selected list and far from complete, particularly in special fields. If we may narrow our statistics down to just one area, science and industry, they are further illuminating. The "Industrial Arts Index" in 1913 indexed 51 periodicals in the science and industry field. In 1956 it covered 259 such periodicals. As a result in 1957 it divided into two indexes: "Applied Science and Technology", covering 199 periodicals, and "Business Periodicals", covering 120 magazines, or a total of 319. To further show the prodigious growth in this field, Gould H. Cloud, librarian, Houston Research Library, Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, Texas, says:

"...The sheer bulk of published information resulting from the prodigious growth in our science and technology staggers even the librarian who has to organize it for use, to say nothing of the specialist who is expected to read and understand it!

"...As an indication of the enormity of the problem, some 2,000,000 scientific and technical articles are now being published yearly. The rate of growth of literature in the U. S. A. is paralleling that of scientific research, which is expanding at the logarithmic rate of 12 per cent per year... For example, in the field of medicine there are published some 8,200 periodicals per year which contain 300,000 articles. There are 400 journals devoted chiefly to reviewing the medical literature. "Chemical Abstracts" gleaned 90,000 items in 1955 from 7,000 periodicals published in 40 languages. The "Decennial Index" for "Chemical Abstracts" to be published in 1957 will consist of nineteen 1200-page volumes, as compared to 16 volumes for the combined three Decennial Indices for the previous 30 years..."

But now a few more startling facts:

Nearly every trade organization has a periodical or issues informational literature. There are some 12,000 organizations in the U. S. and foreign countries.

Nearly every professional organization has one or more periodicals. There are 17,000 national conventions in the U. S. alone each year. To this must be added the many state associations.

Many industries have their own "house organs" containing valuable research information.

The United States Government Printing Office is perhaps the largest publisher in the world. In 1957 it printed some 36,000 different titles, magazines, and pamphlets on a great variety of subjects.

Ohio as a state published approximately 1,800 items in 1957. When this is multiplied by the output of 47 other states, one is hard put to grasp the enormity of the results.

In addition, cities publish statistical and financial information in demand by research experts.

* * * * *

In terms of making all of this material readily available to meet the needs of the public, what does this mean for libraries? It seems to me it means two tremendous problems:

- 1). Headlines shriek for improving the education of our youth, for scholarships to cull out the genius and the talented so they can be educated, and for additional incentives to draw these youngsters into scientific fields. All very commendable, yet a genius is a genius long before he reaches high school or college. He has insatiable reading curiosity long before then. Where will he go for the satisfaction of his reading and informational needs? The public library? Unfortunately genius isn't confined to large metropolitan areas where library services may be

adequate.

With the great increase anticipated in educational enrollments, colleges in Ohio are decentralizing their services in attempts to make higher education immediately accessible by establishing branch colleges in numbers of our small or medium-sized communities. These branch colleges at the moment have the meagerest of library facilities, if any, so that the public library becomes the service agency for education in these areas.

Libraries in most of our Ohio areas, strive as hard as they may, simply are not equipped to acquire and service the tremendous output of educational and research materials now coming out, whether those materials may be needed for a developing genius or for the expanding educational system.

The immediate problem at the moment is how to enable the public library to provide the service needed. The public library is forced to meet the demands but is not adequately reimbursed or financed either from local funds or from college funds to give this service. The long run problem is how to organize and finance library service to meet the increased needs resulting from the current emphasis on education and from this new system of education now developing. Whether such service is provided apart from our public libraries or in conjunction with them, a highly organized library system in these areas will be needed.

2). Beyond education the hue and cry continues for speed-up in producing whatever it is the world needs in order to be saved, whether it's penicillin, satellites, missiles, or atomic submarines. In other words science and industry is working at an ever-increasing pace on new developments and new projects. To be successful, to save time, the men of science and industry must be able to put their fingers without delay on whatever has been said or published about their particular problem at

a particular moment. With perhaps a million items existing on one small subject in the pharmaceutical field, the same in connection with aerodynamics, medical experiments, and many others, it is important that some means be found to do this.

How this will be accomplished no one can be certain at this date. Librarians the country over are tackling the problem. Here in Ohio there exists perhaps the outstanding pioneering effort in this field. Western Reserve University in connection with its School of Library Science has established a documentation center which for the past several years has been attempting to apply the processes of automation to the problem. The University has developed a machine which presumably would search the literature of a given field for references on any specific subject in that field. It is also planning additional machines. Dr. Jesse Shera, Dean of the School of Library Science, believes so firmly that this new method is the answer that he is proposing the establishment of a \$36 million documentation center in Cleveland which would answer questions from anywhere in the country or the world to provide the reader with the necessary references, thus saving months or even years of trying to find the material.

While it is too early to say that machine searching will become the answer to this complex problem facing libraries, Ohio can be proud that it does have leadership in this field. What is further needed however is that additional leadership be brought to the problems facing libraries in Ohio, outside and beyond the special fields of science and industry.

* * * * *

Library School Visits

Continuing a practice begun in 1954, the State Librarian and the Library Consultant visited 12 library schools, interviewed students for various positions, talked to classes about Ohio's library system and why Ohio is a good library state in which to work. Such visits have brought a number of librarians into the state but not enough to ease the tremendous personnel shortage which exists. How great this shortage is can be illustrated by pointing out that, if all the graduates of all the library schools in the United States in 1957 had taken positions in Ohio, they still would not have filled existing vacancies. Because of the value of such trips to local librarians and trustees, the Ohio Library Association and the Ohio Library Trustees Association pay the travel expenses for them.

Branch Colleges and Library Service

A new problem now confronts the public and college libraries of the state as a result of the direction higher education forces are moving. This is a problem which has been developing for the past several years but which has become so intensified that it demands some attention be paid to it and a solution sought. The problem arises from the fact that a number of Ohio colleges, particularly the state-supported universities, are operating branch colleges in a number of Ohio communities. Presumably this is a trend which will increase. Ohio University is operating branches in Ironton, Lancaster, and Martins Ferry. Bowling Green is operating or planning to operate in Bryan and Fremont; Kent in Canton; Ohio State, at Marion and Newark. Muskingum College as a private college is planning a branch in New Philadelphia. In all some 20 branches have been established. We understand that additional branches are being planned in various medium-sized communities over the state.

Students attending branch colleges are of adult age as well as high

school age. Even industry in such areas sends employees to the college to take courses. Some of the students are from nearby villages in the same area which have even smaller public libraries than the community in which the branch is located. Thus far the colleges have not established much in the way of library service so that the students are relying heavily upon the public libraries in those areas. However even if the colleges establish their own library service, students will continue to turn to the public library to supplement the college library and as residents of the community will expect service.

Last fall in anticipation of this problem the State Librarian asked the Ohio Library Association to appoint a committee to work with the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School to try and find a solution to the problem. A committee was set up and did contact the Governor's Commission but has made little progress in getting the Commission to take the situation seriously. The committee feels strongly that a study should be made of the problem in these communities.

Federal Funds for Rural Library Service

Expenditure of federal funds for development of rural library service began in Ohio in 1957. Forty thousand dollars was available for the first six months and approximately \$82,000 for the second six months of the calendar year. Ohio's plan for the use of federal funds adopted by the State Library Board will be found in the appendix to this report but some very interesting tangible results can be cited here briefly.

About 12,000 books were made available for loan to the rural libraries of the state. This is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number normally acquired by the State Library for this purpose, making the benefits of the program available to more libraries more quickly than could be done in any other way. Needless to say libraries lost no time in borrowing these books for their bookmobiles and rural branches.

The first bookmobile under the program was awarded to Guernsey County District Library and placed in operation early in 1958. Funds for three additional bookmobiles were awarded to Ashtabula, Holmes, and Ottawa counties. Orders for two additional bookmobiles to be used by the State Library for two-county or regional operation were placed.

Four local library boards, Nelsonville, Bellefontaine, Steubenville, and Tronton were granted a small amount of funds, \$3,900 each, to plan and organize regional library service in their area on a demonstration basis to be financed from federal funds.

Two projects to coordinate library service to adults in rural areas and to bring the various libraries in each county together on a cooperative basis were in operation in Wood and Hardin counties. For this purpose each county was granted \$8,500.

Approximately nine employees have been added to the staff of the State Library to handle the added work involved in planning and administering the program, and in processing the new books. The cost of this work is shared by the state and the federal government.

Legislation

Legislation affecting libraries enacted by the Legislature in 1957 had both good and bad aspects to it, depending upon one's particular viewpoint.

Bills presented by the Ohio Municipal League to remove the libraries' present priority in the allocation and distribution of the intangibles tax were not recommended by the House committees which heard them.

The former law governing the eligibility of trustees on school district library boards was amended to prohibit the appointment by school boards of their employees to library boards. The enactment of the law followed by an Attorney General's ruling resulted in the ineligibility of employees of any board of education for appointment to any public library. There has

been considerable controversy among librarians and trustees and school officials as to whether this is a desirable situation. Undoubtedly a number of libraries in the state are losing very sincere and effective trustees. However, the intent of the law and the interpretation of the Attorney General, to the effect that being an employee of a board of education and a trustee of a public library are incompatible positions, is sound and logical.

Ohio Document Distribution System

A law was passed providing under the State Library Board a method for distributing publications of the different agencies of the State of Ohio to various key libraries or depositories within the state and to the state libraries in the other 47 states. The purpose of the proposal was to secure a more efficient way in which to distribute the state's publications, at the same time to insure their preservation, and to make them conveniently accessible to the general public. However the General Appropriation Bill carried no funds for the financing of the plan and at this writing the State Finance Department has not allocated any money for that purpose. We believe this is unfortunate because a great deal of work has been done during the year to set up the new system for the acquisition and distribution of Ohio state documents (provided for in H. B. 27, 102nd General Assembly). Eighty-seven depositories (including this library and the Library of Congress) have been assigned. Thirty-one of these depositories are other state libraries. A number of Ohio state agencies have expressed an interest in the system and have offered to hold certain documents until we are ready to distribute them.

Staff

During the year the staff of the State Library has increased approximately 50 per cent which is due entirely to the work load created by the Library Services Act Program.

One of the most vexing problems created by the additional work load is that key department heads who have to assume the added responsibility, cannot be paid for that extra work although the funds have been provided and were intended for that purpose. Thus far the Civil Service Commission has adamantly refused to acknowledge any change in the duties and responsibilities of these positions and has kept salaries at their former level. Continued and persistent efforts have been made with the Civil Service Commission to this end but to no avail. It is a sad commentary upon the State of Ohio to expect dedicated workers, as these people are, to make such a sacrifice. The high school librarian at Central High School across the river from the State Office Building receives approximately \$1000 per year more than these department heads for nine months work, while they work twelve months. Should any of these persons decide not to continue the sacrifice they are making, the State Library Board will be faced with the problem of discontinuing such service, for at present salaries the Board will not be able to secure qualified persons for those positions.

In fact such a situation has developed in the Union Catalog. With the retirement November 30, 1957 of Miss Mary Wilson, inability to secure a qualified person to handle this job has forced us to place the Union Catalog temporarily under the administration of the Catalog Department, which places an additional burden upon a department which has its own heavy load of business.

Miss Margaret Fullerton, head of the Traveling Library Department, has returned to us after an extended illness and we are glad to have her back.

My great appreciation and admiration goes to the library's hardworking staff, particularly so with the realization on my part that I need them more than they need me.

State Library Board

I believe the State Library holds a position of respect and leadership among the library profession and the library trustees of Ohio. My appreciation is extended to the members of the State Library Board for their willingness to come long distances to attend board meetings, for their courage in making the tough decisions as well as the easy ones, and for their forthright approach to the problems presented. Decisions and opinions made in the best interests of the entire state may not always be popular in every section of the state. Whatever the future will show has been accomplished by the State Library has been possible because of the positive attitude and actions of the State Library Board. It has been an honor and a pleasure to work with such fine people.

Statistical Supplement

| | 1956 | 1957 |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Books issued at desk | 34,111 | 36,699 |
| " " by mail | 11,546 | 12,894 |
| Loaned to local libraries | <u>46,556</u> | <u>59,082</u> (1,181,640)* |
| Total | 92,213 | 108,675 |

*Each book is sent to local libraries for a year and recirculated by the local library on an average of 20 times during that year. These State Library books have an estimated circulation exceeding one million but officially each book is recorded as circulated only once during the year.

* * * * *

Reference Questions

| | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Reference Room | 6,851 | 6,754 |
| Documents | <u>996</u> | <u>1,010</u> |
| Total | 7,847 | 7,764 |

* * * * *

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Books added to library | 9,504 | 15,443 |
| Government publications received | 12,267 | 11,515 |

* * * * *

Appropriation

| | | Fiscal year ending in 1957 | 1958 |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Personal Service | | | |
| A-1 | Salaries | \$ 69,504 | \$ 85,380 |
| A-2 | Wages | <u>7,000</u> | <u>7,500</u> |
| | Total Personal Service | 76,504 | 92,880 |
| Maintenance | | | |
| Supplies | | | |
| C-4 | Office | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| C-4a | Postage | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| C-10 | Motor Vehicle | | 200 |
| Equipment | | | |
| E-1 | Office | | 2,230 |
| E-8a | New Books | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Contract and Open Order Service | | | |
| F-1a | Other Repairs | 200 | 200 |
| F-5 | Express | 100 | 70 |
| F-6 | Travel | 1,700 | 1,700 |
| F-7 | Communication | 1,100 | 1,500 |
| F-8 | Printing & Binding | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| F-9 | Other Service | <u>150</u> | <u>200</u> |
| | Total Maintenance | 30,250 | 33,100 |
| | Total Maintenance and Personal Service | 106,754 | 125,980 |
| Subsidy | | | |
| H-8 | Library Aid | <u>160,000</u> | <u>176,000</u> |
| | TOTAL | 266,754 | 301,980 |
| Rotary A | (Library Services Act) | 40,000 | 164,645 |

Expenditure of Library Services Act Funds
(Fiscal year 1957 and 1st half fiscal year 1958)
Calendar year 1957

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Books | | \$ 41,322 |
| Traveling Library | \$28,200 | |
| State Circulation | 13,122 | |
| Personnel | | 14,762 |
| Equipment | | 9,504 |
| Library and Office supplies, telephone, etc. | | 2,078 |
| Grants to Libraries for the operation of demonstrations and bookmobiles | | 48,200 |
| Guernsey County for bookmobile | | 10,000 |
| Advance payment of \$6,000 to each of the three libraries awarded bookmobiles | | 18,000 |
| Payment to each of three libraries participating in demonstration of regional organization, \$3,900 | | 11,700 |
| Wood County demonstration | | 8,500 |
| Balance on hand (Jan. 1, 1958) | | 6,456 |
| | Total | \$122,322 |

OHIO STATE LIBRARY
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

June 24, 1957

Re: Library Services Act
1957-58 Appropriation and Program

Dear Librarian and Trustee:

On June 12 Congress completed action on the Library Services Act appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957. Final amount was \$5,000,000 which makes Ohio's allotment \$164,645. The State Library Board, meeting the day before and in anticipation of that amount, approved the following program which we are sure you want to know about and to consider the possibility of your library participating in the program along those lines:

1. A continuation of last year's program, in effect for six months, for a full year:

- a. \$30,000 for books for long-time loan to extension center libraries and for short term inter-loan to all libraries.
- b. \$25,000 for supplies, equipment, processing and administration.
- c. \$25,000 for purchase of two bookmobiles to be awarded to individual counties which need such service and can show immediate financial ability to operate such service.

Total required for continuation of
last year's program on a full year's basis.....\$80,000

2. Demonstration projects.

Type I. Service to rural groups and adult rural residents through cooperation of libraries within a county. Any plan proposed by such libraries acting cooperatively which would demonstrate the ways of increasing library service to all adult inhabitants of the county with special emphasis on groups at present receiving little or no service. For example, a recent plan proposed by Wood County libraries, acting cooperatively through Bowling Green Library, whereby a trained librarian with experience in adult county extension work, would be added to the staff of the county extension department of the Bowling Green Public Library. Such person would be responsible for making contact with rural groups at their different meetings, for assembling the material necessary to meet the needs of these people, for getting the material to them, for organizing services to the other libraries of the county so that each will function as if they were branches of a central system taking care of all requests from them for material and being responsible for their delivery.

Amount budgeted for single projects
of this type.....

\$ 8,500

Type II. Planning for regional library service. Groups of counties which are interested in cooperative library service on a regional basis for which they would like a substantial grant of Federal funds for demonstration purposes.

There are several groups of counties which have shown considerable interest in, and have tentatively discussed, cooperative library service on a regional basis and are seeking Federal funds for that purpose. For example, Fairfield, Athens, Meigs, and Perry counties; Hardin, Logan, Auglaize and Marion counties; Lawrence, Gallia, and Jackson counties.

However the difficulties to be overcome in securing consent of the various library boards and local officials in their respective counties will require considerable time, perhaps a year, before final plans could be effected and agreement obtained.

To insure that such will be accomplished within a year so that completed plans and financial costs can be presented in detail, a preliminary project to begin this year is proposed whereby:

1. A local librarian in the area be designated to do the preliminary organization work; the local library board to be reimbursed for the cost of the time spent on the project; the reimbursement to do two things: provide funds for the additional help needed by the local library so the librarian could take the necessary time from his regular duties and to compensate the local librarian if additional time beyond his present work load is required.
2. The local library would also be reimbursed for miscellaneous supplies, travel, telephone and other expenses contingent with organizing the various counties in the project. Reimbursement to any one area not to exceed \$3900.

Total amount budgeted for such projects.....\$16,145

Type III. Two-county bookmobile operation. There are a number of paired or twin counties which lack adequate library service and adequate finances but which together could probably operate and finance a single bookmobile if the initial expense of getting started was provided. For example, Adams-Brown, Carroll-Harrison, Paulding-Van Wert, Henry-Fulton, Williams-Defiance.

Grants may be made to any two such counties agreeing to operate jointly a bookmobile, as follows:

| | |
|----------|--|
| 1st year | \$10,000 to purchase a bookmobile 10,000 to operate the bookmobile |
| 2nd year | 5,000 operating cost (each county to provide \$2,500 to make up balance of operating cost) |
| 3rd year | none (each county to provide \$5,000 to make up operating cost) |

Total amount budgeted
for such projects.....\$60,000

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We want all libraries to participate in these demonstration programs if they are interested and can qualify. However since the amount of money appropriated will not permit the operation of such projects in more than a few areas, approval will be given to those projects which are first presented, which are carefully detailed and contain the approval of all parties involved. We urge you therefore to start your planning and thinking promptly if these proposals interest you.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Brahm
State Librarian

WB:NC