

Mountain-Plains Library Quarterly

PUBLISHED BY THE MOUNTAIN - PLAINS
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE DENVER CONVENTION

GETTING DOWN TO WORK

PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS — THEIR DEVELOPMENT
AND USE

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER—ANNUAL MEETING



Fall 1960

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C O N T E N T S

Mountain Plains Library Association Officers.....	2
The Denver Convention.....	3
M.P.L.A. Treasurer's Report.....	4
Getting Down To Work.....	5
Public Library Standards-Their Development and Use.....	6
Bibliographical Center Annual Meeting.....	13

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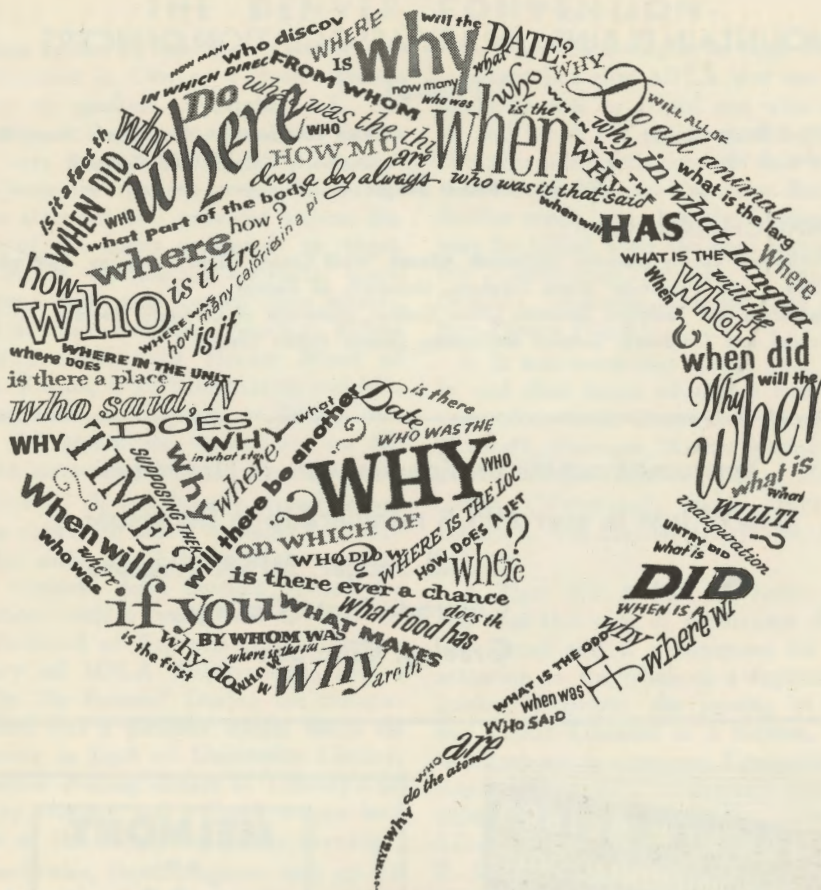
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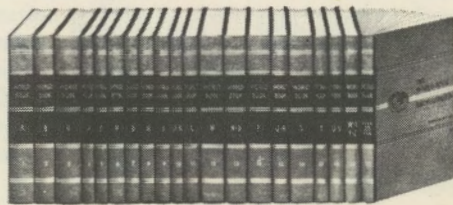
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THE DENVER CONVENTION

As was agreed by the Board, MPLA met in convention in Denver without exhibits or array of speakers, September 1-3. The University of Denver was host with Stuart Baillie very capably making the arrangements. Some one hundred twenty Mountain-Plainers attended and provided serious discussion of the items presented to them. Many others, because of conflicts, could not attend and made known their regrets, as well as their attitudes. President Milton Abrams presided with Horace Moses of Topeka, Kansas, as Parliamentarian and Miss Lee Mortensen of Cheyenne as Acting Secretary. All committee reports are on file with the secretary.

In general, the conference stayed as one body to deliberate issues, breaking into sections for only one half hour to conduct section business. John Eastlick opened the convention with a well received talk on "The Potential of Regional Associations; a Summary of MPLA Achievements and a Look To The Future." During the convention there was a pleasant coffee break on the terrace in back of University Library, an informal evening dinner at Tiffany's on Thursday evening, and a chuck wagon feed in back of the library on Friday evening.

In particular, the conference took up six points for discussion after committee reports on each. These were the ones spelled out in the Summer 1960 issue of the "Quarterly". Solid deliberations, with opinions freely expressed, were necessary to arrive at decisions vital to the existence and future of MPLA. Members unable to attend can be sure that such took place and that the following conclusions were factually reached. (Opinions expressed are recorded in the general minutes.)

1. That we are an area made up of state associations and individual librarians whose problems and interests provide a substantial basis for regional association. The acceptance of the committee report reaffirmed this, and determined it to be the 1960 decision on this problem should the question ever be raised again. Committee: Joseph Shubert (Nevada), Chairman, Evelyn Brewster (Colorado), Edith Rich (Utah), and William Baehr (Kansas).

2. That there might be need for a paid secretary but that MPLA was not now financially able to afford one who could do all and be all the region would require for effective administration of that office. It was moved that the Executive Board make further study and that the Committee Report be tabled until the next regular meeting. Committee: Dorette Darling (South Dakota), chairman, Harriet Lute and Robert Divett (Utah).

3. It was voted that MPLA meet biennially and that terms of office run for two years after 1961. Committee: Horace Moses (Kansas), chairman, Marian Sundquist (Colorado), Helen Gibson (Utah); Mary Carpenter (Wyoming), Helen Hoyt (South Dakota), and Charles Dalrymple (Nebraska).

4. That MPLA had sufficient Sections and that this type of subdivision should be kept broad and at a minimum for a better attention to the whole as a regional organization. Example: the joining of County and Public Libraries as a Section. Sections as set up are to continue. Committee James Ranz (Wyoming), chairman, Anne Smith (Utah), Richard A. Farley (Nebraska), Kilbourn Jancocek (South Dakota), Floyd R. Meyer (Kansas), and Milton C. Abrams (Utah).

5. That no revision in the dues schedule be made at this time. Lowering or raising dues might be a later problem but the present one was to increase MPLA membership with the idea of making it a really professional association. Committee: Daniel Seager (Colorado), chairman, Viola Tidemann (Kansas), Ruth Harris (Nebraska), James Tolman (Utah), Ione McClain (Wyoming), and Mavis Collins (South Dakota).

6. That the "Quarterly" should be kept on a professional level and print material of interest to the region, both in article and activity form, that it was a needed publication to help tie the region together. Committee: Hattie M. Knight (Utah), chairman, Alfred G. Trump (South Dakota), Donald Wright (Nebraska), Miriam McNally (Colorado), and Ford Rockwell (Kansas).

The Editor

Mountain Plains Library Association

Treasurer's Report — September 1, 1960

Balance in checking account September 1, 1959.....		\$2,472.01	
Receipts for year to date:			
Dues	\$1,496.50		
Subscriptions	136.00		
Quarterly Advertising	1,970.39		
Loans Repaid	721.80		
Exhibit Revenue	495.00		
Miscellaneous	110.37	\$4,930.06	
			\$7,402.07
Disbursements to date:			
Quarterly Expense	\$2,357.72		
Secretary's Expense	14.10		
Treasurer's Expense	32.00		
President's Expense	10.00		
Preconvention, Convention, and Miscellaneous Expense	911.50		
Loans	200.00		
Postal Expense	97.28		
		\$3,622.60	
Balance in checking account September 1, 1960.....		\$3,779.47	\$7,402.07
Statement of assets September 1, 1960			
Balance in Checking Account.....	\$3,779.47		
Balance in Savings Account.....	793.45		
Loans Outstanding	75.00		
		\$4,647.92	
			Daniel A. Seager Treasurer, 1959-60

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Getting Down To Work

It was necessary to have a meeting which took an analytical look at MPLA. The general atmosphere and discussions which went on in Denver were very encouraging because they showed a deep desire to keep MPLA alive and to make it an active professional organization. I doubt if there have been as many librarians brought together at one time who showed any greater interest in the matters at hand. Those who planned the meeting and had the responsibility of arrangements felt great satisfaction in the number attending and the concerned comments made.

Now that we have had a look at ourselves, there is need to support our conclusions by getting down to work. Not everyone in such an organization can be asked to do something immediately, but groups can begin studies which, it is hoped, will evolve a wider participation by members as time goes on.

To lay some ground work, and to make an attempt at getting things of a professional nature going, there are three committees being formed which will, we hope, bring in reports at our next convention that can serve as the basis for enlarged activity on the part of MPLA. The committees and their purposes are as follows:

1. *Bibliographical Center Study Committee.* This committee will study the relationships between MPLA and the Bibliographical Center to see in what ways MPLA actually supports this Center and in what ways MPLA can implement and strengthen what the Center does. Regarded as one of our prime interests, we seek way to increase the stature of the Center in its bibliographical resources.

2. *Recruitment Study Committee.* With recruitment of people to take up the study of librarianship, one of the crucial problems facing us today, this study is vitally important. It is particularly important in that ALA does not seem to put the effort into this that many feel is needed. It is hoped that MPLA can, through this study, be shown ways and means of promoting re-

By **FORD A. ROCKWELL**

President M.P.L.A.

ruitment in our 8-state area that will bring substantial results.

3. *Library Courses Study Committee.* The area of this study has not been fully evolved but discussion has seemed to temper it toward those courses being given outside of actual library schools in the area with a possible evaluation of such courses as to their credit merit. This study could discover whether or not these courses tie in with recruitment, whether they are sufficiently strong now, or should be made so, to be part of expected professional background.

In addition to the above appointed committees the Country and Public Library Section has put into motion a study of a possible film pool for the area. Some queries have already gone out to libraries having film collections.

Names of Committee chairmen and committee members will be printed in the next issue of the "Quarterly" since only a few are still lacking to make the list complete. It is hoped that those who attend the ALA Midwinter meeting in Chicago will be free to offer their ideas to further their work. With reports brought before the 1961 convention, progress should be possible in these fields for MPLA to become an active professional association.

1961 CONVENTION

Cheyenne,
Wyoming

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August 31 - September 2

Public Library Standards — Their Development and Use

Over half of the States in this country have either adopted the American Library Association's 1956 statement on standards (*Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation with Minimum standards*) or have formulated their own standards for public libraries within their jurisdictions. In addition, many other States have public library standards under active consideration¹. However, it is a curious anomaly that while there is considerable and growing interest in public library standards, there is at the same time confusion as to their nature, need, and application.

For this reason it seems advisable not only to discuss the nature of standards, but also their limitations, and to review as well the history and development of public library standards in the United States. If we are to plan effectively for the future, we must understand and learn from the past.

Types of Standards

All too often, the word "standard" conjures up for librarians a picture of standardization, of uniformity, and conformity. This undoubtedly stems from an understanding of standards as they apply for example to the building trades, to the development of items of equipment, and to the sizing of men's and women's clothing—all quantitative standards. For our purposes, as librarians and educators, standards must take on another dimension, so as to reflect both quantitative and qualitative aspects. As herein used, therefore, standards might be described as those quantitative and qualitative measures established by an accepted authority, used as criteria in evaluating adequacy and efficiency, and as guidelines for improvement.

If standards are to be not only acceptable but useful as well, they must have certain general characteristics. In his book on *The Fundamentals of Top Management*, Ralph C. Davis makes these observations. Standards must be (1) reasonably stable, (2) re-

By **ROSE VAINSTEIN,**

Public Library Specialist,

Library Service Branch, U. S. Office of Education, based on a presentation to the Committee on Public Library Standards, Nebraska Library Association at its workshop on Public Library Standards on February 19, 1960.

ducible to permanent form, (3) reproducible, (4), representative, (5) applicable, (6) universal within the limits of the problem, and (7) free from ambiguity.

Davis makes a further observation, that when effectively and carefully delineated, standards will act as a ratchet wheel, permitting forward but at the same time preventing backward movement. In other words, standards must encourage rather than impede progress, and improve rather than preserve the status quo.

As a very first and imperative step toward the development of standards is the formulation of a statement of objectives and goals. There is always an inherent danger that standards may be evolved in a vacuum, without applicability to, or an understanding of, the specific needs and aims of the group or agency for which the standards are being produced.

Further there must be full acceptance of the possibility of change. As new situations and new challenges present themselves, existing standards must be re-examined and re-appraised. This concept was succinctly expressed in *ALA's Post-War standards*:

. . . the objectives, policies, and standards of public library service should be subjected to continual re-examination in the light of unpredictable future developments. No statement of standards should be permitted to freeze the patterns of library administration or service. The public library should be a dynamic agency, always

seeking to adapt its activities to the changing needs of the people it serves.

ALA standards themselves are an excellent example of just such changes. From the development in 1933 of somewhat limited quantitative standards of service and resources, the Association has moved toward an increasing emphasis on the development of standards which will insure quality service. This evolutionary growth will be discussed later, in a section on the history and development of public library standards.

Standards may be of several different kinds. They may, for example, be "ideal." These are perhaps best described as being perfect and possibly utopian—eminently desirable to be sure, but perhaps too far removed from the realm of possibility. Another classification might be "engineering" standards, those most closely related to already existing practices. These are frequently referred to as "norms". They reflect average practices and the status quo. They are not apt to provide an effort incentive such as might come from a higher level of standards. Then there are "working" standards, modified by what Davis calls a "concept of tolerance", that amount of variance permissible without sacrificing either immediate acceptability or future goals. Such a set of standards, if appropriately drawn, provide the incentive necessary for working toward a higher level, but without the discouragement which can come from standards which appear to be too difficult to obtain or too ideal.

Important Concepts in Developing Standards

An understanding of several basic concepts is fundamental to the development of an effective set of standards. These may be termed the concept of change, the concept of gradualism, and the concept of use.

The Concept of Change

A frequent misconception is that once adopted or accepted, standards are unalterable and permanent. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Standards should be constantly re-examined and re-appraised. New situations arise, organizational goals change, and new developments occur. All these can, do and should affect existing standards of service, resources and facilities.



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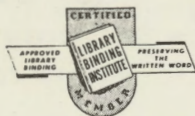
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As such changes occur, standards must be studied, questioned, and changed. At no time should standards be permitted to freeze the pattern of service or prevent improvements in the program. This would be a subversion of one of the very purposes of adoption of standards—that of improvement and progress.

The Concept of Gradualism

The second concept is that of gradualism. Attainment of library standards is a gradual and continuous process. Paper endorsement of national standards is important as a commitment of intent. But not until a library establishes the several steps and means whereby standards may be attained can the library anticipate improvement. Improvements usually come about slowly and not without considerable effort. All too frequently librarians fail to understand and/or take the several steps necessary to insure progress. They do not do advanced planning, they do not understand the need for or the importance of adaptation and compromise. Thus they quickly become discouraged and possibly disenchanted about standards.

The Concept of Use

Third and final concept is that of use. The real test of effectiveness of standards is their applicability and the extent to which this results in tangible improvements of service and resources. Unless standards are appropriately drawn, clearly defined and applicable, they cannot be considered effective. Standards are not developed only to be endorsed and then filed. They must be understood, tested and studied. But above all, they must be used. How this is done is a matter for each individual State, and each individual library.

State and local approaches will vary, as well they should. Overall goals will be similar if we assume that the development and improvement of public library service is fundamental to all. From this point forward, however the similarity ceases, and is caused by several varying factors. Included would be the existing level and extent of public library service, professional leadership at the State and local level, economic growth and outlook, and demography. Regardless of regional and local variations, however, the test of standards lies in their effective, active, and continued use.

History and Development of Public Library Standards

Even a cursory study of public library history will reveal the continuing interest of the profession in the development of appropriate public library standards. They have been a topic of conversation, conferences, and publications for well over half a century. And many of today's concepts, such as that of systems of libraries, have been evolving throughout this entire period.

Early Milestones

At the State Level, New York appears to have been a pioneer in the development of State standards for public library service. The February 9, 1893 minutes of the Board of Regents contained the following:

"It (the public library) must be open without charge for either reference or lending or both, to all citizens of the locality who conform to the rules approved by the regents . . .

"Every library must be open at least 1 hour on 3 days of each week; in villages of 2,000 or more inhabitants must be open at least 2 hours daily for not less than 6 days of each week; and in villages or cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants must be open at least 6 hours daily."

Subsequently the 1921 Education Law (Section 254) of New York specifically empowered the Regents . . . "to fix standards of library service for every free association or public library which receives any portion of the money appropriated by the State to aid such libraries, or which is supported in whole or in part by tax levied by any municipality or district."

Further, if the association or public libraries failed to comply with regents requirements, the law stipulated that ". . . such library shall not receive any portion of the moneys appropriated by the State for free libraries nor shall any tax be levied by any municipality or district for the support in whole or in part of such library."

On the national level, it was in 1917 that the American Library Association appointed a committee of 5 to study the ". . . question of standardization of libraries and librarians,

the certification of librarians . . .". The committee attempted to devise a method of grading public libraries according to several factors such as population served, taxable property, and size of area served. However, the committee's attentions were soon diverted to problems of grading personnel, methods of certification, and the establishment of a National Board of Certification for Librarians.

A resolution presented and adopted at the December 1921 Midwinter meeting of ALA contains the first reference to a national financial standard for public library service. One dollar per capita was established as the amount necessary to insure a "reasonable minimum annual revenue for the library in a community desiring to maintain a good modern public library system with trained librarians." The resolution further stated that "Small communities may often obtain increased library services for the same expenditure per capita by enlarging the area of administration." Also included were references to the need for additional funds as the standards as outlined would provide only a minimum level of service. Communities wanting a higher level of service would have to increase their per capita support accordingly.

About this time, librarians began to realize just how difficult it was to define terms such as "good" or "adequate" library service and have the definitions acceptable to the profession at large. Nor has the problem been completely solved even today.

Carleton Joeckel discussed this very point in his *The Government of the American Public Library* and referred to a 1925 decision made by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Realizing the importance of the size of the community served, the Commission stated that minimal public library service could be reached only when a library had a total annual income of not less than \$4,000 in a town of not less than 4,000 people. Further, the Commission stated that the best course of action by smaller communities was a "pooling of resources and the unification of organization." And this was back in 1925!

The 1930's

By 1933, the American Library Association developed and adopted "Standards for

Public Libraries." These standards covered staff, book collection, income, and library use. The \$1.00 per capita figure still appeared although the standards statement suggested that this was not an exact or firm amount. Rather, it should be modified upward or downward by the size, location, and character of the community served. Smaller communities might need to spend more to maintain minimum service unless they enlarge their area of service and support.

From this time forward, standards began to carry an introductory statement setting forth the objectives of the public library and providing a much needed frame of reference. Although the statement has been revised from time to time, these concepts and goals are still basic and valid today:

"The public library is maintained by a democratic society in order that every man, woman, and child may have the means of self-education and recreational reading. The library provides materials for education and advice in their use. It diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of a community. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life. It offers opportunities for constructive use of the new leisure. It serves all ages and all classes."

The 1930's also saw the development of a national plan for all types of library service—public, school, special, college and university. As adopted in 1938, the plan strongly recommended cooperation among libraries and the organization of public libraries of each State into "a system of public libraries available for all its population. Each system might serve a large county or several counties or a large metropolitan area."

No single pattern or organization was set forth. Instead, the plan suggested several different ways in which systems might come into existence: through voluntary cooperation, through the establishment of special governmental units, through the organization of regional centers of the State library agency, and other methods, many of which become guidelines in today's public library movement.

The Postwar Period

Further stimulation for public library development came during the postwar period from a federal agency, the National Resources Planning Board. The Board was charged with the responsibility of creating a "shelf of useful and needed projects as a means of developing national resources and stabilizing employment.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Joeckel and assisted by a group of experienced public librarians, ALA's Committee on Post-War Planning prepared the *Post-War Standards for Public Libraries*. This 1943 document provided the library profession with an historic document and the most useful tool yet developed for public library measurement and evaluation.

Although the Committee attempted to stress the importance of quality service and cautioned librarians on difficulties of measuring such quality, unfortunately the aspects of standards most frequently accepted, used and quoted were those of a quantitative nature. Three figures became almost universally known: \$1.00 per capita for limited or minimum service; \$1.50 for reasonably good service; and \$2.00 for superior service. Often overlooked or ignored were two most important cautions—that a total budget of at least \$25,000 was necessary *regardless* of the size of the community served; and that an exact per capita standard of financial support did *not* apply to libraries serving populations under 25,000.

Several other important publications might well be mentioned. Formalized in 1948 was ALA's *A National Plan*. This proposed, as a blueprint for the future, the development of a network of efficient and coordinated systems of public libraries with varying patterns of organizations. Appropriate and important roles were also suggested for the State and Federal governments.

Financed by a grant of the Carnegie Corporation, a "Public Library Inquiry" was launched in 1948 to assess the library's actual as well as potential contribution to American society. Appearing in 1950 was the summary volume and landmark publication, *The Public Library in The United States*. It too stressed the importance of

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systems, and made two significant overall observations:

- 1) that adequacy of public library service must be measured, not by per capita support, but rather in terms of the numbers and kind of staff, and the types and quantities of new materials and resources needed to provide modern library service;
- 2) that \$100,000 was the dividing line between an adequate and inadequate annual budget for a single public library system regardless of its size.

During this period, several States (notably New York and California) were considering and developing standards for public libraries within their jurisdictions. They too emphasized the importance of the systems and cooperative approach as the best and perhaps only means of assuring complete Statewide access to adequate public library service.

The Current Scene

In 1956, the American Library Association published as the official statement of the Association *Public Library Service: A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards*. The work of an effective committee, *Public Library Service* reflects the best of past and current thinking. For reflected in the 1956 document are many of the findings, recommendations and philosophic concepts which had been developing for well over half a century.

Basic to an understanding of the current ALA standards, and essential to their implementation, is the concept of cooperation and the development of systems of libraries. In fact, the publication states that "without joint action, most American libraries probably will never be able to come up to the standard necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies."

Although systems are never precisely defined in terms of population served, there appears to be some professional agreement that the population base might be around 100,000. However, in more rural and sparsely settled areas, populations of around 50,000 might conceivably provide a more reasonable standard, whereas in metropolitan areas, systems serving 200,000 or over might be more practical.

With a country as diverse as ours, it is not possible, nor does it appear desirable to prescribe fixed patterns of organization and sizes for public library systems. Individual States can more readily translate the concept of systems in terms of their own geographic area, population density, and requirements. In fact, this translation of national standards to suit State and local needs is an important aspect of developing effective and usable State standards. National library standards must be couched somewhat in more general terms because of the very diversity within States. Not only do the States vary in their demographic aspects, but also in their governmental, economic and educational structures. Through individual State efforts, the philosophy and intent of national standards can be translated to meet local needs.

Interestingly enough, *PLS* does not consider per capita expenditures as such. Its emphasis is on those minimal and essential services, resources and personnel which are needed by *every* system, and from these a budget is then evolved. Suggested budget figures are included in a supplement to *PLS* (and revised in 1959) and presented only as administrative guidelines. Emphasis is on the quality of service, the variety and kinds of services without which no public library can consider itself adequate *regardless* of per capita expenditures.

Other important concepts in *PLS* are: regional or area availability and accessibility of library resources and services, rather than immediate local availability; organizational flexibility in the development of systems; emphasis on the educational role of the public library; and the partnership of local, State, and Federal resources.

Why State Standards?

If national standards are so well drawn and effective, why, you might ask, should we bother with the development of standards for individual States?

Part of the rationale was mentioned just a little earlier. National standards may be more general since they are planned as guidelines for all the States—the small and the large,—geographically speaking; the wealthier and the poorer States, those with high urban concentrations and economy and

which are more rural; and those with high population density and those with low density. State standards, therefore, can make more specific and applicable those State conditions which might affect public library organization and development.

Secondly, involvement in the development of State standards provides library and lay leadership with a device for self education, instruction and understanding which rarely comes merely from reading a statement of National standards. Personal involvement not only makes the standards themselves more meaningful but it assures more intimate involvement in their application.

And lastly, and not to be overlooked, the development of State standards provides a critical testing of national standards. From such testing, adapting, and studying come new and important ideas, refinements and improvements. And without such challenge and change, there can be no improvement. Not unless each State studies and adapts national standards to meet its own "level of tolerance" can we expect the development of an appropriate pattern of service, and one which can be acted upon.

Conclusion

This, then is your charge: the development of standards which will encourage rather than impede progress in your State, and standards which will improve rather than preserve the status quo of public library service. It is an awesome responsibility but surely not an impossible one. For if you truly believe that the public library should be a community center of information, reference, inspiration, culture, and recreation; that it is an important instrumentality for the preservation of a free society, then you will rise to the challenge and develop such standards as will make the public library such a reality for every citizen in your State.

1. Vainstein, Rose and Marlon Magg. *State Standards for Public Libraries*. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1960, pp 2-3 (U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1960, No. 22).

1961 CONVENTION

Cheyenne, Wyoming

Plains, Hotel

August 31 - September 2

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

ANNUAL MEETING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

The annual meeting of the Bibliographical Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, was held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Mountain Plains Library Association, in the Renaissance Room of the Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver, on September 1, 1960, at 11 A.M. Mr. Daniel Seager presided.

Mr. John Eastlick gave the Treasurer's report. He noted that purchase of the Library of Congress Catalog of Printed Books eliminated the filing arrearage problem, and that all 167 volumes are received and paid for. He noted also that the Catalogue Generale of the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, in 184 volumes, recently purchased, cost \$2,863.00 of which \$1,600 has been paid. He pointed out that the adjustment of membership fees resulted in \$1,868.00 additional revenue, and that there has been growth in depth and scope of use, as well as in geographical area served by the Center.

The Finance Committee report which had previously been turned over to the Council, was presented by LeMoyne Anderson. The Committee had observed that:

1. The Bib. Center leads a hand-to-mouth existence in that it has no surplus for contingencies, nor is able to keep funds for a few months' bills as a reserve fund. There is no set time at which membership fees must be paid, as members now pay on the anniversary of their joining the Center.
2. The schedule of fees is ambiguous, and hence is costly and unsatisfactory for both the patrons and the center. The Committee feels that an overhauling of the fee structure is long overdue, and makes the following recommendations:
 - 1) That a regular date be set for the beginning of annual memberships, and that the bills be payable quarterly or annually, with no other alternatives.
 - 2) That fees be set by a regular scale:
 - a) Public Libraries' to be based on a population scale to be revised by

the 1960 census, and an adjustment of the amount for the ranges to be made.

- b) College Libraries' fees to be set by enrollment, and that the scale and the ranges be revised.
- c) Buisness Libraries to have the fees based on an item count, to be classified as "contributing" instead of a flat fee membership, and that this amount be \$2.00 per request, at present.
- d) Non-profit libraries, such as government agencies and state libraries to be charged on use and ability to pay, perhaps \$1.50 per request.
- e) Miscellaneous libraries, such as individuals, hospital libraries, etc., to pay a minimum fee, to be arrived at.

The Committee feels that if the Council accepts these recommendations, it would hike the income, possibly by \$40,000.00, an increase of 30% to 100%.

As this was not a formal report, no action was taken.

The Director, Mrs. Chapman, gave her report. She thanked the members for their cooperation, especially those for whom the fees were increased. She reported on visitors from all over the world. She asked the members to use the ALA Interlibrary Loan forms, and to buy the forms from the Bibliographical Center members who have them for sale. She reported that the new fees were used to purchase large items, such as the printed Library of Congress Catalog, and the Paris Bibliotheque Nationale Catalogue. She reported that the United States Book Exchange is thinking of establishing branch headquarters in San Francisco. She reported on the meetings she had attended. Miss Ione Dibble of the Bib. Center staff has a new published bibliography on machine translation, and the Center is thinking of selling reprints of the article. The Jasper, which is given each year for the member doing the

most to promote interest in Interlibrary Loans, went to Amarillo, Texas, to the Mary E. Bivins Memorial Library for their fine display on the Bibliographical Center during Library Week. Mrs. Chapman reported correspondence with very interesting people, including the librarian at San Quentin, and the Trappist monks at Snowmass. Mrs. Chapman reported that the Union Catalog is in fine shape, and she thanked those who have helped.

The Secretary read the names of those paying less than \$100.00 as follows:

Phoenix Public Library, Phoenix, Arizona;
Mr. W. R. Henderson

Iliff School of Theology, Ira J. Taylor Library, Denver, Colorado: Dr. Martin Rist

Topeka Public Library, Topeka, Kansas:
Mr. Horace Moses

Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska: Mr. Stanley Swanson

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Campus Station, Socorra, New Mexico: Mr. Martin Speare

North Dakota State Library Commission, Bismarck, North Dakota: Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes

Carson County Free Library, Panhandle, Texas: Miss Madge L. Hall

South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, South Dakota: Miss Ruby Mauch

Laramie County Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Miss Mary J. Carpenter

Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Sturm

The Secretary read the names of those nominated for offices of the Council and the Executive Committee, as follows:

Chairman:

Mr. Horace S. Moses, Librarian
Topeka Public Library
Topeka, Kansas

Vice-chairman:

Mr. Claude Settlemyre, Librarian
Boulder Public Library
Boulder, Colorado

Secretary:

Mr. Paul Knapp, Librarian
The Ohio Oil Co.
Littleton, Colorado

Treasurer:

Mr. John T. Eastlick, Librarian
Denver Public Library
Denver 3, Colorado

Executive Committee:

Mrs. Victoria Barker, Librarian (Chairman)

U.S. National Bureau of Standards
Boulder, Colorado

Miss Dorette Darling, Librarian
Homestake Mining Co.
Lead, South Dakota

Mr. Richard M. Fletcher
Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co.
Denver, Colorado

Dr. Malcolm G. Wyer
Librarian Emeritus
Denver Public Library
Denver, Colorado

Ex Officio:

Mr. Horace S. Moses, Librarian
Topeka Public Library
Topeka, Kansas

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This slate was adopted by the vote of the membership.

The Secretary read the names of the new member libraries and their librarians, as follows:

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Denver 19, Colorado
E. D. Welch

Alamogordo Public Library
Alamogordo, New Mexico
Lillian E. Maddox

Climax Uranium Company
P.O. Box 1901
Grand Junction, Colorado
Mr. R. E. Musgrove

Denver Post
650 15th Street
Denver 2, Colorado
Bill Axford

Geophoto Services, Inc.
Ernest & Cramer Bldg., Room 305
Denver, Colorado
David Schacht

Floyd Hardin
P.O. Box 393
Denver 1, Colorado

Hardin-Simmons University
Abilene, Texas
Mabel E. Willoughby

Margaret E. Hedgecock
1376 York St.
Denver, Colorado

Kaman Aircraft Corporation
Nuclear Division
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Mary G. Brown

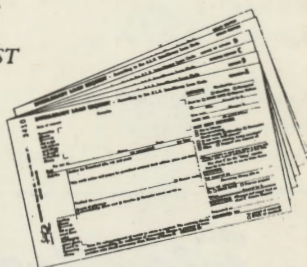
Lasdon Foundation Research
Institute of Chemotherapy
3300 North Nevada Ave.
Colorado Springs, Colorado
Margie Ensign

Orwin Rush, Librarian
Florida State University
Library
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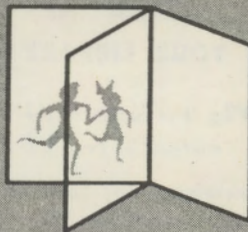
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Mrs. Carroll
Kenneth Record
Denver, Colorado

Goodland Public Library
Goodland, Kansas
Miss Beulah Grant, Librarian

Chanute Public Library
Chanute, Kansas
Marguerite Barrett, Librarian
Dakota Wesleyan University
Mitchell, So. Dakota
Mrs. Mildred Eyres, Librarian

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Bibliographical Center, Mrs. Chapman expressed regret that Dr. Wyer was not able to be present, and displayed a cake in the form of a Bib with a silver lace fringe to represent one of the Director's famous hats. This cake is to be presented to Dr. Wyer with thanks for his vision in proposing and developing the Bibliographical Center.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Victoria S. Barker, Secretary

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